

ADVANCED PROSE READING COMPREHENSION

AREA F

McNeil High School February 24, 2007

I Read the following passage and mark the letter of the best answer on the scantron sheet:

Inter aciēs Caesaris et Pompeiū tantum spatiū erat ut satis esset ad impetum utriusque exercitūs. Pompeius tamen suis imperāverat ut resisterent nēve locō sē movērent. Sed Caesaris milītēs signō datō proruērunt, cumque vīdissent hostēs nōn procurrere, cursum suum morātī sunt, nē virēs consumerent. Tum, cursū renōvātō, 5 pila coniēcērunt gladiōsque destrinxērunt. Sed Pompeiānī hunc impetum sustulērunt. Intereā eius equitēs aciem Caesaris ab apertō latere circumīre coepērunt, quō vīsō Caesar signum aciēi quartae dedit. Illī celerrimē proruērunt tantā vī ut Pompeiū equitēs montēs fugā peterent. Eōdem tempore aciēs tertiā Caesaris, quae adhuc proeliō nōn interfuerat, progredi iussa est. Tum, cum integrī fatigātis successissent, aliīque ā tergō 10 adorīrentur, Pompeiānī omnēs terga vertērunt. Dux ipse sē in castra equō recēpit, et mox postea Larissam matūrāvīt, unde Aegyptum petīvit.

Cum nuntiātum esset eum Aegyptum fugā petere, prīcipēs Aegyptōrum dē eō in contiōne deliberābant. Ūnus eōrum, nōmine Theodōtus, “Sī”, inquit, “eum accēperimus, Caesarem hostem habēbimus, sed sī eum expulerimus, I pse fortasse postea nōs pūniēt. 15 Eum igitur putō nōbīs interficiendum esse.” Hoc dīxit quod mortuus neminī nocēre potest. Hoc scelus Septimiō cuidam, quī ōlim centūriō Pompeiū fuerat, mandāvērunt. Ille cum paucīs ad navem Pompeiū progressus, eum imperātōrem salūtāvit, adque litus invītāvit in suō nāvigiō. Nāvis longa propter vada propius ire nōn potuit. Pompeius igitur navigium conscendit. Ubi ad litus pervēnerant Septimius Pompeium ā tergō gladiō 20 perfōdit. Quō factō, Pompeius, vultū togā obvolūtō, nihilo sē indignō aut factō aut dictō, mortuus est annō vitae LIX.

- Where were the battlelines?
A) far apart
B) a short distance apart
C) far enough to see each other
D) close enough to attack each other
- Quae iussa Pompeius ad copiās suās dedit?
A) to resist very fiercely
B) not to leave their positions
C) to rush into battle
D) to throw their javelins
- Signō datō, quid accidit?
A) Pompey’s troops rushed into battle.
B) Caesar’s soldiers rushed forward.
C) Pompey’s troops retreated.
D) Caesar’s troops retreated.

- 14 The best translation of "cum nuntiātum esset" (line 12) is
 A) Since it was announced B) After he announced
 C) When it had been announced D) Although it had been announced
- 15 The best translation of "eum Aegyptum fugā petere" (line 12) is
 A) He attacked Egypt in flight B) His flight took him to Egypt
 C) He was seeking Egypt in flight D) He had sought Egypt in flight
- 16 The Egyptians were glad to see Pompey seeking asylum in Egypt
 A) verum B) falsum
- 17 What argument did Theodotus make in the assembly?
 A) The Egyptians can have Caesar as an enemy or Pompey.
 B) The Egyptians can expel Pompey and remain safe.
 C) The Egyptians will be punished if they refuse to harbor Pompey.
 D) The Egyptians have no choice but to kill Pompey.
- 18 Cūr Theodōtus hoc dixit?
 A) because he was an old man.
 B) because Pompey couldn't harm anyone if he was dead
 C) because he was afraid that Caesar would kill him
 D) because he was afraid the Egyptians would harm him
- 19 Quem iussērunt hoc scelus efficere?
 A) the seventh man B) an old enemy of Pompey
 C) a former centurion D) Theodotus
- 20 "Ille" (line 16) refers to
 A) Pompey B) Caesar C) Septimius D) Theodotus
- 21 Quid fēcit centūriō?
 A) He invited Pompey to bring his ship to the shore
 B) He told Pompey he was welcome in Egypt.
 C) He told Pompey he could not sail because of the low tide
 D) He invited Pompey on his own boat to go ashore.
- 22 Quōmodō Pompeius occīsus est?
 A) He was poisoned. B) He was stabbed in the chest
 C) He was stabbed from behind. D) He was drowned.
- 23 From lines 20-21, we learn that Pompey
 A) deserved such a death B) died bravely without a word
 C) deserved nothing less D) was not unworthy in deed or word
- 24 Quantōs annōs nātus est Pompeius?
 A) 49 B) 59 C) 69 D) 79

- 30 Cicero
A) names himself as witness to the gods for Manlius
B) names himself as witness to the gods for his promise
C) calls gods as witnesses to his honorable intentions
D) calls the gods to preside over the temple.
31. The words “quī omnium mentēs eōrum quī ad rem pūblicam adeunt” refer to
A) people who disobey the laws of the state.
B) foreigners who need to be brought into the state
C) the gods of the Roman people.
D) people who take part in public affairs
32. Cicero has made his decision
A) for the good of the state
B) because his conscience directed him
C) because of his belief in Pompey
D) for his own advantage
33. Above his own desires, Cicero placed all the following except:
A) the will of the people
B) safety of the allies
C) interests of his advisors.
D) reputation of the state

Tie-breakers: These will be scored only to break ties. Be sure to mark your answers in spaces 96-100.

96. Cicero realized that there was hostility against him because of this law.
A) **verum** B) **falsum**
97. Pompey promised Cicero a consulship for his support of this law.
A) **verum** B) **falsum**
98. “ad hanc rem cōficiendam” (line 9) means for the purpose of accomplishing this deed.
A) **verum** B) **falsum**
99. Threats have been made against Cicero’s life because he did not support Manlius.
A) **verum** B) **falsum**.
100. Cicero promised to use his enthusiasm, advice, energy, and character to defeat Manlius.
A) **verum** B) **falsum**