

Advanced Prose Test

Area 7

St. Andrew's Lower School

February 18, 2006

Please, read the Latin excerpt on the last sheet and then choose the best response for the items which follow. Be sure to mark your response on your answer sheet clearly.

Mark the following statements as A true or B false based upon your understanding of the Latin excerpts.

1. The speaker feels that the real obligations of politicians begin upon their election to office.
2. The speaker is appealing to the nobility and good birth of his audience.
3. This speaker counts Albinus and Bestia among his ancestors.
4. Personal experience lends the speaker authority.
5. From the content of the speech, it is clear that the speaker has had many years of education and rhetorical instruction.
6. According to the speaker, a worthy ~~speaker~~^{general} shares the living and fighting conditions of his troops.
7. The speaker's enemies often attack his courage in battle.
8. The speaker promises his troops a share in the spoils of the battle.
9. The speaker analogizes himself with children and his troops with a parent in that ultimately it is the troops who determine success or failure in battle.
10. The speech ends with an insult directed toward the troops' courage to spur them on to battle.

For the next items choose the best response based upon your understanding of the passage.

11. This speaker is attempting to do all of the following EXCEPT ...
 - a. ...prepare for a battle.
 - b. ... oversee the government at home.
 - c. ... appease his political enemies in order to get them to serve in the army.
 - d. ... to save the state money.

12. The speaker believes that if he loses ...
 - a. ... all of Rome will fall.
 - b. ... the nobility will support him as one of their own.
 - c. ... the good and fair-minded men will turn against him.
 - d. ... the soldiers will lose, too.

13. The speaker is proud of his ...
- ... courage and good birth.
 - ... integrity and courage.
 - ... his ancestry and education.
 - ... his integrity and glory.
14. The speaker implies that ...
- ... the good of the state must bow to personal gain.
 - ... knowledge is power.
 - ... actions speak louder than words.
 - ... good breeding breeds good leaders.
15. Many noblemen have ...
- ... ancestors of humble birth.
 - ... nothing but contempt for others of the same class.
 - ... reasonable expectations of rewards coming from idleness.
 - ... rhetorical skills despite a lack of education.
16. The speaker believes ...
- ... learning Greek is as difficult as enduring the physical deprivations of soldiering.
 - ... attaining the rank of general has certain concomitant rewards.
 - ... education does little to improve the character of a man.
 - ... rank should be bequeathed not only based on birth, but also according to achievement.
17. The speaker asserts that ...
- ... leisure leads a man to ponder immortality.
 - ... the best parents do not pray for their children to live forever.
 - ... only glory in battle confers immortality.
 - ... words can make cowards brave.
18. The speaker believes that ...
- ~~a~~ ~~e~~ ... his side will be victorious in battle.
 - ~~b~~ ~~f~~ ... Jugurtha's protection has been stripped from him.
 - ~~c~~ ~~g~~ ... service to one's country should not be based upon the hope of spoils.
 - ~~d~~ ~~h~~ ... all of the previous.
19. The speaker hopes that ...
- ... his enemies will come to see the world as he does.
 - ... his followers prove themselves worthy and honorable.
 - ... Jugurtha is ousted from his command so battle can be avoided.
 - ... a victory will finally raise him in stature.

20. According to this speech, an ancestor can bequeath all of these EXCEPT ...
- ... wealth.
 - ... manliness.
 - ... hereditary artifacts.
 - ... memories.
21. All of the following are shields for mediocrity EXCEPT ...
- ... clientelae.
 - ... bene facta.
 - ... opes adfinium.
 - ... facta maiorum.
22. The difficulty of the tasks ahead of the speaker is best expressed with the phrase ...
- ... nobilitatem locum invadundi quaerere.
 - ... necesse est virtute et innocentia tutari.
 - ... cogere ad militiam eos, quos nolis offendere.
 - ... quantum cum maximo beneficio vostro negoti sustineam.
23. The speaker's best teachers have been ...
- ... gerendum.
 - ... militandum.
 - ... faciendum.
 - ... all of the previous.
24. The attitude between the "hominem novum" and "illorum" is one of ...
- ... mutual contempt.
 - ... condemnation on one side only.
 - ... mutual admiration.
 - ... none of the previous.
25. The nobles' attitude toward the speaker are best illustrated with the verb ...
- ... invident.
 - ... existumate.
 - ... maluerint.
 - ... obiectantur.
26. All of these terms express values which the speaker admires EXCEPT ...
- ... composita verba.
 - ... vestros honores.
 - ... praemia virtutis.
 - ... ex virtute nobilitas.

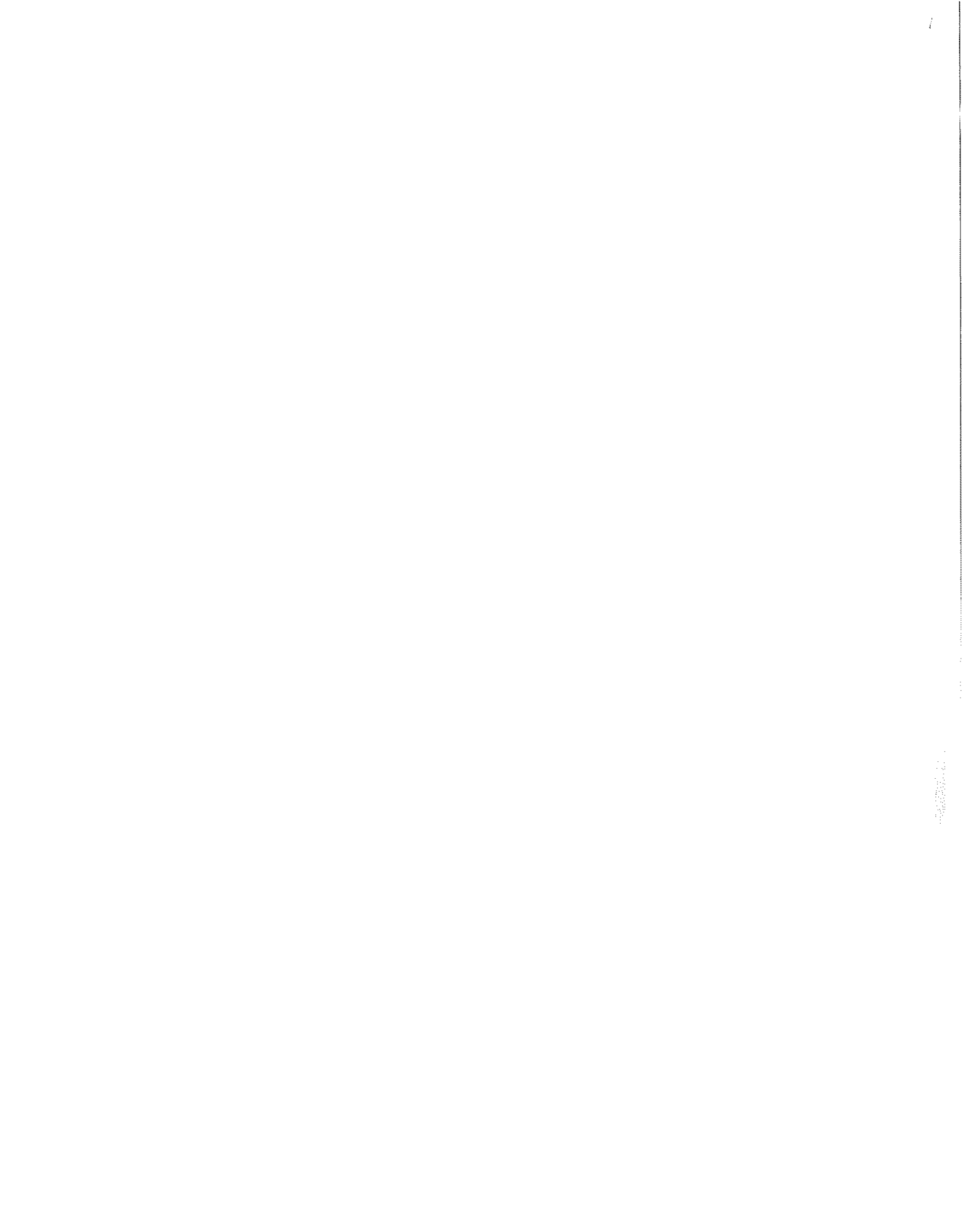
27. The speaker intends to share with his followers ...
- ... mollitiam.
 - ... inopiam.
 - ... supplicium.
 - ... none of the previous.
28. The speaker appeals to his audience's patriotism by using the term ...
- ... laus.
 - ... victoria.
 - ... Quirites.
 - ... bonis.
29. In the phrase "omnis bonos rei publicae subvenire decebat," our speaker addresses the issue of ...
- ... cowardice.
 - ... duty.
 - ... reward.
 - ... heroism.
30. The overarching message of this speech could be expressed best as ...
- ... a good education can take you far.
 - ... politicians make bad soldiers.
 - ... it is a man's actions which bring him honor.
 - ... be careful of what you wish for.

Questions 96 - 100 are tie-breakers. Be sure to bubble your answers in the correct place on your answer sheet.

96. The best synonym for "Quirites" would be ...
- ... "milites."
 - ... "cives."
 - ... "nobiles."
 - ... "sodales."
97. In the phrase "in omnibus rebus iuxta geram" the speaker stresses ...
- ... the fear of battle.
 - ... the rewards of courage.
 - ... shared danger.
 - ... none of the previous.
98. The tone the speaker develops is one of ...
- ... humble service.
 - ... proud defiance.
 - ... prideful arrogance.
 - ... none of the previous.

99. The major purpose of the speech is to ...
- a. ... encourage action through an appeal to pathos.
 - b. ... set forth a logical argument for the war.
 - c. ... use customs to support action.
 - d. ... none of the previous.

100. The author's style is ...
- a. ... straightforward and disingenuous.
 - b. ... ornate and florid.
 - c. ... classically rhetorical.
 - d. ... none of the previous.



DE BELLO IVGVRTHINO

85

“Scio ego, Quirites, plerosque non isdem artibus imperium a vobis petere et, postquam adepti sunt, gerere: primo industrios supplices modicos esse, dein per ignaviam et superbiam aetatem agere. sed mihi contra ea videtur: nam, quo pluris est univorsa res publica quam consulatus aut praetura, eo maiore cura illam administrari quam haec peti debere. neque me fallit, quantum cum maximo beneficio vostro negoti sustineam. bellum parare simul et acerrario parcere, cogere ad militiam eos, quos nolis offendere, domi forisque omnia curare, et ea agere inter invidos occurrentis factiosos, opinione, Quirites, asperius est. ad hoc, alii si deliquere, vetus nobilitas, maiorum fortia facta, cognatorum et adfinium opes, multae clientelae, omnia haec praesidio adsunt; mihi spes omnes in memet sitae, quas necesse est virtute et innocentia tutari; nam alia infirma sunt. et illud intellego, Quirites, omnium ora in me convorsa esse; aequos bonosque favere—quippe mea bene facta rei publicae procedunt—, nobilitatem locum invadundi quaerere. quo mihi acrius adnitendum est, uti neque vos capiamini et illi frustra sint.

Comparete nunc, Quirites, cum illorum superbia me hominem novum. quae illi audire aut legere solent, eorum partem vidi, alia egomet gessi; quae illi litteris, ea ego militando didici. nunc vos existumate, facta an dicta pluris sint. contemnunt novitatem meam, ego illorum ignaviam: mihi fortuna, illis probra obiectantur. quamquam ego naturam unam et communem omnium existumo, sed fortissimum quemque generosissimum. ac si iam ex patribus Albini aut Bestiae¹ quaeri posset, mene an illos ex se gigni maluerint, quid responsuros creditis nisi sese liberos quam optumos voluisse? quod si iure me despiciunt, faciant idem maioribus suis, quibus, uti mihi, ex virtute nobilitas coepit. invident honori meo: ergo invideant labori innocentiae periculis etiam meis, quoniam per haec illum cepi. verum homines corrupti superbia ita aetatem agunt, quasi vestros honores contemnant, ita hos petunt, quasi honeste vixerint. ne illi falsi sunt, qui divorsissimas res pariter expectant, ignaviae voluptatem et praemia virtutis.

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Non sunt composita verba mea; parvi id facio: ipsa se virtus satis ostendit; illis artificio opus est, ut turpia facta oratione tegant. neque litteras Graecas didici: parum placebat eas discere, quippe quae ad virtutem doctoribus nihil profuerant. at illa multo optima rei publicae doctus sum, hostem ferire, praesidium agitare, nihil metuere nisi turpem famam, hiemem et aestatem iuxta pati, humi requiescere, eodem tempore inopiam et laborem tolerare. his ego praecipis milites hortabor, neque illos arte colam, me opulenter, neque gloriam meam, laborem illorum faciam. hoc est utile, hoc civile imperium: namque, cum tute per molliam agas, exercitum supplicio cogere, id est dominum, non imperatorem esse. haec atque talia maiores vestri faciundo sequere remque publicam celebrare: quis nobilitas freta, ipsa dissimilis moribus, nos illorum aemulos contemnit et omnibus honores non ex merito, sed quasi debitos a vobis repetit. ceterum homines superbissimi procul errant. maiores eorum omnia, quae licebat, illis reliquere, divitias imagines memoriam sui praeciarant; virtutem non reliquere, neque poterant: ea sola neque datur dono neque accipitur.

Nunc quoniam illis, quantum mei mores, non illorum flagitia poscebant, respondi, pauca de re publica loquar. primum omnium de Numidia bonum habete animum, Quirites. nam quae ad hoc tempus Iugurtham tutata sunt, omnia removistis, avaritiam inperitiam atque superbiam; ² deinde exercitus ibi est locorum sciens, sed mehercule magis strenuus quam felix; nam magna pars eius avaritia aut temeritate ducum attrita est. quam ob rem vos, quibus militaris aetas est, admittimini mecum et capessite rem publicam; neque quemquam ex calamitate aliorum aut imperatorum superbia metus cepit. egomet in agmine, in proelio consultor idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero, meque vosque in omnibus rebus iuxta geram. et profecto dis iuvantibus omnia matura sunt, victoria praeda laus: quae si dubia aut procul essent, tamen omnis bonos rei publicae subvenire decebat. etenim nemo ignavia immortalis factus est, neque quisquam parens liberis uti aeterni forent optavit, magis uti boni honestique vitam exigerent. plura dicerem, Quirites, si timidus virtutem verba adderent; nam strenuis abunde dictum puto."

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