

2014 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
READING COMPREHENSION ADVANCED PROSE TEST

PASSAGE A: *dē Bellō Gallicō*, LIB. VI. CAP. XIII

1 XIII. In omnī Galliā eōrum hominum, quī aliquō sunt numerō atque honore, genera sunt duo. Nam
2 plēbēs paene servōrum habētur locō, quae nihil audet per sē, nūllō adhibētur cōnsiliō. Plērīque, cum
3 aut aere aliēnō aut magnitudīne tribūtōrum aut iniūria potentiōrum premuntur, sēsē in servitūtem dicant
4 nōbilibus, quibus in hōs eadem omnia sunt iūra, quae dominīs in servōs. Sed dē hīs duōbus generibus
5 alterum est druidum, alterum equitum. Illi rēbus dīvīnīs intersunt, sacrificia pūblica ac prīvāta prōcūrant,
6 religiōnēs interpretantur: ad hōs magnus adulēscēntium numerus disciplīnae causā concurrīt, magnōque
7 hī sunt apud eōs honōre. Nam ferē dē omnibus contrōversīs pūblicīs prīvātisque constituunt, et sī
8 quod est admissum facinus, sī caedēs facta, sī dē hērēditāte, dē finibus contrōversia est, idem decernunt,
9 praemia poenāsque constituunt; sī quī aut prīvātus aut populus eōrum dēcrētō nōn stetit, sacrificiīs
10 interdīcunt. Haec poena apud eōs est gravissima. Quibus ita est interdictum, hī numerō impiōrum ac
11 scelerātōrum habentur, hīs omnēs dēcēdunt, aditum sermōnemque dēfugiunt, nē quid ex contāgiōne
12 incommodī accipiant, neque hīs petentibus iūs redditur neque honōs ūllus commūnicātur. Hīs autem
13 omnibus druidibus preest ūnus, quī summam inter eōs habet auctōritātem. Hōc mortuō aut sī quī ex
14 reliquīs excellit dignitāte, succēdit, aut, sī sunt plūrēs parēs, suffrāgiō druidum, nōnnumquam etiam
15 armīs dē prīncipātū contendunt. Hī certō annī tempore in finibus Carnutum, quae regiō tōtius Galliae
16 media habētur, cōnsident in locō cōnsecrātō. Hūc omnēs undique, quī contrōversias habent,
17 conveniunt eōrumque dēcrētīs iūdicīisque parent. Disciplīna in Britannīā reperta atque inde in Galliam
18 trānslāta esse exīstimātur, et nunc, quī diligentius eam rem cognōscere volunt, plērumque illō discendī
19 causā proficīscuntur.

3. tribūtum, -ī	tribute
5. druidēs, -um	the Druids (<i>an ancient priestly caste in Gaul and Britain</i>)
5. sacrificium, -ī	a sacrifice
5. prōcūro, 1.	take care of, attend to; expiate or avert (evil) by sacrifice
6. interpretor, 1.	explain, expound, determine
7. contrōversia, -ae	dispute, quarrel, controversy
8. caedēs, -is	cutting; (of persons) slaughter, massacre, murder
8. hērēditas, -tātis	heirship, inheritance; an inheritance
9. dēcrētum, -ī	decision, decree, order
10. impius, -a, -um	indutiful, impious, wicked
11. scelerātus, -a, -um	stained with crime, reprobate, accursed
11. dēcēdo, -ere, -cessī, -cessus	go away, withdraw, depart from
11. sermo, -ōnis	connected words; conversation, discourse
11. dēfugio, -ere, -fūgī	flee away from, shun, avoid
11. contāgiō, -ōnis	touching, contact; noxious contact, contagion; contamination, pollution
14. excello, -ere, -celsus	be eminent or superior, surpass, excel
14. suffrāgium, -ī	ballot, vote, suffrage; decision, judgment, election
16. consecro, 1.	dedicate, consecrate
18. trānsfero, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus	carry across, transfer
18. illō, adverb	to that place, there

1. How many classes of men are of any account or importance in Gaul? (line 1)
- (A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 4

A portion of Passage A is presented to you again so that you can more easily complete the questions.

XIII. In omnī Galliā eōrum hominum, quī aliquō sunt numerō atque honore, genera sunt duo. Nam plēbēs paene servōrum habētur locō, quae nihil audet per sē, nūllō adhibētur cōnsiliō. Plērīque, cum aut aere aliēnō aut magnitūdine tribūtōrum aut iniūria potentiōrum premuntur, sēsē in servitūtem dicant nōbilibus, quibus in hōs eadem omnia sunt iūra, quae dominīs in servōs. Sed dē hīs duōbus generibus alterum est druidum, alterum equitum. Illī rēbus dīvīnīs intersunt, sacrificia pūblica ac prīvāta prōcūrant, religiōnēs interpretantur: ad hōs magnus adulēscentium numerus disciplīnae causā concurrir, magnōque hī sunt apud eōs honōre.

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|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3. tribūtum, -ī | tribute |
| 5. druidēs, -um | the Druids (<i>an ancient priestly caste in Gaul and Britain</i>) |
| 5. sacrificium, -ī | a sacrifice |
| 5. prōcūro, 1. | take care of, attend to; expiate or avert (evil) by sacrifice |
| 6. interpretor, 1. | explain, expound, determine |
| 7. contrōversia, -ae | dispute, quarrel, controversy |

2. In what way are the common people marginalized? (line 2)
 - (A) their opinions are too theoretical
 - (B) no one cares for their politics
 - (C) they take no initiative and are not consulted
 - (D) they are thought too dangerous

3. What is the best translation for **plēbēs...habētur** (line 2)?
 - (A) the common people...are regarded...
 - (B) the common people...are possessed...
 - (C) the common people...were regarded...
 - (D) the lower orders...will be regarded...

4. **Cur plērīque sēsē in servitūtem dicant nōbilibus?** (lines 2-4)
 - (A) because they like a life of service
 - (B) because they could not find better employment
 - (C) because they were in debt
 - (D) because they wanted to be just like the nobles

5. Who are the two privileged classes? (lines 4-5)

(A) Druids and soldiers	(B) Druids and businessmen
(C) knights (horsemen) and soldiers	(D) knights (horsemen) and Druids

6. To whom or what does **illī** refer in line 5?

(A) equitum	(B) generibus	(C) druidum	(D) dominīs
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7. What are the Druids in charge of? (lines 5-6)

(A) protecting the morality of the Gauls	(B) religion
(C) public documents	(D) foreign affairs

8. Which case is **disciplīnae** (line 6) and why?

(A) dative and possession	(B) nominative and predicate noun
(C) genitive with causa	(D) genitive of description

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 7 hī sunt apud eōs honōre. Nam ferē dē omnibus contrōversīs pūblicīs prīvātisque constituunt, et sī
 8 quod est admissum facinus, sī caedēs facta, sī dē hērēditāte, dē finibus contrōversia est, idem decernunt,
 9 praemia poenāsque constituunt; sī quī aut prīvātus aut populus eōrum dēcrētō nōn stetit, sacrificiīs
 10 interdīcunt. Haec poena apud eōs est gravissima. Quibus ita est interdīctum, hī numerō impiōrum ac
 11 scelerātōrum habentur, hīs omnēs dēcēdunt, aditum sermōnemque dēfugiunt, nē quid ex contāgiōne
 12 incommodī accipiant, neque hīs petentibus iūs redditur neque honōs ūllus commūnicātur. Hīs autem
 13 omnibus druidibus preest ūnus, quī summam inter eōs habet auctōritātem.

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11. contāgiō, -ōnis	touching, contact; noxious contact, contagion; contamination, pollution

9. Why did young men flock to the Druids? (line 6)
 (A) Druids had the best parties (B) for training
 (C) for safety (D) for advanced military training
10. What is the best translation for **sī quod est admissum facinus**? (lines 7-8)
 (A) if a crime had been committed (B) if any crime has been committed
 (C) should a crime be committed (D) should any crime be committed
11. What is the consequence for not obeying the Druids' decision(s)? (lines 9-10)
 (A) banned from sacrifices (B) banned from community meals
 (C) death (D) banishment for one year
12. How is this punishment viewed by the Gauls? (line 10)
 (A) no big deal (B) fairly embarrassing (C) with respect (D) as the most severe punishment
13. Which usage of the subjunctive is **nē quid ex contāgiōne incommodī accipiant** (line 11)?
 (A) result (B) negative purpose (C) indirect command (D) indirect question
14. Identify **petentibus** (line 12):
 (A) perfect participle (B) future participle (C) gerundive (D) present participle
15. How many Druid leaders have authority over the Druids at any given time? (lines 12-13)
 (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

A portion of Passage A is presented to you again so that you can more easily complete the questions.

13 ...Hōc mortuō aut sī quī ex
 14 reliquīs excellit dignitāte, succēdit, aut, sī sunt plūrēs parēs, suffrāgiō druidum, nōnnumquam etiam
 15 armīs dē prīncipātū contendunt. Hī certō annī tempore in finibus Carnutum, quae regiō tōtius Galliae
 16 media habētur, cōnsident in locō cōnsecrātō. Hūc omnēs undique, quī contrōversiās habent,
 17 conveniunt eōrumque dēcrētīs iūdicīisque parent. Disciplīna in Britannīā reperta atque inde in Galliam
 18 trānslāta esse exīstimātur, et nunc, quī diligentius eam rem cognōscere volunt, plērumque illō discendī
 19 causā proficīscuntur.

14. excello, -ere, -celsus	be eminent or superior, surpass, excel
14. suffrāgium, -ī	ballot, vote, suffrage; decision, judgment, election
16. consecro, 1.	dedicate, consecrate
18. trānsfero, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus	carry across, transfer
18. illō, adverb	to that place, there

16. What is the best translation for **hōc mortuō** (line 13)?
 (A) when he has died (B) with this death
 (C) because of this death (D) in spite of this death
17. What happens when the leader dies? (lines 13-15)
 (A) first there is a vote
 (B) first the contenders fight it out to see who's best
 (C) a new leader is appointed by the leading tribe of the Gauls
 (D) the one who excels in merit becomes leader; if many excel, then Druids vote
18. What do the Druids do each year? (lines 15-16)
 (A) meet in a consecrated place in land of the Carnutes
 (B) gather in the sacred land of Carnute (C) gather in Britain
 (D) have a human sacrifice in an appointed place
19. Identify **cōnsecrātō** (line 16):
 (A) participle (B) noun (C) adverb (D) gerund
20. Why do people come there? (lines 16-17)
 (A) to celebrate important days (B) to elect new leaders
 (C) to plot against the Romans (D) to have their disputes settled by the Druids
21. Where were the teachings of the Druids thought to have come from? (line 17)
 (A) Britain (B) Gaul (C) Italy (D) Spain
22. What is the best translation of **inde in Galliam trānslāta esse existimatur** (line 18)?
 (A) it was thought to have come from there into Gaul
 (B) it is thought to have been brought into Gaul from there (Britain)
 (C) they think it was brought into Gaul
 (D) we think it was brought into Gaul from there (Britain)

23. Which degree is **diligentius** (line 19)?
 (A) positive (B) comparative (C) superlative (D) none of the above

A portion of Passage A is presented to you again so that you can more easily complete the questions.

- 17 ...Disciplīna in Britannīā reperta atque inde in Galliam
 18 trānslāta esse exīstīmātur, et nunc, quī diligentius eam rem cognōscere volunt, plērumque illō discendī
 19 causā proficīscuntur.

18. trānsfero, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus carry across, transfer
 18. illō, adverb to that place, there

24. What is the subject of proficiscuntur in line 19?
 (A) **druidēs** (B) **Britannī** (C) **Romānī** (D) the antecedent of **quī** in line 18

PASSAGE B: *ōrātiō Ciceronis in Catilīnam*

- 1 Quō ūsque tandem abūtēre, Catilīna, patientiā nostrā? Quam diū etiam furor iste tuus nōs ēlūdet?
 2 Quem ad finem sēsē effrēnāta iactābit audācia? Nihilne tē nocturnum praesidium Palātī, nihil urbis
 3 vigiliae, nihil timor populī, nihil concursus bonōrum omnium, nihil hic mūnītissimus habendī senātūs
 4 locus, nihil hōrum ōra voltūsque movērunt? Patēre tua cōnsilia nōn sentīs? Cōnstrictam iam hōrum
 5 omnium scientiā tenērī coniuratiōnem tuam nōn vidēs? Quid proximā, quid superiōre nocte ēgerīs, ubi
 6 fuerīs, quōs convocāverīs, quid cōnsiliū cēperīs, quem nostrum ignōrāre arbitrāris? Ō tempora, ō mōrēs!
 7 Senātus haec intellegit. Cōnsul videt; hic tamen vīvit. Vīvit? Immō vērō etiam in senātum venit, fit
 8 pūblici cōnsiliū particeps, notat et dēsīgnat oculīs ad caedem unum quemque nostrum. Nōs autem fortēs
 9 virī satis facere rei pūblicae vidēmur, sī istūs furōrem ac tela vītāmus. Ad mortem tē, Catilīna, dūcī iūssū
 10 cōnsulis iam pridem oportēbat, in tē cōnferri pestem, quam tū in nōs machināris. An vērō vir
 11 amplissimus, P. Scīpiō, pontifex māximus, Tī. Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum rei pūblicae
 12 prīvātus interfēcit; Catilīnam orbem terrae caede atque incendiīs vāstāre cupientem nōs cōnsulēs
 13 perferēmus? Nam illa nimis antīqua praetereō, quod C. Servīlius Ahāla Sp. Maelium novīs rēbus
 14 studentem manū suā occidit. Fuit, fuit ista quondam in hāc rē pūblicā virtūs, ut virī fortēs aciōribus
 15 suppliciīs cīvem perniciōsum quam acerbissimum hostem coercērent. Habēmus senātūs consultum in tē,
 16 Catilīna, vehemēs et grave, nōn deest rei pūblicae cōnsilium neque auctōritās hūius ōrdinis; nōs, nōs,
 17 dīcō apertē, cōnsulēs dēsumus. Dēcrevīt quondam senātus, ut L. Opīmius cōnsul vidēret, nē quid rēs
 18 pūblica dētrīmentī caperet; nox nūlla intercessit; interfectus est propter quāsdam sēditiōnum suspīciōnēs
 19 C. Gracchus, clārissimō patre, avō, māiōribus, occīsus est cum liberīs M. Fulvius cōsulāris. Similī
 20 senātus cōnsultō C. Mariō et L. Valeriō cōsulibus est permissa rēs pūblica; num ūnum diem postea L.
 21 Sātūrnīnum tribūnum plēbis et C. Servīlium praetōrem mors ac rei pūblicae poena remorāta est? At nōs
 22 vicēsimum iam diem patimur hebēscere aciem hōrum auctōritātis. Habēmus enim ēius modī senātūs
 23 cōnsultum, vērū inclūsum in tabulīs tamquam in vāgīnā reconditum, quō ex senātūs cōnsultō
 24 cōnfestim tē interfectum esse, Catilīna, convēnit. Vīvis, et vīvis nōn ad dēpōnendam, sed ad
 25 cōnfirmādam audāciam. Cupiō, patrēs cōnscrīptī, mē esse clēmentem, cupiō in tantīs rei pūblicae
 26 periculīs mē non dissolūtum vidērī, sed iam mē ipse inertiae nēquitiaeque condemnō.

25. Cicero is speaking against whom? (line 1)
 (A) Catullus (B) Catiline (C) Gracchus (D) Servilius
26. According to this passage, what is Catiline's most salient quality? (line 2)
 (A) courage (B) audacity (C) mercy (D) generosity

27. Which case is **habendī** in line 3?
 (A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) accusative

A portion of Passage B is presented to you again so that you can more easily complete the questions.

1 Quō ūsque tandem abūtēre, Catilīna, patientiā nostrā? Quam diū etiam furor iste tuus nōs ēlūdet?
 2 Quem ad finem sēsē effrēnāta iactābit audācia? Nihilne tē nocturnum praesidium Palātī, nihil urbis
 3 vigiliae, nihil timor populī, nihil concursus bonōrum omnium, nihil hic mūnītissimus habendī senātūs
 4 locus, nihil hōrum ōra voltūsque movērunt? Patēre tua cōnsilia nōn sentīs? Cōnstrictam iam hōrum
 5 omnium scientiā tenērī coniuratiōnem tuam nōn vidēs? Quid proximā, quid superiōre nocte ēgerīs, ubi
 6 fuerīs, quōs convocāverīs, quid cōnsiliī cēperīs, quem nostrum īgnōrāre arbitrāris? Ō tempora, ō mōrēs!
 7 Senātus haec intellegit. Cōnsul videt; hic tamen vīvit. Vīvit? Immō vērō etiam in senātum venit, fit
 8 pūblicī cōnsiliī particeps, notat et dēsīgnat oculīs ad caedem unum quemque nostrum. Nōs autem fortēs
 9 virī satis facere rei pūblicae vidēmur, sī istīus furōrem ac tela vītāmus. Ad mortem tē, Catilīna, dūcī iūssū
 10 cōsulis iam pridem oportēbat, in tē cōnferri pestem, quam tū in nōs machināris. An vērō vir
 11 amplissimus, P. Scīpiō, pontifex māximus, Tī. Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum rei pūblicae
 12 privātus interfēcit; Catilīnam orbem terrae caede atque incendiīs vāstāre cupientem nōs cōsulēs
 13 perferēmus?

28. Which degree is **superiōre** in line 5?
 (A) positive (B) comparative (C) superlative (D) none of the above
29. Which mood are **egerīs...fuerīs...cēperīs** in line 6?
 (A) indicative (B) subjunctive (C) imperative (D) infinitive
30. Which case is *tempora* in line 6?
 (A) nominative (B) accusative (C) vocative (D) locative
31. What is the dominant emotion expressed early in the speech? (lines 1-6)
 (A) joy (B) melancholy (C) sorrow (D) indignation
32. Why is Cicero unhappy with the *tempora et mores*? (line 6)
 (A) Catiline has been found out and yet he still lives
 (B) Cicero prefers the present to the past
 (C) Scipio is no longer Cicero's friend
 (D) Cicero hates the good old days
33. What is it that Cicero claims he and other senators have discovered? (lines 1-7)
 (A) that Catiline stole something
 (B) that Catiline voted for an unpopular bill
 (C) that Catiline supports the Optimates against the Populares
 (D) that Catiline is conspiring against the Roman state
34. Which mood is **vītāmus** in line 9?
 (A) indicative (B) subjunctive (C) imperative (D) infinitive

35. Why is the infinitive **dūcī** used in line 9?
 (A) indirect statement (B) as a verbal noun
 (C) completes the meaning of *oportebat* (D) subject of *machināris* in line 11.

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 10 cōsulis iam pridem oportēbat, in tē cōferrī pestem, quam tū in nōs machināris. An vērō vir
 11 amplissimus, P. Scīpiō, pontifex māximus, Ti. Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum rēi pūblicae
 12 prīvātus interfēcit; Catilīnam orbem terrae caede atque incendiis vāstāre cupientem nōs cōsulēs
 13 perferēmus? Nam illa nimis antīqua praetereō, quod C. Servīlius Ahāla Sp. Maelium novīs rēbus
 14 studentem manū suā occīdit. Fuit, fuit ista quondam in hāc rē pūblicā virtūs, ut virī fortēs ācriōribus
 15 suppliciīs cīvem perniciosum quam acerbissimum hostem coercērent. Habēmus senātūs consultum in tē,
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 17 dīcō apertē, cōsulēs dēsumus. Dēcrēvit quondam senātus, ut L. Opīmius cōsul vidēret, nē quid rēs
 18 pūblica dētrīmentū caperet; nox nūlla intercessit; interfectus est propter quāsdam sēditōnum suspīciōnēs
 19 C. Gracchus, clārissimō patre, avō, māiōribus, occīsus est cum liberīs M. Fulvius cōsulāris.

36. What should have happened long ago? (lines 9-10)
 (A) Catiline put to death (B) Catiline ignored
 (C) Catiline praised (D) Catiline rewarded with the consulship
37. Which degree is **amplissimus**? (line 11)
 (A) positive (B) comparative (C) superlative (D) 2nd
38. What is **labefactantem** in line 11?
 (A) perfect participle (B) infinitive (C) future participle
 (D) present participle
39. Which office did Pubius Scipio hold when he took action against Gracchus? (line 11)
 (A) imperator (B) aedile (C) quaestor (D) pontifex maximus
40. Which participle is **studentem** in line 14?
 (A) present (B) perfect (C) future (D) perfect passive
41. What was Spurius Maelius up to? (lines 13-14)
 (A) thievery (B) adultery (C) plotting a revolution (D) tax evasion
42. Why is **coercērent** subjunctive in line 15?
 (A) result clause (B) indirect question (C) indirect command (D) jussive
43. Which case is **senātūs** in line 15?
 (A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) accusative
44. Cicero claims the Senate currently has a serious decree against whom? (lines 15-16)
 (A) Catiline (B) Gracchus (C) Servilius (D) Opimius

45. Which tense of the subjunctive is **vidēret** in line 17?
 (A) present (B) imperfect (C) perfect (D) pluperfect
46. Which example from Rome's past does Cicero use to justify his desired outcome? (lines 10-19)
 (A) the defeat of Hannibal (B) the death of Gracchus
 (C) the defeat of the Sabines (D) Sulla's defeat of Marius

A portion of Passage B is presented to you again so that you can more easily complete the questions.

9 ... Ad mortem tē, Catilīna, dūcī iūssū
 10 cōsulis iam prīdem oportēbat, in tē cōferri pestem, quam tū in nōs machināris. An vērō vir
 11 amplissimus, P. Scīpiō, pontifex māximus, Ti. Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum rei pūblīcae
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 14 studentem manū suā occidit. Fuit, fuit ista quondam in hāc rē pūblīcā virtūs, ut virī fortēs ācriōribus
 15 suppliciīs cīvem perniciōsum quam acerbissimum hostem coercērent. Habēmus senātūs consultum in tē,
 16 Catilīna, vehemēns et grave, nōn deest rei pūblīcae cōsiliū neque auctōritās hūius ōrdinis; nōs, nōs,
 17 dīcō apertē, cōsulēs dēsumus. Dēcrēvit quondam senātus, ut L. Opīmius cōsul vidēret, nē quid rēs
 18 pūblīca dētrīmentī caperet; nox nūlla intercessit; interfectus est propter quāsdam sēditīōnum suspīciōnēs
 19 C. Gracchus, clārissimō patre, avō, māiōribus, occīsus est cum liberīs M. Fulvius cōsulāris. Similī
 20 senātus cōsultō C. Mariō et L. Valeriō cōsulibus est permissa rēs pūblīca; num ūnum diem postea L.
 21 Sātūrnīnum tribūnum plēbis et C. Servīlium praetōrem mors ac rei pūblīcae poena remorāta est? At nōs
 22 vicēsimum iam diem patimur hebescere aciem hōrum auctōritātis. Habēmus enim ēius modī senātūs
 23 cōsultum, vērū inclūsum in tabulīs tamquam in vāginā reconditum, quō ex senātūs cōsultō
 24 cōnfestim tē interfectum esse, Catilīna, convēnit. Vīvis, et vīvis nōn ad dēpōnendam, sed ad
 25 cōnfirmādam audāciam. Cupiō, patrēs cōnscrīptī, mē esse clēmentem, cupiō in tantīs rei pūblīcae
 26 periculīs mē non dissolūtum vidēri, sed iam mē ipse inertiae nēquitiaeque condemnō.

47. Which office do Gaius Marius and Lucius Valerius hold? (line 20)
 (A) quaestor (B) aedile (C) praetor (D) consul
48. Why does Cicero dwell on examples from the past? (lines 10-24)
 (A) because history may repeat itself
 (B) to impress the senate with his knowledge
 (C) to justify the summary execution of Catiline
 (D) to justify the summary execution of Marius
49. What is **dēpōnendam** in line 24?
 (A) gerund (B) gerundive (C) perfect participle (D) present participle
50. Which case are **patrēs cōnscrīptī** in line 25?
 (A) nominative (B) accusative (C) genitive (D) vocative

TIE-BREAKERS:

96. To whom is the speech in passage B given? (line 25)
(A) the Roman people (B) the Senate (C) the Allobroges (D) Gaius
97. What figure of speech is found in line 25 of passage B?
(A) hysteron proteron (B) synchysis (C) anaphora (D) euphemism
98. Which passage's tone is more menacing? (A) passage A (B) passage B
99. Which passage relies on the elements of persuasion more? (A) passage A (B) passage B
100. Which passage is more motivated by personal animosity? (A) passage A (B) passage B

STOP. LOOK OVER YOUR EXAM.