

2012 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE  
ADVANCED READING COMPREHENSION PROSE TEST

1 **Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit et ditissimus Orgetorix. Is M. Messala et M.**  
 2 **Pisone consulibus regni cupiditate inductus coniurationem nobilitatis fecit et civitati**  
 3 **persuasit ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent: perfacile esse, cum virtute**  
 4 **omnibus praestarent, totius Galliae imperio potiri. Id hoc facilius iis persuasit, quod**  
 5 **undique loci natura Helvetii continentur: una ex parte flumine Rheno latissimo**  
 6 **atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit; altera ex parte monte**  
 7 **Iura altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertia lacu Lemanno et flumine**  
 8 **Rhodano, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit. His rebus fiebat ut et minus**  
 9 **late vagarentur et minus facile finitimis bellum inferre possent; qua ex parte**  
 10 **homines bellandi cupidi magno dolore adficiebantur. -Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 1.3**

1. According to line 1, in what two qualities does Orgetorix excel the other Helvetii?  
 (A) Handsomeness and Nobility                      (C) Wealth and Power  
 (B) Nobility and Wealth                                (D) Power and Nobility
  
2. Why does Orgetorix form a conspiracy of the nobility?  
 (A) He wants to rule.                                (C) He is unhappy with the direction of the Helvetians.  
 (B) He needs to protect his wealth.                (D) He hates poor people.
  
3. Which of the following best describes Orgetorix's plans for the Helvetians?  
 (A) They will attack the Germans to expand their territory.  
 (B) They will go south and attack the Roman provinces.  
 (C) They will abandon their homes and migrate into central Gaul.  
 (D) They will fortify their position to protect themselves from the Germans.
  
4. Which of the following is **NOT** something that Orgetorix believes?  
 (A) The Helvetians are constrained by their geography.  
 (B) The Helvetians could gain power over all of Gaul.  
 (C) Only the Celts are braver than the Helvetians.  
 (D) Mount Iura is a significant barrier.
  
5. What divides the Helvetii from the Germans?  
 (A) Mount Iura  
 (B) Lake Geneva  
 (C) The Rhone River  
 (D) The Rhine River
  
6. What divides the Helvetii from the Sequani?  
 (A) Mount Iura  
 (B) Lake Geneva  
 (C) The Rhone River  
 (D) The Rhine River

7. **Verum aut Falsum: Helvetii divisi sunt Celtis Lacu Lemano et Rhodano flumine.**

(A) **Verum** (B) **Falsum**

8. "**His rebus fiebat ut...minus late vagarentur**" on lines 8-9 is best translated:

- (A) He felt that they should wander less widely.  
 (B) He was doing these things to wander around less widely.  
 (C) He was doing these things less to wander and more to lie hidden.  
 (D) It was being accomplished by these things that they wandered less widely.

9. **Verum aut Falsum: Loci natura Helvetios impedivit ne bellum inferrent.**

(A) **Verum** (B) **Falsum**

10. To whom does "**is**" in line 1 refer?

(A) The Helvetii (B) Orgetorix (C) Caesar (D) Messala

11. To what does "**id**" in line 4 refer?

- (A) Orgetorix's plan (C) The fact that Orgetorix's plan would be easy  
 (B) Gathering the necessary troops (D) Orgetorix gaining power

12. To what/whom does "**qui**" in line 6 refer?

(A) **parte** (line 5) (B) **Helvetii** (line 5) (C) **Germanis** (line 6) (D) **Rheno** (line 5)

13. "**Minus**" (line 9) is an adverb describing what?

(A) **facile** (line 9) (B) **vagarentur** (line 9) (C) **inferre** (line 9) (D) **possent** (line 9)

14. **A quo cupidi bellandi adficiabantur?**

(A) **Dolore** (B) **Hominibus** (C) **Magnā parte** (D) **Caesare**

15. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

- (A) Orgetorix, chief of the Helvetii, fortifies the Helvetian position against German attacks.  
 (B) Orgetorix hatches a plot to seize power by convincing the Helvetians to migrate.  
 (C) Orgetorix discovers his noble blood lines and plots to expand the Helvetians' territory  
 (D) Orgetorix strikes a deal with the Sequani to divide Gaul between them.

1 **Vere loquar, iudices: vehementer me haec res commovebat. Optimus enim quisque**  
 2 **ita loquebantur: iste quidem tibi eripietur: sed nos non tenebimus iudicia diutius.**  
 3 **Etenim quis poterit, Verre absoluto, de transferendis iudiciis recusare? Erat**  
 4 **omnibus molestum: neque eos tam istius hominis perditū subita laetitia, quam**  
 5 **hominis amplissimi nova gratulatio, commovebat. Cupiebam dissimulare me id**  
 6 **moleste ferre: cupiebam animi dolorem vultu tegere, et taciturnitate celare.**  
 -Cicero, *In Verrem* 1.8

16. Whom is Cicero addressing in this speech?

(A) the senate (B) the people (C) a court (D) the Centuriate Assembly

17. What might happen that would make Cicero believe that the Romans would lose the right to pass judgement?

- (A) Rome is conquered. (C) Cicero is no longer the best man in Rome.  
 (B) They all become as bad as Verres. (D) Verres is acquitted.

18. **Verum aut Falsum: Cicero valde commotus est?**

- (A) **Verum** (B) **Falsum**

19. Which of the following best summarizes "**Vere...eripietur**" (lines 1-2)?

- (A) Verres has been taunting Cicero.  
 (B) People that Cicero respects are telling him that Verres is going to be acquitted.  
 (C) Cicero doesn't think he has a chance in the case.  
 (D) Cicero and Verres are now best buddies.

20. What rhetorical device can be found in line 3?

- (A) Anaphora (B) Asyndeton (C) Rhetorical Question (D) Tricolon Crescens

21. To whom does **tibi** (line 2) refer?

- (A) Cicero (B) Cicero's addressee (C) Verres (D) Verres' attorney

22. Which of the following is the most annoying to all, according to Cicero?

- (A) The sudden happiness of a ruined man  
 (B) The thought that Verres still lives  
 (C) The idea that the case is not a forgone conclusion  
 (D) A very powerful man's joy at Verres' potential release

23. What did Cicero desire to hide, though he fails?

- (A) His plans for prosecuting Verres  
 (B) The anguish in his soul  
 (C) His own involvement in Verres' crimes  
 (D) The Senate's attempts to save Verres

24. **Quo Cicero celare quod cupiebat celare?**

- (A) **Me** (line 5)  
 (B) **Animi** (line 6)  
 (C) **Moleste** (line 6)  
 (D) **Taciturnitate** (line 6)

25. To what does **id** (line 5) refer?

- (A) The fact that Verres might be acquitted and people would be happy about it  
 (B) Cicero's silence  
 (C) Justice  
 (D) Cicero's anguish

26. **Secundum Ciceronem, audientesne Cicero scire hoc molestum ferre vult?**

- (A) **Ita Vero** (B) **Minime** (C) **Nescimus**

27. Which of the following means the same as **Verre absoluto** (line 3)?  
 (A) **Dum Verres absolvitur**  
 (B) **Si Verres absolvatur**  
 (C) **Qui Verrem absolvebat**  
 (D) **Absolutus est Verres**
28. Which of the following could not replace **vultu** (line 6) without changing the meaning?  
 (A) **Voluto**                    (B) **Ore**                    (C) **Facie**                    (D) **Fronte**
29. **Verum aut Falsum: Optimus quisque credit Verrem damnaturum esse?**  
 (A) **Verum**    (B) **Falsum**
30. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?  
 (A) **Subito, Cicero laetus fit propter amplissimi hominis gratulationem.**  
 (B) **Cicero deplorat Verrem a culpā absolutum iri.**  
 (C) **Cicero et Senatus loquuntur de Verre absolvendo.**  
 (D) **Cicero cupit Verris culpam celare.**
- 1 **Omnia, Lucili, aliena sunt, tempus tantum nostrum est; in huius rei unius fugacis ac**  
 2 **lubricae possessionem natura nos misit, ex qua expellit quicumque vult. Et tanta**  
 3 **stultitia mortalium est ut quae minima et vilissima sunt, certe reparabilia, imputari**  
 4 **sibi cum impetravere patiantur, nemo se iudicet quicquam debere qui tempus**  
 5 **accipit, cum interim hoc unum est quod ne gratus quidem potest reddere.**  
 -Seneca, *Epistulae Morales* 1.3
31. **Quid, secundum Senecam, non est nobis alienum?**  
 (A) **Omnia** (line 1)    (B) **Tempus** (line 1)    (C) **Fugacis** (line 1)    (D) **Possessionem** (line 2)
32. In which of the following ways does Seneca NOT describe time?  
 (A) Fleeting                    (B) Slippery                    (C) Cheap                    (D) None of the Above
33. According to Seneca's logic in lines 2-5 (**Et...reddere**), what items can be returned?  
 (A) Stupid things    (B) Cheap things    (C) Certain things    (D) Time
34. What does Seneca think about the items in #33 being the items that can be returned?  
 (A) It is the way it should be                    (B) It's a bargain                    (C) It's stupid                    (D) Nothing
35. **Quid debet, qui tempus accipit?**  
 (A) **Nihil**                    (B) **Multa**                    (C) **Vilissimum**                    (D) **Reparabile**
36. **Impetravere** (line 4) is a shortened form of what?  
 (A) **impetravisse**    (B) **impetratus esse**                    (C) **impetrarent**                    (D) **impetraverunt**
37. Which of the following could replace **reparabilia** (line 3) without changing the meaning?  
 (A) **Minima**                    (B) **Stultitia**                    (C) **Mirabilia**                    (D) **Reparari possunt**

38. **Quid reddi nequit?**

- (A) **Tempus** (line 4) (B) **Quicquam** (line 4) (C) **Nemo**(line 4) (D) **Sibi** (line 4)

39. To what does **qua** (line 2) refer?

- (A) **Fugacis** (line 1) (B) **Lubricae** (line 2) (C) **Possessionem** (line 2) (D) **Natura** (line 2)

40. Which of the following best describes the passage?

- (A) Lucilius is running out of time to repay his creditors.  
 (B) Seneca tells Lucilius that time will deceive us.  
 (C) Time, according to Seneca, is the most valuable commodity there is.  
 (D) Lucilius is trying to pay Seneca back for a bagel, but has run out of time.

Tie-Breakers (be sure to bubble the tie-breakers in #s 96-100)

- 1 **Omnis homines, qui sese student praestare ceteris animalibus, summa ope niti decet,**  
 2 **ne vitam silentio transeant veluti pecora, quae natura prona atque ventri**  
 3 **oboedientia finxit.** –Sallust, Bellum Catilinae 1

96. **Quo modo sicut pecora aliqui vivunt?**

- (A) **Tacite** (B) **Ferociter** (C) **Multis cum liberis** (D) **Minime**

97. **Cui pecora parent?**

- (A) **Animalibus** (B) **Hominibus** (C) **Ventri** (D) **Nemini**

98. How should the people mentioned in line 1 strive?

- (A) With the highest strength (C) With the greatest planning  
 (B) With the highest thought (D) With no fear

99. Which of the following could replace the word "**omnis**" (line 1) without changing the meaning?

- (A) **Nulli non** (B) **Cunctos** (C) **Omina** (D) **Totum**

100. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

- (A) Men and animals can't live together.  
 (B) Sallust tries to talk to an animal but ends up face-down in a ditch.  
 (C) Men have to do something to avoid living like animals.  
 (D) Being a shepherd is hard.