

# READING COMPREHENSION II

TSJCL AREA F 2015

Directions: Read the following passages, and mark the best answer choice on the answer sheet.

## PASSAGE I

Quo usque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? Quam diu etiam	1
furor iste tuus nos eludet? Quem ad finem sese effrenata iactabit audacia?	2
Nihilne te nocturnum praesidium Palati, nihil urbis vigiliae,	3
nihil timor populi, nihil concursus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus	4
habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? Patere tua	5
consilia non sentis? Constrictam iam omnium horum scientia teneri	6
coniurationem tuam non vides? Quid proxima, quid superiore nocte	7
egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consili ceperis, quem nostrum	8
ignorare arbitraris? O tempora! O mores! Senatus haec intellegit,	9
consul videt; hic tamen vivit. Vivit? Immo vero etiam in senatum venit,	10
fit publici consili particeps, notat et designat oculis ad caedem unum	11
quemque nostrum.	12

*quo usque* = how far

*eludo, -ere, -lusi, -lusum* = evade, taunt

*effrenatus, -a, -um* = unbridled, unchecked

*concursum, -us* = gathering

*munitus, -a, -um* = fortified

*pateo, -ere, -ui* = lie open

*particeps, -cipis* = sharing, participating in

1. In line 2, iactabit suggests that a crime  
 (A) had been committed (B) has never been committed  
 (C) will be committed (D) has been committed
2. In line 3, nocturnum praesidium Palati can be thought of today's American equivalent of the  
 (A) Secret Service (B) Coast Guard (C) Border Patrol (D) CIA
3. In line 4, munitissimus describes  
 (A) the senate (B) the senate house (C) Catiline (D) the speaker
4. In line 5, horum refers to the (A) night watch of the city (B) laws of the senate  
 (C) Catiline and his men (D) members of the senate
5. In lines 3-5, the repetition of nihil allows the speaker to  
 (A) identify only those responsible (B) express Catiline's vulnerability  
 (C) illustrate Catiline's disregard for all (D) deny any crime was committed
6. In line 6, constrictam is best translated  
 (A) built (B) strangled (C) denounced (D) severed
7. In line 7, superiore nocte is another way of saying  
 (A) the night before (B) the night after (C) two nights ago (D) tomorrow night
8. In line 9, the speaker says O tempora! O mores! in order to  
 (A) suggest that death awaits them all (B) denounce the wasting of time  
 (C) delay the arrival of reinforcements (D) invoke the ethics of their forefathers
9. In line 10, hic refers to  
 (A) Catiline (B) the speaker (C) the senate (D) the senate house
10. In line 10, the speaker repeats vivi in order to  
 (A) add extra emphasis to his outrage (B) express confusion about the facts  
 (C) confirm with the audience (D) show respect to the Catiline's seniority
11. In line 11, the use of the word particeps is used to inform us that Catiline is a  
 (A) diplomat (B) spy (C) senator (D) emperor
12. In line 11, the speaker suggests that Catiline uses his eyes to  
 (A) read the letters he wrote (B) mark out senators to be killed  
 (C) signal his approval of the senate (D) look down at the ground in shame
13. What is the genre of this passage?  
 (A) epic (B) oratory (C) epigram (D) eulogy
14. The use of nostrum in this passage allows the speaker to argue that  
 (A) he did not know who was a conspirator (B) there were too many dangers to count  
 (C) the enemy of an enemy was a friend (D) the majority were on his side

## PASSAGE II

Ad fontem cervus, cum bibisset, restitit,	1
et in liquore vidit effigiem suam.	2
Ibi dum ramosa mirans laudat cornua,	3
crurumque nimiam tenuitatem vituperat,	4
venantum subito vocibus conterritus	5
per campum fugere coepit, et cursi levi	6
canes elusit. Silva tum excepit ferum,	7
in qua retentis impeditus cornibus,	8
lacerari coepit morsibus saevis canum.	9
Tunc moriens vocem hanc edidisse dicitur:	10
“O me infelicem! Qui nunc demum intellego	11
utilia mihi quam fuerint quae despexeram,	12
et quae laudaveram, quantum luctus habuerint.”	13

*resto, restare, restiti* = remain (standing)

*ramosus, -a, -um* = branching

*crus, cruris* = leg

*tenuitas, tenuitatis* = thinness

*demum* = at last

*ferus, -i* = animal

*impedio, -ire, -ivi, -itus* = hinder

*despicio, -ere, despexi, despectum* = despise, look down on

*luctus, -us* = grief, sorrow

15. In line 1, the cervus had stopped to  
 (A) scratch its back (B) get a drink  
 (C) look for water (D) pray to a goddess
16. In line 2, what does the cervus see?  
 (A) a pack of dogs (B) a goddess (C) his own reflection (D) a statue
17. In line 3, laudat suggests that the cervus  
 (A) recognizes attractive qualities (B) shows off in front of strangers  
 (C) only follows others' opinions (D) performs a variety of stunts
18. In line 3, the best translation for cornua is  
 (A) corn (B) horns (C) antlers (D) tusks
19. In line 5, the cervus is startled by the  
 (A) howling of dogs (B) flight of birds  
 (C) sound of his echo (D) voices of hunters
20. In line 6, the cursu levi suggests that the cervus is  
 (A) nimble (B) slow (C) injured (D) aggressive
21. In line 7, the best translation for silva is  
 (A) leaves (B) woods (C) arrows (D) soldiers
22. In line 9, we learn that the cervus  
 (A) has escaped the dogs (B) is being torn apart  
 (C) succumbs to a severe illness (D) begins to look for food
23. The speaker of lines 11-13 is  
 (A) cervus (B) canis (C) venator (D) silva
24. What is a cervus?  
 (A) elephant (B) owl (C) boar (D) deer
25. What is the genre of this passage?  
 (A) oratory (B) history (C) fable (D) biography
26. The feature of literary style demonstrated in the last three lines (qui ... habuerint) is  
 (A) oxymoron (B) metaphor (C) hyperbole (D) irony

PASSAGE III

Lugete, O Veneres Cupidinesque	1
et quantum est hominum venustiorum!	2
Passer mortuus est meae puellae,	3
passer, deliciae meae puellae,	4
quem plus illa oculis suis amabat.	5
Nam mellitus erat, suamque norat	6
ipsam tam bene quam puella matrem;	7
nec sese a gremio illius movebat,	8
sed circumsiliens modo huc modo illuc	9
ad solam dominam usque pipiabat.	10
Qui nunc it per iter tenebricosum	11
illuc unde negant redire quemquam.	12
At vobis male sit, malae Tenebrae	13
Orci, quae Omnia bella devoratis;	14
tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis.	15
O factum male! Io miselle passer!	16
Tua nunc opera meae puellae	17
Flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli.	18

*lugeo, -ere, luxi, luctum* = mourn, grieve

*venustus, -a, -um* = charming, graceful

*passer, passeris* = sparrow, pet bird

*norat* = *noverat*, from *nosco* = know

*gremium, -ii* = lap

*circumsilio, -are, -avi, -atus* = jump around

*pipio, -are, -avi, -atus* = chirp, tweet

*tenebrae, -arum* = darkness

*aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatum* = take away

*turgidulus, -a, -um* = swollen

27. In this poem the poet is mourning because  
 (A) his girlfriend has died (B) his girlfriend has left him  
 (C) his girlfriend's pet bird has died (D) he has lost his girlfriend's pet bird
28. In line 1, the speaker calls upon Veneres Cupidinesque as  
 (A) witnesses (B) suspects (C) his lovers (D) his children
29. In line 5, we find out that  
 (A) the girl loves the bird more than him (B) he loves the girl more than the bird  
 (C) the girl loves the bird more than her eyes (D) he loves the bird more than the girl
30. In line 6, the best translation of mellitius is  
 (A) nice, gentle (B) sweet, cute (C) soft, round (D) quick, changing
31. In line 7, the speaker suggests that the passer  
 (A) thought of the girl as its mother (B) knew her mother as well as the girl  
 (C) knew the girl better than her mother (D) knew the girl as she loved her mother
32. In line 9, the author arranges the words to suggest  
 (A) crying (B) surprise (C) movement (D) fear
33. In line 10, dominam refers to  
 (A) passer (B) matrem (C) puella (D) tenebrae
34. In line 11, qui refers to  
 (A) passer (B) puella (C) the speaker (D) iter
35. In lines 11-12, the speaker suggests that the bird  
 (A) was nocturnal and flew at night (B) is making a journey to the underworld  
 (C) knew many secrets about his girl (D) flew back and forth as a messenger
36. In line 14, Orci is another name for  
 (A) the bird (B) the underworld (C) Venus (D) a monster
37. In line 14, bella is best translated as  
 (A) beauty (B) wars (C) pretty things (D) oxen
38. In line 16, the diminutive miselle is derived from the Latin word  
 (A) missio (B) miser (C) mitto (D) ille
39. In line 18 (flendo ... ocelli), we find out that  
 (A) the speaker never saw the bird again (B) the bird will protect the girl  
 (C) the bird was sacred to the gods (D) the girl has been crying
40. The author of this passage was most likely a  
 (A) historian (B) poet (C) lawyer (D) engineer

TIE BREAKERS PASSAGE

Cras te victurum, cras dicis, Postume, semper.	1
Dic mihi, cras istud, Postume, quando venit?	2
Quam longe est cras istud? Ubi est? aut unde petendum?	3
Numquid apud Parthos Armeniosque latet?	4
Iam cras istud habet Priami vel Nestoris annos.	5
Cras istud quanti dic mihi possit emi?	6
Cras vives? Hodie iam vivere, Postume, serum est.	7
Ille sapit quisquis, Postume, vixit heri.	8

96. Based on the content of the passage, which might be an appropriate title for it?  
(A) "Labor Conquers All"                      (B) "For Whom the Bell Tolls"  
(C) "On Procrastination"                      (D) "To Live Well"
97. The speaker believes the Postumus is  
(A) ridiculous                      (B) hardworking                      (C) very prudent                      (D) knows everything
98. In line 4, the Parthos Armeniosque were located  
(A) far north of Rome   (B) far east of Rome   (C) far south of Rome   (D) far west of Rome
99. In line 5, Priami vel Nestoris are referenced because of their  
(A) number of children                      (B) great wisdom                      (C) heroic strength                      (D) old age
100. What is the genre of this passage?  
(A) biography                      (B) epigram                      (C) history                      (D) tragedy