

## TSJCL Area F 2015 Reading Comprehension Advanced Prose

*Read the passages then mark the best answer on your scantron answer sheet.*

Cicero begins his defense of Caelius

- 1 Sī quis, iudicēs, forte nunc adsit ignarus legum, iudiciorum, consuetudinis nostrae,
- 2 miretur profecto, quae sit tanta atrocitas huiusce causae, quod diebus festis ludisque
- 3 publicis, omnibus forensibus negotiis intermissis unum hoc iudicium exerceatur, nec
- 4 dubitet, quin tanti facinoris reus arguatur, ut eo neglecto civitas stare non possit; idem
- 5 cum audiat esse legem, quae de seditiosis consceleratisque civibus, qui armati
- 6 senatum obsederint, magistratibus vim attulerint, rem publicam oppugnarint, cotidie
- 7 quaeri iubeat.

1. ad quem Cicero orationem habet?
  - a. quis
  - b. legum
  - c. nostrae
  - d. iudices
  
2. Which rhetorical device is evident at line 1?
  - a. synecdoche
  - b. tricolon
  - c. hendiadys
  - d. tmesis
  
3. In line 2, miretur profecto is best translated as:
  - a. he might actually wonder
  - b. he will marvel, really
  - c. I will set out astonished
  - d. I am leaving astonished
  
4. From lines 1-3 it is clear that Cicero thinks someone:
  - a. is disrespecting the festival days
  - b. might be curious why a case is held during festival days
  - c. would rather be at the public games
  - d. considers all forensic business is held on festival days

5. What mood is *dubitet*?
  - a. infinitive
  - b. indicative
  - c. subjunctive
  - d. imperative
  
6. To what other word does *idem* (line 4) refer?
  - a. *quis* (line 1)
  - b. *atrocitas* (line 2)
  - c. *quae* (line 2)
  - d. *iudicium* (line 3)
  
7. *legem* (line 5) is:
  - a. modifying *idem* (line 4)
  - b. accusative in indirect statement
  - c. first person singular present tense
  - d. first person singular future tense
  
8. To what other word does *armati* (line 5) refer?
  - a. *magistratibus* (line 6)
  - b. *civitas* (line 4)
  - c. *reus* (line 4)
  - d. *civibus* (line 5)
  
9. *cotidie quaeri iubeat* (lines 6-7) is best translated as:
  - a. he will order a daily inquiry to be investigated
  - b. let them demand an inquiry every day
  - c. he might demand an inquiry every day
  - d. he demands an inquiry daily

Suetonius describes the fatal attack on Caesar

- 1 Assidentem conspirati specie officii circumsteterunt, ilicoque Cimber Tillius, qui
- 2 primas partes susceperat, quasi aliquid rogaturus propius accessit reventique et
- 3 gestu in aliud tempus differenti ab utroque umero togam adprehendit: deinde
- 4 clamantem: 'ista quidem vis est!' alter e Cascais aversum vulnerat paulum infra
- 5 iugulum. Caesar Cascae brachium arreptum graphio traiecit conatusque prosilire
- 6 alio vulnere tardatus est; utque animadvertit undique se strictis pugionibus peti,
- 7 toga caput obvoluit, simul sinistra manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo
- 8 honestius caderet etiam inferiore corporis parte velata.

ilico: right then and there/on the spot

arripere: to get hold of/seize

cadere: to fall/die

10. The use of *specie* (line 1) is:

- a. degree of difference
- b. instrument
- c. manner
- d. time when

11. The best translation of *quasi aliquid rogaturus propius accessit* (line 2) is:

- a. he approaches closely as if to ask something
- b. he approached more closely as if about to ask something
- c. he approached more closely as if to be about to ask something
- d. he approaches more closely as if he wanted to ask something

12. *ab utroque umero* (line 3) is best translated as:

- a. by each shoulder
- b. from one shoulder
- c. by both arms
- d. from each arm

13. *clamantem* (line 4) refers to:

- a. *Cimber Tillius* (line 1)
- b. *conspirati* (line 1)
- c. *Cascae* (line 5)
- d. *Caesar* (line 5)

14. From lines 4-5 we are led to believe that:
- Casca is shouting to someone else
  - Casca is wounded on the other side
  - there is more than one Casca brother
  - the wound is slight
15. Caesar's first wound comes:
- just behind his neck
  - a little below the throat
  - gradually at first
  - to his arm
16. The use of *graphio* is:
- manner
  - absolute
  - respect
  - means
17. From lines 4-6 we learn that:
- Caesar wounded one of the conspirators
  - Casca tried to jump away
  - Caesar tries to inflict another wound
  - The conspirators have second thoughts
18. *peti* (line 6) is:
- perfect passive participle
  - infinitive in indirect discourse
  - dative singular
  - nominative plural
19. Caesar realizes his fate when:
- he has no weapon anywhere
  - his toga is ripped
  - he sees drawn daggers everywhere
  - he places his left hand on his chest
20. In line 7 we learn that Caesar:
- is wounded in his left hand
  - pulled the hem of his toga down
  - brought his knees up to his chest
  - was unable to move his left hand
21. *Cur Caesar sinum deduxit?*
- ut deduxerit sinum manu sinistra*
  - ut, corpore velata, ad ima crura iret*
  - ut honestius cadat*
  - ut ad corpus inferior cadat*



26. What use is *visaque pulcherrima muliere* (lines 3-4)?

- a. manner
- b. respect
- c. absolute
- d. means

27. *Deinde ut ... corpus iacentis conspexit* (line 5) would be best translated:

- a. Finally, he had seen the body laying
- b. Then as he saw the body of the man lying there
- c. Then, so that he could see the body laying
- d. Finally, so that he saw the body laying

28. In line 6 we learn that the woman was:

- a. not able to endure the loss of her husband
- b. not capable of helping herself
- c. not able to reason with the guard
- d. not capable of explaining why she was in the tomb

29. What did the guard bring into the tomb?

- a. his own dinner
- b. his own gifts
- c. his own grief
- d. his own grave stone

30. What tense is *perseveraret* (line 7)?

- a. future
- b. present
- c. perfect
- d. imperfect

31. From lines 9-11 we learn that the Matron does what with her torn out hair?

- a. gives it to the soldier
- b. stores it in her tunic
- c. lays it on the grave
- d. throw it to the ground

Tie Breakers: Mark numbers **96-100** on your answer sheet.

The Gauls praise their Leader

Conclamat omnis multitudo et suo more armis concrepat, quod facere in eo consuerunt cuius orationem approbant: summum esse Vercingetorigem ducem, nec de eius fide dubitandum, nec maiore ratione bellum administrari posse. Statuunt, ut X milia hominum delecta ex omnibus copiis in oppidum mittantur, nec solis Biturigibus communem salutem committendam censent, quod paene in eo, si id oppidum retinuissent, summam victoriae constare intellegebant.

96. In line 1 we learn that the Gauls shout and rattle their weapons because:

- a. it is dictated in a speech
- b. it is their custom
- c. it is the order of Vercingetorix
- d. it is customary before battle

97. *ducem* (line 2) is:

- a. first person singular present tense
- b. first person singular future tense
- c. accusative direct object
- d. accusative in indirect discourse

98. *nec de eius fide dubitandum* (line 2) is best translated as:

- a. there is no doubt of his loyalty
- b. there might be no doubt of his loyalty
- c. there should be no doubt of his loyalty
- d. no one can doubt his loyalty

99. The use of *hominum* (line 3) is:

- a. description
- b. partitive
- c. indefinite value
- d. subjective

100. From lines 4-5 we learn that the Gauls thought victory:

- a. lay in the town's retention
- b. relied on an alliance with the Bituriges
- c. was the only communal safety
- d. was their greatest concern