

2010 TSJCL
READING COMPREHENSION TEST
ADVANCED PROSE

PASSAGE A: Seneca Lūciliō suō salūtem dat.

- 1 Quōcumque mē vertī, argūmenta senectūtis meae videō. Vēneram in suburbānum meum
et querēbar dē impensīs aedificiī dīlābētis. Ait vīlicus mihi nōn esse neglegentiae suae
vitium, omnia sē facere, sed villam veterem esse. Haec villa inter manūs meās crēvit:
5 quid mihi futurum est, sī tam pūtria sunt aetātis meae saxa? Īrātus illī proximam
occāsiōnem stomachandī arripio. “Appāret,” inquam, “hās platanōs neglegī: nullās habent
frondēs. Quam nōdōsī sunt et retorridī rāmī, quam tristēs et squālidī truncī! Hoc nōn
accideret sī quis hās circumfoderet, sī irrigāret.” Iūrat per genium meum sē omnia facere,
in nullā rē cessāre cūram suam, sed illās vetulās esse. Quod intrā nōs sit, ego illās
10 posueram, ego illārum p̄mum vīderam folium. Conversus ad iānuam, “quis est iste?”
inquam, “iste dēcrepitus et meritō ad ostium admōtus? foras enim spectat. Unde istunc
nactus es? quid tē dēlectāvit: aliēnum mortuum tollere?” At ille, “nōn cognōscis mē?”
inquit: “ego sum Felicio, cui solēbās sigillāria afferre; ego sum Philositī vīlicī filius,
dēliciolum tuum.” “Perfectē,” inquam, “iste dēlīrat: pūpulus, etiam dēlicium meum
factus est? Prorsus potest fieri: dentēs illī cum maximē cadunt.”

argūmentum, -ī, n. = evidence
suburbānum, -ī, n. = country villa
dīlābī = to decay
puter, -tris, -tre = rotten, crumbling
stomachari = to be angry
platanus, -ī, f. = plane-tree
retorridus, -a, -um = dried up

circumfodere = to dig around, to hoe around
foras = out of doors
nanciscor = obtain, stumble upon
sigillāria, -ōrum, n. pl. = little toy figures
dēliciolum, -ī, n. = little darling, pet
dēlīrāre = to be deranged
prorsus = certainly

1. From the title, we learn that this writing is:
(A) a speech given by Lucilius
(B) a letter from Seneca to Lucilius
(C) a speech given by Seneca to Lucilius
(D) a letter from Lucilius to Seneca
2. According to line 1 what does the author see no matter where he turns?
(A) old men arguing
(B) old evidence
(C) signs of his old age
(D) argumentative verses
3. **querēbar** in line 2 is best translated as
(A) I was being mourned
(B) I was lamenting
(C) I was being asked
(D) I was asking

14. Which of the following is NOT an ailment of the plane-trees? (lines 5-7)
(A) dried up branches (B) no leaves
(C) mossy branches (D) dirty trunks
15. What is implied by **Iurāt per genium meum** (line 8)?
(A) a serious promise (B) an ingenious judgment
(C) a wound of the spirit (D) duty to family
16. Cūr platanī nullās frondēs habent? (lines 7-8)
(A) they haven't been watered (B) they have been neglected
(C) the branches are too knotty (D) they are just old
17. **...ego illārum primum videram folium** (line 9) means
(A) I saw their first leaf (B) I myself had seen their first leaf
(C) I myself first saw their first book (D) I myself had seen their first book
18. The word **iste** in the phrase **quis est iste** (line 9) implies what feeling on the speaker's part?
(A) joyous surprise (B) intimidation
(C) sadness and grief (D) disgusted disdain
19. What does the phrase **iste dēcrepīus et meritō ad ostium admōtus...foras enim spectat** (line 10) imply?
(A) the author is decrepid and must be carried out of his own house
(B) this man is so old that he has been placed by the door like a corpse
(C) the author deserves his old age as he stands at the port looking out to sea
(D) the house is so old it is falling down at the doorway as the author looks on
20. What does the author accuse his overseer of doing in line 11?
(A) delighting in himself (B) not recognizing his master
(C) bringing in a dead body (D) taxing the dead
21. Quis est "iste"?
(A) Felicio (B) Lucilius (C) Seneca (D) Philositus
22. What is the best translation for **cui solēbas sigillāria afferre** ? (line 12)
(A) you were always bringing him little toy figures
(B) little toy figures which were brought as a custom
(C) to whom you used to bring little toy figures
(D) to bring little toy figures is a habit for him

23. Why does the author think the man is deranged?
(A) the man thinks the author has become a darling little boy
(B) the man thinks he has become a little boy and the author's darling
(C) the man thinks the author has become a darling little doll
(D) the man actually thinks the author is legally insane
24. What is the best translation of **dentēs ille cum maximē cadunt** (line 14)?
(A) he has had a great fall and broken his teeth
(B) a great ailment has befallen his teeth
(C) those teeth are falling out most quickly
(D) a great foe has cut out his teeth
25. What is the overall mood of this passage?
(A) satirical amusement
(B) frustrated resentment
(C) fearful hesitation
(D) jealous rage

PASSAGE B: Livy recounts a gruesome episode from Roman history

- 1 Centuriōnēs armātī Mettium circumsistunt; rex cētera ut orsus erat peragit: “Quod bonum
faustum fēlixque sit populō Rōmānō ac mihi vōbisque, Albānī, populum omnem Albānum
Rōmam trādūcere in animō est, cīvitatem dare plēbī, prīmōrēs in patrēs legere, ūnam urbem,
ūnam rem pūblicam facere; ut ex ūnō quondam in duōs populōs dīvīsa Albāna rēs est, sīc
5 nunc in ūnum redeat.” Ad haec Albāna pūbes, inermis ab armātīs saepta, in variīs
voluntātibus commūnī tamen metū cōgēnte, silentium tenet. Tum Tullus “Mettī Fufetī”
inquit, “sī ipse discere possēs fidem ac foedera servāre, vīvō tibi ea disciplina ā mē adhibita
esset; nunc quoniam tuum insānābile ingenium est, at tū tuō suppliciō docē hūmānum genus
ea sancta crēdere quae ā tē violāta sunt. Ut igitur paulō ante animum inter Fīdēnātem
10 Rōmānamque rem ancipitem gessistī, ita iam corpus passim distrahendum dabis.” Exindē
duābus admōtīs quādrīgīs, in currūs eārum distentum inligat Mettium; deinde in dīversum iter
equī concitātī, lacerum in ūtrōque currū corpus, quā inhaesērant vinculis membra, portāntēs.
āvertere omnēs ab tantā foeditāte spectāculī oculōs. Prīmum ultimumque illud supplicium
apud Rōmānōs exemplī parum memoris lēgum hūmānārum fuit: in aliīs glōriārī licet nullī
15 gentium mītiōrēs placuisse poenās.

saeptum,-ī, n. = enclosure
paulō ante = a little while ago
anceps, ancipitis = twofold, divided
passim = hither and thither
distendere = to stretch out

26. Under what conditions was the king able to continue his speech? (line 1)
- (A) the armies stopped Mettius with their armor
 - (B) the armed commanders surrounded Mettius
 - (C) Mettius had killed the commanders with his weapons
 - (D) Mettius stood armed and ready with the commanders
27. What is the best translation for **rex cētera ut orsus erat peragit** (line 1)?
- (A) the king finishes the rest as he had begun
 - (B) the king finished the rest as he had begun
 - (C) the king finishes the rest as it arose
 - (D) the king finished the rest as it arose
28. What rhetorical device is evident twice in the following phrase?
quod bonum faustum fēlixque sit populō Rōmānō ac mihi vōbisque (lines 1-2)
- (A) hysteron proteron
 - (B) oxymoron
 - (C) synecdoche
 - (D) tricolon
29. Who is addressed with the word **vobis** in line 2?
- (A) the Romans
 - (B) the centurions
 - (C) the Albans
 - (D) Mettius
30. Which of the following is NOT something that the king intends to do? (lines 1-5)
- (A) grant the commoners citizenship
 - (B) bring the Alban people to Rome
 - (C) select nobles for the senate
 - (D) divide the Alban people into two
31. Which word in line 3 refers to the Roman senate?
- (A) Rōmam
 - (B) cīvitatem
 - (C) prīmōrēs
 - (D) patrēs
32. What rhetorical device is evident: **ūnam urbem, ūnam rem pūblicam facere** (lines 3-4)
- (A) anaphora
 - (B) hysteron proteron
 - (C) polysyndeton
 - (D) tmesis
33. **quondam** in line 4 means
- (A) indeed
 - (B) once
 - (C) a certain
 - (D) which
34. Quōmodo Albāna res dīvīsa est? (line 4)
- (A) as one city
 - (B) with blood and war
 - (C) into two peoples
 - (D) with the elders in agreement
35. What is the king's final wish expressed in lines 4-5?
- (A) that the people be reunited as one
 - (B) that he be reunited with his people
 - (C) that the Alban people be divided
 - (D) that the commoners are made citizens

36. **Ad haec** in line 5 refers to
(A) the Alban youth (B) the enemy commanders
(C) the divided peoples (D) the king's words
37. **Quis inermis est?** (line 5)
(A) the armed men (B) the commoners (C) the Alban youth (D) the king
38. How does the Alban youth react to the king's speech? (lines 5-6)
(A) they take up their weapons against him
(B) they keep their silence out of fear
(C) they greet the Roman commoners
(D) they all cheer each in different ways
39. What is the best translation for **sī ipse discere possēs fidem ac foedera servāre**? (line 7)
(A) if you possess that very loyalty to learn and preserve a treaty
(B) thus even you could learn loyalty and serve up the treaties
(C) if you yourself were able to learn loyalty and to keep treaties
(D) indeed you possess the knowledge of faith and the servant's treaties
40. What rhetorical device is evident in the excerpt from question 39?
(A) anaphora (B) chiasmus (C) litotes (D) personification
41. What does Tullus wish he could do with Mettius in lines 7-8?
(A) teach him (B) kill him (C) make a treaty (D) hold him back
42. **quoniam** in line 8 means
(A) when (B) indeed (C) since (D) wheresoever
43. Why does Tullus decide that Mettius must be punished in line 8?
(A) his intelligence is indeed inferior (B) his innate nature is incurable
(C) he is an insane genius (D) he believes his violations to be holy
44. What is the best translation for **ea sancta crēdere quae ā tē violāta sunt** (lines 8-9)?
(A) they have believed those sacred things which have been violated by you
(B) those sacred things are believed to have been violated by you
(C) they believe that you have violated those sacred things
(D) to believe as sacred those things which you have violated

45. Cur Mettius corpus passim distrahendū dabit? (lines 9-10)
(A) because his loyalty was divided between Roma and Fidena
(B) because his mind is a little bit divided between Rome and Fidena
(C) because he keeps loyalty with Fidena and not Rome in the least
(D) because he kept his soul in Rome while living at Fidena
46. Once Tullus finishes his sentencing what is done to Mettius? (lines 10-12)
(A) he is forced to pull two chariots at once (B) he is tied to two chariots
(C) he must reach for his own chariots (D) he must choose between two chariots
47. What rhetorical device is evident: lacerum in utrōque currū corpus (line 12)
(A) chiasmus (B) euphemism (C) litotes (D) zeugma
48. in utrōque currū in line 12 means
(A) and in another chariot (B) and in which the chariot
(C) on each chariot (D) in either chariot
49. What is the reaction of everyone watching the punishment? (line 13)
(A) all turn their eyes towards such a horrible sight
(B) all nod in agreement they have never seen such a horrible sight
(C) all nod in agreement the sight is the right punishment for the broken treaty
(D) all turn their eyes away from such a horrible sight
50. What was the result of this gruesome punishment? (lines 13-15)
(A) The Romans are mindful to never trust the Alban people again
(B) The Romans never again give a punishment that violates human laws
(C) The Romans remember that drawing and quartering is an effective deterrent
(D) The Romans become known for having the worst punishments of all

TIE-BREAKERS: The following questions will be scored only to break ties on the first 50 questions. Please use #'s 96-100 on the Scantron to give your answers.

96. Passage A: The author's description of his country villa is a metaphor for
(A) the aging Roman republic (B) the corruption of the emperor
(C) growing old himself (D) the laziness of slaves
97. Passage B: in animō est in line 3 means
(A) it is mindful (B) I intend (C) as one mind (D) into one mind

98. Passage B: What rhetorical device found in lines 11-12 emphasizes the scene?
(A) aposiopesis (B) hendiadys (C) hyperbaton (D) all of the above
99. Passage B: **quā** in line 12 means
(A) because (B) where (C) with which (D) by which
100. Passage B: **glōriārī licet** in line 14 means
(A) it is allowed to be glorified (B) it is pleasing to praise
(C) he likes to be praised (D) it may be boasted