

# **READING COMPREHENSION PROSE**

## **FJCL STATE FORUM 2023**

**All passages are on final pages so that they can be ripped off and used more easily.**

**Questions 1-14 refer to passage 1**

1. What tense is *venissent* in line 1?  
a. present                    b. perfect                    c. pluperfect                    d. imperfect

2. What type of relative clause is *Ad quem cum lēgātī vēnissent Rōmānī* in line 1?  
a. purpose                    b. characteristic                    c. result                            d. connecting

3. What type of relative clause is *quī dē ēius voluntātē explōrārent* in line 1?  
b. purpose                    b. characteristic                    c. result                            d. connecting

4. What type of ablative is *cōsiliīs clandēstīnīs* in line 2?  
a. absolute                    b. means                            c. characteristic                    d. time when

5. What type of dative is *rēgī* in line 2?  
a. indirect object            b. purpose                            c. direction                            d. reference

6. What type of ablative is *ab ipsīs* in line 3?  
a. means                            b. accompaniment                    c. agent                                    d. manner

7. What rhetorical device is conveyed in the phrase *neque id frūstrā fēcissent*, line 3?  
a. litotes                            b. asyndeton                            c. anaphora                            d. praeteritio

8. What type of cum clause is *Eīque cum multa dē fidē suā et odiō in Rōmānōs commemorāset* in line 5?  
a. causal                            b. concessive                            c. circumstantial                    d. prepositional

9. What is the technical term for *puerulō* in line 6?  
a. patronymic                    b. paragoge                            c. diminutive                            d. crasis

10. What case is *Karthāgīne* in line 7?  
a. genitive                            b. locative                                    c. nominative                            d. ablative

11. In lines 1-4, Nepos says that Hannibal is  
a. conspiring with the Romans                                    c. conspiring with Antiochus  
b. framed by the Romans    d. framed by Antiochus

12. In lines 1-4, Nepos says that Hannibal is prevented from attending  
a. sacrifices                            c. processions                            d. parties  
b. council meetings

13. In lines 5-7, Hannibal relates a memory from his childhood, when he is how old?  
a. 9                                    b. 12                                    c. 16                                    d. 19

14. In lines 5-7, Hannibal says his father is what?
- a king
  - a general
  - a priest
  - an emperor

**Questions 15-26, refer to passage 2**

15. Who is the subject of *permotus*, line 1?
- Pompeius
  - Titurius
  - his
  - Ambiorix
16. Which participle is *permōtus* in line 1?
- present active
  - present passive
  - perfect passive
  - future passive
17. *Cohortantem* (line 1) modifies which word?
- ambiorīgem
  - suōs
  - interpretēm
  - Pompēium
18. What part of speech is *rōgātum* in line 2?
- gerund
  - gerundive
  - infinitive
  - supine
19. The mood of the infinitive verbs in lines 2-5 (*ille...interponere*) is dictated by which word?
- ille
  - appellatus
  - respondit
  - velit
20. What is the tense and voice of *nocitum īrī* in line 4?
- future active
  - present active
  - future passive
  - present passive
21. *Ille* in line 5 refers to which man?
- Ambiorix
  - Titurius
  - Cotta
  - Pompeius
22. In line 6, it is proposed that
- the Romans surrender
  - the Romans parlay with the Gauls
  - the Gauls surrender
  - the Romans attend to their wounded
23. What case and number is *mīlitum* in line 6?
- nominative singular
  - nominative plural
  - genitive plural
  - genitive singular
24. In the sentence *Cotta sē ad armātum hostem itūrum negat atque in eō persevērat*, what is the verb of the head?
- armātum
  - persevērat
  - itūrum
  - negat
25. In the sentence *Cotta sē ad armātum hostem itūrum negat atque in eō persevērat*, what is the accusative case subject?
- sē
  - armātum
  - hostem
  - eō
26. In the sentence *Cotta sē ad armātum hostem itūrum negat atque in eō persevērat*, what is the infinitive mood verb?
- armātum
  - itūrum
  - negat
  - persevērat

**Questions 27-34, refer to passage 3**

27. *Abutere* is a syncopated form of what word?
- a. abuteres
  - b. abuteris
  - c. abuteritur
  - d. abuterimur
28. What case is *patientia*, line 1?
- a. nominative
  - b. dative
  - c. accusative
  - d. ablative
29. Which word is the direct object in *quam diu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet*, lines 1-2?
- a. furor
  - b. iste
  - c. quam
  - d. nos
30. Which word modifies *audacia* line 2?
- a. quem
  - b. sese
  - c. effrenata
  - d. ad
31. In lines 2-4 (*nihilne...moverunt*), Cicero employs which rhetorical device?
- a. anaphora
  - b. litotes
  - c. metonymy
  - d. chiasmus
32. What part of speech is *habendi* in line 4?
- a. gerund
  - b. gerundive
  - c. supine
  - d. infinitive
33. What type of genitive is *senatus* in line 4?
- a. possessive
  - b. quantity
  - c. objective
  - d. value
34. What type of subjunctive usage is seen in *quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consili ceperis quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris?* Lines 6-7.
- a. purpose
  - b. ind. question
  - c. ind. command
  - d. result

**Questions 35-39, refer to passage 4**

35. What tense is *fuere* in line 1?
- a. present
  - b. perfect
  - c. future
  - d. pluperfect
36. How should *habebatur* be translated in line 2?
- a. was said
  - b. was helped
  - c. was considered
  - d. was killed
37. *Ille* in line 3 refers to which man?
- a. Cato
  - b. Cicero
  - c. Caesar
  - d. Silenus
38. *Huic* in line 3 refers to which man?
- a. Cato
  - b. Cicero
  - c. Caesar
  - d. Silenus
39. What part of speech is *dando* in line 4?
- a. supine
  - b. gerundive
  - c. gerund
  - d. infinitive

**Questions 40-50, refer to passage 5**

40. What is the best translation of *nisi*, line 2?
- a. nor
  - b. is
  - c. not
  - d. except

41. In lines 3-6, we learn that Quinctius is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. attorney                    b. farmer                    c. smith                    d. chef
42. What case is *salute data* in line 5-6?  
a. ablative                    b. dative                    c. nominative                    d. genitive
43. In order to hear the commands from the Senate, Quinctius had to put on his  
a. shoes                        b. cloak                        c. armor                        d. toga
44. What does Quinctius do in the clause *abstero pulvere ac sudore velatus processit*? Line 8.  
a. He goes to the city.    c. He dusts the wagons.  
b. He removes the dust and sweat.                              d. He drives his wife to the Forum.
45. The envoys then name Quinctius the new:  
a. emperor                        b. king                        c. dictator                        d. praetor
46. What type of subjunctive occurs in the clause *in urbem vocant, qui terror sit in exercitu, exponunt*, lines 9-10?  
a. ind. command                    b. result                        c. purpose                        d. ind. command
47. Who first greets Quinctius after he crosses the Tiber in lines 10-11?  
a. his brothers                    b. his sons                        c. his friends                        d. the Senate
48. What type of ablative is *ipso imperio* in lines 13?  
a. degree of diff.                b. means                        c. quality                        d. comparison
49. What title was given to Tarquitius in lines 16?  
a. master of coin                b. master of horse                c. master of ships                d. master of laws
50. What type of cum clause is *cum stipendia pedibus propter paupertatem fecisset* line 16?  
a. causal                            b. concessive                    c. prepositional                    d. circumstantial

### **Passage 1:Questions 1-14**

#### **Cornelius Nepos, Life of Hannibal, 2.2-2.3**

1 (2) Ad quem cum lēgātī vēnissent Rōmānī, quī dē ēius voluntāte explōrārent darentque  
 2 operam, cōnsiliīs clandestīnīs, ut Hannibalem in suspīcīōnem rēgī addūcerent, tamquam  
 3 ab ipsīs corruptus alia atque anteā sentīret, neque id frūstrā fēcissent idque Hannibal  
 4 comperisset sēque ab interiōribus cōnsiliīs sēgregārī vīdisset, tempore datō adiit ad rēgem.  
 5 (3) Eīque cum multa dē fidē suā et odiō in Rōmānōs commemorāsset, hoc adiūnxit: "Pater  
 6 meus" inquit "Hamilcar puerulō mē, utpote nōn amplius novem annōs nātō, in Hispāniā  
 7 imperātor proficīscēns, Karthāgine Iovī optimō maximō hostiās immolāvit.

### **Passage 2: Questions 15-26**

#### **Caesar DBG 5.36**

1 Hīs rēbus permōtus Q. Titūrius, cum procul Ambiorīgem suōs cohortantem cōnspēxisset,  
 2 interpretem suum Cn. Pompēium ad eum mittit rōgātum ut sibi mīlitibusque parcat. Ille  
 3 appellātus respondit: sī velit sēcum colloquī, licēre; spērāre ā multitūdine impetrārī posse,  
 4 quod ad mīlitum salūtem pertineat; ipsī vērō nihil nocitum īrī, inque eam rem sē suam  
 5 fidem interpōnere. Ille cum Cottā sauciō commūnicat, sī videātur, pūgnā ut excēdant et  
 6 cum Ambiorīge ūnā colloquantur: spērāre ab eō dē suā āc mīlitum salūte impetrārī posse.  
 7 Cotta sē ad armātum hostem itūrum negat atque in eō persevērat.

### **Passage 3: Questions 27-34**

#### **In Catilinam Cicero 1.1**

1 quo usque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quam diu etiam furor iste tuus nos  
 2 eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata iactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum praesidium  
 3 Palati, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil concursus bonorum omnium, nihil hic  
 4 munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua  
 5 consilia non sentis, constrictam iam horum omnium scientia teneri coniurationem tuam  
 6 non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid  
 7 consili ceperis quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris?

### **Passage 4: Questions 35-39**

#### **Sallust Catilinae Coniuratio Chapter 54**

1 igitur iis genus aetas eloquentia prope aequalia fuere, magnitudo animi par, item gloria,  
 2 sed alia alii. Caesar beneficiis ac munificentia magnus habebatur, integritate vitae Cato.  
 3 ille mansuetudine et misericordia clarus factus, huic severitas dignitatem addiderat.  
 4 Caesar dando sublevando ignoscendo, Cato nihil largiundo gloriam adeptus est. in altero  
 5 miseris perfugium erat, in altero malis pernicies. illius facilitas, huius constantia  
 6 laudabatur. postremo Caesar in animum induxerat laborare, vigilare; negotiis amicorum  
 7 intentus sua neglegere, nihil denegare quod dono dignum esset; sibi magnum imperium,  
 8 exercitum, bellum novum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset. at Catoni studium  
 9 modestiae, decoris, sed maxime severitatis erat; non divitiis cum divite neque factione  
 10 cum factioso, sed cum strenuo virtute, cum modesto pudore, cum innocentē abstinentia  
 11 certabat; esse quam videri bonus malebat: ita, quo minus petebat gloriam, eo magis illum  
 12 [ad]sequebatur.

**Passage 5: Questions 40-50**

**Livy 3.26-27**

1    operae pretium est audire, qui omnia prae divitiis humana spernunt neque honori magno  
2    locum neque virtuti putant esse, nisi ubi effuse afluant opes. spes unica imperii populi  
3    Romani, L. Quinctius trans Tiberim, contra eum ipsum locum, ubi nunc navalia sunt,  
4    quattuor iugerum colebat agrum, quae prata Quinctia vocantur. ibi ab legatis, seu fossam  
5    fodiens palae innixus seu cum araret, operi certe, id quod constat, agresti intentus, salute  
6    data in vicem redditaque rogatus, ut, quod bene verteret ipsi reique publicae, togatus  
7    mandata senatus audiret, admiratus rogitansque 'satin salve?' togam propere e tugurio  
8    proferre uxorem Raciliam iubet. qua simul absterso pulvere ac sudore velatus processit,  
9    dictatorem eum legati gratulantes consalutant, in urbem vocant, qui terror sit in exercitu,  
10   exponunt. navis Quinctio publice parata fuit, transvectumque tres obviam egressi filii  
11   excipiunt, inde alii propinqui atque amici, tum patrum maior pars. ea frequentia stipatus  
12   antecedentibus lictoribus deductus est domum. et plebis concursus ingens fuit; sed ea  
13   nequaquam tam laeta Quinctium vidit, et imperii nimium et virum ipso imperio  
14   vehementiorem rata. et illa quidem nocte nihil praeterquam vigilatum est in urbe.  
15   postero die dictator, cum ante lucem in forum venisset, magistrum equitum dicit L.  
16   Tarquitium, patriciae gentis, sed qui, cum stipendia pedibus propter paupertatem fecisset,  
17   bello tamen primus longe Romanae iuventutis habitus esset.