

2017 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE  
ADVANCED PROSE READING COMPREHENSION TEST

**Passage A: Questions 1-12**

1       Sunt autem duo crimina, auri et veneni; in quibus una atque eadem persona  
2       versatur. Aurum sumptum a Clodia, venenum quaesitum, quod Clodiae daretur,  
3       ut dicitur. Omnia sunt alia non crimina, sed maledicta, iurgi petulantis magis  
4       quam publicae quaestionis. "Adulter, impudicus, sequester" convicium est, non  
5       accusatio; nullum est enim fundamentum horum criminum, nulla sedes; voces  
6       sunt contumeliosae temere ab irato accusatore nullo auctore emissae.

7       Horum duorum criminum video auctorem, video fontem, video certum nomen  
8       et caput. Auro opus fuit; sumpsit a Clodia, sumpsit sine teste, habuit, quamdiu  
9       voluit. Maximum video signum cuiusdam egregiae familiaritatis. Necare eandem  
10      voluit; quaesivit venenum, sollicitavit quos potuit, paravit, locum constituit, attulit.  
11      Magnum rursus odium video cum crudelissimo discidio exstitisse. Res est omnis  
12      in hac causa nobis, iudices, cum Clodia, muliere non solum nobili, sed etiam  
13      nota; de qua ego nihil dicam nisi depellendi criminis causa.

M. Tullius Cicero, *Pro Caelio*, 31-32

1. In lines 1-2, Cicero claims how many people are involved in **duo crimina**?  
(A) Two                   (B) One                   (C) None                   (D) Several
2. The best translation of **versatur** (line 2) is:  
(A) was turned   (B) might be involved   (C) is involved   (D) turns
3. The antecedent of, **quod** (line 2) is:  
(A) Clodia           (B) Aurum           (C) sumptum           (D) venenum
4. **ut dicitur** should best be translated as:  
(A) as it is said   (B) so that she says   (C) as he says   (D) so that he said
5. In lines 3-4 (**Omnia...quaestionis**) we can infer that Cicero considers the charges brought against Caelius to be which of the following?  
(A) not actually legal in nature as much as personal vendetta  
(B) that all the crimes should be for public questioning not the courts  
(C) there are other crimes the public should know about  
(D) the jurors don't think all these crimes are serious
6. In lines 4-5 **convicium** and **accusatio** are both:  
(A) 1st person singular   (B) nominative singular   (C) participles   (D) abbreviations
7. According to lines 4-5 (**convicium ...sedes**), **Cicero putat crimina haec esse**:  
(A) cum meritō   (B) dignus opere   (C) pro bonō reī publicae   (D) sine iudiciō

8. Which rhetorical device is evident at line 7?  
 (A) tmesis (B) litotes (C) anaphora (D) hysteron proteron
9. At line 8, literally, what/who is the subject of **fuit**?  
 (A) Clodia (B) Caelius (C) opus (D) auro
10. According to the evidence presented by Cicero, which of the following is NOT true?  
 (A) Caelius is in love with Clodia (B) Clodia claims Caelius stole gold  
 (C) Clodia claims Caelius wants to kill her (D) Cicero thinks only one person is responsible for the crimes
11. Cicero describes Clodia as:  
 (A) well known (B) born of high rank (C) neither of these (D) both of these
12. The best translation of **nisi depellendi criminis causa** (line 13):  
 (A) if not the cause of the dispelled crime  
 (B) except to repel the charge  
 (C) unless the cause disproves the crime  
 (D) so that the charge is not dispelled

**Passage B: Questions 13-25**

1 L. Catilina, nobili genere natus, fuit magna vi et animi et corporis, sed ingenio  
 2 malo pravoque. Huic ab adolescentia bella intestina, caedes, rapinae, discordia  
 3 civilis grata fuere ibique iuventutem suam exercuit. Corpus patiens inediae,  
 4 algoris, vigiliae supra quam cuiquam credibile est. Animus audax, subdulus,  
 5 varius, cuius rei lubet simulator ac dissimulator, alieni adpetens, sui profusus,  
 6 ardens in cupiditatibus; satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum. Vastus animus  
 7 inmoderata, incredibilia, nimis alta semper cupiebat. Hunc post dominationem  
 8 L. Sullae libido maxima invaserat rei publicae capiundae; neque id quibus modis  
 9 adsequeretur, dum sibi regnum pararet, quicquam pensi habebat. Agitabatur  
 10 magis magisque in dies animus ferox inopia rei familiaris et conscientia  
 11 scelerum, quae utraque iis artibus auxerat, quas supra memoravi. Incitabant  
 12 praeterea corrupti civitatis mores, quos pessuma ac divorsa inter se mala, luxuria  
 13 atque avaritia, vexabant.

C. Sallustius Crispus, **Bellum Catilinae**, 5

13. According to the passage, L. Catilina was:  
 (A) originally from Rome (B) weak in body  
 (C) born to a patrician family (D) generous
14. **Huic...grata fuere**:  
 (A) a desire to put down discord (B) a beautiful disposition since adolescence  
 (C) internal strife and slaughter (D) both A & B

15. According to lines 3-4, which of the following is NOT listed as something Catilina's body could endure?  
 (A) pain (B) cold (C) hunger (D) lack of sleep
16. Which word is modifying **corpus** (line 3)?  
 (A) **algoris** (B) **vigiliae** (C) **patiens** (D) **cuiquam**
17. In line 6, **satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum** is best translated:  
 (A) there was enough eloquence and wisdom  
 (B) he had enough of both eloquence and prudence  
 (C) he had not enough eloquence or wisdom  
 (D) he had enough eloquence but little prudence
18. To what or whom does **hunc** (line 7) refer?  
 (A) Sulla (B) Catilina (C) the Republic (D) **dominationem**
19. Catilina began to crave total domination of Rome after:  
 (A) his adolescence (B) Sulla's dictatorship  
 (C) the fall of the Republic (D) always had
20. As in lines 8-9, Catilina wanted to acquire the rule of all Rome by what methods?  
 (A) whichever were necessary (B) the methods set forth by former kings  
 (C) whatever methods had been used before (D) he wasn't desirous of ruling at all
21. In line 8, **capiundae** is a:  
 (A) gerund (B) present passive participle  
 (C) noun in nominative plural (D) gerundive
22. In lines 9-10, **Agitabatur...ferox** could best be translated as:  
 (A) The fiercer his spirit, the more the day agitated him  
 (B) More and more the fierce day agitated his spirit  
 (C) His fierce spirit was being agitated more and more by the day  
 (D) Day by day he was being agitated by his fierce spirit
23. **Catilina agitabatur his ex causis:**  
 (A) from a lack of knowledge of his family's crimes  
 (B) from an abundance of family and known criminals  
 (C) because of a lack of resources and his own awareness of his crimes  
 (D) because he lacked the friends to help him with his crimes
24. What, literally, is/are the antecedent(s) of, **quas** (line 11)?  
 (A) **quae utraque** (B) **animus ferox** (C) **iis artibus** (D) **conscientia**
25. From lines 11-13 (**Incitabant...vexabant**), what/who is the implied object?  
 (A) Sallust (B) Catilina (C) Sulla (D) Rome

**Passage C: Questions 26-40**

1 Venio nunc ad istius, quem ad modum ipse appellat, studium, ut amici eius,  
 2 morbum et insaniam, ut Siculi, latrocinium; ego quo nomine appellem nescio;  
 3 rem vobis proponam, vos eam suo non nominis pondere penditote. Genus ipsum  
 4 prius cognoscite, iudices; deinde fortasse non magno opere quaeritis quo id  
 5 nomine appellandum putetis. Nego in Sicilia tota, tam locupleti, tam vetere  
 6 provincia, tot oppidis, tot familiis tam copiosis, ullum argenteum vas, ullum  
 7 Corinthium aut Deliacum fuisse, ullam gemmam aut margaritam, quicquam ex  
 8 auro aut ebore factum, signum ullum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, nego  
 9 ullam picturam neque in tabula neque in textili quin conquisierit, inspexerit, quod  
 10 placitum sit abstulerit. Magnum videor dicere: attendite etiam quem ad modum  
 11 dicam. Non enim verbi neque criminis augendi causa complector omnia: cum  
 12 dico nihil istum eius modi rerum in tota provincia reliquisse, Latine me scitote,  
 13 non accusatorie loqui. Etiam planius: nihil in aedibus cuiusquam, ne in hospitis  
 14 quidem, nihil in locis communibus, ne in fanis quidem, nihil apud Siculum, nihil  
 15 apud civem Romanum, denique nihil istum, quod ad oculos animumque acciderit,  
 16 neque privati neque publici neque profani neque sacri tota in Sicilia reliquisse.

M. Tullius Cicero, *Actio Secunda In C. Verrem*, 4.1-2

26. From lines 1-2 we learn that the Sicilians call Verres' endeavor:  
 (A) theft (B) an interest (C) sickness (D) insanity
27. In line 2, **ego quo nomine appellem nescio**, is best translated:  
 (A) I will call this by some name  
 (B) I don't know by what name he might call it  
 (C) I could not know by what name I had called it  
 (D) I do not know by what name I would call it
28. **penditote** (line 3) is a(n):  
 (A) singular positive imperative  
 (B) plural future imperative  
 (C) singular future imperative  
 (D) plural negative imperative
29. In lines 4-5, **quo id nomine appellandum putetis**, is translated:  
 (A) by what name you will think it is called  
 (B) by what name you thought it should be called  
 (C) by what name you think it is called  
 (D) by what name you think it must be called
30. The infinitive, **fuisse** (line 7) is dependent upon:  
 (A) **nego** (B) **locupleti** (C) **vetere** (D) **ullum vas**

31. Of what does Cicero accuse Verres in lines 5-10?  
 (A) taking items of value from the Sicilian people  
 (B) not providing enough materials for the Sicilians to make art  
 (C) taking valuable material from Corinth and Delia and giving it to Sicily  
 (D) providing Corinth and Delia with valuable material from Sicily
32. What rhetorical device is employed in lines 6-9?  
 (A) praeteritio (B) hyperbaton (C) anaphora (D) simile
33. **inspexerit** (line 9) is:  
 (A) future perfect indicative (B) pluperfect indicative  
 (C) perfect subjunctive (D) present subjunctive
34. What item is NOT within the things Cicero describes in lines 6-9?  
 (A) marble statue (B) jewelry (C) crops (D) silver urn
35. **Magnum videor dicere** (line 10) is best translated:  
 (A) I notice the big man speaks (B) I seem to speak about important things  
 (C) I see him speaking greatly (D) I seem to exaggerate
36. **causa**, as a preposition (e.g. line 10) routinely governs which case?  
 (A) ablative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) locative
37. **me** (line 12) is the subject of:  
 (A) **dico** (B) **scitote** (C) **reliquisse** (D) **loqui**
38. Literally, what is the subject of **acciderit** (line 15)?  
 (A) **quod** (B) **istum** (C) **nihil** (D) **animus**
39. **reliquisse** (line 16) is an infinitive because:  
 (A) complementary (B) exclamatory infinitive  
 (C) indirect statement (D) it's not an infinitive
40. From the **Etiam...reliquisse** (lines 13-16) we learn that Verres:  
 (A) has left nothing of value in Sicily  
 (B) wanted nothing, neither Sicilian or Roman  
 (C) gave all items, sacred and profane, to guests  
 (D) noticed nothing that happened while in office

Tie-Breakers: Be sure to mark these answers on numbers **96-100** on your scantron:

**Passage D: Questions 96-100**

- 1 Quo magis gaudeo, quod si quis de studiis sermo, una nominamur, quod de te  
 2 loquentibus statim occurro. Nec desunt qui utrique nostrum praeferantur. Sed  
 3 nos, nihil interest mea quo loco, iungimur; nam mihi primus, qui a te proximus.  
 4 Quin etiam in testamentis debes adnotasse: nisi quis forte alterutri nostrum  
 5 amicissimus, eadem legata et quidem pariter accipimus. Quae omnia huc  
 6 spectant, ut invicem ardentius diligamus, cum tot vinculis nos studia mores fama,  
 7 suprema denique hominum iudicia constringant. Vale.

Pliny the Younger, *Epistulae*, 20, to Tacitus

96. It line 1, **quis** means:  
 (A) who (B) any (C) which (D) he
97. In line 2 **Nec...praeferantur** is best translated:  
 (A) No one present prefers either one of us  
 (B) There are those who are preferred to either of us  
 (C) Neither one of us prefers the other  
 (D) No one fails who are preferred to us each
98. In line 4, **testamentis** are synonymous with:  
 (A) speeches (B) orders (C) wills (D) graffiti
99. **adnotasse** (line 4) is dependent upon:  
 (A) **debes** (B) **quin** (C) **nisi** (D) **forte**
100. Throughout the passage, Pliny is writing Tacitus to illustrate that they both:  
 (A) are similar in literary status  
 (B) are protected from legal action  
 (C) are held in poor regard by the public  
 (D) are living in close proximity to each other