

**2015 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
ADVANCED PROSE READING COMPREHENSION TEST**

DIRECTIONS: Please mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron answer sheet.

Passage A: Preparations for the Battle of Zama, 202 B.C.

1 Nōn confertās autem cohortēs ante sua quamque signa īnstruēbat sed manipulōs
2 aliquantum inter sē distantēs ut esset spatium quā elephantī hostium āctī nihil ordinēs
3 turbārent. Laelium, cuius ante lēgātī, eō annō quaestōris extrā sortem ex senātūs consultō
4 operā utēbātur, cum Ītalico equitatū ab sinistrō cornū, Masinissam Numidasque ab dextrō
5 opposuit. Viās patentēs inter manipulōs antesignānōrum vēlitibus—ea tunc leuis armātūra
6 erat—complēuit, datō praeceptō ut ad impetum elephantōrum aut post dīrectōs refugerent
7 ordinēs aut in dextram laeuamque discursū applicantēs sē antesignānīs uiam quā inruerent
8 in ancipitia tēla bēluīs darent.

9 Hannibal ad terrōrem prīmōs elephantōs—octōgintā autem erant, quot nūllā unquam in
10 aciē ante habuerat— īnstrūxit, deinde auxilia Ligurum Gallōrumque, Baliaribus
11 Maurīsque admixtīs: in secundā aciē Carthaginienses Afrosque et Macedonum legiōnem:
12 modico deinde interuallō relictō subsidiariam aciem Ītalicoꝝ mīlitum—Bruttiī plērīque
13 erant, vī ac necessitate plūrēs quam suā voluntate dēcēdentem ex Ītaliā secūtī—īnstrūxit.
14 equitatū et ipse circumdedit cornibus; dextrum Carthaginienses, sinistrum Numidae
15 tenuerunt.

16 uaria adhortātiō erat in exercitū inter tot hominēs quibus non lingua, non mos,
17 non lex, non arma, non uestītus habitusque, non causa militandī eadem esset. auxiliāribus
18 et praesens et multiplicāta ex praedā mercēs ostentātur: Gallī propriō atque insitō in
19 Romanōs odiō accenduntur: Liguribus campī ūberēs Ītalīae dēductīs ex asperrimīs
20 montibus in spem uictōriae ostentāntur: Maurōs Numidāsque Masinissae impotentī futūrō
21 dominātū terret: aliīs aliae spēs ac metus iactantur. Carthaginiensibus moenia patriae, dī
22 penātēs, sepulcra māiōrum, līberī cum parentibus coniugēsque pauidae, aut excidium
23 seruitiumque aut imperium orbis terrārum, nihil aut in metum aut in spem medium,
24 ostentātur.

Titus Livius, Ab Urbe Conditā (XXX.33)

Passage A:

1. How did Scipio draw up his cohorts?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. in tight formation | c. in separate maniples |
| b. each one before its standards | d. near the elephants of the enemy |

2. He did this to keep

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| a. his cohorts near their standards | c. elephants from disrupting his lines |
| b. his distance from the enemy | d. Laelius from reporting back to the Senate |

3. Where was Laelius during this battle?
 a. back in Rome, in the Senate
 b. in the officers' tent with the legati
 c. with the cavalry on the left side
 d. with Masinissa and the Numidians
4. The BEST translation of opposuit (5) is
 a. he opposed
 b. he placed against
 c. he attacked
 d. he withstood
5. When the elephants charged, the velites were ordered to do all of the following EXCEPT
 a. remain in front of the maniples
 b. rush to the left or the right
 c. hurry back behind the lines
 d. give places for the elephants to go
6. Why did Hannibal draw his elephants up in front?
 a. to create panic among the Romans
 b. he did so out of fear
 c. he was afraid his army would not panic
 d. to increase the elephants' rage with fear
7. How many elephants did Hannibal have?
 a. 8
 b. 18
 c. 80
 d. 800
8. In lines 9 and 10, Livy comments that this number of elephants was
 a. customary
 b. extraordinary
 c. exaggerated
 d. ignored
9. What nationality of soldiers did Hannibal keep in reserve at a short distance from the rest?
 a. a mixture of four nations
 b. African
 c. Macedonian
 d. Italian
10. Why were the soldiers from Brutium fighting with Hannibal?
 a. they had been driven out of Italy
 b. they wished to be free of Rome
 c. they had been forced to by Hannibal
 d. they were soldiers-for-hire
11. Carthaginienses and Numidae both refer to what word (14)?
 a. ipse
 b. circumdedit
 c. cornibus
 d. dextrum
12. The point Livy is trying to make in lines 16-17 is
 a. the Carthaginian army had been reduced to extreme poverty
 b. the Carthaginian troops no longer felt they had a reason to fight
 c. the Carthaginian army consisted of a great variety of people
 d. the Carthaginian units were in complete disorder
13. What did the auxiliaries hope for by fighting the Romans?
 a. cash and plunder
 b. glory and prestige
 c. freedom and territory
 d. trade and ships

14. What was the reason Gauls fought against the Romans?

- a. fear c. territory
b. fame d. hatred

15. What did the Ligurians hope to gain if they conquered the Romans?

- a. rich fields c. the fiercest mountains
b. all of Italy d. total victory

16. What idea terrified the Moors and the Numidians?

- a. the defeat of Masinissa c. the father of Masinissa
b. the coming of Masinissa d. the rule of Masinissa

17. The point Livy is making with the sentence *aliīs aliae spēs ac metus iactantur* (21) is

- a. that the Carthaginians were about to fight without feeling hope or fear
b. that there was no hope remaining for the Carthaginians, only fear
c. that Hannibal was using a mixture of hope and fear to motivate his troops
d. that hope and fear pervaded both Carthaginians AND Romans

18. The BEST translation of *Cathaginiensibus* (21) is

- a. of the Carthaginians c. by the Carthaginians
b. to the Carthaginians d. from the Carthaginians

19. Hannibal reminded the Carthaginians that they should fight for all the following EXCEPT their:

- a. king c. religion
b. family d. liberty

20. *medium* (23) is modifying

- a. *imperium* c. *metum*
b. *nihil* d. *spem*

Passage B:

1 Domitianus nātus est VIII. Kal. Novemb. patre consule dēsignātō initūrōque mēse
2 insequentī honorem, regiōne urbis sextā ad Malum Punicum, domō quam posteā in
3 templum gentis Flaviae convertit. Pūbertātis ac p̄rimae adulēscentiae tempus tanta inopia
4 tantaque infāmia gessisse fertur, ut nūllum argenteum vas in ūsū habēret; satique cōstat
5 Clodium Pollionem praetōrium virum, in quem est poēma Neronis quod īnscribitur
6 Lusciō, chīrographum eius conversāsse et nonnumquam prōtulisse noctem sibi
7 pollicentis; nec dēfuērunt qui affirmārent, corruptum Domitianum et ā Nervā successōre
8 mox suō. Bellō Vitellianō confugit in Capitolium cum patruō Sabinō ac parte
9 praesentium cōpiārum, sed irrumpentibus adversāriīs et ardente templō apud aedituum
10 clam pernoctāvit, ac māne Isiaci cēlātus habitū interque sacrificulōs variae superstitiōnis,
11 cum sē trans Tiberim ad condiscipulī suī mātrem comite ūnō contulisset, ita latuit, ut

12 scrūtantibus quī vestīgia subsecūtī erant, dēprehendī non potuerit. Post victōriam dēmum
 13 prōgressus et Caesar cōsalutātus, honōrem praetūrae urbānae cōsularī potestāte
 14 suscēpit titulō tenus (nam iūris dictiōnem ad collēgam proximum trānstulit); cēterum
 15 omnem vim dominātionis tam licenter exercuit, ut iam tum quālis esset ostenderet. Ne
 16 exsequar singula, contrectātis multorum uxōribus, Domitiam Longinam Aeliō Lamiae
 17 nūptam etiam in mātirimōnium abdūxit, atque ūnō diē super XX officia urbāna aut
 18 peregrīna distribuit, mīrārī sē Vespasiānō dictitante, quod successōrem nōn et sibi
 19 mitteret.

Suetonius, Vita Domitiani

Passage B:

21. On what day was Domitian born?

- a. October 23
- b. October 24
- c. November 1
- d. November 9

22. In which month was his father designated to enter the office of the consulship?

- a. October
- b. November
- c. December
- d. January

23. What did Domitian later do with the house he was born in?

- a. moved it to the sixth region of the city
- b. planted a pomegranate tree near it
- c. converted it into a temple
- d. tore it down and built a temple

24. What does Suetonius tell us about Domitian's childhood and adolescence?

- a. his family was poor and relatively unknown
- b. he was handsome but full of mischief
- c. his friends were mostly from the lower classes
- d. he spent too much and did bad things

25. Where did he go when the forces of Vitellius were attacking the city?

- a. to the Capitoline Hill
- b. to the house of his uncle Sabinus
- c. to some of the troops in the city
- d. to the enemy camp

26. How long did Domitian stay there?

- a. one night
- b. several nights
- c. all through the morning
- d. Suetonius doesn't mention how long

27. How did Domitian escape?

- a. by burning down the temple
- b. hiding among the sacrificial victims
- c. dressed as a worshipper of Isis
- d. his mother sent her students to get him

28. How many people went across the Tiber with him to safety?
 a. none c. two
 b. one d. three
29. The BEST translation of ut (11) is
 a. as c. to
 b. in order to d. that
30. The BEST translation of non potuerit (12) is
 a. will not be able to c. was not able to
 b. will not have been able to d. had not been able to
31. Which of the following word(s) describe the extra power added to his city praetorship?
 a. honōrem c. titulō tenus
 b. cōsulārī d. iūris dictiōnem
32. Once he got the city praetorship, what did Domitian do?
 a. seized control of the government c. appointed a someone to help him
 b. handed over his power to someone else d. headed off to college
33. Which word(s) describes how Domitian exercised power in this early phase of his career?
 a. honōrem c. licenter
 b. trānstulit d. quālis
34. In lines 15-18, how many women did Domitian marry?
 a. not even one c. many
 b. one d. more than twenty in one day
35. In the passage Domitiam Longinam Aeliō Lamiae nuptam etiam in matrimonium abduxit (16-17), Suetonius tells us that
 a. Domitian had taken Domita Longina away from her husband
 b. Domitian had been married to two women at the same time
 c. Domitian had already been divorced twice
 d. Domitian had even resorted to kidnapping
36. Based on the last two lines, the number of offices Domitian distributed was amazingly
 a. excessive c. innovative
 b. insufficient d. unnecessary
37. The BEST translation of mirārī sē (14) is
 a. having wondered about himself c. that he wondered
 b. having wondered about him d. that he had wondered
38. se (14) and sibi (15) both refer to
 a. officia c. Domitian
 b. successōrem d. Vespasian

39. The BEST translation of *dictitante* (15) is
 a. said c. dictated
 b. said several times d. often commanded

40. The tone of the phrase *mirārī... mitteret* (14-15) is
 a. humorous c. informal
 b. tragic d. hopeful

TIE-BREAKERS: These will be scored to break ties. Please mark them as #96-#100.

1 Mox Lepidō operam dante Octavianus pācem cum Antoniō fēcit et quasi vindicātūrus
 2 patris suī mortem, ā quō per testāmentum fuerat adoptātus, Rōmam cum exercitū
 3 profectus extorsit, ut sibi vicesimō annō cōsulātus darētur. Senātum prōscrīpsit, cum
 4 Antoniō ac Lepidō rem pūblicam armīs tenēre coepit. Per hōs etiam Cicerō ōrātor occīsus
 5 est multīque aliī nōbilēs. Intereā Brutus et Cassius, interfectorēs Caesaris, ingēns bellum
 6 mōvērunt.

Eutropius, Breviarium (VII.3)

96. The choice of what word(s) would indicate that Eutropius was skeptical of Octavian's reason for coming to Rome?

- a. quasi c. mortem
 b. vindicaturus d. fuerat adoptatus

97. *ut sibi vicesimo anno consulatus daretur* (3) tells us

- a. Octavian was 20 when he became consul c. Lepidus would be given the consulship
 b. Octavian would be consul for 20 years d. Antony would be given the consulship

98. Who or what is the subject of *daretur* (3)?

- a. Octavianus c. testamentum
 b. Antonio d. consulatus

99. The sentence *Senatum proscrispsit, cum Antonio ac Lepido rem publicam armis tenere coepit* (3-4) suggests that Octavian held onto power through

- a. cooperation with the Senate
 b. constant war with Antonius and Lepidus
 c. violence and intimidation
 d. well-written laws

100. *hos* (4) refers to

- a. reasons Cicero was killed
 b. things used to kill Cicero
 c. people that killed Cicero
 d. the Senatorial decrees that killed Cicero