

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2008**  
**PROSE COMPREHENSION**

Questions 1-15 refer to the following passage from Cicero's In Verrem IV.

Non illi decumarum imperia, non bonorum direptiones, non iniqua iudicia, non importunas istius libidines, non vim, non contumelias quibus vexati oppressique erant conquerebantur; Cereris numen, sacrorum vetustatem, fani religionem istius sceleratissimi atque audacissimi supplicio expiari volebant; omnia se cetera pati ac negligere dicebant. Hic dolor erat tantus ut Verres alter Orcus venisse Hennam et non Proserpinam asportasse sed ipsam abripuisse Cererem videretur. (5)  
Etenim urbs illa non urbs videtur, sed fanum Cereris esse; habitare apud sese Cererem Hennenses arbitrantur, ut mihi non cives illius civitatis, sed omnes sacerdotes, omnes accolae atque antistites Cereris esse videantur.

Henna tu simulacrum Cereris tollere audebas, Henna tu de manu Cereris Victoriam eripere et deam deae detrahere conatus es? quorum nihil violare, nihil attingere ausi sunt in quibus erant (10)  
omnia quae sceleri propiora sunt quam religioni. Tenuerunt enim P. Popilio P. Rupilio consulibus illum locum servi, fugitivi, barbari, hostes; sed neque tam servi illi dominorum quam tu libidinum, neque tam fugitivi illi ab dominis quam tu ab iure et ab legibus, neque tam barbari lingua et natione illi quam tu natura et moribus, neque tam illi hostes hominibus quam tu dis immortalibus. Quae deprecatio est igitur ei reliqua qui indignitate servos, temeritate fugitivos, scelere barbaros, (15)  
crudelitate hostes vicerit?

**Vocabulary**

*decuma, -ae, f. tax*

*accola, accolae, neighbor*

*antistes, antistitis, m. high priest*

1. To whom does *istius* (line 1) refer?  
a. the defendant      b. Ceres      c. Cicero      d. a judge
2. Which of the following refers to *illi* (line 1)?  
a. vexati oppressique (line 2)    b. libidines (line 2)    c. direptiones (line 1)    d. istius (line 2)
3. Which of the following is NOT an antecedent of *quibus* (line 2)?  
a. vim (line 2)      b. iudica (line 1)      c. illi (line 1)      d. imperia (line 1)
4. What is the best translation of *non illi . . . conquerebantur* (1-2)?  
a. they were not conquered      b. they were not being sought  
c. they were not lamenting      d. they were not asked
5. What does Cicero say about Verres in lines 4-5?  
a. that he has stolen Proserpina all over again  
b. that he is like another Orcus who has stolen Ceres instead of Proserpina  
c. that he like another Orcus who has returned Proserpina to Ceres  
d. that he is like another Orcus but has stolen Henna, not Proserpina

6. In lines 6-8 what does Cicero say that the people of Henna think?
- that Ceres was born there
  - that Ceres lived among them.
  - that the whole town was a shrine of Ceres with no inhabitants
  - that no citizens live there, only priests of Ceres
7. In lines 6-8, to which of the following does *sese* (line 7) refer?
- Hennenses
  - Cererem
  - fanum
  - urbs
8. Line 9 contains an example of
- Chiasmus
  - anaphora
  - hendiadys
  - synchysis
9. *Victoriam* in line 9 is
- a military triumph
  - the goddess Victory
  - a woman worshipping in the temple of Ceres
  - a statue of the goddess Victory
10. What is the case and use of *lingua* in line 13?
- nominative, subject
  - nominative, predicate nominative
  - ablative, absolute
  - ablative, repect
11. In lines 12-14 Cicero is saying
- Verres falls prey to his desires, does not adhere to the law, lacks morals and is hostile to the gods.
  - Verres is disrespectful of the needs of slaves, breaks the law with regards to fugitives, persecutes foreigners for their customs, and worships enemy gods
  - Slaves fall prey to Verres's desires, Verres breaks the fugitive slave laws, foreigners are afraid of Verres, and Verres expelled the enemy gods.
  - Verres desires slaves, harbors fugitives, lacks morals, and is not religious
12. Lines 12-14 (*sed ...immortalibus*) contain examples of
- anaphora, synchysis, litotes
  - polysyndeton, anaphora, ellipsis
  - synchysis, personification, hyperbaton
  - chiasmus, hyperbaton, ellipsis
13. In what kind of subjunctive clause is *vicerit* (line 16)?
- relative clause of purpose
  - indirect question
  - deliberative question
  - relative clause of characteristic
14. One can infer from this passage that Verres is on trial for
- plundering the province which he governs
  - desecrating the temple of Ceres
  - treason
  - conspiracy to take over the Henna

15. To which of the following does Cicero compare Verres in this passage?
- priests, runaway slaves, enemies and foreigners
  - Pluto, Publius Popilius, P. Rupilius, slaves and enemies
  - Pluto, P. Popilius, P. Rupilius, and slaves
  - Pluto, slaves, runaway slaves, enemies, foreigners

Questions 16-30 refer to the following passage from Caesar's *De Bello Gallico*.

Erant in ea legione fortissimi viri, centuriones, qui primis ordinibus appropinquarent, Titus Pullo et Lucius Vorenus. Hi perpetuas inter se controversias habebant, quinam anteferretur, omnibusque annis de locis summis simultatibus contendebant. Ex his Pullo, cum acerrime ad munitiones pugnaretur, "Quid dubitas," inquit, " Vorene? aut quem locum tuae probandae virtutis exspectas ? hic dies de nostris controversiis iudicabit." (5)

Haec cum dixisset, procedit extra munitiones quaque pars hostium confertissima est visa irrumpit. Ne Vorenus quidem tum sese vallo continet, sed omnium veritus existimationem subsequitur. Mediocri spatio relicto Pullo pilum in hostes immittit atque unum ex multitudine procurrentem traicit; quo percusso et exanimato hunc scutis protegunt, in hostem tela universi coniciunt neque dant regrediendi facultatem. Transfigitur scutum Pulloni et verutum in balteo defigitur. Avertit hic casus vaginam et gladium educere conanti dextram moratur manum, impeditumque hostes circumstant. Succurrit inimicus illi Vorenus et laboranti subvenit. Ad hunc se confestim a Pullone omnis multitudo convertit: illum veruto arbitrantur occisum. Gladio cominus rem gerit Vorenus atque uno interfecto reliquos paulum propellit; dum cupidius instat, in locum deiectus inferiorem concidit. Huic rursus circumvento fert subsidium Pullo, atque ambo incolumes compluribus interfectis summa cum laude sese intra munitiones recipiunt. (10)

Sic fortuna in contentione et certamine utrumque versavit, ut alter alteri inimicus auxilio salutique esset, neque diiudicari posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur. (15)

### Vocabulary

*simultas, simultatis, f. feud*

*verutum, veruti, n. dart*

16. According to the first sentence, what was the position of Titus Pullo and Lucius Vorenus in the army?

- they are centurions of the highest rank
- they were becoming centurions
- they are centurions almost of the highest rank
- they were centurions and now have a higher rank

17. According to line 3, the competition between Pullo and Vorenus is best described as

- |             |            |           |             |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| a. amicable | b. hostile | c. unfair | d. constant |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|

18. *probandae* (line 5) is a/an

- |           |              |               |         |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|---------|
| a. gerund | b. gerundive | c. participle | d. noun |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|---------|

19. Where does Pullo go to prove his valor (line 6)?  
 a. beyond of the fortifications into the densest part of the enemy  
 b. beyond the fortifications into the closest part to the enemy  
 c. beyond the fortifications out of sight of the enemy  
 d. inside the fortifications into the greatest part of the enemy
20. Why does Vorenius follow Pullo?  
 a. he is afraid the enemy will think he is a coward    b. he is afraid that he will die  
 c. he is afraid of the opinion of the other soldiers    d. he is afraid of that Pullo will die
21. What does *procurrentem*, line 11, modify?  
 a. pilum (line 8)    b. unum (line 8)    c. hunc (line 9)    d. hostem (line 10)
22. *laboranti* (line 13) refers to  
 a. an enemy    b. Vorenius    c. Pullo    d. none of these
23. To whom or what does *illum* refer in line 14?  
 a. Vorenius    b. Pullo    c. the crowd    d. the javelin
24. *cupidius* in line 15 is  
 a. a noun    b. a positive adjective  
 c. a comparative adjective    d. a comparative adverb
25. What is the best translation of *comminus* (line 14)?  
 a. common    b. hand to hand    c. together    d. less
26. *sese* (line 17) refers to  
 a. Pullo (line 16)    b. ambo (line 16)    c. incolumes (line 17)    d. munitiones (line 17)
27. Identify the dative usage of *auxilio salutique* (lines 18-19)?  
 a. purpose    b. reference    c. agent    d. possession
28. Identify the case and number of *alteri* in line 18.  
 a. nominative plural    b. genitive singular    c. dative singular    d. vocative plural
29. In this passage the word *inimicus* (lines 12 and 18) refers to  
 a. the rivalry between Pullo and Vorenius  
 b. the personal vendetta Vorenius has against one of the enemies  
 c. the personal vendetta Pullo has against one of the enemies  
 d. individual enemy soldiers

30. In the last sentence we learn that
- both centurions were killed
  - the conflict between the two centurions was resolved
  - both centurions were equally brave but in different pursuits
  - it was impossible to tell which of the two was superior to the other

Answer questions 31-40 on the following passage from Livy's Ab Urbe Condita, Book I.

Servius extemplo a vestibulo curiae magna voce "Quid hoc" inquit, "Tarquini, rei est? Qua tu audacia me vivo vocare ausus es patres aut in sede considerare mea?" Cum Tarquinius ferociter ad haec respondit se patris sui tenere sedem; multo quam servum potioem filium regis regni heredem; satis illum diu per licentiam eludentem insultasse dominis. Subito clamor ab utriusque fautoribus oritur et concursus populi fiebat in curiam, apparebatque regnaturum qui vicisset. Tum Tarquinius necessitate iam et ipsa cogente ultima audere, multo et aetate et viribus validior, medium arripit Servium elatumque e curia in inferiorem partem per gradus deiecit; inde ad cogendum senatum in curiam rediit. Fit fuga regis apparitorum atque comitum; ipse prope exsanguis cum sine regio comitatu domum se reciperet ab iis qui missi ab Tarquinio fugientem consecuti erant interficitur. Creditur, quia non abhorret a cetero scelere, admonitu Tulliae id factum. (5) (10)

31. Where is Servius?
- in the temple of Cures
  - inside the Senate
  - just outside the Senate
  - in the Forum
32. What case and use is voce (line 1)
- vocative, direct address
  - ablative of manner
  - ablative of means
  - adverbial accusative
33. Why is Servius angry? (lines 1-2)
- Tarquinius has moved his seat
  - Tarquinius has summoned the senate
  - a and b
  - The senate has refused to hear his speech
34. What case and use is multo (line 3)
- ablative of degree of difference
  - ablative of means
  - dative of purpose
  - ablative of price
35. How does Tarquinius reply? (lines 3-5)
- that he would rather be a slave than son of such a king
  - that his father's seat should hold a better king
  - that Servius had insulted his masters long enough
  - that he had thrown the chair into the Forum in licentious mockery

36. What use of the ablative is illustrated by *aetate* (line 7)  
 a. time when                      b. comparison                      c. repect                      d. degree of difference
37. What is meant by *in inferiorem partem per gradus* (line 8)  
 a. lower level of the terrace                      b. down the steps of the Senate  
 c. inside the Senate                      d. the lower level of the Senate
38. What do the people in the *comitum* do? (line 9)  
 a. join Tarquinius in the Senate                      b. flee from the Senate  
 c. escort Servius home                      d. attack Tarquinius
39. What is the tense and mood of *reciperet* (line 10)  
 a. present indicative                      b. future indicative  
 c. present subjunctive                      d. imperfect subjunctive
40. Who actually killed Servius?  
 a. Tullia                      b. Tarquinius                      c. assassins sent by Tarquinius                      d. he killed himself

Answer questions 41-50 on the following passage of Pliny the Younger.

C. Plinius Cornelio Prisco suo s.

Audio Valerium Martialem decessisse et moleste fero. Erat homo ingeniosus acutus acer, et qui plurimum in scribendo et salis haberet et fellis nec candoris minus. Prosecutus eram viatico secedentem; dederam hoc amicitiae, dederam etiam versiculis, quos de me composuit. Fuit moris antiqui eos, qui vel singulorum laudes vel urbium scripserant, aut honoribus aut pecunia honorare; nostris vero temporibus ut alia speciosa et egregia ita hoc in primis exolevit. Nam postquam desiimus facere laudanda, laudari quoque ineptum putamus. Quaeris, qui sint versiculi, quibus gratiam rettuli? Remitterem te ad ipsum volumen, nisi quosdam tenerem; tu, si placuerint hi, ceteros in libro requires. Alloquitur Musam, mandat, ut domum meam Esquiliis quaerat, adeat reverenter. (5) (10)

**Vocabulary**

*speciosus, a, um* showy

*exolesco, to grow* obsolete

41. What does *s.* stand for in the first line?  
 a. saluto                      b. salutat                      c. salutem                      d. salutabit
42. How does Pliny feel about the death of Martial?  
 a. troubled                      b. devastated                      c. happy                      d. indifferent
43. What is meant by *salis* (line 2)?  
 a. salt                      b. bitterness                      c. wit                      d. sea

44. What is the main reason that Pliny gave Martial travel money?  
a. Martial was in need  
b. Pliny owed Martial money  
c. Martial had composed verses about Pliny  
d. Pliny owed Martial a favor
45. What use of the genitive is illustrated by *moris* (line 5)?  
a. characteristic      b. objective      c. subjective      d. price
46. What does Pliny say that the current feeling is concerning the practice of bestowing poets with money?  
a. that it is considered unsuitable      b. that it is considered appropriate  
c. that it is viewed as rash      d. that it is viewed as normal
47. What kind of condition is illustrated by *remitterem . . . tenerem* (8-9)  
a. future more vivid      b. future less vivid  
c. present contrary to fact      d. past contrary to fact
48. According to Pliny, what does Martial command the Muse to do in his poem?  
a. to look for Martial's house      b. to look for Pliny's house  
c. to protect Martial's house      d. to protect Pliny's house
49. What part of speech is *reverenter* (line 10)?  
a. verb      b. noun      c. adjective      d. adverb
50. From this passage one can infer that  
a. Pliny respects Martial as a poet  
b. Pliny respects Martial but dislikes his poetry  
c. Martial owed Pliny money at the time of his death  
d. Martial did not appreciate Pliny's criticism