

2004 Area F  
Reading Comprehension  
ADVANCED PROSE

**Selection #1**

Erant in quadam civitate rex et regina. Hi tres numero filias forma conspicuas habuere, sed maiores quidem natu, quamvis gratissima specie, idonee tamen celebrari posse laudibus humanis credebantur, at vero puellae iunioris tam praecipua, tam praeclara pulchritudo nec exprimi ac ne sufficienter quidem laudari sermonis humani penuria poterat. Multi denique civium et advenae copiosi, quos eximii spectaculi rumor studiosa celebritate congregabat, inaccessae formositatis admiratione stupidi et admoventes oribus suis dexteram primore digito in erectum pollicem residente ut ipsam prorsus deam Venerem venerabantur religiosis adorationibus. Iamque proximas civitates et attiguas regiones fama pervaserat deam, quam caeruleum profundum pelagi peperit et ros spumantium fluctuum educavit, iam numinis sui passim tributa venia in mediis conversari populi coetibus, vel certe rursus novo caelestium stillarum germine non maria sed terras Venerem aliam virginali flore praeditam pullulasse.

**Selection #2**

Si verum est, quod nemo dubitat, ut populus Romanus omnes gentes virtute superarit, non est infitiandum Hannibalem tanto praestitisse ceteros imperatores prudentia, quanto populus Romanus antecedit fortitudine cunctas nationes. Nam quotienscumque cum eo congressus est in Italia, semper discessit superior. Quod nisi domi civium suorum invidia debilitatus esset, Romanos videtur superare potuisse. Sed multorum obtrectatio devicit unius virtutem. 3 Hic autem velut hereditate relictum odium paternum erga Romanos sic conservavit, ut prius animam quam id deposuerit, qui quidem, cum patria pulsus esset et alienarum opum indigeret, numquam destiterit animo bellare cum Romanis.

**Selection #3**

Tristem hiemem sive ex intemperie caeli, raptim mutatione in contrarium facta, sive alia qua de causa gravis pestilensque omnibus animalibus aestas exceperit; cuius insanabili perniciem quando nec causa nec finis inueniebatur, libri Sibyllini ex senatus consulto aditi sunt. Duumviri sacris faciundis, lectisternio tunc primum in urbe Romana facto, per dies octo Apollinem Latonamque et Dianam, Herculem, Mercurium atque Neptunum tribus quam amplissime tum apparari poterat stratis lectis placavere. privatim quoque id sacrum celebratum est. Tota urbe patentibus ianuis promiscuoque usu rerum omnium in propatulo posito, notos ignotosque passim advenas in hospitium ductos ferunt, et cum inimicis quoque benigne ac comiter sermones habitos; iurgiis ac litibus temperatum; vinctis quoque dempta in eos dies vincula; religioni deinde fuisse quibus eam opem di tulissent vinciri.

**Selection #4**

Pace alibi parta Romani Veique in armis erant tanta ira odioque ut victis finem adesse appareret. Comitibus utriusque populi longe diversa ratione facta sunt. Romani auxere tribunorum militum consulari potestate numerum; octo, quot nunquam antea, creati, M. Aemilius Mamercus iterum L. Valerius Potitus tertium Ap. Claudius Crassus M. Quinctilius Varus L. Iulius Iulus M. Postumius M. Furius Camillus M. Postumius Albinus. Veientes contra taedio annuae ambitionis quae interdum discordiarum causa erat, regem creavere. Offendit ea res populorum Etruriae

animos, non maiore odio regni quam ipsius regis. Gravis iam is antea genti fuerat opibus superbiaque, quia sollemnia ludorum quos intermitteri nefas est violenter diremisset, cum ob iram repulsae, quod suffragio duodecim populorum alius sacerdos ei praelatus esset, artifices, quorum magna pars ipsius servi erant, ex medio ludicro repente abduxit. Gens itaque ante omnes alias eo magis dedita religionibus quod excelleret arte colendi eas, auxilium Veientibus negandum donec sub rege essent decrevit; cuius decreti suppressa fama est Veiiis propter metum regis qui a quo tale quid dictum referretur, pro seditionis eum principe, non vani sermonis auctore habebat.

### **Selection #5**

Mercatoribus est aditus magis eo ut quae bello ceperint quibus vendant habeant, quam quo ullam rem ad se importari desiderent. Quin etiam iumentis, quibus maxime Galli delectantur quaeque impenso parant pretio, Germani importatis non utuntur, sed quae sunt apud eos nata, parva atque deformia, haec cotidiana exercitatione summi ut sint laboris efficiunt. Equestribus proeliis saepe ex equis desiliunt ac pedibus proeliantur, equos eodem remanere vestigio adsuefecerunt, ad quos se celeriter, cum usus est, recipiunt: neque eorum moribus turpius quicquam aut inertius habetur quam ephippiis uti. Itaque ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent. Vinum omnino ad se importari non patiuntur, quod ea re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effeminari arbitrantur.

### Selection #1

1. Quot filias rex habuit?  
A. one                      B. two                      C. three                      D. none
2. Were the two older daughters beautiful?  
A. yes                      B. no
3. The beauty of the youngest daughter was such that...  
A. human speech was insufficient for describing it.  
B. human speech was too poor to praise it satisfactorily.  
C. even the gods came to admire her.  
D. both A and B  
E. both A and C
4. In what way did admirers offer religious worship to the youngest daughter?  
A. through flattering conversations  
B. by bringing her offerings  
C. by lighting incense in her presence  
D. by raising their thumbs and forefingers to their mouths
5. What reason did people give for the girl's beauty?  
A. Venus had blessed her parents.  
B. Venus had come to earth to test the piety of humans.  
C. The earth had grown another Venus.  
D. A statue of Venus had come to life.

### Selection #2

6. Quomodo Romani gentes superare poterant?  
A. vere                      B. omnino                      C. nemo                      D. virtute
7. Quomodo Hannibal ceteros imperatores superavit?  
A. prudentia                      B. fortitudine
8. Quando Hannibal erat superior?  
A. ubi discessit  
B. ubi cum Romanis in Italia congressus est  
C. ubi domi est  
D. ubi populus Romanus antecedit
9. Cur Hannibal Romanos superare non poterat?  
A. quod pater Romanos oderat.  
B. quod civium suorum invidia debilitatus erat  
C. quod virtutem non habebat

10. Quando Hannibal odium deposuerit?  
A. ubi patria pulsus erat  
B. ubi alienarum opum indigebat  
C. ubi odium conservavit  
D. numquam

**Selection #3**

11. What cause does Caesar mention for the pestilential summer?  
A. a difficult winter  
B. extremely hot temperatures  
C. a rapid change in weather  
D. the arrival of infected animals from abroad
12. How many times before had a *lectisternium* been appointed in Rome?  
A. never            B. once            C. twice            D. ten times
13. How many couches were adorned for the *lectisternium*?  
A. 8            B. 6            C. 3            D. 1
14. Who were invited into the private homes during the *lectisternium*?  
A. the gods  
B. friends  
C. acquaintances and strangers alike  
D. priests and priestesses
15. How did enemies behave during this time?  
A. They held friendly conversations.  
B. They avoided one another.  
C. They went to court.  
D. They fought more openly.
16. What happened to prisoners after the *lectisternium*?  
A. They were enslaved.  
B. They were recaptured.  
C. They were drafted into the military.  
D. They were freed.

**Selection #4**

17. Where had peace been acquired?  
A. Rome    B. Veii            C. elsewhere            D. nowhere
18. What happened to the number of consular tribunes?  
A. It increased.    B. It decreased.            C. It remained unchanged.

19. What offended the Etruscans?  
A. canvassing for office  
B. electing a king  
C. warring with Rome  
D. changing the number of tribunes
20. Which was more detestable – the monarchy or the monarch?  
A. the monarchy            B. the monarch
21. What did the future king do when he was not admitted to the priesthood?  
A. He withdrew performers from the games.  
B. He closed the schools.  
C. He freed his slaves.  
D. He refused to vote for twelve years.
22. What would the Etruscans not do as long as the Veii were ruled by a king?  
A. perform religious rites  
B. hold elections  
C. plant their crops  
D. help the Veii
23. What would the king consider those who might mention the decree?  
A. liars    B. rebellers    C. soothsayers            D. compatriots
24. What had been reported to the Romans?  
A. The Etruscans were discussing the situation.  
B. The Etruscans were planning an attack.  
C. The Etruscans were hoping to exploit the situation.  
D. Reports were unable to get through to the Romans.
25. On how many fronts did the Romans construct their battle lines?  
A. one    B. two            C. three            D. four

#### **Selection #5**

26. Quibus est aditus ut quibus vendant habeant?  
A. magis eo  
B. quae bello ceperint  
C. mercatoribus  
D. quo ullam rem ad se importati desiderent
27. Who have the better cattle?  
A. the Romans    B. the Gauls    C. the Germans

28. Quomodo Germani summi ut sint laboris efficient?  
A. sunt apud eos nata  
B. parva atque deformia sunt  
C. importatis non utuntur  
D. cotidiana exercitatione
29. What do the Germans often do during cavalry actions?  
A. jump from their horses and fight on foot  
B. make their horses prance  
C. leap from horse to horse  
D. ride two to a horse
30. What do the Germans train their horses to do?  
A. to stay put      B. to return to the camp      C. to race      D. to bear multiple riders

#### TIE-BREAKERS

- The following questions will be scored only to break ties. Be sure to record your answers in the spaces marked **96-100**.

- These questions are based on *selection #5*.

96. Do Gauls enjoy working with cattle?  
A. yes      B. no
97. Quomodo Galli boves parant?  
A. maxime      B. impenso pretio      C. iumentis      D. cotidiana
98. Ad quos Germani reipiunt?  
A. ad vestigia      B. ad proelia      C. ad equos      D. ad pedes
99. Quod malum est?  
A. ephippiis uti  
B. ad pedes recipere  
C. equos adire  
D. vinum vitare
100. Cur eis vinum non placet?  
A. quod viros defessos facit  
B. quod viros molles facit  
C. quod viros molestos facit  
D. both A and B  
E. both B and C