READING COMPREHENSION II

TSJCL AREA F 2014

Directions: Read the following Latin passages and mark the best answer on your answer sheet. If you find words you do not know, guess their meaning using the context of the passages.

PASSAGE 1

Castra sunt in Italia contra populum Romanum in Etruriae faucibus conlocata, crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus; eorum autem castrorum imperatorem ducemque hostium intra moenia atque adeo in senatu videtis intestinam aliquam cotidie perniciem rei publicae molientem. Si te iam, Catilina, comprehendi, si interfici iussero, credo, erit verendum mihi, ne non potius hoc omnes boni serius a me quam quisquam crudelius factum esse dicat. Verum ego hoc, quod iam pridem factum esse oportuit, certa de causa nondum adducor ut faciam. Tum denique interficiere, cum iam nemo tam inprobus, tam perditus, tam tui similis inveniri poterit, qui id non iure factum esse fateatur.

1. Quis cotidie auctus est in hac oratione?
(A) Cicero   (B) Catilina   (C) numerus hostium (D) nemo

2. Quis iam est tam inprobus, tam perditus?
(A) Cicero   (B) Catilina   (C) numerus hostium (D) nemo

3. Ubi castra Catalinae posita sunt?
(A) in Etruriae faucibus   (B) intra moenia atque adeo in senatu (C) Graecia
(D) Hispania

4. Why is Cicero afraid to order Catiline to be arrested and put to death?
(A) Decent people would think he was mean (B) Cataline would attack him out of vengeance (C) He did not have the power to do so (D) Cicero was away from Rome

5. In addition to being seen on the walls, where else is Catiline seen in this passage?
(A) in senatu   (B) Etruriae   (C) in foro   (D) fore

6. Quae Cicero Catalinam nominat?
(A) imperator et dux   (B) hostis   (C) transfuga   (D) fur

7. What is the person of *interficiere* in the penultimate line?
(A) 1st   (B) 2nd
(C) 3rd   (D) None; it is not finite.

8. Which of the following explains the mood of *fateatur* in the last line?

(A) Subjunctive introducing indirect speech
(B) Subjunctive introducing indirect question
(C) Indicative introducing indirect speech
(D) Subjunctive introducing a relative clause of characteristic

9. Explain the case of *mihi*?
(A) Dative of possession   (B) Dative of agent   (C) Indirect Object
(D) Dative of Reference

10. When will Cicero finally execute Catiline?
(A) When he can't find anyone left who will object
(B) When the immediate crisis has been averted
(C) When Catiline confesses
(D) Later in the summer

PASSAGE 2

Ille mi par esse deo videtur,
ille, si fas est, superare divos,
qui sedens adversus identidem te
    spectat et audit
dulce ridentem, misero quod omnes   5
eripit sensus mihi: nam simul te,
Lesbia, aspexi, nihil est super mi
    <vocis in ore;>
lingua sed torpet, tenuis sub artus
flamma demanat, sonitu suopte   10
tintinant aures, gemina teguntur
    lumina nocte.
otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est:
otio exsultas nimiumque gestis:
otium et reges prius et beatas   15
    perdidit urbes.

        identidem (adv.): again and again
        torpet = torpeo, torpere, torpui: to get numb, slow
        artus, -us, m.: limbs
        tenuus, -ae, -um: slender
        demanat = demano, demanare, demanavi, demanatus: to flow down
        suopte (adv.): emphatic form of suus, -a, -um
        tintino, tintinare, tintinavi, tintinatum: to ring out
        aures = auris, auris, f.: ear
        lumen, luminis, n.: light (but also "eyes" in the plural)
        exsultas = exsulto, exsultare, exsultavi, exsultatus: to jump up

nimium (adv.): too much, excessively
gestis= gestio, gestire, gestivi, -: to gesture, express strong feeling

11. What is the sense of *superare* in the second line?
(A) to conquer   (B) to overcome   (C) to go over   (D) to be superior

12. Quis audiens et videns sedet?
(A) aliquis homo   (B) aliquis femina   (C) nemo   (D) uxor alicuius

13. Quis ridens dulce est?
(A) Lesbia   (B) Catullus
(C) Virgil   (D) aliquis homo

14. Which of the following is not a physical sign of Catullus' emotions in this passage?
(A) Tongue-tied   (B) Burning sensation
(C) Racing heart   (D) Ears ringing

15. To whom does *tibi* refer in line 13?
(A) Catullus   (B) Lesbia
(C) The reader   (D) Julius Caesar

16. To whom is Catullus' rival compared?
(A) Lesbia   (B) Julius Caesar   (C) the gods   (D) the reader

17. What use of the genitive is *vocis* in line 8?
(A) possessive   (B) partitive   (C) description   (D) it is not genitive

18. What or who is so bothersome to Catullus in the final stanza?
(A) Time to himself   (B) Kings
(C) Cities   (D) Lesbia

19. Explain the infinitive, *esse,* in line 1?
(A) Epexigetical   (B) Infinitive showing purpose
(C) Complementary   (D) Infinitive in indirect speech

20. What is the case of *sensus* in line 6?
(A) Nominative   (B) Genitive   (C) Accusative   (D) Dative

PASSAGE 3

Petis ut tibi de avunculi mei morte scribam ut hoc tradere posteris possis. Gratias ago;
nam video morti eius immortalem gloriam esse propositam. Quamquam ipse opera
plurima et mansura scripsit, multum tamen eius librorum aeternitati tuorum aeternitas
addet. Beatos eos puto quibus deorum munere datum est aut facere scribenda aut scribere

legenda sunt, beatissimos vero eos quibus utrumque (datum est). Horum in numero avunculus meus et suis libris et tuis erit.

21. What construction does *ut... scribam* introduce in line 1.
(A) Purpose clause   (B) Result Clause
(C) Indirect Command   (D) Adverbial Clause of Characteristic

22. What construction does *ut... possis* introduce in line 1?
(A) Purpose clause   (B) Result Clause
(C) Indirect Command   (D) Adverbial Clause of Characteristic

23. Whose death is the author writing about?
(A) His uncle   (B) His grandfather
(C) His wife   (D) His father

24. What is the author's hope?
(A) That the recipient will add to the reputation of his relative
(B) That the recipient will send help for his family
(C) That the recipient will bless his family in their time of grief
(D) That the recipient will store his books

25. What kind of infinitive is *tradere* in line 1?
(A) Complementary
(B) Infinitive showing purpose
(C) It is not an infinitive at all
(D) Infinitive in indirect speech

26. What is the degree of the adjective *plurima* in line 3?
(A) Positive   (B) Superlative   (C) Comparative   (D) Irregular

27. What best describes the adjective *mansura* in line 3?
(A) Verbal   (B) Substantive   (C) Passive   (D) Irregular

28. To whom does *eius* refer?
(A) The author   (B) The recipient of the letter
(C) The emperor   (D) The deceased

29. Which of the following best translates *Quibus... datum est*?
(A) To whom it is allowed   (B) For whom it is destined
(C) To whom it may concern (D) For whom it is informative

30. *Scribenda* and *legenda* in lines 4-5 express?
(A) Purpose   (B) Necessity (C) Grief   (D) Substantive Gerunds

PASSAGE 4

Cum Dionysius, rex Syracusarum, Pythiam philosophum interficere vellet, hic a Dionysio petivit ut sibi liceret domum proficisci rerum suarum disponendarum causa. Amicus eius Damon erat. Tanta erat amicitia inter Damonem et Pythiam ut Damon se vadem pro reditu alterius regi dare non dubitaret. Aggresso constituto die nec illo redeunte, unus quisque stultitiam Damonis damnavit. At hic nihil se de amici fide timere dicebat. Hora constituta Pythias venit. Admiratus utriusque animum Dionysius supplicium remisit et eos rogavit ut Dionysium socium amicitiae reciperent.

> dispono, disponere, disposui, dispositus: to put in order
> vadis, vadis, f.: bail
> supplicius, -i, m.: hostage

31. Explain the tense and mood of *vellet* in line 1.
(A) Future indicative in a temporal cum clause
(B) Imperfect subjunctive in a circumstantial cum clause
(C) Present subjunctive (volitive/hortatory)
(D) Future subjunctive in a temporal cum clause

32. Why is *liceret* in line 2 subjunctive?
(A) Purpose clause   (B) Result clause   (C) Indirect command
(D) Indirect question

33. To whom does *sibi* in line 2 refer?
(A) Dionysius   (B) Pythia
(C) Damon   (D) Syracusae

34. Why is *dubitaret* in line 4 subjunctive?
(A) Purpose clause   (B) Result clause   (C) Indirect command
(D) Indirect question

35. What was given as bail to the king?
(A) Gold   (B) Silver
(C) An altar   (D) Damon

36. What happened on the appointed day?
(A) Everyone thought Damon was stupid
(B) Damon returned   (C) Pythia returned   (D) Dionysius relented

37. What is the grammatical subject of *timere*?
(A) It is an infinitive; it has no subject   (B) *se*
(C) Damon and Pythias; it is a syncopated perfect   (D) *amici*

38. What does Dionysius do at the end of the story*?*
(A) Puts Pythias to death (B) Puts Damon to death
(C) Asks them if he can be their friend (D) Charges Pythias to release Damon

39. What is the case of *utriusque* in the penultimate line?
(A) Nominative (B) Genitive (C) Dative (D) Ablative

40. Why is the tense of *reciperent* in the last line imperfect?
(A) Because *rogavit* is perfect (B) Because it is part of an indirect command
(C) It is not imperfect (D) Because it is part of result clause

Tie Breakers (do not forget to answer these on your answer sheet)

PASSAGE 5
ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta
(horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues
incumbunt pelago pariterque ad litora tendunt;   205
pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta iubaeque
sanguineae superant undas, pars cetera pontum
pone legit sinuatque immensa uolumine terga.
fit sonitus spumante salo; iamque arua tenebant
ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni   210
sibila lambebant linguis uibrantibus ora.

        geminus, -a, -um (adj.): twin
        Tenedus, -i, m.: "Tenedus", the name of an island
        anguis, anguis, m.: snake
        pelagus, -i, m.: the sea
        pariter (adv.): here, "neck and neck"
        arrigo, arrigere, arrexi, arrectus: to rise up
        iuba, -ae, f.: the crest (as of a serpent)
        pone (adv.): low
        sinuo, sinuare, sinuavi, sinuatus: to bend, wind, curve
        volumen, voluminis, f.: coil
        tergum, -i, n.: back
        spumans, spumantis (adj.): foamy
        salum, -i, n.: the sea
        arvum, -i, n.: field
        sufficio, sufficere, suffeci, suffectus: to dye, to imbue, to color
        lambo, lambere, lambi, lambitus: to lick, to lap at
        sibilus, -a, -um (adj.): hissing

96. What is the case and number of *fluctus* in line 206?
(A) Nominative plural (B) Genitive singular
(C) Nominative singular (D) Accusative plural

97. What is the gender and case of *arrecta* in the same line?
(A) Feminine ablative   (B) Feminine nominative
(C) Neuter nominative   (D) Neuter accusative

98. Explain the case of *volumine* in line 208?
(A) Ablative of means   (B) Ablative place where
(C) Ablative of description   (D) Ablative of agent

99. What is the best Latin paraphrase for *horresco referens* in line 204?
(A) horribile relatu   (B) nolo dicere   (C) retuli horrescentem
(D) Latinum est; non legitur

100. Describe the snakes' eyes.
(A) Round and slimy   (B) Filled with blood and fire
(C) Colored pale and yellow (D) Narrow and piercing