

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2005  
PROSE COMPREHENSION**

**N.B. There are no macrons on this test.**

**I. Questions 1-15 refer to the following passage from Book I of Caesar's B.G..**

Caesari renuntiatur Helvetiis esse in animo per agrum Sequanorum et Aeduorum iter in Santonum fines facere, qui non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, quae civitas est in Provincia. Id si fieret, intellegebat magno cum periculo Provinciae futurum ut homines bellicosos populi Romani inimicos, locis patentibus maximeque frumentariis finitimos haberet. Ob eas causas ei munitioni, quam fecerat, T. Labienum legatum praefecit; ipse in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit duasque ibi legiones conscribit, et tres, quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit et, qua proximum iter in ulteriorem Galliam per Alpes erat, cum his quinque legionibus ire contendit. Ibi Ceutrones et Graioceli et Caturiges locis superioribus occupatis itinere exercitum prohibere conantur. His pulsus compluribus proeliis, ab Ocelo, quod est oppidum citerioris provinciae extremum, in fines Vocontiorum ulterioris provinciae die septimo pervenit; inde in Allobrogum fines, ab Allobrogibus in Segusiavos exercitum ducit. Hi sunt extra Provinciam trans Rhodanum primi.

1. Identify the case and usage of Helvetiis (line 1).
  - a. ablative, specification
  - b. dative, agent
  - c. dative, possession
  - d. ablative, source
2. What is the best idiomatic translation for esse in animo (line 1)?
  - a. to be in good spirits
  - b. to intend
  - c. to experience
  - d. to be courageous
3. What is the antecedent of qui (line 2)?
  - a. Sequanorum et Aeduorum (lines 1-2)
  - b. iter (line 2)
  - c. Santonum (line 2)
  - d. fines (line 2)
4. What type of condition is illustrated by Id si fieret, intellegebat (lines 3-4)?
  - a. general condition in past time
  - b. contrary to fact condition in present time
  - c. particular condition in past time
  - d. concessive clause in present time
5. What figure of speech is found in line 4?
  - a. ellipsis
  - b. chiasmus
  - c. metonymy
  - d. hyperbole
6. To whom do the words homines bellicosos (lines 4-5) refer?
  - a. Santones
  - b. Helvetii
  - c. Tolosates
  - d. Sequani et Aedui

7. Identify the case and usage of locis (line 5).
  - a. ablative, place where
  - b. dative, purpose
  - c. dative, with certain adjectives
  - d. ablative, means
  
8. Caesar's primary concern about the result of a mass migration was
  - a. religious.
  - b. political.
  - c. social.
  - d. economic.
  
9. What use of the dative is illustrated by munitioni in line 6?
  - a. separation
  - b. with special verbs
  - c. purpose
  - d. possession
  
10. In line 7, ipse refers to
  - a. Caesari (line 1).
  - b. the subject of renuntiatur (line 1).
  - c. the subject of fieret (line 3).
  - d. Labienum (line 7).
  
11. Lines 7-10 illustrate Caesar's
  - a. misericordia.
  - b. providentia.
  - c. peritia.
  - d. celeritas.
  
12. Identify the use of the ablative illustrated by itinere in line 11.
  - a. separation
  - b. means
  - c. specification
  - d. absolute
  
13. His in line 12 refers to
  - a. Alpes (line 10).
  - b. legionibus (line 10).
  - c. Ceutrones et Graioceli et Caturiges (line 11).
  - d. locis (line 11)
  
14. To whom does primi (line 16) refer?
  - a. Ceutrones et Graioceli et Caturiges (line 11)
  - b. Vocontiorum (lines 13-14)
  - c. Allobrogum (lines 14-15)
  - d. Segusiavos (line 15)
  
15. Which adjective best describes Caesar's actions in this passage?
  - a. patient
  - b. militaristic
  - c. competent
  - d. ambitious

**(Continue to next page.)**

II. Questions 16-30 refer to the following passage from Cicero's Pro Archia.

- Nam, ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias atque ab eis artibus quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, se ad scribendi studium contulit, primum Antiochiae (nam ibi natus est loco nobili), celebri quondam urbe et copiosa atque eruditissimis hominibus
- 5 liberalissimisque studiis affluentibus, celeriter antecellere omnibus ingeni gloria coepit. Post in ceteris Asiae partibus cunctaque Graecia sic eius adventus celebrabantur ut famam ingeni expectatio hominis, expectationem ipsius adventus admiratioque superaret. Erat Italia tum plena Graecarum artium ac disciplinarum, studiaque haec et in
- 10 Latio vehementius tum colebantur quam nunc isdem in oppidis et hic Romae propter tranquillitatem rei publicae non neglecebantur. Itaque hunc et Tarentini et Locrenses et Regini et Neapolitani civitate ceterisque praemiis donarunt, et omnes qui aliquid de ingeniis poterant iudicare cognitione atque hospitio dignum existimarunt.
- 15 Hac tanta celebritate famae cum esset iam absentibus notus, Romam venit, Mario consule et Catulo. Nactus est primum consules eos quorum alter res ad scribendum maximas, alter cum res gestas, tum etiam studium atque aures adhibere posset. Statim Luculli, cum praetextatus etiam tum Archias esset, eum domum suam re-
- 20 ceperunt. Est iam hoc non solum ingeni ac litterarum verum etiam naturae atque virtutis, ut domus quae huius adulescentiae prima favit eadem esset familiarissima senectuti.

16. What is the Latin equivalent of ut primum (line 1)?  
 a. quam primum b. cum maxime c. simul atque d. iam nunc
17. What grammatical form is illustrated by scribendi (line 2)?  
 a. gerund b. present participle c. gerundive d. periphrastic
18. Antiochae in line 3 is translated  
 a. of Antioch. b. to Antioch. c. at Antioch d. from Antioch.
19. All of the following statements about Antioch are true **EXCEPT**  
 a. it was founded in a noble place. b. it was a famous city.  
 c. it was a wealthy city. d. it was a center of learning.
20. What use of the ablative is illustrated by gloria in line 6?  
 a. description b. specification c. with certain verbs d. manner
21. What figure of speech can be found in lines 7-8?  
 a. hyperbole b. hendiadys c. polysyndeton d. synchysis

22. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by superaret in line 8?  
a. purpose b. result c. potential d. indirect command
23. Why was Greek culture popular in Italy during the time of Archias' arrival (lines 8-11)?  
a. Towns gave rewards for artistic efforts.  
b. Everyone thought themselves good judges of fine art.  
c. It was a time of peace for the area.  
d. Interest in art brought discipline to the people.
24. What figure of speech can be found in line 11?  
a. zeugma b. anaphora c. litotes d. pleonasm
25. In lines 13-14 can be found examples of  
a. asyndeton. b. ellipsis. c. metaphor. d. syncope.
26. What usage of the ablative is illustrated by cognitione atque hospitio in line 14?  
a. absolute b. with special adjectives c. description d. quality
27. The words res maximas in line 17 refer to the deeds of  
a. absentibus (line 15). b. Mario (line 16). c. Catulo (line 16).  
d. the subject of nactus est (line 16).
28. The word adhibere in line 18 illustrates  
a. synecdoche. b. irony. c. zeugma. d. antithesis.
29. The words cum praetextatus...esset (line 19) are translated  
a. although Archias was still then a young man  
b. not only was he young but he was also Archias  
c. when young, he was even then Archias  
d. since Archias was at that time still young
30. Which of the following statements about the Luculli is **NOT** true?  
a. They gave Archias a home at an early age.  
b. They admired Archias' talent.  
c. They were impressed by Archias' character.  
d. They kept Archias as a favorite retainer even in his old age.

**III. Questions 31-40 refer to the following passage from Livy.**

Haec fabula in antiquis annalibus super libris Sibyllinis prodita est. Anus incognita ad Tarquinium Superbum regem adiit, novem libros ferens, quos dicebat esse divina oracula; dixit se eos velle vendere. Tarquinius pretium percontatus est. Mulier nimium poposcit; rex derisit. Tum illa tres libros  
 5 ex novem deurit et regem interrogavit num reliquos sex eodem pretio emere vellet. Sed Tarquinius id multo magis risit dixitque anum delirare. Mulier statim tres alios libros exussit atque id ipsum denuo placide rogat, ut tres reliquos eodem illo pretio emat. Tarquinius ore serio iam atque attentiore animo fit, eam confidentiam non contemnendam esse intellegit, libros tres  
 10 reliquos mercatur nihilo minore pretio quam quod erat petatum pro omnibus. Sed constat eam mulierem, tunc a Tarquinio digressam, postea nusquam loci visam esse. Libri tres, in sacrarium conditi, "Sibyllini" sunt appellati. Ad eos, quasi ad oraculum, quindecimviri adeunt cum di immortales publice consulendi sunt.

31. An anus (line 1) is a(n)  
 a. aunt. b. uncle. c. old man. d. old woman.
32. The books (line 2) were said to be  
 a. magical. b. powerful. c. irresistible. d. prophetic.
33. In line 3, the word se refers to  
 a. fabula (line 1). b. anus (line 1). c. regem (line 2). d. libros (line 2).
34. In line 4, percontatus est is translated as  
 a. inquired. b. counted. c. was asked. d. was assessed.
35. Identify the use of the subjunctive illustrated by vellet in line 6.  
 a. deliberative b. indirect command c. subordinate clause in indirect discourse  
 d. indirect question
36. Identify the use of the ablative illustrated by multo in line 6.  
 a. price b. comparison c. degree of difference d. quality
37. What made Tarquin decide to buy the books?  
 a. anum delirare (line 6) b. mulier...id...placide rogat (lines 6-7)  
 c. eodem illo pretio (line 8) d. confidentiam non contemnendam esse (line 9)
38. The words nihilo minore pretio in line 10 are translated  
 a. for a price no less. b. nonetheless for a smaller price.  
 c. with no price less. d. with nothing for a smaller price.

39. In line 12, conditi is translated  
 a. stored. b. built. c. composed. d. found.
40. A suitable title for this passage would be  
 a. Waste Not, Want Not. b. Let the Buyer Beware.  
 c. A Penny Saved Is a Penny Earned. d. A Stitch in Time Saves Nine.

**IV. Questions 41-50 refer to the following passage from Gellius.**

Mos antea senatoribus Romae fuit in Curiam cum praetextatis filiis intrare. Tum, cum in senatu res maior consultata eaque in diem posterum prolata est placuit ne quis enuntiaret priusquam decreta esset. Mater Papiri pueri, qui cum patre suo in Curia fuerat, rogabat filium quid in senatu patres egissent. Puer respondit id dici non licere. Mater fit audiendi cupidior; secretum rei et silentium pueri animum eius excitaverunt; quaesivit igitur vehementer.

Tum puer, matre urgente, mendaci consilium cepit. Actum esse in senatu dixit, utrum videretur utilius exque re publica unus vir ut duas uxores haberet an ut una duobus viris nupta esset. Hoc illa audivit, domo trepidans egressa est et ad ceteras matronas properavit.

Pervenit ad senatum postridie matronarum multitudo. Lacrimantes orant ut una potius duobus nupta fieret quam ut uni viro duae. Senatores, ingredienti in Curiam, postulatum mulierum mirabantur. Puer Papirius in mediam Curiam progressus, quid ipse matri dixisset narravit. Senatus fidem atque ingenium pueri laudavit, sed consultum fecit, ne posthac pueri cum patribus in Curiam intrarent, praeter Papirium, quem postea Praetextatum appellabant ob tacendi loquendique prudentiam.

41. Identify the case of Romae in line 1.  
 a. nominative b. dative c. locative d. genitive
42. What is the understood object of enuntiaret (line 3)?  
 a. filiis (line 2) b. senatu (line 2) c. res (line 2) d. diem (line 3)
43. In lines 4-7, we learn that  
 a. the mother of Papirius loved her son. b. no other boy kept his promise.  
 c. the father of Papirius was proud of his son. d. Papirius knew how to keep a secret.
44. In line 8 matre urgente is translated  
 a. after his mother urged b. because his mother was urging.  
 c. if his mother had urged d. although his mother is urging

45. The boy told his mother (lines 8-10) that the senators had discussed
- nothing useful to the state.
  - whether a man should have two wives.
  - how one woman might have two husbands.
  - if any Roman citizen should have two spouses.
46. What use of the ablative is illustrated by domo in line 11?
- place where
  - comparison
  - place from which
  - origin
47. What is the antonym of postridie (line 12)?
- hodie
  - supremo die
  - postremo die
  - pridie
48. In lines 12-13, the women begged the senators
- to allow a woman to have two husbands.
  - to legalize only marriages between one man and one woman.
  - to let them know what had been decided.
  - to permit a man to have more than one wife.
49. Identify the usage of the subjunctive illustrated by intrarent in line 17.
- adverbial purpose clause
  - hortatory
  - indirect question
  - indirect command
50. What did **NOT** happen as a result of Papirius' actions?
- The women won their case.
  - Papirius was given a nickname.
  - Young boys were no longer allowed in the Senate except for Papirius.
  - A lie was rewarded.