

Reading Comprehension Questions 1 through 20 refer to the passage below.

Cicero, the young son of the famous orator, encounters some resentful plebeians on the Field of Mars.

- 1 Dum Cicerō cum paedagōgō ambulat in Campō Mārtiō, in suspectōs quōsdam ac
2 male animātōs hominēs incurrerunt, quī adversīs oculīs puerōs ex equestrī ōrdine
3 certāminibus āthlētīcīs corpora exercentēs spectārent.
4 “Sīc Rōmae fit,” dīcēbant, “dīvitēs lūdendō tempus terunt, pauperēs famē pereunt.”
5 Scissae tunicae, horridī capillī, sordidī calceī plēbēiōs hominēs dēclārābant. Quōrum
6 ūnus, cuius in oculīs sinistrum quoddam lūmen ēlūcēbat, parvō Cicerōne appropinquante,
7 murmurāre coepit:
8 “Puerī istīus pater, quī sē patrem patriae vocārī glōriātur, quantum malī ipsīus capitī
9 impendeat, scīlicet nōn videt.”
10 Et maiōre vōce:
11 “Refer haec, puerule, patrī tuō: illum nōn ‘patrem patriae’ plēbs Rōmāna vocat, sed
12 ‘sīcāriū¹,’ quī nūllā iūdicum sententiā līberōs cīvēs ad supplicium dūcī iusserit.”
13 Expalluit paedagōgus, arreptāque manū puerum sēcum trahēbat, metū captum atque
14 rogantem: “Quid vult ille homō? Hunc virum numquam apud patrem meum vīdī; nōs
15 tamen ille probē vidētur nōsse.”
16 Celeriter discēdentēs homō sequēbātur: “Trīstior pater tuus vīvet, male perībit.
17 Sabīnam enim anum interrogāvī, dīvīnā mente praeditam, ut cognōscerem quōmodo ille
18 esset moritūrus.”
19 Substitit paulum Cicerō, subitāque sollicitūdine correptus, frūstrā paedagōgō
20 obsistente, audācter rogāvit:
21 “Quidnam illa tibi respondit? dīc, age.”
22 Tum ille, acerbō cum rīsū puerum spectāns:
23 “Quid? Quī laqueō² cīvium collōs frēgit, ipse iugulātus perībit. Fīet id aliquandō:
24 mementō. Haec Catilīnae ultiō erit.”
25 Tandem, dūcente paedagōgō, puer ex illā multītūdine ēvāsīt.

H.H. Paoli, *Ciceronis Filius* (adapted)

¹ sicārius, -ī, m. an assassin, murderer

² laqueus, -ī, m. noose; snare, trap

1. Which is the best translation of *in suspectōs quōsdam ac male animātōs hominēs incurrerunt* (lines 1-2)?

- (A) certain people suspected evil men were running
- (B) they ran into some suspicious and evil-spirited people
- (C) they preferred those who suspected the evil spirits
- (D) men ran the evil suspects into a den

2. Which is the best translation of *Romae* (line 4)?
(A) in Rome (B) for Rome (C) of Rome (D) Romes
3. According to line 4, how do the rich spend their time?
(A) feeding the poor (B) making speeches (C) eating (D) playing
4. Which of the following is present in line 4?
(A) gerundive (B) participle (C) gerund (D) infinitive
5. According to the sentence *Scissae...dēclārābant* (line 5), which is NOT an indication of the group's status? (A) torn tunics (B) rusty pins (C) dirty shoes (D) dishevelled hair
6. What literary device is used in line 5?
(A) prolepsis (B) metaphor (C) allusion (D) asyndeton
7. What detail in lines 5-7 most clearly indicates that the person about to speak is not friendly?
(A) *parvō Cicerōne appropinquante* (B) *murmurāre coepit*
(C) *in oculīs sinistrum quoddam lūmen ēlūcēbat* (D) *plēbēiōs hominēs*
8. According to the speaker in line 8, what does the boy's father boast of?
(A) being called father of his country (B) leading his countrymen to glory
(C) being the best father (D) having the most obedient son
9. Which is the best translation of *maiōre vōce* (line 10)?
(A) in a louder voice (B) very softly (C) in a loud voice (D) in a softer voice
10. What does the speaker in line 11 tell young Cicero?
(A) "Bring your father back here, little boy."
(B) "Report these things to your father, little boy."
(C) "Your father reported this, little boy."
(D) "Refer your father to this, little boy."
11. According to line 12, why is Cicero's father considered a murderer?
(A) He freed people who had been convicted of murder.
(B) He punished free citizens without a trial.
(C) He sent free citizens to trial for murder.
(D) He took power away from the tribunes.
12. Which is the best translation of *Quid vult ille homō* (line 14)?
(A) Who wants that man? (B) What man wants that?

- (C) What does that man want? (D) Does that man want something?
13. What is confusing to the young Cicero in lines 14-15 (*hunc...nōsse*)?
(A) The speaker has never met his father, but his father knows him well.
(B) The speaker is not being honest about his father, but his father trusts him.
(C) He doesn't recognize the speaker, but the speaker seems to know his father well.
(D) His father knows the speaker well, but the speaker is pretending not to know his father.
14. According to line 16, who is departing quickly?
(A) the man (B) the father (C) the crowd (D) Cicero & his slave
15. In line 17, the details *Sabīnam...anum* and *dīvīnā mente praeditam* make it clear that the speaker had questioned... (A) a sibyl (B) a magistrate (C) a priest (D) his grandmother
16. What does the word *ut* in line 17 introduce?
(A) an indirect question (B) an indirect command
(C) a result clause (D) a purpose clause
17. Which is the best paraphrase of Cicero's question in line 21?
(A) Did she tell you the answer? (B) Tell me, what was the answer?
(C) What did she say you should do? (D) She didn't answer, you say?
18. Which of these sayings best corresponds to *Quī laqueō cīvium collōs frēgit, ipse iugulātus perībit* (line 23)?
(A) Anything worth living for is worth dying for.
(B) He who lives by the sword, dies by the sword.
(C) Actions speak louder than words.
(D) Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die.
19. What form is *mementō* (line 24)?
(A) plural positive imperative (B) deponent gerundive
(C) present active participle (D) singular future imperative
20. Which is the best translation of *Haec Catīlinae uliō erit* (line 24)?
(A) We will avenge Catiline with this. (B) This Catiline will be avenged.
(C) This will be Catiline's revenge. (D) This Catiline will be our avenger.

Language

For questions 21 through 25, choose the best meaning for the **Latin root** of the English word.

21. comfortable (A) strong (B) soft (C) camp (D) home
22. culinary (A) kitchen (B) spoon (C) taste (D) religion

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23. vanilla (A) proud (B) empty (C) bean (D) sheath
24. tent (A) roof (B) canvas (C) stretch (D) possess
25. buckle (A) strong (B) cheek (C) camp (D) home
26. Which English word is NOT derived from the same root as the other three?
(A) territorial (B) terrarium (C) terrapin (D) terrestrial
27. *Citius, Altius, Fortius* is the motto of what sports entity?
(A) the International Karate Organization (B) the International Cricket Council
(C) USA Track and Field (D) the Olympic Games
28. Whose official motto is *in varietate concordia* (united in diversity)?
(A) European Union (B) Trinidad and Tobago
(C) South America (D) United Kingdom
29. What is the meaning of the Latin idiom *gratiās agere*?
(A) to pitch camp (B) to thank (C) to remember (D) to please
30. What is the meaning of the Latin idiom *cōnsilium capere*?
(A) to create (B) to form a plan (C) to rout (D) to warn

Mythology

31. Which of the following is NOT a task Venus gave Psyche?
(A) Separate pebbles from shells (B) Retrieve water from the river Styx
(C) Get beauty ointments from Persephone (D) Take golden wool from violent sheep
32. Zeus and Alcmena were the parents of what hero?
(A) Jason (B) Perseus (C) Theseus (D) Heracles
33. Which race of one-eyed people of Scythia constantly fought with the griffins whose gold they sought? (A) Arimaspians (B) Hyperboreans (C) Ligurians (D) Solymians
34. What queen of the gods is often depicted as a jealous wife?
(A) Ceres (B) Thetis (C) Juno (D) Vesta
35. Who fled burning Troy on the shoulder of his son?
(A) Dardanus (B) Laomedon (C) Priam (D) Anchises
36. Which witch was famous for turning Odysseus' men into pigs?
(A) Medea (B) Circe (C) Pasiphae (D) Xenodice
37. Which of the following is NOT the offspring of Phorcys and Ceto?

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- (A) Harpies (B) Graeae (C) Gorgons (D) Ladon

Roman Life

38. What was the long dress worn by Roman women called?
(A) stola (B) palla (C) zona (D) tunica
39. Which most famous Roman road, the “regina viarum” according to the poet Statius, ran from Rome to Brundisium? (A) Via Aurelia (B) Via Sacra (C) Via Flaminia (D) Via Appia
40. What was a *paenula*? (A) a bracelet (B) a cloak (C) a fork (D) a cane
41. The author Varro, in describing the presentation of declensions, likened the grid used to the grid used in what Roman game?
(A) *rota* (B) *mancala* (C) *latrunculi* (D) *pedifollis*
42. What is the term for a trainer of gladiators?
(A) *latrina* (B) *lanista* (C) *lararium* (D) *lorica*
43. Kaeso, Lucius, Gnaeus, Quintus and Publius are all examples of what part of a Roman’s name? (A) nomen (B) praenomen (C) cognomen (D) agnomen
44. What was a *fritillus*?
(A) cooking utensil (B) bathing instrument (C) private barber (D) dice box

Roman History

45. In which battle in 216 BC did Rome suffer its greatest military defeat, at the hands of Hannibal? (A) Actium (B) Trebia (C) Cannae (D) Dyrrhachium
46. Where, in 321 BC, did Rome suffer a disastrous defeat at the hands of the Samnites?
(A) Caudine Forks (B) Cannae (C) Sentinum (D) Lautulae
47. What Roman king conquered the neighboring city of Alba Longa?
(A) Tarquinius Superbus (B) Tullus Hostilius (C) Tarquinius Priscus (D) Romulus
48. Who was the first emperor of Rome?
(A) Romulus (B) Julius Caesar (C) Augustus (D) Constantine
49. Which Roman maiden swam across the Tiber River only to be returned to her Etruscan captor? (A) Cloelia (B) Tarpeia (C) Hortensia (D) Livia

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50. Who was the first plebeian to serve as Pontifex Maximus?

- (A) Publilius Philo (B) Marcius Rutilus (C) Tiberius Coruncanius (D) Licinius Calvus