

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2018
READING COMPREHENSION

NO MACRONS ARE PROVIDED ON THIS TEST. THE QUESTIONS PROCEED IN ORDER UNLESS A QUESTION PERTAINS TO ALL OR MOST OF THE TEXT.

Refer to the following passage to answer questions 1-10.

Eutropius, *Breviarium* 1.10-11

[1] In prima pugna Brutus consul et Arruns, Tarquinius filius, in vicem se occiderunt, Romani tamen ex ea pugna victores recesserunt. (2) Brutum matronae Romanae, defensorem pudicitiae suae, quasi communem patrem per annum luxerunt. (3) Valerius Publicola Sp. Lucretium Tricipitinum collegam sibi fecit, Lucretiae patrem, quo morbo mortuo iterum Horatium Pulvillum collegam sibi sumpsit. (4) Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit, cum Tarquinius Collatinus propter nomen urbe cecisset, Brutus in proelio perisset, Sp. Lucretius morbo mortuus esset.

(5) Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius ut reciperetur in regnum bellum Romanis intulit, auxilium ei ferente Porsenna, Tusciae rege, et Romam paene cepit. (6) Verum tum quoque victus est. (7) Tertio anno post reges exactos Tarquinius, cum suscipi non posset in regnum neque ei Porsenna, qui pacem cum Romanis fecerat, praestaret auxilium, Tusculum se contulit, quae civitas non longe ab urbe est, atque ibi per quattuordecim annos privatus cum uxore consenuit. (8) Quarto anno post reges exactos, cum Sabini Romanis bellum intulissent, victi sunt et de his triumphatum est. (9) Quinto anno L. Valerius ille, Bruti collega et quater consul, fataliter mortuus est, adeo pauper, ut, collatis a populo nummis, sumptum habuerit sepulturae. (10) Quem matronae sicuti Brutum annum luxerunt.

1. According to the first section, Brutus and Arruns
 - A. fell in the first battle.
 - B. both killed themselves in the first battle.
 - C. killed each other in the first battle.
 - D. both claimed victory in the first battle.

2. After the battle, the Roman matrons all
 - A. lighted torches for a procession.
 - B. mourned Brutus for a year
 - C. left their husbands' beds out of sorrow
 - D. burned torches for part of the year.

3. Brutus was replaced as consul by
 - A. Valerius Publicola
 - B. Spurius Lucretius Tricipitinus
 - C. Horatius Pulvillus
 - D. both b and c in succession.

4. "Cum" in section 4 is best translated
 - A. with
 - B. when
 - C. because
 - D. although

5. The case of Romanis in section 5 is dependent on
 - A. reciperetur
 - B. intulit
 - C. ferente
 - D. cepit.

6. The kind of *ut* clause found in section 5 is a/an
 A. purpose clause B. result clause C. temporal clause D. indirect command
7. Tusculum in section 7 is
 A. a locative B. an accusative of place to which
 C. a direct object D. the subject
8. *Consensuit* in section 7 means
 A. agreed B. settled C. grew old D. conspired
9. Section 8 tells us that
 A. the Sabines helped drive out the Roman kings.
 B. in the fourth year the Sabines waged war on the Romans.
 C. in the fourth year the Sabines triumphed over the Romans.
 D. the Romans celebrated a triumph over the Sabines.
10. Section 9 tells us that
 A. Valerius died a poor man, but had a luxurious funeral.
 B. Valerius was poor after the war, but the people gave him riches.
 C. Valerius died before he collected his share of the loot from the war.
 D. The people built the tombs of both Valerius and Brutus.

Refer to the following passage to answer questions 11-21

Julius Caesar, *De Bello Gallico*, Chapters 89-90

Ch. 89. 1 *Postero die Vercingetorix concilio convocato id bellum se suscepisse non suarum necessitatum, 2 sed communis libertatis causa demonstrat, et quoniam sit fortunae cedendum, ad utramque rem se illis offerre, seu morte sua Romanis satisfacere seu vivum tradere velint. Mittuntur de his rebus ad Caesarem legati. 3 Iubet arma tradi, principes produci. 4 Ipse in munitione pro castris consedit: eo duces producuntur; Vercingetorix deditur, arma proiciuntur. 5 Reservatis Aeduis atque Arvernīs, si per eos civitates recipere posset, ex reliquis captivis toto exercitui capita singula praedae nomine distribuit. His rebus confectis in Aeduos proficiscitur; civitatem recipit.*

Ch. 90.2 *Eo legati ab Arvernīs missi quae imperaret se facturos pollicentur. Imperat magnum numerum obsidum. 3 Legiones in hiberna mittit. Captivorum circiter viginti milia Aeduis Arvernisque reddit. 4 Titum Labienum duabus cum legionibus et equitatu in Sequanos proficisci iubet: huic Marcum Sempronium Rutilum attribuit. 5 Gaium Fabium legatum et Lucium Minucium Basilum cum legionibus duabus in Remis collocat, ne quam ab finitimis Bellovacis calamitatem accipiant. 6 Gaium Antistium Reginum in Ambivaretos, Titum Sextium in Bituriges, Gaium Caninium Rebilum in Rutenos cum singulis legionibus mittit. 7 Quintum Tullium Ciceronem et Publium Sulpicium Cabilloni et Matiscone in Aeduis ad Ararim rei frumentariae causa collocat. Ipse Bibracte hiemare constituit. His litteris cognitis Romae dierum viginti supplicatio redditur.*

11. For what purpose had Vercingetorix summoned a council?
 A. to rally the support of the town to resist Caesar’s assault.
 B. to decide whether they should continue fighting or surrender to Caesar.
 C. to decide whether they should kill themselves or surrender to Caesar.
 D. to decide whether to hand him over to Caesar alive or dead.
12. “quoniam sit fortunae cedendum” means
 A. since it was his fortune to be killed B. since one must yield to fortune
 C. although he must yield to fortune D. although slaughter is his fortune
13. The Avernii and Aedui captives are kept back
 A. for use in recovering their states for Rome
 B. for return to their own people for punishment
 C. for execution
 D. to be given as slaves to Caesar’s soldiers
14. The “se” in chapter 90 line 1 refers to
 A. the envoys B. Caesar C. the Aedui D. Vercingetorix
15. The largest number of Roman soldiers were given to guard the
 A. Sequani B. Remi C. Bellovaci D. Ambareti
16. Ne . . . accipiant in 90. 5 is a/an
 A. result clause B. purpose clause
 C. indirect command D. substantive clause of result
17. “quam” in 90.5 is best translated
 A. which B. how C. than D. any
18. How many officers were sent to guard the grain supply in 90.7.
 A. four B. three C. two D. one
19. What case is Matiscone in 90.7?
 A. accusative B. ablative C. nominative D. locative
20. Dierum in 90.7 is a/an
 A. accusative of extent or duration of time B. objective genitive
 C. genitive of measure D. accusative direct object
21. Supplicatio refers to
 A. punishment B. atonement C. thanksgiving D. election

30. The first four feet of line 13 are scanned:
 A. DSDS B. DSDD C. DDSS D. DSSS
31. Ovid often uses rhyme between the caesura and the end of the line in pentameter verse. In which lines does this occur in this passage?
 A. 3-4 B. 5-6 C. 9-10 D. 1-2

Refer to the following passage to answer questions 31-41.

Cicero, *Pro Milone*, 38

(1) Utinam di immortales fecissent—pace tua, patria, dixerim; metuo enim ne scelerate dicam in te quod pro Milone dicam pie utinam P. Clodius non modo viveret, sed etiam praetor, consul, dictator esset, potius quam hoc spectaculum viderem! (2) O di immortales! fortem et a vobis, iudices, conservandum virum! (3) 'Minime, minime,' inquit. 'Immo vero poenas ille debitas luerit: nos subeamus, si ita necesse est, non debitas.' (4) Hicine vir, patriae natus, usquam nisi in patria morietur? aut, si forte, pro patria? (5) Huius vos animi monumenta retinebitis, corporis in Italia nullum sepulcrum esse patiemini?(6) Hunc sua quisquam sententia ex hac urbe expellet, quem omnes urbes expulsus a vobis ad se vocabunt? (7) O terram illam beatam, quae hunc virum exceperit: hanc ingratham, si eiecerit; miseram, si amiserit!

(8) Sed finis sit: neque enim prae lacrimis iam loqui possum, et hic se lacrimis defendi vetat.(9) Vos oro obtestorque, iudices, ut in sententiis ferendis, quod sentietis id audeatis. (10) Vestram virtutem, iustitiam, fidem, mihi credite, is maxime probabit, qui in iudiciis legendis optimum et sapientissimum et fortissimum quemque elegit.

32. In the first three lines, Cicero is afraid that his words on Milo's behalf will
 A. offend his country B. will get him arrested
 C. offend the gods D. will be misunderstood
33. dicam in line 2 is
 A. an optative subjunctive B. subjunctive in a negative purpose clause
 C. subjunctive in a clause of fearing D. a deliberative subjunctive
34. Which of the following things does Cicero wish were true about P. Clodius in section 1?
 A. that Clodius were dictator B. that Clodius were alive
 C. that Clodius were praetor D. all of these
35. Milo is imagined as saying “no, no” in section 104. Who is the “ille” being referred to in section 4?
 A. Cicero B. Clodius C. Milo D. none of these
36. Morietur in section 4 is best translated
 A. will he die B. will he tarry C. is being delayed D. should die
37. The figure of speech found in section 5 is
 A. irony B. rhetorical question
 C. antithesis D. all of these

38. In section 6, Cicero says that Milo
 A. has nowhere safe where he may go if he is exiled.
 B. will be feared by any other city if he is exiled.
 C. will be invited by all lands if he is exiled.
 D. will lead an army against Rome if he is exiled.
39. Cicero implies that after Milo's exile, Rome will be
 A. happy B. miserable C. unpleasing D. relieved
40. Defendi in section 8 is best translated
 A. I defended B. I had defended C. to be defended D. must be defended
41. Cicero's last sentence is intended to
 A. flatter the jurors B. flatter Milo C. appeal to mercy D. appeal to Caesar

Refer to the following passage to answer questions 42-50.

Vergil, *Aeneid* 6.282 - 293

Vergil describes the entrance to the Underworld before which Aeneas and the Sibyl stand.

In medio ramos annosaque bracchia pandit
 ulmus opaca, ingens, quam sedem Somnia volgo
 vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus haerent.
 multaque praeterea variarum monstra ferarum:
 centauri in foribus stabulant, Scyllaeque bifformes, 5
 et centumgeminus Briareus, ac belva Lerna
 horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimaera,
 Gorgones Harpyiaeque et forma tricorporis umbrae.
 Coripit hic subita trepidus formidine ferrum
 Aeneas, strictamque aciem venientibus offert, 10
 et, ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas
 et, ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas
 admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formae,
 inruat, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.

42. The aged elm described in lines 1-3 is the home of
 A. Sleep B. dreams
 C. the monsters listed in 5-8 D. all of these
43. "Ferunt" in line 3 is best translated
 A. carry B. bear C. bring D. say
44. "Horrendum" in line 6 is
 A. an adj. modifying belva B. an adverb modifying stridens
 C. an adj. modifying Chimaera D. passive periphrastic
45. The figure of speech prominently displayed in lines 5-8 is
 A. metaphor B. prolepsis C. ellipsis D. polysyndeton

46. Hic in line 9 is best translated
A. this B. here C. he D. it
47. Aciem in line 10 is best translated
A. sword B. battle line C. gaze D. line
48. Aeneas' reaction to the monsters listed in 5-8 is
A. He drops his sword. B. He looks away.
C. He prays. D. He draws his sword and advances
49. The reason for the Sibyl's warning is
A. The monsters Aeneas sees are ghosts.
B. The monsters only attack if attacked first.
C. The monsters are a test of his bravery.
D. The monsters can't see them.
50. The kind of condition found in lines 11 – 13 is
A. future less vivid B. contrary to fact, present time
C. contrary to fact, past time. D. future most vivid.