

TSJCL Area F 2016 Reading Comprehension Advanced Prose

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

Cicero questions why Caesar wants to stay in Gaul rather than return to Rome.

1. nam ipse Caesar quid est cur in provincia commorārī velit, nisi ut ea, quae per eum
2. adfecta sunt, perfecta reī publicae tradat? amoenitas eum, credo, locōrum, urbium
3. pulchritudo, hominum natiōnumque illārum humanitas et lepos, victoriae cupiditas,
4. finium imperiī propagatio retinet. an reditus in patriam habet aliquam offensiōnem?
5. utrum apud populum, ā quō missus, an apud senatum, ā quō ornatus est? an diēs auget
6. eius desiderium, an magis obliuionem, ac laureā illā magnīs periculīs partā amittit
7. longō intervallō viriditatem?

1. Line 1 (nam...velit) could best be translated as:

- a). Why does Caesar want to remember this province?
- b). What reason is there why Caesar himself should want to stay in the province?
- c). Is there a reason why Caesar wants to be remembered in this province?
- d). Why would this province want to remember what Caesar himself has done?

2. What mood is *velit*?

- a). infinitive
- b). indicative
- c). subjunctive
- d). imperative

3. *commorārī* is a(n):

- a). present infinitive
- b). perfect infinitive
- c). supine
- d). future passive infinitive

4. *perfecta*, line 2, refers to:

- a). Caesar's prior work in Gaul
- b). the Senate's goals in the region
- c). Cicero's plans for the republic
- d). a *perfect* Republic

5. From lines 3-7, Cicero tells us that Caesar may wish to stay in the area because:

- a). Caesar is not wanted among the Senate
- b). Caesar has lost a battle
- c). Cicero does not believe him
- d). Caesar is enjoying the general pleasantries of the area

6. *humanitas* (line 3) is:

- a). accusative plural
- b). nominative singular
- c). perfect passive participle
- d). accusative singular

7. Which rhetorical device is illustrated between lines 4-6?

- a). tmesis
- b). praeteritio
- c). anaphora
- d). chiasmus

8. Which of the following is NOT a subject of *retinet* (line 4)?

- a). pulchritudo
- b). cupiditas
- c). amoenitas
- d). nationum

9. '*an reditus in patriam habet aliquam offensiōnem*' (line 4) could be best translated as:

- a). his return might have some offense with his father
- b). would his return have some offense in the fatherland
- c). or, would his return cause offense in some country
- d). could his return have this effect at home

The passage is repeated on the next page for your convenience.

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10. What/Who was *ornatus est* (line 5)?
a). the Senate b). Caesar c). Cicero d). the province
11. In line 5, *diēs* is actually being used to describe:
a). the length of Caesar's absence b). the extent of the province's needs
c). the number of days they are in danger d). the number of days they have forgotten
12. Which rhetorical device is evident from lines 5-7 (an...viriditātem?)
a). polysyndeton b). hysteron proteron c). tricolon crescens d). asyndeton

Encolpius describes a scene inside Trimalchio's home in first person

1. Certerum ego dum omnia stupeo, paene resupinatus crura mea fregī. Ad sinistram
 2. enim intransibus non longē ab ostiariī cellā canis ingens, catena vinctus, in pariete erat
 3. pictus superque quadratā litterā scriptum "cavē canem." Et collegae quīdem meī
 4. risērunt, ego autem collectō spiritū non destitī totum parietem persequī.
13. Because Encolpius was stupefied by what he saw, he almost did what?
a). fell back and broke his leg b). ate another dinner c). left the house d). got up from the couch
14. Quid 'ad sinistram enim intransibus' erat?
a). catena vinctus b). omnia c). cella ostiarii d). canis ingens
15. Quō "cave canem" scriptum erat...?
a). in pariete b). quadrata littera c). pictus d). ab cella
16. Who is with Encolpius?
a). his classmates b). no one, he is alone c). his friends d). Trimalchio
17. What ablative use is, *collectō spiritū*?
a). specific time b). means c). absolute d). respect
18. "ego...non destitī _____ persequi"
a). the entire wall b). the safe room c). the whole part d). several parts

Caesar describes Vercingetorix's assumption to the principate in his region

1. Rex ab suis appellatur. Dimittit quoque versus legationes; obtestatur ut in fide maneat. Celeriter sibi
2. Senones, Parisios, Pictones, Cadurcos, Turonos, Aulercos, Lemovicos, Andos reliquosque omnes qui
3. Oceanum attingunt adiungit: omnium consensu ad eum defertur imperium. Qua oblata potestate
4. omnibus his civitatibus obsides imperat, certum numerum militum ad se celeriter adduci iubet,
5. armorum quantum quaeque civitas domi quodque ante tempus efficiat constituit; in primis equitatu
6. studet. Summae diligentiae summam imperi severitatem addit; magnitudine supplicii dubitantes cogit.
7. nam maiore commissio delicto igni atque omnibus tormentis necat, leviore de causa auribus desectis aut
8. singulis effossis oculis domum remittit, ut sint reliquis documentis et magnitudine poenae perterreat
9. alios.

versus (adv.): in all directions effodio-ere-di-ssum: To gouge out
detestor – I beseech, implore

19. *Rex ab suis appellatur* (line 1) is best translated as:

- a). the king calls his own people
- b). his own people call him king
- c). he is called king by his own people
- d). the king is called by his own people

20. At line 1, *maneat* is subjunctive in:

- a). indirect statement
- b). indirect command
- c). indirect question
- d). purpose clause

21. We learn from lines 1-3 that Vercingetorix has:

- a). gathered all these tribes at the ocean
- b). conquered all the named tribes
- c). left the vicinity of all these tribes
- d). included all these tribes in his confederacy

22. The subject of *defertur* (line 3) is:

- a). Vercingetorix
- b). Caesar
- c). consensus
- d). imperium

23. *qua oblata potestate* (line 3) demonstrates which grammatical use?

- a). ablative absolute
- b). double dative
- c). genitive of value
- d). ablative of specific time

24. In lines 4-6 we learn that Vercingetorix is:

- a). wanting to join the army quickly, the cavalry in particular
- b). needing a large store of weapons before time runs out
- c). acquiring soldiers and cavalry from each state immediately
- d). noticing a large detachment of soldiers and cavalry have left their homes

25. *adduci* (line 4) is a(n):

- a). perfect passive participle
- b). present passive infinitive
- c). present active infinitive
- d). perfect active infinitive

26. *quodque* (line 5) is modifying:

- a). tempus
- b). domi
- c). civitas
- d). armorum

27. At line 6 (*magnitudine...cogit*) we learn that Vercingetorix:

- a). knows a large number of his people do not trust him
- b). is compelling whomever does want to comply with his orders to be inflicted with punishments
- c). is being compelled by punishments to deal with non-compliers
- d). knows punishment will not effect those who do not want to join him

28. In lines 6-7 (*magnitudine...necat*) we learn that those charged with committing more serious crimes are:

- a). cut loose from the larger group and dismissed
- b). chosen by a larger committee to be killed in any manner
- c). selected for all punishments by fire
- d). killed either by fire or all other sorts of torture

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29. *sint* and *perterreant* (line 8) are both subjunctive in:

- a). result clause b). indirect question c). purpose clause d). conditional statement

30. In lines 9-10 (*leviore...remittit*) we learn that those charged with lesser crimes:

- a). are sent home to hear stories about other's sufferings b). have either their ears cut off or an eye removed
c). return to find their homes in ruins d). are made to listen to singular abuses, then sent home

31. From lines 9-11 we learn that some have been sent back to their homes:

- a). as examples to others b). because they were deformed and unfit
c). they frightened the other members of the army d). to await punishment there

Tie-Breakers. Score numbers: **96-100** on your scantron

Pliny the younger complains about a general lack of interest in the arts and theatre

1. Plerique in stationibus sedent tempusque audiendi fabulis contulerunt ac subinde sibi nuntiari
2. iubent an iam recitator intraverit, an dixerit praefationem, an ex magna parte evolverit librum
3. Tunc demum, ac tunc quoque lente cunctanterque veniunt; nec tamen permanent, sed ante finem
4. recedunt, alii dissimulanter et furtim, alii simpliciter et libere.

contero-ere-contrivi-contritum: To wear down/waste praefatio-onis: Introduction

96. *audiendi* (line 1) is:

- a). genitive gerundive b). genitive gerund c). nominative gerund d). nominative gerundive

97. *Plerique sibi nuntiari iubent quot rerum* (lines 1-2)?

- a). unum b). duo c). tres d). quattuor

98. According to Pliny, people *veniunt fabulis* (line 3), however...?

- a). nec permanent b). recitator intraverit c). evolverit librum d). in stationibus sedent

99. What part of speech is *cunctanter* (line 3)?

- a). noun b). adjective c). participle d). adverb

100. Again, according to Pliny, some who attend the theatre do what *ante finem* (line 3-4)?

- a). stand b). leave c). yell d). applaud