

**2013 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
READING COMPREHENSION: ADVANCED PROSE**

DIRECTIONS: Please mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron answer sheet.

Passage A: How to choose friends

1 Sed (saepe enim redeō ad Scipiōnem, cuius omnis sermō erat dē amīcitiā) querēbātur,
2 quod omnibus in rēbus hominēs diligentiorēs essent; caprās et ovēs quot quisque haberet, dīcere
3 posse, amīcōs quot haberet, non posse dīcere et in illīs quidem parandīs adhibēre cūram, in
4 amīcīs eligendīs negligentīs esse nec habēre quasi signa quaedam et nōtās, quibus eōs quī ad
5 amīcitiās essent idoneī, iudicarent. Sunt igitur firmī et stabilēs et constantēs eligendī; cuius
6 generis est magna penuria. Et iudicāre difficile est sanē nisi expertum; experiendum autem est in
7 ipsā amīcitiā. Itā praecurrit amīcitiā iudicium tollitque experiendī potestātem.

8 Est igitur prudentis sustinēre ut cursum, sic impetum benevolentiae, quō utāmur quasi
9 equīs temptātīs, sic amīcitiā ex aliquā parte periclitātīs moribus amīcōrum. Quīdam saepe in
10 parvā pecuniā perspiciuntur quam sint levēs, quīdam autem, quōs parva movēre non potuit,
11 cognoscuntur in magnā. Sin verō erunt aliquī repertī quī pecuniam praeferre amīcitiāe sordidum
12 existiment, ubi eōs inveniēmus, quī honorēs, magistratūs, imperia, potestatēs, opēs amīcitiāe nōn
13 anteponant, ut, cum ex alterā parte proposita haec sint, ex alterā iūs amīcitiāe, nōn multō illa
14 malint? Imbecilla enim est nātūra ad contemnendam potentiam; quam etiamsi neglectā amīcitiā
15 consecutī sint, obscuratum irī arbitrantur, quia nōn sine magnā causā sit neglecta amīcitiā.

16 Itaque vērae amīcitiāe difficillime reperiuntur in iīs quī in honoribus rēque publicā
17 versantur; ubi enim istum invenias quī honorem amīcī anteponat suō? Quid? haec ut omittam,
18 quam gravēs, quam difficilēs plērīsque videntur calamitatuam societates! ad quās nōn est facile
19 inventū quī descendant. Quamquam Ennius rectē: “Amīcus certus in rē incertā cernitur,” tamen
20 haec duo levitātis et infirmitātis plērōsque convincunt, aut sī in bonīs rēbus contemnunt aut in
21 malīs deserunt. Quī igitur utrāque in rē gravem, constantem, stabilem sē in amīcitiā praestiterit,
22 hunc ex maximē rarō genere hominum iudicāre dēbēmus et paene divinō.

- Cicero's *Laelius de Amicitia*, 62-64

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1. According to lines 2-3, humans are better able to tell how many ____ they have than how many friends.
(A) hairs (B) goats and sheep (C) children (D) slaves
2. The figure of speech employed in lines 2-4, *capras ... negligentis esse*, is called
(A) hyperbole (B) aposiopesis (C) synchysis (D) chiasmus
3. The understood subject of *posse* (first word of line 3) is:
(A) amīcōs (B) caprās (C) hominēs (D) Scipiōnem
4. prō līnēā III, quō casū est “neglentīs”?
(A) accūsātīvō (B) genitīvō (C) ablatīvō (D) nōminātīvō

5. According to line 5, the qualities of those who **ought** to be chosen as friends does NOT include:
 (A) steadfastness (B) firmness (C) honesty (D) constancy
6. According to lines 6-7, the best way to determine the quality of a friendship is by:
 (A) testing (B) relying on instinct (C) looking for signs of wealth (D) discovering a person's reputation
7. What is the subject of *tollit* in line 7?
 (A) iudicium (B) potestatem (C) ita (D) amicitia
8. The paradox of friendship, according to line 7, is that it is impossible to know the worth of a friend without first
 (A) making him a friend (B) joining him for dinner (C) knowing the quality of his friends (D) finding out his taste in music
9. The best translation of *quō utāmur* (line 8) is
 (A) by which we manage (B) in which we manage (C) in order that we manage (D) where we manage
10. What understood word does *parva* modify in *quōs parva movēre nōn potuit* (line 10)?
 (A) pecunia (B) amicitia (C) pars (D) benevolentia
11. What things does Cicero suppose that people, even though they protest to the contrary, will prefer to friendship?
 (A) honors (B) political appointments (C) wealth (D) A, B, C
12. What is the best translation of *haec* in line 13?
 (A) those things (B) the later things (C) these things (D) the former things
13. What is the translation of *obscurantur irā abtrahuntur* as it is used in line 15?
 (A) they suppose that it had been forgotten (B) they suppose that it would be forgotten (C) they suppose that it will be forgotten (D) they suppose that it was forgotten
14. Cicero draws what conclusion (lines 16-17) from his observations on human nature?
 (A) That those who are spend their time in business have a hard time finding friends (B) That those who are involved in politics have a hard time finding true friendship (C) That money and power attract loyal friends (D) That money and power attract hangers-on
15. What is the best translation of *ubi...inveniās* in line 17?
 (A) where will you find? (B) where would you find? (C) where could you find? (D) where did you find?

16. What additional difficulty is there in finding true friends (lines 17-19)?
 (A) there are very few people who can give good advice (B) most people are too busy to be good friends (C) most people would rather be alone than have unreliable friends (D) few people want to be implicated publically in their friend's misfortunes
17. Cicero quotes Ennius in line 19. Name one characteristic of that poet's work exemplified in this line:
 (A) alliteration (B) neologism (C) pleonasm (D) boastfulness
18. What kind of genitives are *levitātis et infirmitātis* in line 20?
 (A) value (B) charge (C) description (D) partitive
19. What is the best translation of *ūtrāque in rē* in line 21?
 (A) in neither of these circumstances (B) in which of these circumstances (C) in both of these circumstances (D) in each of these circumstances
20. According to lines 21-22, a man who shows that he is constant in good times and bad is
 (A) a god (B) common (C) slightly foolish (D) almost divine

Passage B: *Mucius earns his nickname*

1 Abditō intrā vestem ferrō proficiscitur. Ubi eō venit, in confertissimā turbā prope regium tribunal constitit.
 2 Ibi cum stipendium mīlitibus forte darētur et scriba cum rege sedēns parī fere ornatū multa ageret eumque
 3 mīlitēs vulgō adirent, timēns sciscitārī uter Porsenna esset, ne ignorandō regem semet ipse aperiret quis esset,
 4 quō temere traxit fortuna facinus, scribam prō rege obruncat. Vadentem inde, quā per trepidam turbam
 5 cruentō mucrone sibi ipse fecerat viam, cum concursū ad clamōrem factō comprehensum regiī satellitēs
 6 retraxissent, ante tribunal regis destitutus, tum quoque inter tantās fortunae minās metuendus magis quam
 7 metuens, "Rōmānus sum" inquit, "cīvis; C. Mucium vocant. Hostis hostem occidere voluī, nec ad mortem
 8 minus animī est, quam fuit ad caedem; et facere et patī fortia Rōmānum est. Nec ūnus in tē ego hōs animōs
 9 gessi; longus post mē ordo est idem petentium decus. Proinde in hoc discrimen, si iuvat, accingere, ut in
 10 singulās horās capite dimicēs tuō, ferrum hostemque in vestibulō habeās rēgiae. Hoc tibi iuventus Romana
 11 indicimus bellum. Nūllam aciem, nūllum proelium timueris; ūnī tibi et cum singulīs rēs erit." Cum rēx simul
 12 irā infensus periculōque conterritus circumdārī ignēs minitabundus iuberet nisi expromeret prope quās
 13 insidiārum sibi minās per ambagēs iaceret, "en tibi" inquit, "ut sentiās quam vile corpus sit iīs quī magnam
 14 gloriam vident"; dextramque accensō ad sacrificium foculō inicit. Quam cum velut alienatō ab sensū torreret
 15 animō, prope attonitus miraculō rēx cum ab sede suā prosilisset amovērīque ab altaribus iuvenem iussisset,
 16 "tū verō abī" inquit, "in tē magis quam in mē hostilia ausus. Iuberem macte uirtute esse, sī prō meā patriā ista
 17 virtus staret; nunc iure bellī liberum tē, intactum inviolatumque hinc dimittō."

-Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* --Selections from Book II.12

21. What is the best translation of *abditō...ferrō* (line 1)?
 (A) a sword lost (B) a sword hidden (C) a sword found (D) a sword taken

22. Having arrived at the enemy camp, Mucius stood
 (A) with his comrades (B) outside of the crowd (C) anxiously (D) near the royal tribunal
23. *parī... ornātū* (line 2) is an ablative describing
 (A) rege (B) multa (C) scrība (D) mīlitibus
24. **Cūr turba erat confertissima?**
 (A) quod mīlitēs pecūniam accipēbant. (B) quod mīlitēs rēgem vidēre volēbant. (C) quod rēx Porsenna iubēbat mīlitēs adesse. (D) quod mīlitēs pugnāre cum Rōmānīs volēbant.
25. What is another way to write *timēns sciscitārī uter Porsenna esset...* (line 3)?
 (A) timēns dīcere uter Porsenna esset.. (B) timēns rogāre uter Porsenna esset... (C) timēns cogitāre uter Porsenna esset... (D) timēns dēmonstrāre uter Porsenna esset...
26. The best translation of *prō rege* in line 4 is:
 (A) instead of the king (B) for the sake of the king (C) near the king (D) in front of the king
27. According to lines 4-6, the attendants of the king captured Mucius as he was
 (A) making a speech (B) trying to find the king (C) departing from the scene with a bloody sword (D) escaping furtively
28. *tummetuēns* (lines 6-7) shows us that Mucius
 (A) was issuing fearful threats (B) felt more fear than he caused (C) caused more fear than he felt (D) was more fearful than before
29. In the clause, *et facere et patī fortia Rōmānum est* (line 8), *Rōmānum* is a(n):
 (A) attributive adjective (B) predicate adjective (C) substantive adjective (D) adverb
30. *idem...decus* in line 9 is the
 (A) predicate nominative (B) accusative of respect (C) object of preposition *post* (D) direct object of *petentium*
31. *capite...tuō* in line 10 is best translated
 (A) for your life (B) with your head (C) on your head (D) with your life
32. *accingere* in line 9 is best translated
 (A) you will be armed (B) to be armed (C) arm yourself (D) to arm
33. *dimicēs* and *habeās* in line 10 are verbs in a
 (A) result clause (B) purpose clause (C) fear clause (D) clause of characteristic

34. *hoc...bellum* in lines 10-11 is an example of
 (A) synecdoche (B) hyperbaton (C) chiasmus (D) synchysis
35. Porsenna in lines 11-13 threatens to set Mucius on fire unless he
 (A) agreed to become a hostage (B) agreed to go back to Rome and persuade his comrades not to attack the Etruscans (C) makes clear the Roman plot against him (D) swore an oath not to harm the Etruscans
36. *tibi* (line 13) is best described as a dative of _____
 (A) possession (B) agent (C) indirect object (D) reference
37. The understood word modified by *dextram* (line 14) is
 (A) manum (B) gloriam (C) sacrificium (D) iuvenem
38. The best translation of *Quam cum ... torreret* (line 14) is
 (A) with which he burned it (B) when he was burning it (C) after he had burned it (D) although he had burned it
39. Porsenna tells Mucius (lines 16-17) that he would
 (A) give Mucius great honor in spite of the fact that they were enemies (B) send Mucius back to the Romans with great honor (C) find a way to end the hostilities between the Etruscans and Romans (D) honor Mucius if he were to have displayed the his courage for the Etruscans
40. *ista virtūs* (lines 16-17) is best translated
 (A) that darn courage (B) that very courage (C) that same courage (D) that courage of yours

TIE-BREAKERS: These will be scored to break ties. Please mark them as #96-#100 on your scantron.

Pliny misses Calpurnia

1 Incredible est quantō desideriō tui tener. In causā amor p̄m̄um, deinde quod non consuevimus abesse. Inde
 2 est quod magnam noctium partem in imagine tuā vigil exigō; inde quod interdiū, quibus hōrīs tē visere
 3 solēbam, ad diaetam tuam ipsī me, ut v̄rissimē dīcitur, pedēs ducunt; quod denique aeger et maestus ac
 4 similis exclusō ā vacuō limine recēdō. Unum tempus hīs tormentīs caret, quō in forō et Samicōrum litibus
 5 conteror. Aestima tu, quae vīta mea sit, cui requiēs in labōre, in miseriā curīsque solacium. Vale.

-Excerpt from the Letters of Pliny the Younger, 7.5

96. *tui* in line 1 is best understood as a(n):
 (A) genitive of charge (B) objective genitive (C) subjective genitive (D) genitive of value
97. What two reasons does Pliny give for missing Calpurnia in line 1?
 (A) he loves her and they are not used to being (B) he loves her and she is not used to being apart from (C) he loves her and she is pregnant (D) he loves her and she is not feeling well

apart

him

98. Pliny tells Calpurnia (line 2) that he spends most of the nights thinking of her and during the day, he
(A) he daydreams (B) talks to his friends (C) counts the moments (D) visits her rooms
about how much until they can be
he misses her together
99. What is the only time when Pliny is free from his torments (line 4)?
(A) when he is (B) when he is (C) when he is writing (D) when he is court
spending time sleeping letters litigating
with friends
100. Pliny says that his life is sad (line 5) because
(A) his rest is in his (B) he will never see (C) he is working too (D) he is worried that his
work, and his her again hard and cannot get work is taking
comfort is in his any rest Calpurnia's place
worries.