

2015 FJCL State Latin Forum Reading Comprehension – Prose

No macrons are provided on this test.

Cicero Ad Familiares XIV 4

The statesman writes to his family after he has been exiled

Sc. Brundisii prid. Kalendas Maias a.u.c. 696 TULLIUS S. D. TERENTIAE ET TULLIAE ET CICERONI SUIS.

Ego minus saepe do ad vos litteras, quam possum, propterea quod cum omnia mihi tempora sunt misera, tum vero, cum aut scribo ad vos aut vestras lego, conficior lacrimis 5) sic, ut ferre non possim. Quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuisset! certe nihil aut non multum in vita mali vidissemus. Quod si nos ad aliquam alicuius commodi aliquando recuperandi spem fortuna reservavit, minus est erratum a nobis; si haec mala fixa sunt, ego vero te quam primum, mea vita, cupio videre et in tuo complexu emori, quoniam neque di, quos tu castissime coluisti, neque homines, quibus ego semper servivi, nobis gratiam 10) rettulerunt. Nos Brundisii apud M. Laenium Flaccum dies XIII fuimus, virum optimum, qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui prae mea salute neglexit neque legis improbissimae poena deductus est, quo minus hospitii et amicitiae ius officiumque praestaret: huic utinam aliquando gratiam referre possimus! habebimus quidem semper. Brundisio profecti sumus a. d. II K. Mai.: per Macedoniam Cyzicum petebamus. O me perditum! O afflictum! Quid enim? Rogem te, ut venias? Mulierem aegram, et corpore et animo confectam.

1. do (l.1) is best translated
a. do b. give c. grant d. write
2. quam (l. 1) is best translated
a. as b. how c. than d. which
3. Which rhetorical device occurs in line 2?
a. asyndeton b. chiasmus c. synecdoche d. zeugma
4. ut (l. 3) is best translated
a. as b. in order that c. so that d. when
5. In lines 4-5 Cicero
a. expresses a desire for life
b. feels that his family has been spared many evils
c. thinks that life seems nothing but evil
d. wishes he had killed himself
6. aliquando (l. 5) means
a. anyone b. anything c. by some means d. someday
7. mea vita (l. 7) is
a. ablative b. locative c. nominative d. vocative

8. In lines 7-9 (neque di... rettulerunt) Cicero expresses all of the following EXCEPT
- appreciation of Terentia's piety
 - bitterness towards his political colleagues
 - confidence that he has been restored to the grace of gods and men
 - dismay about the future
9. quo (l. 11) is best translated
- at some time
 - by whom
 - in order that
 - to what
10. In lines 9-11 we learn all of the following about M. Laenius Flaccus EXCEPT that
- he has been sentenced under a very unjust law
 - he is Cicero's host
 - he is a very good man
 - he lived near Brundisium
11. huic ...possimus! (l. 11-12) expresses Cicero's
- confidence that he will be restored to the good graces of the Republic
 - doubt that he might be able to repay Laenius Flaccus
 - longing to return to Rome
 - sincere gratitude for the kindness he has seen in Brundisium
12. In line 14 Cicero wonders whether
- he should beg forgiveness
 - he should ask Terentia to join him
 - if his wife is sick or dead
 - Terentia is ill
13. This letter was written
- after Cicero was unable to reach his intended destination
 - in late May of 59 BCE
 - in April of 55 BCE
 - while traveling through Macedonia

Livy I. 39

The historian relates the strange origin of the 6th king of Rome

[39] *Eo tempore in regia prodigium visu eventuque mirabile fuit. Pueri dormienti, cui Servio Tullio fuit nomen, caput arsisse ferunt multorum in conspectu; plurimo igitur clamore inde ad tantae rei miraculum orto excitos reges, et cum quidam familiarium aquam ad restinguendum ferret, ab regina retentum, sedatoque eam tumultu moveri vetuisse puerum donec sua sponte experrectus esset; mox cum somno et flammam abisse. Tum abducto*
5) *in secretum viro Tanaquil "Viden tu puerum hunc" inquit, "quem tam humili cultu educamus? Scire licet hunc lumen quondam rebus nostris dubiis futurum praesidiumque regiae adflictae; proinde materiam ingentis publice privatimque decoris omni indulgentia nostra nutriamus.*

14. This story begins in
- a palace
 - in sight of the queen
 - the official residence of the *pontifex maximus*
 - a wonderful kingdom
15. visu (l. 1) is best translated
- by sight
 - in a vision
 - in appearance
 - through seeing

16. Puero (l. 1) is best translated
 a. from the boy b. of a boy c. the boy d. to a boy
17. ferunt (l. 2) is best translated
 a. they carry b. they endure c. they strike d. they tell
18. excitos reges (l. 3) is best translated
 a. that the royal couple were summoned
 b. the kings having been wakened
 c. the royal couple summoned
 d. with the kings having been aroused
19. sua sponte (l. 4) is best translated
 a. by good will b. of his own will c. spontaneously d. with good will
20. cum (l. 4) is best translated
 a. although b. since c. when d. with
21. Per sententiam primam (Eo ...abisse) quis ab regina retentus est?
 a. aliquis qui puero auxilium dare volebat
 b. flamma quae in capite ardebat
 c. puer cui caput arserat
 d. rex maritus suus
22. viro (l. 5) is a/an
 a. ablative of agent b. ablative of source
 c. dative of possession d. indirect object
23. et (l. 5) is best translated
 a. also b. and c. even d. then
24. Scire licet (l. 7) is best translated
 a. it is allowed to know b. it is clear
 c. it is pleasing to know d. to know is possible
25. lumen (l.7) refers to
 a. the prodigia (l.1)
 b. arsisse (l. 2)
 c. hunc (l. 7)
 d. leadership
26. omni indulgentia nostra (ll. 8-9) is an ablative of
 a. cause
 b. manner
 c. means
 d. source
27. In Sentence 3 (Tum...nutriamus) Tanaquil tells her husband that
 a. She is afraid that their kingdom will collapse from want
 b. they need to bring up a slave child with the greatest favoritism
 c. this strange event must be dealt with publicly and privately
 d. there has been a terrible calamity afflicting the royal family

Caesar II. 25

Crisis in the Battle of the Sambre

[25] Caesar ab X legionis cohortatione ad dextrum cornu profectus, ubi suos urgeri signisque in unum locum conlatis XII legionis confertos milites sibi ipsos ad pugnam esse impedimento vidit, quartae cohortis omnibus centurionibus occisis signiferoque interfecto, signo amisso, reliquarum cohortium omnibus fere centurionibus aut vulneratis aut occisis, 5) in his primipilo P. Sextio Baculo, fortissimo viro, multis gravibusque vulneribus confecto, ut iam se sustinere non posset, reliquos esse tardiores et non nullos ab novissimis deserto loco proelio excedere ac tela vitare, hostes neque a fronte ex inferiore loco subeuntes intermittere et ab utroque latere instare et rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse subsidium quod submitti posset, scuto ab novissimis [uni] militi detracto, quod 10) ipse eo sine scuto venerat, in primam aciem processit centurionibusque nominatim appellatis reliquos cohortatus milites signa inferre et manipulos laxare iussit, quo facilius gladiis uti possent. Cuius adventu spe inlata militibus ac redintegrato animo, cum pro se quisque in conspectu imperatoris etiam in extremis suis rebus operam navare cuperet, paulum hostium impetus tardatus est.

28. Just before the chapter begins, Caesar had been
- departing for the 10th legion
 - encouraging the 10th legion with trumpet signals
 - leading cohorts of the 10th legion to the right
 - with the soldiers of the tenth legion
29. impedimento (l. 3) is a/an
- ablative of cause
 - ablative of means
 - dative with compounds
 - dative of purpose
30. In sentence lines 1-3 (Caesar...vidit), Caesar sees
- his men urging each other on
 - soldiers collecting 12 standars
 - the soldiers are getting in each others way
 - where his men have brought the standards
31. The number of perfect participles in the ablative case in the first sentence (Caesar...possent) is
- 6
 - 9
 - 12
 - 15
32. In lines 3-8 (quartae...vidit) Caesar sees all of the following EXCEPT
- many of the officers have been killed or wounded
 - the enemy continued to advance
 - signals have been lost
 - some soldiers have actually left the battle
33. vulneribus (l. 5) is an ablative of
- agent
 - cause
 - separation
 - source
34. posset (l. 6) is a subjunctive in a
- condition contrary to fact
 - fearing clause
 - purpose clause
 - result clause
35. novissimis (l. 6) is best translated
- recently
 - most recent
 - the rear
 - very new

36. In line 11 (reliquos cohortes...iussit) Caesar orders to
- advance and open up the formation
 - be encouraged and relaxed
 - bring the signals and reassure the maniples
 - leave the cohorts and form maniples

Tacitus I. 69

The historian describes the remarkable actions of a noble lady.

[69] Pervaserat interim circumventi exercitus fama et infesto Germanorum agmine Gallias peti, ac ni Agrippina inpositum Rheno pontem solvi prohibuisset, erant qui id fragitium formidine auferent. Sed femina ingens animi munia ducis per eos dies induit, militibusque, ut quis inops aut saucius, vestem et fomenta dilargita est. Tradit C. Plinius Germanicorum 5) bellorum scriptor, stetisse apud principium ponti laudes et grates reversis legionibus habentem. Id Tiberii animum altius penetravit: non enim simplicis eas curas, nec adversus externos milites quaeri; nihil relictum imperatoribus, ubi femina manipulos intervisat, signa adeat, largitionem temptet, tamquam parum ambitiose filium ducis gregali habitu circumferat Caesaremque Caligulam appellari velit.

infestus, -a, -um, *hostile*

munia muniorum, n., *duties, functions*

induo, -ere, -ui, -utum, *put on, assume*

fomentum, -i, n., *bandage*

dilargior, -iri, -tus sum, *give generously*

principium, -i, n., *end*

adversus, prep + acc. *against*

intervisio, -ere, -i, -um, *look over, review*

adeo, -ire, -ii, -itum, *address*

habitus, -us, m., *clothing, costume*

37. The subject of Pervaserat (l. 1) is
- interim
 - exercitus
 - fama
 - Germanorum
38. The best translation of ni (l. 2) is
- except
 - if not
 - not even
 - unless
39. prohibuisset (l. 2) is a subjunctive in a
- contrary to fact condition
 - fearing clause
 - purpose clause
 - result clause
40. animi (l. 3) is a
- genitive of description
 - objective genitive
 - predicate nominative
 - subject
41. quis (l. 4) is best translated
- another
 - someone
 - who
 - whom

42. According the second and third sentences (Sed...habentem), Agrippina did all of the following except
- assume the responsibilities of a commander
 - give a public ceremony of thanksgiving
 - make provisions for wounded soldiers
 - write a history of the German wars.
43. altius (l. 6) is best translated
- deeply
 - deeper
 - quite deeply
 - very deep
44. non enim simplicis (l. 6) is an example of the rhetorical device
- chiasmus
 - hyperbaton
 - litotes
 - metonymy
45. simplicis (l. 6) is best translated
- by simplicity
 - of a straightforward person
 - simply
 - for uncomplicated things
46. The form of quaeri (l. 7) is
- dative, indirect object
 - genitive, objective
 - nominative, subject
 - infinitive, indirect statement
47. imperatoribus (l.7) is best translated
- after the generals
 - by the generals
 - for the generals
 - to the generals
48. tamquam parum ambitiose (l. 8) echoes
- flatitium formidine (ll. 2-3)
 - ingens animi (l. 3)
 - inops aut saucius (l. 4)
 - non...simplicis (l. 6)
49. filium...velit (ll. 8-9) tell us that Agrippina did all of the following EXCEPT
- dress her son in a legionary's uniform
 - call her son Caligula
 - encourage people to call her son Caesar
 - take her child around with her
50. In the last sentence (Id...velit) Tiberius is disturbed by all of the following EXCEPT
- a woman acting as a commander
 - Agrippina's presentation of her son
 - excessive generosity
 - foreign armies.