

2014 NJCL Convention
Advanced Prose Reading Comprehension Test

The passages for this test are printed on the back page, which you are permitted to tear off for easy reference to the passages.

Passage One: Suetonius, *Dē Vītā Caesarum*: *Dīvus Iūlius*, 88-89

Suetonius describes the aftermath of Caesar's assassination.

1. What happened when Caesar was 56 years old?
A. He died. B. He was deified. C. Neither A nor B D. Both A and B
2. What is the best translation of *aetātis* (line 1)?
A. during the summer B. of life C. in his age D. of summer
3. To what does *ōre dēcernentium* (lines 1-2) refer?
A. prophets B. patricians C. common gossip D. public decrees
4. To what does *persuāsiōne vulgī* (line 2) refer?
A. common gossip B. public speakers C. patricians D. whispering doubters
5. To what does *quōs* (line 2) refer?
A. *deōrum* (1) B. *dēcernentium* (2) C. *vulgī* (2) D. *lūdīs* (2)
6. Which is **untrue** about the *stella crīnīta* (line 3)?
A. It rose about 11 p.m. C. It rose in the late afternoon.
B. It glowed for seven days. D. It appeared at Augustus' games.
7. Which is the best translation of *animam esse Caesaris in caelum receptī* (line 4)?
A. Caesar's soul had been received into heaven.
B. I have received Caesar's soul into heaven.
C. It was the soul of Caesar, who had been received into heaven.
D. Caesar was of a mind to be received into heaven.
8. To what does *simulācrō* (line 4) refer? Caesar's
A. ghost B. mausoleum C. victory arch D. statue
9. What case is *simulācrō*?
A. nominative B. dative C. ablative D. locative
10. What did the Romans do to Caesar's *simulācrō*?
A. added it to the Curia C. put a star on its top
B. put it on the citadel D. added it to his funeral pyre
11. What happened to the place where Caesar was murdered (line 5)?
A. It was turned into a temple. C. It was boarded up.
B. It was reconstructed out of rare metals. D. It was torn down.
12. What day was thenceforth called *Parricīdium* (lines 5-6)?
A. March 13 B. March 15 C. March 1 D. March 7
13. Line 6 tells us that the senate
A. never again met on the Ides of March. C. always commemorated those Ides.
B. was not upset by that day. D. was dissolved after that day.

14. What do we learn from *Percussōrum autem ferē neque trienniō quisquam amplius supervīxit* (lines 6-7)?
- About three of Caesar's assassins survived.
 - More assassins survived.
 - Almost none of the assassins survived more than three years.
 - It took three years for anyone to catch the assassins.
15. What is meant by *neque suā morte dēfunctus est* (line 7)?
- No one died a natural death.
 - No one committed suicide.
 - No one was upset by his death.
 - No one enjoyed dying.
16. What is the best reading of *alius aliō cāsū* (line 7)
- some for one reason
 - some by one misfortune, another by another
 - one in one case
 - another for another reason
17. What was NOT one of the causes of death for the assassins (lines 8-9)?
- suicide
 - battle
 - shipwreck
 - fist-fighting
18. What is *sēmet* (line 8)?
- 3rd person singular, present tense
 - adverb
 - accusative pronoun
 - adjective modifying *pūgiōne*
19. What is the best meaning of *quō* (line 8)?
- which
 - by which
 - in which
 - to where
20. What is the best meaning of *interēmērunt* (line 9)?
- killed
 - bought
 - used
 - interrupted

Passage Two: Julius Caesar, Dē Bellō Gallicō, VI.25-27, excerpts
Caesar describes some animals he encounters.

21. What is the best meaning of *latitudo novem dierum iter expedito patet* (line 1)?
- An expedition of nine days starts from this latitude.
 - Its width extends a journey of nine days for one unencumbered.
 - A trip opens up of nine days in length for exploration.
 - He begins an expedited nine-day trip at this latitude.
22. Why does Caesar report about the animals in the forest (lines 1-2)?
- They are unknown elsewhere.
 - They are blind.
 - They stand still to give birth.
 - He has seen them in the forest.
23. What is the best meaning of *memoriae prodenda* (line 3)?
- betrayed in memory
 - told about
 - committed to record
 - improved memory
24. Why are *differant* and *videantur* (lines 2-3) in the subjunctive?
- indirect question
 - relative clause of purpose
 - jussive
 - relative clause of description
25. Which is NOT true about the *bōs* described on lines 3-5?
- It has one horn.
 - This type of animal is familiar to us Romans.
 - It has two ears.
 - It looks like a stag.
26. Identify the case and use of *hīs* (line 4).
- ablative of comparison
 - dative of direction
 - dative of possession
 - ablative of cause

27. To what does *eius* (line 5) refer?
 A. *bōs* B. *cervī* C. *cornū* D. *Hercyniae silvae*
28. The female and the male of this species of animal are very much alike in all the following except
 A. their hunting skills C. the shape of their horns
 B. the size of their horns D. their disposition
29. The *alcēs* (line 6) look like
 A. reindeer B. goats C. bison D. horses
30. What problem do these *alcēs* have (line 7)? They cannot
 A. make noise. B. walk straight . C. bend their knees. D. defend themselves
31. What is the best meaning of *quō* (line 8)?
 A. to where B. by which C. to any D. by any
32. What happens when the *alcēs* meet misfortune (line 8)?
 A. They kill their opponents. C. They get right back up again.
 B. They fall down. D. They afflict their opponents the same way.
33. What is the best meaning of *Hīs sunt arborēs* (lines 8-9)?
 A. They live in trees. C. There are more trees than these.
 B. These are trees. D. They have trees.
34. What do the *alcēs* use trees for (lines 9-10)?
 A. to lean on for sleep B. to scratch their backs C. to climb into as beds D. to hide from hunters
35. What does *reclinātae* (line 9) modify?
 A. *caprīs* (7) B. *crūra* (7) C. *quiētis* (7) D. *alcēs* (6)
36. What is the best translation of *paulum modo* (line 9)?
 A. only a little bit B. for a short time C. a little bit in the way D. with minimal effort
37. How do hunters find out where the *alcēs* sleep (lines 10-11)?
 A. They look for fur on the bark of trees. C. They trace their tracks on the ground.
 B. They know from years of experience. D. They follow the *alcēs*' sounds.
38. What is the best meaning of *quō* (line 10)?
 A. by which B. from where C. from which D. to what place
39. What do the hunters do when they find out where the *alcēs* sleep (lines 11)?
 A. overturn the trees where the *alcēs* sleep. C. keep the *alcēs* from leaning against the trees.
 B. cut the trees until they are barely standing. D. hide in the trees.
40. The verb *cōnsuērīnt* (line 11) is a contraction for which of the following?
 A. *cōnsuēscunt* B. *cōnsuēscent* C. *cōnsuēverīnt* D. *cōnsuēvērunt*
41. Why is *relinquantur* (line 12) in the subjunctive?
 A. result clause B. purpose clause C. indirect command D. anticipatory clause
42. What is the ROOT meaning of *cōnsuērīnt* (line 11) and *cōnsuētūdīne* (line 12)?
 A. custom B. attraction C. delight D. necessity
43. What is the general meaning of lines 12-13: *īnfīrmās arborēs pondere adflīgunt atque ūnā ipsae concidunt?*
 A. The weakened tree kills the *alcēs*. C. The hunters kill the *alcēs* in their sleep.
 B. Their weight breaks the tree and they all fall. D. The hunters fall down when the tree does.
44. What is the best meaning of *ūnā* (line 13)?
 A. one by one B. alone C. than one D. together

Passage Three: Cicero, In Catilinam III.10

Cicero relates how he proved the guilt of Catiline's fellow conspirators against Rome.

45. Why is *sit* (line 1) in the subjunctive?
A. anticipatory clause B. indirect command C. volitive clause D. purpose clause
46. What is the best meaning of *quōque* (line 1)?
A. also B. each C. some D. whatever
47. Lines 1-4 (*Prīmō ... recēpissent*) contain an excellent example of which rhetorical device?
A. chiasmus B. hysteron-proteron C. asyndeton D. synecdoche
48. What is the best translation of *factūrum esse* (line 3)?
A. will do B. has been done C. would do D. had been done
49. Why is *cōfirmā(vi)sset* (line 3) in the subjunctive?
A. relative clause of purpose B. relative clause of description
C. dependent clause inside indirect statement D. indirect question
50. What did Cethegus want in return (lines 3-4)?
A. that the Allobroges would do what their ambassadors had promised
B. the money he had been promised by the Allobroges
C. a share of the loot to be taken
D. immunity from prosecution

Passage One

Suetonius, Dē Vitā Caesarum: *Dīvus Iūlius*, 88-89.

1 Periit sextō et quīnquāgēsimō aetātis annō atque in deōrum numerum relātus est, nōn ōre
2 modo dēcernentium, sed et persuāsiōne vulgī. Sīquidem lūdīs, quōs p̄mōs cōsecrātō[s] eī
3 heres Augustus ēdēbat, stella crīnīta per septem continuōs diēs fulsit exoriēns circā undecimam
4 hōram, crēditumque est animam esse Caesaris in caelum receptī; et hāc dē causā simulacrō eius
5 in vertice additur stella. Cūriam, in quā occīsus est, obstruī placuit Idūsque Martiās Parricīdium
6 nōminārī, ac nē umquam eō diē senātus agerētur. Percussōrum autem ferē neque trienniō
7 quisquam amplius supervīxit neque suā morte dēfunctus est. Damnātī omnēs alius aliō cāsū
8 periit, pars naufrāgiō, pars proeliō; nōnnūllī sēmet eōdem illō pugiōne, quō Caesarem
9 violāverant, interēmērunt. *Sīquidem = since, because*

Passage Two

Julius Caesar, Dē Bellō Gallicō, VI.25-27, excerpts

1 Huius Hercyniae silvae ... lātitudō novem diērum iter expeditō patet, multaque in eā genera
2 ferārum nāscī cōstat, quae reliquīs in locīs vīsa nōn sint; ex quibus quae maxime differant ab
3 ceteris et memoriae prodenda videantur haec sunt. Est bōs cervī figurā, cuius ā mediā fronte
4 inter aurēs ūnum cornū existit excelsius magisque dīrēctum hīs, quae nōbīs nōta sunt,
5 cornibus: ab eius summō sicut palmae rāmīque lātē diffunduntur. Eadem est fēminae marisque
6 nātūra, eadem forma magnitudōque cornuum. Sunt item, quae appellantur alcēs. Hārum est
7 cōnsimilis caprīs figurā ... et crūra sine nōdīs articulīsque habent neque quiētis causā
8 prōcumbunt neque, sī quō adflīctae cāsū concidērunt, ērigere sēsē aut sublevāre possunt. Hīs
9 sunt arborēs prō cubīlibus: ad eās sē applicant atque ita paulum modo reclīnātae quiētem
10 capiunt. Quārum ex vēstigiīs cum est animadversum ā vēnātōribus, quō sē recipere
11 cōnsuērint, omnēs eō locō aut ab rādīcibus subruunt aut accīdunt arborēs, tantum ut summa
12 speciēs eārum stantium relinquātur. Hūc cum sē cōnsuētūdine reclīnāvērunt, infirmās arborēs
13 pondere adflīgunt atque ūnā ipsae concidunt.

mas, maris = male alcēs = elk, moose

Passage Three

Cicero, In Catilinam III.10

Cicero relates how he presented proof that Cethegus had conspired against Rome.

1 Ac nē longum sit, Quirītes, tabellās prōferri iussimus, quae ā quōque dīcēbantur datae. P̄mō
2 ostendimus Cethēgō; signum cognōvit. Nōs līnum incīdimus, lēgimus. Erat scrīptum ipsīus manū
3 Allobrogum senātuī et populō sēsē, quae eōrum lēgātīs confirmāset, factūrum esse; ōrāre ut item illī
4 facerent, quae sibi eōrum lēgātī recēpissent.