

## 2010 TSJCL-Area F Reading Comprehension

### Advanced Prose: Level III

Saturday, February 20th, 2010

*Directions: Read each Latin passage and choose the best answer to the questions pertaining to it. The numbers in parentheses are line numbers.*

**Passage I: Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, VII.2.1-8: Etruscan Entertainers Brought to Rome to Stay the Plague, 364 BC**

- (1) Et hoc et insequenti anno C. Sulpicio Petico C. Licinio Stolone consulibus pestilentia fuit. Eo nihil
- (2) dignum memoria actum, nisi quod pacis deum exoscendae causa tertio tum post conditam urbem
- (3) lectisternium fuit. Et cum vis morbi nec humanis consiliis nec ope divina levaretur, victis superstitione
- (4) animis ludi quoque scenici, nova res bellicoso populo – nam circi modo spectaculum fuerat, -- inter alia
- (5) caelestis irae placamina instituti dicuntur. Ceterum parva quoque, ut ferme principia omnia, et ea ipsa
- (6) peregrina res fuit.
  
- (7) Sine carmine ullo, sine imitandorum carminum actu, ludiones ex Etruria acciti ad tibicinis modos saltantes
- (8) haud indecoros motus more Tusco dabant. Imitari deinde eos iuventus, simul inconditis inter se
- (9) iocularia fundentes versibus, coepere; nec absoni a voce motus erant. Accepta itaque res saepiusque
- (10) usurpando excitata. Vernaculis artificibus, quia ister Tusco verbo ludio vocabatur, nomen histrionibus
- (11) inditum; qui non, sicut ante, Fescennino versu similem incompositum temere ac rudem alternis iaciebant,
- (12) sed impletas modis saturas descripto iam ad tibicinem cantu motuque congruenti peragebant.

*Lectisternium (line 3):* banquet for the gods, with images of the gods present

*Ludiones (line 7):* stage actors

*Acciti (line 7):* summoned, fetched

1. \_\_\_\_ The first attempt made to stay the plague was \_\_\_\_.  
a) electing consuls                      b) hosting a banquet for the gods                      c) staging plays
2. \_\_\_\_ The warlike people named in line 4 were presumably \_\_\_\_.  
a) Etruscans                      b) Rome's neighbors                      c) Romans
3. \_\_\_\_ Victims of the plague thought that their illness had been caused by \_\_\_\_.  
a) Divine anger                      b) poor planning                      c) superstition
4. \_\_\_\_ *Circi...spectaculum* (line 4) refers to a show involving \_\_\_\_.  
a) rope dancers                      b) gladiators                      c) chariot races                      d) dramas
5. \_\_\_\_ The Etruscan *ludiones* were dancing to the strains of a \_\_\_\_.  
a) Lyre-player                      b) flute-player                      c) solo vocalist                      d) water organ
6. \_\_\_\_ *haud indecoros motus* in line 8 is a rhetorical example of \_\_\_\_.  
a) Hyperbole                      b) anaphora                      c) hysteron proteron                      d) litotes
7. \_\_\_\_ The *iuventus* (line 8) were presumably \_\_\_\_.  
a) Etruscan                      b) Roman                      c) Samnite
8. \_\_\_\_ In lines 8-9, Roman youth began to imitate the Etruscan dancers by all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.  
a) producing abundant jokes among themselves                      c) movements harmonious with voice  
b) reciting well-known verses                      d) improvising verses
9. \_\_\_\_ *Vernaculis artificibus* means "the artists now being \_\_\_\_."  
a) Of common speech                      b) native                      c) crude                      d) Etruscan

10. \_\_\_\_ Eventually (ll. 11-12), the performers went through medleys full of melodies from something \_\_\_\_.  
 a) written down                      b) described to them                      c) improvised                      d) destroyed
11. \_\_\_\_ Livy began to tell how the Romans dealt with plague, but ended up explaining the origin of Roman \_\_\_\_.  
 a) medicine                      b) magic                      c) music and drama                      d) religion

**Passage II: Hyginus, *Fabulae*, 109:**

*Iliona*

- (1) Priamo Polydorus filius ex Hecuba cum esset natus, Ilionae filiae suae dederunt eum educandum, quae  
 (2) Polymnestori regi Thracum erat nupta, quem illa pro filio suo educavit; Deipylum autem, quem ex  
 (3) Polymnestore procreaverat, pro suo fratre educavit, ut, si alteri eorum quid foret, parentibus praestaret.
- (4) Sed cum Achivi Troia capta prolem Priami extirpare vellent, Astyanacta Hectoris et Andromachae filium  
 (5) de muro deiecerunt et ad Polymnestorem legatos miserunt, qui ei Agamemnonis filiam nomine Electram  
 (6) pollicerentur in coniugium et auri magnam copiam, si Polydorum Priami filium interfecisset. Polymnestor  
 (7) legatorum dicta non repudiavit, Deipylumque filium suum imprudens occidit arbitrans se Polydorum filium  
 (8) Priami interfecisse.
- (9) Polydorus autem ad oraculum Apollinis de parentibus suis sciscitatum est profectus, cui responsum est  
 (10) patriam incensam, patrem occisum, matrem in servitute teneri. Cum inde rediret et vidit aliter esse ac sibi  
 (11) responsum fuit ratus se Polymnestoris esse filium, ab sorore Ilionea inquisivit, quid ita aliter sortes  
 (12) dixissent; cui soror, quid veri esset, patefecit et eius consilio Polymnestorem luminibus privavit atque  
 (13) interfecit.
12. \_\_\_\_ How were Polydorus and Iliona biologically related?  
 a) brother & sister                      b) son and mother                      c) husband & wife
13. \_\_\_\_ Why did Priam and Hecuba give Polydorus to Iliona?  
 a) They had too many sons                      b) to educate him                      c) to rear him as her own son
14. \_\_\_\_ Iliona was married to whom?  
 a) the king of Troy                      b) the king of Thrace                      c) The king of the Achaeans
15. \_\_\_\_ Why were Polydorus and Deipylus brought up as brothers?  
 a) They were very close in age.                      c) They could defend each other in war.  
 b) They had a common biological parent.                      d) If anything happened to one, Iliona could give the other to Priam & Hecuba.
16. \_\_\_\_ How, in fact, were Polydorus and Deipylus related?  
 a) Uncle-nephew                      b) brothers                      c) nephew-uncle                      d) father-son
17. \_\_\_\_ When did the Greeks send ambassadors to make an offer to Polymnestor?  
 a) before the Trojan War                      b) during the Trojan War                      c) after the war
18. \_\_\_\_ What did the Greek ambassadors offer Polymnestor?  
 a) gold                      b) Agamemnon's daughter                      c) both a & b                      d) none of these
19. \_\_\_\_ In return, whom did the ambassadors want Polymnestor to kill?  
 a) Astyanax                      b) Iliona                      c) Polydorus                      d) Deipylus
20. \_\_\_\_ Why did the Greeks want him dead?  
 a) They were killing Trojans allies as well.                      c) They wanted to sacrifice him.  
 b) He had slaughtered several warriors.                      d) They were destroying all Priam's family.

21. Whom did Polymnestor in fact kill?  
 a) Astyanax                      b) Iliona                      c) Polydorus                      d) Deipylus
22. The diction in line 7 indicates that Polymnestor committed what manner of murder?  
 a) Rash and careless                      b) extremely vengeful                      c) cold and calculated
23. From the Delphic oracle, Polydorus learned all of the following EXCEPT:  
 a) His native land had been burned.                      c) Deipylus had been killed.  
 b) His father had been killed.                      d) His mother was held in slavery.
24. When he returned and saw that things were seemingly not as the oracle had said, Polydorus went to whom?  
 a) Agamemnon                      b) Polymnestor                      c) Iliona                      d) Deipylus
25. What truth (*quid veri esset*) did Iliona presumably tell to Polydorus?  
 a) His native land was Troy.                      c) His enslaved mother was Hecuba.  
 b) His murdered father was Priam.                      d) a, b,& c                      e) None of these.
26. Who apparently blinded and murdered King Polymnestor?  
 a) Apollo                      b) Polydorus                      c) Iliona                      d) Deipylus
27. A different outcome of this story is told in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) *Aeneid*                      b) *Metamorphoses*                      c) *Iliad*                      d) *de Amicitia*
28. The author of this passage wrote for what probable reason?  
 a) To instruct readers that evil is eventually and invariably punished.  
 b) To catalog the story of Iliona among other characters of the Trojan War.  
 c) To draw a deep and sympathetic character portrait of Iliona.  
 d) To explain the violent murder of Polydorus.

**Passage III: Cicero, *De Oratore* II.86.352-353:**

***The Poet-Singer Simonides Identifies the Dead***

- (1) Dicunt enim cum cenaret Crannone in Thessalia Simonides apud Scopam fortunatum hominem et nobilem,  
 (2) cecinnissetque id carmen quod in eum scripsisset, in quo multa ornandi causā poetarum more in Castorem scripta  
 (3) et Pollucem fuissent, nimis illum sordide Simonidi dixisse se dimidium eius ei quod pactus esset pro illo carmine  
 (4) daturum; reliquum a suis Tyndaridis quos aequè laudasset peteret si ei videretur.
- (5) Paulo post esse ferunt nuntiatum Simonidi ut prodiret. Iuvenes stare ad ianuam duos quosdam qui eum  
 (6) magnopere evocarent; surrexisse illum, prodisse, vidisse neminem; hoc interim spatio conclave illud ubi  
 (7) epularetur Scopas concidisse; ea ruina ipsum cum cognatis oppressum suis interiisse.
- (8) Quos cum humare vellent sui neque possent obtritatos internoscere ullo modo, Simonides dicitur ex eo quod  
 (9) meminisset quo eorum loco quisque cubuissent demonstrator uniuscuiusque sepeliendi fuisse.
- (10) Hac tum re admonitus invenisse fertur ordinem esse maxime qui memoriae lumen afferet.

- (1) *Simonides*, -is (m.): Simonides (famous Greek lyric poet)  
 (1) *Crannone*: at Crannon (a town in Thessaly)  
 (2) *In eum*: in his honor  
 (3) *Nimis...sordide*: with excessive meanness  
 (6) *conclave illud*: the roof  
 (9) *sui* (nom. pl.) 'their own' (i.e. family members)

29. At whose house was a dinner taking place (lines 1-2)?  
 a) Crannon                      b) Simonides                      c) Scopas                      d) Castor
30. How much was his patron willing to pay Simonides for his song (lines 1-4) ?  
 a) An abundant, noble amount                      c) too much  
 b) half of what had been agreed upon                      d) the remainder due on the balance
31. What was the host's reaction to Simonides' song honoring him (lines 1-4)?  
 a) The host felt there was too much in the song in honor of Castor and Pollux  
 b) The host was delighted by the implication that he was praised along with Castor and Pollux  
 c) The length of the song should have been half of what it was.  
 d) The host wished that the sons of Tyndarius could be present to hear it as well.
32. Simonides had included praise of Castor and Pollux in his song in honor of the dinner host because  
 a) It was customary for poets to do this for the sake of ornament.  
 b) Castor and Pollux were ancestors of the host and his family.  
 c) The family of the Tydarides had offered to pay part of the fee for the song.  
 d) It apparently seemed best to him to do so.
33. We may infer from verb tenses in lines 1-4 that Simonides left his host's dining room \_\_\_\_.  
 a) in the middle of his song.                      c) while dining after the song.  
 b) at the end of the dinner and song.                      d) before the dinner or the song .
34. The amount that Simonides was ultimately paid for his song (lines 1-4) was \_\_\_\_.  
 a) The full amount                      b) nothing                      c) too much                      d) half the amount
35. Why did Simonides get up and leave the dinner?  
 a) His host had insulted him.  
 b) He was told that someone was at the door for him.  
 c) He had simply finished his song and his meal.  
 d) He had to take a message to two young men.
36. A synonym for *dicunt* (line 1), found later in the passage, is:  
 a) Vellent                      b) possent                      c) fertur                      d) ferunt
37. While Simonides was away from the dining area, \_\_\_\_.  
 a) The house caved in on the diners due to fire.  
 b) An earthquake shook the house until it caved in.  
 c) The roof collapsed for no explicit reason.  
 d) Castor and Pollux caused the roof to collapse on the diners.
38. Apparently the bodies of the diners were \_\_\_\_.  
 a) Never to be found.                      c) Not retrievable from the site.  
 b) Burned beyond recognition.                      d) Crushed beyond recognition.
39. Simonides identified the dead bodies by \_\_\_\_.  
 a) Recalling what each of the guests had eaten for dinner  
 b) Petitioning Castor and Pollux for their divine help in this task.  
 c) Recalling at which place each of the guests had reclined  
 d) Recalling whether each of the dead had been pleased or displeased with his song.
40. According to Cicero, Simonides inadvertently discovered that  
 a) The positions of things could aid memory.  
 b) Light brought order to the memory.  
 c) Repetition was the mother of memory.

Passage IV: Tacitus, *Agricola* 4-5

*The Birth and Boyhood of Agricola*

- (1) Gnaeus Iulius Agricola, vetere et illustri Foroiuliensium colonia ortus, utrumque avum procuratorem  
(2) Caesarum habuit, quae equestris nobilitas est. Pater illi Iulius Graecinus senatorii ordinis, studio  
(3) eloquentiae sapientiaeque notus, iisque ipsis virtutibus iram Gai Caesaris meritis.
- (4) Namque M. Silanum, accusare iussus et, quia abnuerat, interfectus est. Mater Iulia Procilla fuit, rarae  
(5) castitatis. In huius sinu indulgentiaeque educatus per omnem honestarum artium cultum pueritiam  
(6) adulescentiamque transegit. Arcebat eum ab illecebris peccantium, praeter ipsius bonam integramque  
(7) naturam, quod statim parvulus sedem ac magistram studiorum Massiliam habuit, locum Graeca comitate  
(8) et provinciali parsimonia mixtum ac bene compositum.
- (9) Memoria teneo solitum ipsum narrare ac prima in iuventa studium philosophiae acrius, ultra quam  
(10) concessum Romano ac senatori, hausisse, ni prudentia matris incensum ac flagrantem animum coercuisset.  
(11) Scilicet sublime et erectum ingenium pulchritudinem ac speciem magnae excelsaeque gloriae vehementius  
(12) quam caute adpetebat. Mox mitigavit ratio et aetas, retinuitque, quod est difficillimum, ex sapientia  
(13) modum.
41. Which of Agricola's grandfathers had been a provincial administrator under the Caesars?  
a) His paternal grandfather      c) both grandfathers  
b) his maternal grandfather      d) neither grandfather
42. *Gai Caesaris* (l. 3) refers to which emperor?  
a) Augustus      b) Tiberius      c) Caligula      d) Claudius
43. Agricola's father Iulius Graecinus was killed (4) because of his \_\_\_\_.  
a) enthusiasm for speaking and philosophy.      c) anger toward Gaius Caesar  
b) refusal to accuse Marcus Silanus.      d) affiliation with the Senate.
44. The towns named by Tacitus (lines 1 and 7) indicate that Agricola grew up in \_\_\_\_.  
a) North Africa      b) Roman Britain      c) Caledonia      d) Southern Gaul
45. Agricola's mother (ll.4-5) possessed the character quality of \_\_\_\_.  
a) purity      b) wisdom      c) eloquence      d) culture
46. In the words . . . *studium philosophiae ultra quam concessum Romano ac senatori*. . . is the value that \_\_\_\_.  
a) a Roman or a senator lived above all for the sake of the pursuit of wisdom.  
b) a Roman or a senator should not yield too deeply to the study of philosophy.  
c) the Roman Senate could regulate learning and knowledge, including philosophy.  
d) for a Roman or a senator, the pursuit of wisdom was beyond any need
47. *Memoriā teneo solitum ipsum narrare* . . . reminds us that the author \_\_\_\_.  
a) was an in-law of Agricola.      c) was prone to memory lapses.  
b) was very old at the time of writing.      d) wrote with 'plain folks' appeal.
48. Agricola's zeal for philosophy was restrained and tempered by \_\_\_\_.  
a) the Senate      b) Silvanus      c) his father      d) his mother
49. *In huius sinu indulgentiāque* (line 5) is an instance of  
a) Hysteron proteron      b) litotes      c) hendyades      d) polysyndeton
50. Ultimately, Agricola grew up and attained the quality of \_\_\_\_ out of wisdom.  
a) moderation      b) beauty      c) genius      d) glory

Tie-Breakers

96. According to the first paragraph of Passage I, how many years did the plague last?
- A. one
  - B. three
  - C. two
  - D. This information is not in the first paragraph.
97. Which of the following statements is true of the play actors mentioned in Passage I?
- A. They came from Tuscany.
  - B. They were trying to hire some horn players to accompany them on their travels.
  - C. They could not sing very well.
  - D. They, besides being play actors, composed many poems and songs.
98. Which of the following statements in Passage II is true or probably true?
- A. Polydorus was older than Iliona.
  - B. Iliona was older than Polydorus.
  - C. The father of Polydorus was Agamemnon.
  - D. Polydorus never went to the oracle of Apollo at Delphi.
99. Which line in Passage III has the best example of both parallel structure (parataxis) and asyndeton?
- A. line 6
  - B. line 1
  - C. line 10
  - D. line 8
100. The second sentence in the second paragraph of Passage III has an example of \_\_\_\_.
- A. *ad* plus the accusative case of show purpose
  - B. a relative clause of purpose
  - C. a relative clause of characteristic
  - D. a present passive subjunctive verb