

2016 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE READING COMPREHENSION: ADVANCED PROSE

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

Passage A – Eutropius, *Breviārium ab urbe conditā, Liber Tertius*

1 decimō annō postquam Hannibal in Ītaliā vēnerat, P. Sulpiciō Cn. Fulviō cōsulibus,
2 Hannibal usque ad quartum miliārium urbis accessit, equitēs eius usque ad portam. mox
3 cōsulū cum exercitū venientium metū Hannibal ad Campāniam sē recēpit. In Hispāniā ā
4 frātre eius Hasdrubale ambō Scīpiōnēs, quī per multōs annōs victōrēs fuerant,
5 interficiuntur, exercitus tamen integer mānsit; cāsū enim magis erant quam virtūte dēceptī.
6 quō tempore etiam ā cōsule Mārcellō Siciliae magna pars capta est, quam tenēre Āfrī
7 coeperant, et nōbilissimā urbe Syrācūsānā praeda ingēns Rōmam perlāta est. Laevīnus in
8 Macedoniā cum Philippō et multīs Graeciae populīs et rēge Asiae Attalō amīcitiā fēcit, et
9 ad Siciliam profectus Hannōnem quendam, Āfrōrum ducem, apud Agrigentum cīvitatē
10 cum ipsō oppidō cēpit; eumque Rōmam cum captīvīs nōbilibus mīsit. XL cīvitatēs in
11 dēditionem accēpit, XXVI expugnāvit. ita omnī Siciliā exceptā et Macedoniā fractā, ingentī
12 glōriā Rōmam regressus est. Hannibal in Ītaliā Cn. Fulvium cōsulem subitō aggressus cum
13 octō milibus hominum interfēcit.

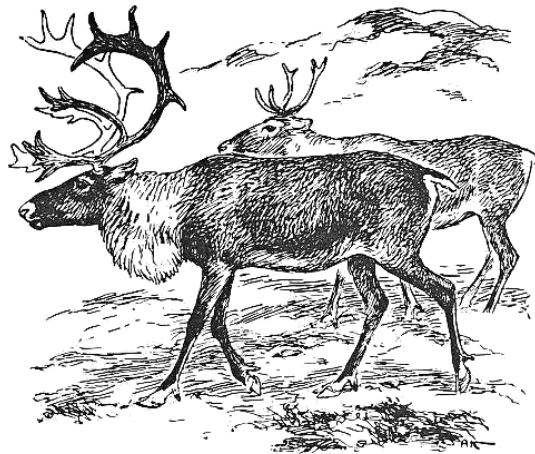
1. quāndō Hannibal IV milia passuum ab urbe Rōmā abest? (A) Sulpiciō et Fulviō cōsulibus
(B) postquam abhinc undecim annōs Hannibal ex Hispānia profectus est (C) postquam
Hannibal Sulpicium et Fulvium superāvit (D) antequam Hannibal Cannīs victor factus est
2. To whom does **eius** (line 2) refer? (A) Sulpicius (B) Fulvius (C) Hannibal (D) the cavalry
3. According to lines 2-3, why did Hannibal retreat to Campania? (A) because he discovered that
one of the Scipios had returned from Spain and was headed for Rome
(B) because he was afraid that the consuls were coming for him with an army
(C) because his cavalry had been defeated by the consuls and their armies
(D) because Rome was defended heavily by the cavalry of the consuls
4. What had both Scipios been able to do in Hispania? (A) defeat the
Carthaginian forces (B) demand tribute from Hasdrubal (C) capture the
Carthaginian stronghold of Carthago Nova (D) prevent Hasdrubal from
receiving reinforcement
5. The command of the **exercitus** mentioned in line 5 belonged to (A) Hannibal (B) Hasdrubal
(C) Sulpicius and Fulvius (D) both Scipios
6. According to lines 3-5, which of the following is TRUE? (A) Hasdrubal the son of Gisgo had
defeated both Scipios in battle (B) Hannibal had been waiting for reinforcement from Hispania
(C) the Scipios had been trapped more by accident than by the Carthaginians' courage (D) the
Romans outnumbered the forces of Hasdrubal significantly



7. According to this passage, which of the following was NOT attributed to the consul Marcellus?
(A) a large part of Sicily was captured (B) territories were taken away from the Africans
(C) loot was delivered to Rome from Sicily (D) the city of Syracuse sent aide to the Romans
8. **quis erat hostis Rōmānōrum in Graeciā hōc tempore?** (A) **Philippus** (B) **multī populī Graecī** (C) **Attalus** (D) **nūllus hōrum**
9. **ubi erat Hannō?** (A) **in Graeciā** (B) **Agrigentī** (C) **in Africā** (D) **Syrācūsīs**
10. **quī cum Hannōne ad urbem Rōmam advēnerint?** (A) **Laevīnus et Rōmānī** (B) **Graecī**
(C) **captīvī** (D) **Philippus et Attalus**
11. Which of the following is NOT true about Laevinus? (A) he accepted the surrender of 40 city-states (B) he subdued 26 city-states (C) he sent the leader of the Carthaginians captured at Agrigentum back to Rome (D) he returned to Rome gloriously when he had broken up both Macedonia and Sicily into various city-states
12. Cn. Fulvius expected Hannibal's attack but was still killed along with 8,000 of his men.
(A) **vērum** (B) **falsum**

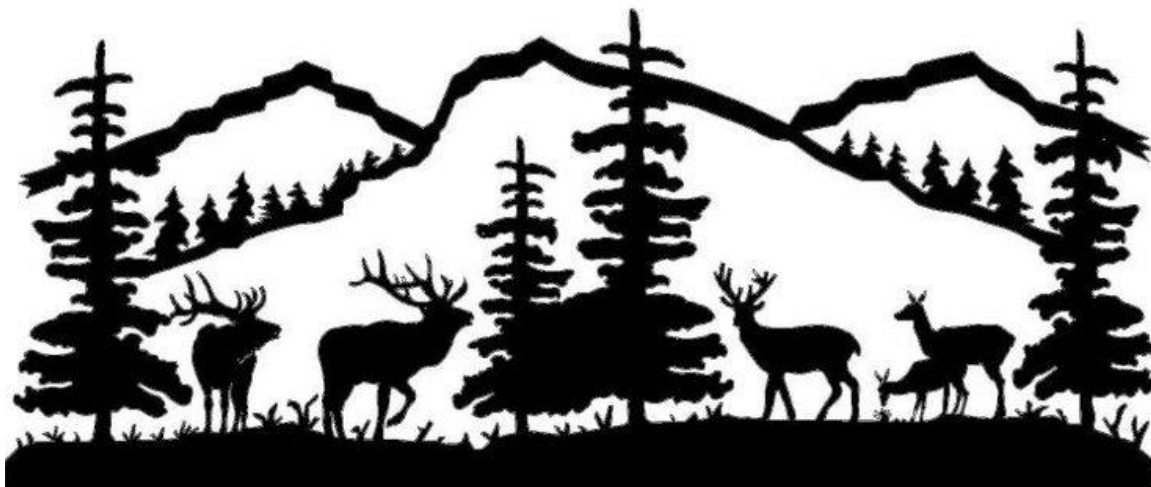
Passage B – Caesar, *Dē Bellō Gallicō, Liber Sextus*

1 est bos cervī figurā, cuius ā mediā fronte inter aurēs ūnum cornū existit excelsius magisque
2 dērectum hīs, quae nōbīs nōta sunt, cornibus: ab eius summō sicut palmae rāmīque lātē
3 diffunduntur. eadem est fēminae marisque nātūra, eadem fōrma magnitudōque cornuum.
4 sunt item, quae appellantur alcēs. hārum est cōnsimilis caprīs figurā et varietās pellium, sed
5 magnitudīne paulō antecēdunt mutilaeque sunt cornibus et crūra sine nōdīs articulīsque
6 habent neque quiētis causā procumbunt neque, sī quō afflictae cāsū concidērunt, ērigere
7 sēsē aut sublevāre possunt. hīs sunt arborēs prō cubilibus: ad eās sē applicant atque ita
8 paulum modo reclīnātae quiētem capiunt. quārum ex vestīgīs cum est animadversum ā
9 vēnātōribus, quō sē recipere cōsuerint, omnēs eō locō aut ab rādīcibus subruunt aut
10 accīdunt arborēs, tantum, ut summa speciēs eārum stantium relinquātur. hūc cum sē
11 cōnsuētūdine reclīnāvērunt, infirmās arborēs pondere affligunt atque ūnā ipsae concidunt.



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13. Which of the following is NOT one of the descriptions of the animal mentioned in lines 1-3?
 (A) it is an ox with the shape of a stag and its horns are higher and straighter than those known to the Germans (B) the size and shape of the male's horns are the same as those of the female
 (C) a single horn stands forth from the middle of the forehead between the ears (D) at the tip of the horn they are spread out widely like palms of the hands and branches of a tree
14. **figūrā** in line 1 is an example of (A) ablative of description (B) ablative of manner
 (C) ablative of cause (D) ablative of comparison
15. Which of the following is NOT true of the animals Caesar called **alcēs**? (A) their shape is very similar to goats (B) they have mottled colored hide (C) they are smaller than the animal described in lines 1-3 (D) they have legs without knots and joints
16. The BEST translation of **causā** as it is used in line 6 is (A) with respect to this case
 (B) for the sake of (C) by the charge of (D) according to the cause of
17. The participle **afflictāe** (line 6) refers to (A) **quiētis** (B) **crūra** (C) **varietās** (D) **alcēs**
18. The BEST translation of **quō...cāsū** as it is used in line 6 is (A) with such casualty
 (B) by some misfortune (C) with any casualty (D) with this misfortune
19. According to Caesar, the **alcēs** can't raise themselves or stand erect after they have fallen.
 (A) **vērum** (B) **falsum**
20. The BEST translation of **hīs sunt arborēs prō cubilibus** (line 7) is (A) trees are their restful for them
 (B) they rest themselves on trees (C) they have trees for beds (D) trees are used when they need beds
21. How do the **alcēs** take their rest? (A) they lean against the trees and recline just a little, using them as support (B) they use the tree branches as cover and sleep underneath the trees (C) they use their horns to break the branches and take their rest against the trunks of the trees (D) they use the roots of the trees as support and lie down on top of them
22. How do the hunters catch the **alcēs**? (A) they weaken the trees at the roots so that they would topple over easily (B) they set up traps throughout the forest by digging up trees (C) they hide themselves in the leaves and surprise the **alcēs** when they come near the trees (D) they use arrows made from the roots of the trees



Passage C – Cicero, *Prō M. Mārcellō Ōrātiō*

1 diūturnī silentī, patrēs cōnscrīptī, quō eram hīs temporibus ūsus nōn timōre aliquō, sed
2 partim dolōre, partim verēcundiā, finem hodiernus diēs attulit idemque initium, quae vellem
3 quaeque sentīrem, meō prīstinō mōre dīcendī. tantam enim mānsuētūdinem, tam inūsītātam
4 inaudītamque clēmēntiam, tantum in summā potestāte rērum omnium modum tam dēnique
5 incrēdibilem sapientiam ac paene dīvīnam tacitus praeterīre nullō modō possum. M. enim
6 Mārcellō vōbīs, patrēs cōnscrīptī, reīque pūblicae redditō nōn illīus solum, sed etiam meam
7 vōcem et auctōritātem et vōbīs et reī pūblicae cōservātam ac restitūtam putō. dolēbam
8 enim, patrēs cōnscrīptī, et vehementer angēbar virum tālem, cum in eādē causā in quā ego
9 fuisset, nōn in eādē esse fortunā nec mihi persuādēre poteram nec fās esse dūcēbam versārī
10 mē in nostrō vetere curriculō, illō aemulō atque imitātōre studiōrum ac labōrum meōrum
11 quasi quōdam sociō ā mē et comite distrāctō. ergō et mihi meae prīstinae vītae
12 cōnsuētūdinem, C. Caesar, interclūsam aperuistī et hīs omnibus ad bene dē omnī rē pūblicā
13 spērandum quasi signum aliquod sustulistī.

23. According to lines 1-2, this day is bringing an end to Cicero's (A) grief (B) silence (C) fear (D) anger
24. According to lines 2-3, this day is also bringing a renewal of Cicero's habit of (A) speaking in front of a judge who hears lawsuits dealing with foreigners (B) delivering a rousing speech in front of his fellow citizens (C) saying what his wishes and opinions are (D) denouncing the conducts of an oppressive government and its leader
25. Which of the following is NOT one of Caesar's traits that Cicero mentions in lines 3-5 by means of preterition? (A) his humanity (B) his clemency (C) his wisdom (D) his ambition
26. According to lines 5-7, which of the following is NOT true according to Cicero? (A) Marcellus' authority are preserved for the republic (B) Cicero is again able to speak his mind to the republic and his fellow senators (C) Marcellus has been restored to the republic (D) Cicero can once again defend Caesar in front of Marcellus
27. According to lines 7-8, Cicero's feeling about Marcellus' exile was one of (A) happiness (B) anger (C) sadness (D) triumph
28. The best translation of **cum** as it is used in line 8 is (A) with (B) although (C) since (D) now
29. Which of the following is NOT true according to lines 7-11? (A) Marcellus had been Cicero's companion and rival (B) Cicero didn't think it was fair for him to continue his usual routine during Marcellus' exile (C) Marcellus had imitated Cicero's zeal (D) Cicero and Marcellus shared similar views
30. **prō lineā XII, quō cāsū est "C. Caesar"?** (A) **nōminātīvō** (B) **genitīvō** (C) **vocatīvō** (D) **datīvō**



31. The adjective **interclūsam** (line 12) modifies (A) **vītae** (B) **cōnsuētūdinem** (C) **spērandum** (D) **rē publicā**

Passage D – Sallust, *Bellum Catilīnae*

1 **sed ubi ille adsēdit, Catilīna, ut erat parātus ad dissimulanda omnia, dēmissō vultū, vōce**
2 **supplicī postulāre ā patribus coepit nē quid dē sē temerē crēderent: eā familiā ortum, ita sē**
3 **ab adulēscentiā vītam instituisse ut omnia bona in spē habēret; nē existimārent sibi, patriciō**
4 **hominī, cuius ipsiūs atque maiōrum plūrima beneficia in plēbem Rōmānam essent, perditā**
5 **rē publicā opus esse, cum eam servāret M. Tullius, inquilīnus cīvis urbis Rōmae. ad hoc**
6 **maledicta alia cum adderet, obstreere omnēs, hostem atque parricīdam vocāre. tum ille**
7 **furibundu: “quoniam quidem circumventus”, inquit, “ab inimicīs praeceps agor, incendium**
8 **meum ruīnā restinguam.”**

32. The best translation of **ut...omnia** (line 1) is (A) in order to prepare himself to hide everything (B) that he prepared himself to hide everything (C) like he had prepared to hide everything (D) as he had been prepared to hide everything
33. In lines 2-3, Catiline’s appearance is generally (A) down-cast (B) aggressive (C) angry (D) happy
34. The **patribus** in line 2 is BEST translated as (A) fathers (B) homeland (C) soldiers (D) senators
35. In line 3, “**nē quid...crēderent**” is BEST translated as (A) that they not trust anyone too easily (B) that they not believe anything about him hastily (C) that they might believe everything they hear hastily (D) that they might believe hastily that he is to be feared
36. In line 2, **eā familiā** is an ablative of (A) manner (B) cause (C) origin (D) comparison
37. In lines 2-3, Catiline claims to have planned his life (A) from his youth (B) with little hope (C) very recently (D) as little as possible
38. In line 3, he claims that his outlook on his own life was (A) bleak (B) positive (C) unsure (D) unalterable
39. The BEST translation of **maiōrum** (line 4) is (A) by the senators (B) for the traditions (C) with respect to the greater good (D) of his ancestors
40. The general point that Catiline is making in lines 3-5 is that (A) Rome should thank him for all he has done (B) he alone can save Rome (C) there is no benefit for him to destroy Rome (D) his family have restored balance to Rome

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

Please refer to **Passage D**

96. The **sibi** in line 3 refers to (A) Cicero (B) the senate (C) Catiline (D) the republic
97. When Catiline says **inquilinus civis** he is (A) threatening to deport Cicero (B) making fun of Cicero's birthplace in rural Arpinum (C) questioning Cicero's integrity (D) threatening to harm Cicero again
98. The best translation of **maledicta** (line 6) is (A) evils (B) insults (C) mistakes (D) tricks
99. In line 7, Catiline admits that he (A) is going to war with Rome (B) is falling headlong (C) has tried to kill Cicero (D) is being forced out of Rome
100. The fire that Catiline metaphorically declares he will put out (lines 7-8) is (A) his perilous situation (B) his humor (C) the anger of the Romans (D) the false stories about him