

2007 FJCL State Latin Forum Reading Comprehension – Prose

N.B. There are no macrons on this test.

Quo ut venimus, humanissime Quintus ‘Pomponia’ inquit, ‘tu invita mulieres, ego accivero viros.’ Nihil potuit, mihi quidem ut visum est, dulcius idque cum verbis tum etiam animo ac vultu. At illa audientibus nobis ‘Ego ipsa sum’ inquit ‘hic hospita’, id autem ex eo, ut opinor, quod antecesserat Staius, ut prandium nobis videret. Tum Quintus ‘En’ inquit mihi ‘haec ego patior cotidie’. Dices: ‘Quid, quaeso, istuc erat?’ Magnum; itaque me ipsum commoverat; sic absurde et aspere verbis vultuque responderat. Dissimulavi dolens. Discubuimus omnes praeter illam, cui tamen Quintus de mensa misit. Illa reiecit. Quid multa? Nihil meo fratre lenius, nihil asperius tua sorore mihi visum est; et multa praetereo, quae tum mihi maiori stomacho quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt. Ego inde Aquinum. Quintus in Arcano remansit et Aquinum ad me postridie mane venit mihi que narravit nec secum illam dormire voluisse et, cum discessura esset, fuisse eius modi, qualem ego vidissem.

1. How does Quintus address his wife Pomponia?
 - a. with humanity
 - b. very kindly
 - c. with much restraint
 - d. sympathetically
2. *Invita* (line 1) is best described how?
 - a. an imperative
 - b. an adjective
 - c. a noun in the nominative
 - d. a noun in the vocative
3. By using *accivero* (line 2), what is Quintus saying?
 - a. he will gather the men
 - b. he will separate the men and women
 - c. he has already asked some friends
 - d. he will act faster than Pomponia
4. According to the passage, how is Quintus’s tone sweet?
 - a. in no way
 - b. in words only
 - c. in words and expressions
 - d. to the extreme
5. What does the word *cum* (line 2) mean?
 - a. with
 - b. when
 - c. since
 - d. not only
6. To whom does *nobis* (line 3) refer?
 - a. Cicero
 - b. Quintus and Staius
 - c. Cicero and Staius
 - d. Cicero, Quintus, and Staius
7. How does Pomponia feel about the situation?
 - a. She is hostile to her husband.
 - b. She is grateful that Staius helped.
 - c. She wishes Cicero weren’t there.
 - d. She feels like a guest in her house.
8. By saying *haec ego* in line 5, what emotion is Quintus showing?
 - a. frustration
 - b. courage
 - c. patience
 - d. insensitivity
9. How does Cicero view the incident?
 - a. trivial
 - b. upsetting
 - c. surprising
 - d. unprecedented

20. How should ancestral glory be regarded?
 a. as a light
 c. as an example of evil
 b. as an example of good
 d. as a necessity for senators
21. Who probably are the “they” in the passage?
 a. boastful freedmen
 c. new senators
 b. proud nobles
 d. the consuls
22. To whom does the term “Quirites” refer?
 a. adult male citizens
 c. senators
 b. all Romans
 d. Roman men and boys
23. Of what does Marius speak?
 a. his ancestors
 c. his accomplishments
 b. his fame
 d. his inadequacies
24. How would the word *quam* in line 6 best be translated?
 a. that
 b. whom
 c. which
 d. how
25. Why do they look down on Marius?
 a. He has treated them unjustly.
 c. He has no famous lineage.
 b. He is stealing another man’s heritage.
 d. He is ignoble.
26. According to the end of the passage, it is better to bring about one’s own fame than what?
 a. simply to inherit it.
 c. to inherit and ruin it.
 b. to ruin it.
 d. to borrow it.

Quae ubi Camillus audivit, ‘non ad similem’ inquit ‘tui nec populum nec imperatorem scelestus ipse cum scelesto munere venisti. Nobis cum Faliscis, quae pacto fit humano, societas non est; quam ingeneravit natura utrisque, est eritque. Sunt et belli sicut pacis iura; iusteque ea non minus quam fortiter didicimus gerere. Arma habemus non adversus eam aetatem, cui etiam captis urbibus parcitur, sed adversus armatos et ipsos, qui nec laesi nec lacessiti a nobis castra Romana ad Veios oppugnarunt. Eos tu, quantum in te fuit, novo scelere vicisti; ego Romanis artibus, virtute, opere, armis, sicut Veios, vincam.’ Denudatum deinde eum minibus post tergum inligatis reducendum Falerios pueris tradidit virgasque eis, quibus proditorem agerent in urbem verberantes, dedit.

27. What does Camillus think of the schoolteacher’s action?
 a. Camillus is grateful.
 c. Camillus thinks that it is vile.
 b. Camillus considers him scholarly.
 d. Camillus is puzzled.
28. How does Camillus portray the Romans?
 a. just like the teacher
 c. baser than the teacher
 b. higher-minded than the teacher
 d. gullible

29. What is the relationship between the Romans and the Faliscans?
 a. They have an alliance.
 b. They do not have an alliance and do not respect each other.
 c. Although they are at war, they respect “the rules.”
 d. They hate each other and always will.
30. Against whom does Camillus plan to fight?
 a. anyone he chooses
 b. Faliscan men, women, and children
 c. Faliscan men only
 d. Faliscan soldiers only
31. What does the phrase “ne laesi nec lacesiti” tell us about the attackers of Veii?
 a. They attacked without provocation.
 b. They took a lot of casualties.
 c. They killed and wounded many Romans.
 d. They annihilated the camp.
32. Camillus plans to defeat his enemies through all of the following EXCEPT:
 a. courage
 b. effort
 c. espionage
 d. strategy
33. What does Camillus do to the teacher?
 a. has him stripped and flogged
 b. imprisons him
 c. orders his execution
 d. has him stripped and bound
34. To whom or what does *quibus* in line 9 refer?
 a. manibus
 b. Falerios
 c. pueris
 d. virgas
35. How do the children participate in the punishment?
 a. They call the teacher a traitor.
 b. They beat him with switches.
 c. They hand him over to the Faliscans.
 d. They yell insults as he enters the city.

Ibi casu rex erat Ptolemaeus, puer aetate, magnis copiis cum sorore Cleopatra bellum gerens, quam paucis ante mensibus per suos propinquos atque amicos regno expulerat; castraque Cleopatrae non longo spatio ab eius castris distabant. Ad eum Pompeius misit, ut, pro hospitio atque amicitia patris, Alexandria reciperetur atque illius opibus in calamitate tegeteretur. Sed qui ab eo missi erant, confecto legationis officio, liberius cum militibus regis conloqui coeperunt eosque hortari ut suum officium Pompeio praestarent neve eius fortunam despicerent. In hoc ereant numero complures Pompei milites, quos ex eius exercitu acceptos in Syria Gabinius Alexandriam traduxerat belloque confecto apud Ptolemaeum, patrem pueri, reliquerat. His tunc cognitis rebus amici regis, qui propter aetatem eius in curiatione erant regni, sive timore adducti, ut postea praedicabant, sollicitato exercitu regio, ne Pompeius Alexandriam Aegyptumque occuparet, sive despecta eius fortuna, ut plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici existunt, his qui erant ab eo missi palam liberaliter responderunt eumque ad regem venire iusserunt; ipsi clam consilio inito Achillam, praefectum regium, singulari hominem audacia, et L. Septimium, tribunum militum, ad interficiendum Pompeium miserunt.

36. What do we learn about Ptolemy in line 1?
 a. He’s young.
 b. He has a child.
 c. He’s wealthy.
 d. He has a handicap.

37. With whom is he fighting?
a. a great army
b. his sister
c. the sister of Cleopatra
d. the Romans
38. What has he recently done?
a. quarreled with a few people
b. kicked out some friends
c. thrown out his sister
d. freed his neighbors from oppression
39. Where is Cleopatra's camp?
a. with Caesar's
b. with Pompey's
c. not far from Ptolemy's
d. not far from Pompey's
40. What is Pompey seeking?
a. friendship
b. riches
c. help to recapture his position
d. protection
41. To whom does *eos* in line 6 refer?
a. Pompey's legates
b. Ptolemy's soldiers
c. Pompey's army
d. Ptolemy's enemies
42. What do the legates encourage?
a. offer their services and not regard Pompey's misfortune poorly
b. offer Pompey a position and disregard his plight
c. accept Pompey as their leader and disregard their own fortune
d. "talk up" Pompey and mollify others
43. Who is the audience?
a. Gabinius
b. Ptolemy himself
c. Syrian soldiers
d. some of Pompey's old soldiers
44. What had Gabinius done?
a. led soldiers from Alexandria
b. concluded the war
c. left men with Ptolemy
d. abandoned the boy's father
45. Why did the boy have regents?
a. He was away from his kingdom.
b. He was young.
c. He was ill.
d. Fear paralyzed him.
46. What did the regents say motivated them?
a. fear of omens
b. fear that they might share Pompey's fate
c. fear of rebellion of the army
d. fear that Pompey would take over
47. What does Caesar suggest was the real motivation?
a. They were burdened by their own misfortune.
b. They hated Pompey.
c. They were fair-weather friends.
d. They had always been suspicious of Pompey's army.

48. How did the regents reply?
- a. They sent the envoys away.
 - b. They said Pompey could see the king.
 - c. They ordered Pompey to wait in the palace.
 - d. They said that Achilles and Septimius would escort him.
49. *Palam* contrasts with which of the following words?
- a. plerumque
 - b. liberaliter
 - c. calamitate
 - d. clam
50. Why did the regents choose Achilles “ad interficiendum Pompeium”?
- a. He could keep a secret.
 - b. He was a tribune.
 - c. He was particularly bold.
 - d. He had royal blood.