

2010 NJCL Advanced Prose Reading Comprehension Test

Selection A – *Dē Bellō Gallicō III.20*

1 eōdem ferē tempore Publius Crassus, cum in Aquitāniam pervēnisset, quae pars, ut ante
 2 dictum est, et regiōnum lātitudīne et multītūdīne hominū ex tertiā parte Galliae est
 3 aestimanda, cum intellexeret, in eīs locīs sibi bellum gerendum ubi paucīs ante annīs Lūcius
 4 Valerius Praecōnīnus lēgātus exercitū pulsō interfectus esset atque unde Lūcius Manlius
 5 prōcōnsul impedimētīs āmissīs profūgisset, nōn mediocrem sibi dīligentiam adhibendam
 6 intellegēbat. itaque rē frūmentāriā prōvīsā, auxiliīs equitātūque comparātō, multīs
 7 praetereā virīs fortibus Tolōsā, Carcasōne, Narbōne, quae sunt cīvitātēs Galliae prōvinciae
 8 finitimae hīs regiōnibus, nōminātīm ēvocātīs, in Sōtiātum fīnēs exercitum intrōdūxit. cuius
 9 adventū cognitō Sōtiātēs magnīs cōpiīs coactīs equitātūque, quō plūrimū valēbant, in
 10 itinere agmen nostrum adortī prīmū equestre proelium commīsērunt, deinde, equitātū
 11 suō pulsō atque īnsequentibus nostrīs, subitō pedestrēs cōpiās, quās in convalle in īnsidiīs
 12 collocāverant, ostendērunt. hī nostrōs disiectōs adortī proelium renovārunt.

- The best translation of eōdem ferē tempore in line 1 is
 A. at that time B. at about the same time C. in the near future D. a short time later
- According to lines 1-3, Caesar classifies Aquitania as one of the three parts of Gallia because of
 A. the location of the territory C. the extent of territory and the number of inhabitants
 B. the ferocity of the local people D. the importance of the culture of the Aquitanians
- In what case is regiōnum in line 2?
 A. nominative B. genitive C. dative D. accusative
- What did Publius Crassus realize after he reached Aquitania?
 A. that he must wage a war against the Aquitanians
 B. that he must rescue Lucius Valerius Praeconinus
 C. that he must meet Lucius Manlius
 D. that he must put down a rebellion of the local governor
- quandō Lūcius Valerius Praecōnīnus superātus est?
 A. exercitū ā prōcōnsule pulsō C. ubi Aquitānī dēderant
 B. postquam Lūcius Manlius impetum fēcerat D. paucīs ante annīs
- What did Manlius lose in this region of Aquitania, according to lines 4-5?
 A. his baggage B. his soldiers C. his mules D. his siege engines
- quis intellegēbat nōn mediocrem sibi dīligentiam adhibendam esse?
 A. Lūcius Valerius Praecōnīnus B. Lūcius Manlius C. Publius Crassus D. lēgātus exercitūs
- According to lines 6-7, which of the following did NOT take place?
 A. a grain supply was provided C. Manlius enlisted brave men from Toulouse and Narbonne
 B. auxiliaries were collected D. cavalries were recruited
- The best translation of in Sōtiātum fīnēs exercitum intrōdūxit in line 8 is
 A. he brought an end against the Sotiates' army
 B. he introduced the army against the Sotiatan territory
 C. he marched into the region of the Sotiates with his army
 D. he marched his army into the borders of the Sotiates
- According to lines 8-10, which of the following is NOT true?
 A. the Sotiates collected a large force
 B. the chief strength of the Sotiates was in their cavalry
 C. the Sotiates found out about the arrival of the Roman army
 D. the Sotiates attacked the Roman column at night

11. virī Tolōsā et Narbōne erant sociī Rōmānōrum.
 A. vērum B. falsum
12. The Romans and the Sotiates engaged in hand-to-hand combat first.
 A. vērum B. falsum
13. According to lines 10-12, the Sotiates
 A. defeated the Roman cavalry C. relied too much on their cavalry
 B. hid their infantry force in an ambush D. fell trap to the Roman infantry force
14. quāndō peditēs Sōtiātum impetum fēcērunt?
 A. postquam Rōmānōs equitēs superāvērunt C. mīlitibus Rōmānīs Sōtiātēs insequentibus
 B. quam primum Rōmānī pedēs retulērunt D. dum Sōtiātēs mīlitēs Rōmānōs insequuntur
15. renovārunt in line 12 is an example of
 A. syncope B. tmesis C. ecthipsis D. apharesis

Selection B – Bellum Catilinae VII

1 sed eā tempestāte coepēre sē quisque magis extollere magisque ingenium in prōmptū
 2 habēre. nam rēgibus bonī quam malī suspectiōrēs sunt, semperque eīs aliēna virtūs
 3 formīdulōsa est. sed cīvītās incrēdibile memorātū est, adeptā libertātē, quantum brevī
 4 crēverit; tanta cupīdō glōriae incesserat. iam primum iuventūs, simulac bellī patiēns erat,
 5 in castrīs per labōrem ūsum mīlitiae discēbat magisque in decōrīs armīs et mīlitāribus
 6 equīs quam in scortīs atque convīviīs libīdinem habēbant. igitur tālibus virīs nōn labor
 7 īnsolitus, nōn locus ūllus asper aut arduus ert, nōn armātus hostis formīdulōsus; virtūs
 8 omnia domuerat. sed glōriae maximum certāmen inter ipsōs erat; sē quisque hostem
 9 ferīre, mūrum ascendere, cōnspicī dum tāle facinus faceret, properābat; eās dīvitiās, eam
 10 bonam fāmam magnamque nōbilitātem putābant. laudis avidī, pecūniae liberālēs erant;
 11 glōriam ingentem, dīvitiās honestās volēbant.

16. What did each citizen began to do at this time?
 A. they began to serve the government behind the scenes
 B. they began to gather on a more timely fashion
 C. they began to meet with those in power more promptly
 D. they began to offer their talents to the state
17. Lines 1-3 suggest that
 A. only kind men became kings C. kings feared both good men and bad men equally
 B. kings were always fearful of another man’s virtue D. evil men were always plotting against kings
18. According to lines 3-4, the state of Rome grew
 A. slowly after the expulsion of the kings
 B. steadily with the help of those with desire for glory
 C. quickly after it was freed
 D. in a short time with the ascension of the kings
19. quid Rōmānī cupiēbant?
 A. libīdinem B. glōriam C. rēgem D. libertātem
20. The best translation of primum (line 4) is
 A. for the first time B. primarily C. in the beginning D. to begin
21. How were Roman youths gaining military experience?
 A. through training with their fathers
 B. through their work in military camps
 C. through their training abroad with other soldiers
 D. through their internships under famous but retired generals
22. difficile erat iuvenibus ūsum mīlitiae discere.
 A. vērum B. falsum

23. quid iuvenēs Rōmānī malēbant?
 A. convīvia cotīdiāna B. labōrem arduum C. equōs cīvium D. artēs bellī
24. quid effēcīt ut iuvenēs possent omnēs labōrēs, omnia loca, omnēs hostēs superāre?
 A. libīdō B. glōria C. virtūs D. libertās
25. What rhetorical figure is exemplified in “igitur tālibus virīs nōn labor īnsolitus”?
 A. hysteron proteron B. chiasmus C. litotes D. hendiadys
26. The greatest rivalry among the Roman youths was caused by their desire for
 A. glory B. pleasure C. political advancement D. killing
27. What did each person want to do?
 A. to be the next general C. to be conspicuous
 B. to lead the troops to glory D. to be seen while striking down an enemy
28. cui Rōmānī studēbant?
 A. libīdinī B. laudī C. virtūtī D. libertātī
29. quid Rōmānī libere dōnābant?
 A. laudem B. virtūtem C. libertātem D. pecūniam
30. The word honestās (line 11) suggests that the Romans want to win their riches
 A. honorably B. on their own C. in war D. lavishly
31. The best title for this passage would be
 A. “Influence of Foreign Vices” C. “The Ideal Citizens of Early Rome”
 B. “Rome’s Successes Cause of Corruption” D. “The Nobility of Roman Monarchy”

Selection C – Ad Familiārēs XIV.5

TVLLIVS S.D. TERENTIAE SVAE

1 sī tū et Tullia, lūx nostra, valētis, ego et suāvissimus Cicerō valēmus. Pr. Īdūs Oct.
 2 Athēnās vēnimus, cum sānē adversīs ventīs ūsī essēmus tardēque et incommodē
 3 nāvigāssēmus. dē nāve exeuntibus nōbīs Acastus cum litterīs praestō fuit ūnō et vīcēsīmō
 4 diē sānē strēnuē. accēpī tuās litterās, quibus intellēxī tē verērī nē superiōrēs mihi redditae
 5 nōn essent.
 6 omnēs sunt redditae, dīligentissimēque ā tē perscrīpta sunt omnia, idque mihi
 7 grātissimum fuit. neque sum admīrātus hanc epistulam, quam Acastus attulit, brevem
 8 fuisse; iam enim mē ipsum exspectās sīve nōs ipsōs, quī quidem quam prīmum ad vōs
 9 venīre cupimus, etsī in quam rem publicam veniāmus intellegō. cognōvī enim ex multōrum
 10 amīcōrum litterīs, quās attulit Acastus, ad arma rem spectāre, ut mihi, cum vēnerō,
 11 dissimulāre nōn liceat quid sentiam.
 12 sed quoniam subeunda fortūna est, eō citius dabimus operam ut veniāmus, quō
 13 facilius dē tōtā rē dēlībērēmus. tū velim, quod commodō valētūdinis tuae fiat, quam
 14 longissimē poteris obviam nōbīs prōdeās.
 15 nōs, sī diī adiuvābunt, circiter Īdūs Nov. in Italiā spērāmus fore. vōs, mea
 16 suāvissima et optātissima Terentia et Tullia, sī nōs amātis, cūrāte ut valeātis. valē. Athēnīs
 17 a.d. XVII K. Novemb.

32. What does the word lūx in line 1 suggest?
 A. Cicero loves his daughter Tullia C. Terentia does not love her daughter Tullia
 B. Cicero loves his wife Terentia D. Terentia loves Cicero
33. quis erat suāvissimus Cicerō?
 A. frāter Cicerōnis B. filius Cicerōnis C. pater Cicerōnis D. patruus Cicerōnis
34. What day on the modern calendar corresponds to Pr. Īdūs Oct.?
 A. October 15 B. October 14 C. October 13 D. October 12
35. According to lines 2-3, which of the following is NOT true?
 A. Cicero experienced some contrary winds C. the voyage had been uncomfortable
 B. the trip had been slow D. Cicero became ill during the voyage

36. The best translation of superiōrēs in line 4 is
 A. earlier B. faster C. superior D. higher
37. We learn from lines 3-5 that
 A. Acastus delivered some bad news to Cicero
 B. Acastus left Italy 19 days ago
 C. Cicero was concerned that Terentia had not received his last letter
 D. Cicero appreciated the quickness of Acastus
38. The best translation of omnēs sunt redditae in line 6 is
 A. everything is well C. all have been delivered
 B. we all have returned D. we all have arrived
39. Which of the following is NOT true, according to lines 6-8?
 A. Terentia had scrupulously reported everything to Cicero in her letters
 B. Cicero appreciated the details in Terentia's letters
 C. Cicero was surprised at the length of the letter Acastus just delivered
 D. Terentia has been waiting for Cicero's return
40. According to lines 8-9, we know that
 A. Cicero does not want to return home
 B. Cicero wants to spend some time in Athens
 C. Cicero is concerned about the political situation at home
 D. Cicero wants to return to Cilicia as soon as possible
41. The best translation of cum vēnerō in line 10 is
 A. when I arrive B. although I arrived C. after I arrived D. because I will have arrived
42. According to lines 9-11, which of the following is NOT true?
 A. Cicero will need to be able to hide his feelings
 B. Cicero's friends have kept him informed
 C. things in Rome are shaping up towards war
 D. Cicero plans to reveal which side he favors
43. The phrase subeunda fortūna reveals
 A. Cicero's nonchalance towards the political situation in Rome
 B. Cicero's belief in that fate has predetermined the destiny of everything
 C. Cicero's desire to change the course of the Republic
 D. Cicero's concern for the fate of his family during the upcoming political upheaval
44. A synonym of citius in line 12 is
 A. v̄lōcius B. altius C. fortius D. saepius
45. The best translation of quō in line 12 is
 A. from where B. in order to C. with which D. to where
46. According to lines 13-14, Cicero wants
 A. to return to Italy as quickly as possible
 B. Terentia to take care of her health
 C. Terentia to leave Rome and come down as far as she can to meet him
 D. Terentia to take care of Tullia's health
47. The best translation of fore in line 15 is
 A. will be B. would be C. are D. to
48. Cicero plans to be in Italy sometime around
 A. November 1 B. November 20 C. November 13 D. November 3
49. quō cāsū est "vōs", prō līnē XV?
 A. nominātīvō B. accusātīvō C. datīvō D. vocātīvō
50. When was this letter written?
 A. two days after Cicero arrived in Athens C. ten days after Cicero arrived in Athens
 B. four days after Cicero arrived in Athens D. seventeen days after Cicero arrived in Athens