

## 2017 FJCL State Latin Forum Reading Comprehension – Prose

**Choose the best possible answer.**

Passage 1: Augustine, *Confessions* 2.4

1 furtum certe punit lex tua, domine, et lex scripta in cordibus hominum, quam ne ipsa quidem delet iniquitas. quis enim fur aequo animo furem patitur? nec copiosus adactum inopia. et ego furtum facere volui et feci, nulla compulsus egestate nisi penuria et fastidio iustitiae et sagina iniquitatis. nam id furatus sum quod mihi  
 5 abundabat et multo melius, nec ea re volebam frui quam furto appetebam, sed ipso furto et peccato. arbor erat pirus in vicinia nostrae vineae pomis onusta nec forma nec sapore inlecebrosis. ad hanc excutiendam atque asportandam nequissimi adulescentuli perreximus nocte intempesta (quousque ludum de pestilentiae more  
 10 in areis produxeramus) et abstulimus inde onera ingentia, non ad nostras epulas sed vel proicienda porcis, etiamsi aliquid inde comedimus, dum tamen fieret a nobis quod eo liberet quo non liceret. ecce cor meum, deus, ecce cor meum, quod miseratus es in imo abyssi

1. Identify the antecedent of quam (line 1).

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. <u>certe</u> (line 1)   | B. <u>lex</u> (line 1)     |
| C. <u>scripta</u> (line 1) | D. <u>hominum</u> (line 1) |

2. According to lines 1-2 (furtum . . . patitur), how does Augustine argue that all people understand stealing to be wrong?

- A. It is written in the Scripture.
- B. It is decreed by the emperor.
- C. Even thieves hate to be stolen from.
- D. All societies outlaw theft.

3. Identify the use of the ablative aequo animo (line 2).

- A. manner
- B. absolute
- C. means
- D. description

4. According to lines 2-4 (nec . . . iniquitatis), what compelled Augustine to steal?

- A. hunger
- B. poverty
- C. revenge
- D. none of these

5. Frui (line 5) is best translated

- A. I enjoyed
- B. to be enjoyed
- C. to enjoy
- D. of enjoyment

6. According to lines 6-7 (arbor . . . inlecebrosis), what is appealing about the pears that Augustine stole?

- A. their color
- B. their size
- C. their juiciness
- D. none of these

## Passage 2: Suetonius, *Divus Iulius* 20

- 1      Initio honore primus omnium instituit, ut tam senatus quam populi diurna acta  
confierent et publicarentur. Antiquum etiam rettulit morem, ut quo mense fasces  
non haberet, accensus ante eum iret, lictores pone sequerentur. Lege autem  
agraria promulgata obnuntiantem collegam armis foro expulit ac postero die in  
5      senatu conquestum nec quoquam reperto, qui super tali consternatione referre aut  
censere aliquid auderet, qualia multa saepe in levioribus turbis decreta erant, in  
eam coegit desperationem, ut, quoad potestate abiret, domo abditus nihil aliud  
quam per edicta obnuntiaret. Unus ex eo tempore omnia in re publica et ad  
10     arbitrium administravit, ut nonnulli urbanorum, cum quid per iocum testandi gratia  
signarent, non Caesare et Bibulo, sed Iulio et Caesare consulibus actum scriberent  
bis eundem praeponentes nomine atque cognomine, utque vulgo mox ferrentur hi  
versus:

non Bibulo quiddam nuper sed Caesare factum est:  
nam Bibulo fieri consule nil memini.

14. According to lines 1-2 (initio. . .publicarentur), Caesar first act as consul was to  
A. gain the trust of the people  
B. publish the daily proceedings of the government  
C. cancel all debts  
D. convene the senate every day
15. In lines 2-3 (antiquum. . .sequerentur), we learn that the practice of being accompanied by orderlies and lictors was  
A. out of date      B. new      C. popular      D. long established
16. According to lines 3-4 (lege. . .expulit), Caesar drove his consular colleague from the Forum because he  
A. argued badly for a law      B. spoke out against Caesar's law  
C. broke the law      D. drew weapons in the senate house
17. Identify the use of the ablative armis (line 4).  
A. manner      B. means      C. respect      D. comparison
18. According to lines 5-6 (nec. . .auderet), who is willing to speak out against Caesar's behavior?  
A. no one      B. Bibulus      C. all the senators      D. the censor
19. Audet (line 6) is a subjunctive verb in a  
A. purpose clause      B. result clause  
C. indirect question      D. relative clause of characteristic
20. Levioribus (line 6) is best translated  
A. serious      B. least serious      C. seriously      D. less serious
21. Identify the case of edicta (line 8).  
A. nominative      B. ablative      C. dative      D. accusative
22. Unus (line 8) refers to  
A. Caesar      B. Caesar's consular colleague  
C. the senate      D. the republic
23. In lines 9-10 (cum. . .scriberent), we learn about a popular \_\_\_\_\_ that arose.  
A. threat      B. clothing style      C. joke      D. law

24. Identify the grammatical form of testandi (line 9)
- A. gerund
  - B. perfect passive participle
  - C. present active participle
  - D. gerundive
25. Memini (line 14) is best translated
- A. I remember
  - B. to remember
  - C. I remembered
  - D. to be remembered

Passage 3: Tacitus, *Annales* 15.38

1 sequitur clades, forte an dolo principis incertum (nam utrumque auctores  
 prodidere), sed omnibus, quae huic urbi per violentiam ignium acciderunt, gravior  
 atque atrocior. initium in ea parte circi ortum, quae Palatino Caelioque montibus  
 5 contigua est, ubi per tabernas, quibus id mercimonium inerat, quo flamma alitur,  
 simul coeptus ignis et statim validus ac vento citus longitudinem circi conripuit.  
 neque enim domus munimentis saepta vel templa muris cincta aut quid aliud  
 morae interiacebat. impetus pervagatum incendium plana primum, deinde in edita  
 adsurgens et rursus inferiora populando anteit remedia velocitate mali et obnoxia  
 urbe artis itineribus hucque et illuc flexis atque enormibus vicis, qualis vetus Roma  
 10 fuit.

26. Identify the case of clades (line 1).
- A. nominative
  - B. genitive
  - C. accusative
  - D. ablative
27. According to lines 1-2 (sequitur. . .prodidere), what was one cause of the fire?
- A. lightning
  - B. a strong spark
  - C. a joke
  - D. chance
28. Prodidere (line 2) is best translated
- A. to hand over
  - B. have handed over
  - C. you are handed over
  - D. hand over
29. Identify the use of the ablative omnibus (line 2).
- A. means
  - B. agent
  - C. respect
  - D. comparison
30. In lines 3-4 (initium. . .est), we learn that the fire began in the
- A. Forum
  - B. racetrack
  - C. senate house
  - D. Palatine Palace
31. In line 4 (ubi. . .alitur), we learn that the fire is fueled by
- A. goods in the shops
  - B. the shop's roofing material
  - C. merchants
  - D. more flames

32. In line 5 (simul. . .conripuit), we learn that
- the fire could have been contained if not for the wind
  - the fire started out strong but then died down
  - an already strong fire was increased by the wind
  - the wind helped to quickly extinguish the fire
33. According to lines 6-7 (neque. . .interiacebat), what would NOT have helped to slow the fire's progress?
- |                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| A. apartment buildings | B. houses  |
| C. walls               | D. temples |
34. Identify the use of the genitive moraे (line 7).
- possession
  - description
  - objective
  - partitive
35. According to lines 7-8 (impetus. . .anteiit), after the fire raged across the level ground, it spread to
- |                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| A. the residential districts | B. higher ground     |
| C. the valleys               | D. uninhabited areas |
36. Identify the tense and voice of adsurgens (line 8).
- perfect passive
  - present active
  - future active
  - present passive
37. In lines 8-9 (anteiit. . .vicis), we learn that the fire outran any preventative measures because
- the emperor was actively spreading it
  - firefighters were unable to approach it
  - it was late at night
  - the layout of the city was conducive to its spread
38. What noun is modified by vetus (line 9)?
- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. <u>Roma</u> (line 9)       | B. <u>urbe</u> (line 9)  |
| C. <u>itineribus</u> (line 9) | D. <u>illuc</u> (line 9) |

Passage 4: Caesar, *De Bello Civili* 1.26

- 1 Contra haec Pompeius naves magnas onerarias, quas in portu Brundisino deprehenderat, adornabat. Ibi turres cum ternis tabulatis erigebat easque multis tormentis et omni genere telorum completas ad opera Caesaris adpellebat, ut rates perrumperet atque opera disturbaret. Sic cotidie utrimque eminus fundis, sagittis reliquisque telis pugnabatur. Atque haec Caesar ita administrabat, ut condiciones pacis dimittendas non existimaret; ac tametsi magnopere admirabatur Magium, quem ad Pompeium cum mandatis miserat, ad se non remitti, atque ea res saepe
- 5

temptata etsi impetus eius consiliaque tardabat, tamen omnibus rebus in eo perseverandum putabat.

39. Naves. . . onerarias (line 1) is best translated  
A. battleships      B. life boats      C. merchant ships    D. heavy ships
40. In lines 2-3 (ibi. . . adpellebat), we learn that the ships were outfitted with  
A. various types of weapons      B. tall towers  
C. siege works      D. all of these
41. The subject of adpellebat (line 3) is  
A. Caesar      B. the ships      C. the towers      D. Pompey
42. What type of clause is introduced by ut (line 3)?  
A. result      B. indirect command  
C. purpose      D. explanatory
43. Identify the tense of disturbaret (line 4).  
A. present      B. future      C. imperfect      D. future perfect
44. Identify the use of the ablative telis (line 5).  
A. cause      B. separation      C. means      D. accompaniment
45. According to 5-6 (atque. . . existimaret), how does Caesar feel about seeking peace?  
A. He will not consider it.      B. He thinks it should be pursued.  
C. He is unsure.      D. He has abandoned it.
46. What type of clause is introduced by ut (line 5)?  
A. result      B. indirect command  
C. purpose      D. explanatory
47. What verb form has been omitted following dimitendas (line 6)?  
A. esse      B. sunt      C. erant      D. erunt
48. According to lines 6-7 (ac. . . remitti), what is Magius' role?  
A. general      B. sailor      C. strategist      D. messenger
49. Identify the case of impetus (line 8).  
A. accusative      B. nominative      C. genitive      D. dative
50. Taken as a whole, this passage emphasizes Caesar's  
A. fair-mindedness      B. strategic abilities  
C. ferocity in battle      D. abilities as a negotiator