

**FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 2003
PROSE COMPREHENSION**

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

I. Questions 1-15 are based on the following passage from Book I of the Galic Wars by Caesar.

Ita ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est. Diutius cum sustinere nostrorum impetus non possent, alteri se, ut coeperant, in montem receperant, alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. Nam hoc toto proelio, cum ab hora septima ad vesperum pugnatum sit, aversum hostem videre nemo potuit. Ad 5 multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est, propterea quod pro vallo carros obiecerant et e loco superiore in nostros venientes tela coniciebant, et non nulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subiciebant nostrosque vulnerabant. Diu cum esset pugnatum, impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt. Ibi Orgetorigis filia atque unus e filiis captus est.

10 Ex eo proelio circiter milia hominum CXXX superfuerunt, eaque tota nocte continenter ierunt: nullam partem noctis itinere intermisso, in fines Lingonum die quarto pervenerunt, cum et propter vulnera militum et propter sepulturam occisorum nostri triduum morati eos sequi non potuissent. Caesar ad Lingones litteras nuntiosque misit ne eos frumento neve alia re iuarent; qui si iuissent, se 15 eodem loco quo Helvetios habiturum. Ipse triduo intermisso cum omnibus copiis eos sequi coepit.

1. What does Caesar mean by "ancipiti proelio" in line 1?
 - a. The battle was fought on two fronts.
 - b. The battle was in doubt.
 - c. The battle was anticipated.
 - d. The battle was a rout.
2. What is the meaning of "alteri...alteri" in lines 2-3?
 - a. few...the rest
 - b. one...another
 - c. some...others
 - d. the first...the second
3. What type of clause is introduced by "cum" in line 3?
 - a. circumstantial
 - b. causal
 - c. temporal
 - d. concessive
4. What does "venientes" in line 6 modify?
 - a. carros
 - b. tela
 - c. nostros
 - d. nulli
5. What figure of speech is found in line 7?
 - a. anaphora
 - b. litotes
 - c. zeugma
 - d. pleonasm
6. What is the case and usage of "impedimentis" in line 8?
 - a. ablative absolute
 - b. dative of purpose
 - c. dative of possession
 - d. ablative with special verbs

7. Identify the form of "ierunt" in line 11.
 - a. present indicative
 - b. future perfect indicative
 - c. perfect subjunctive
 - d. perfect indicative

8. What is the case and usage of "triduum" in line 13?
 - a. accusative - extent
 - b. accusative - direct object
 - c. genitive - partitive
 - d. genitive - quality

9. Identify the usage of "iuarent" in line 14.
 - a. purpose clause
 - b. result clause
 - c. subordinate clause in indirect statement
 - d. indirect command

10. What is the construction of "triduo intermisso" in line 15?
 - a. ablative of time
 - b. ablative of accompaniment
 - c. ablative of separation
 - d. ablative absolute

11. The battle described in this passage began about
 - a. 7 A.M.
 - b. 11 A.M.
 - c. 1 P.M.
 - d. 7 P.M.

12. How many Helvetians survived this battle?
 - a. 3,000
 - b. 30,000
 - c. 130,000
 - d. 180,000

13. From this passage we learn that
 - a. the Lingones fought with the Helvetii.
 - b. the battle was fought in the territory of the Lingones.
 - c. the Lingones were allies of Julius Caesar.
 - d. the Helvetians fled to the Lingones after the battle.

14. What compliment did Caesar pay to the Helvetians?
 - a. They fought bravely.
 - b. No one retreated.
 - c. They took no prisoners.
 - d. They fought fairly.

15. How does Caesar show compassion in this passage?
 - a. He offered aid to the prisoners.
 - b. He tended to the wounded and the dead.
 - c. He allowed the Helvetians to go home.
 - d. He offered to repatriate Orgetorix's daughter and son.

II. Questions 16-31 are based on the following passage from the De Imperio Pompei by Cicero.

Age vero illa res quantam declarat eiusdem hominis apud hostes populi Romani auctoritatem, quod ex locis tam longinquis tamque diversis tam brevi tempore omnes huic se uni dediderunt! Quod a communi Cretensium legati, cum in eorum insula noster imperator exercitusque esset, ad Cn. Pompeium in ultimas prope terras

5 venerunt eique se omnes Cretensium civitates dedere velle dixerunt! Quid? Idem iste Mithridates nonne ad eundem Cn. Pompeium legatum usque in Hispaniam misit? Eum quem Pompeius legatum semper iudicavit, ei quibus erat molestum ad eum potissimum esse missum speculatorem quam legatum iudicari maluerunt. Potestis igitur iam constituere, Quirites, hanc auctoritatem multis postea rebus gestis

10 magnisque vestris iudiciis amplificatam quantum apud illos reges, quantum apud exterarum nationes valituram esse existimetis.

Reliquum est ut de felicitate quam praestare de se ipso nemo potest, meminisse et commemorare de altero possumus, sicut aequum est homines de potestate deorum, timide et pauca dicamus. Ego enim sic existimo, Maximo, Marcello, Scipioni, Mario

15 ceterisque magnis imperatoribus non solum propter virtutem sed etiam propter fortunam saepius imperia mandata atque exercitus esse commissos.

16. What figure of speech is found in line 2 ("quod...tempore")?
a. chiasmus b. oxymoron c. anaphora d. hendiadys
17. The word "se" in line 3 refers to
a. eiusdem hominis (line 1). b. populi Romani (line 1).
c. omnes (line 2). d. legati (line 3).
18. What figure of speech is found in lines 2-3 ("omnes...dediderunt")?
a. synchysis b. metonymy c. chiasmus d. metaphor
19. Identify the form of "Cretensium" in line 3.
a. accusative singular b. genitive plural c. nominative singular
d. nominative plural
20. In line 3, "cum" is translated as
a. although. b. when. c. because. d. with.
21. Identify the case of "ei" in line 5 and to whom it refers.
a. nominative/populi Romani (line 1)
b. dative/communi (line 3)
c. nominative/legati (line 3)
d. dative/Cn. Pompeium (line 4)

22. From lines 1-5 we learn that
- the Roman general and his army on Crete were held in high esteem.
 - the legates wanted to surrender to the Roman general in Crete.
 - the authority of the Roman people among their enemies was very great.
 - the whole island of Crete wanted to surrender only to Pompey.
23. In line 8, "potissimum" is
- an adverb meaning "especially."
 - an adjective modifying "eum" (line 7).
 - an adjective modifying "speculatorem" (line 8).
 - an adverb meaning "very powerfully."
24. In line 8, "quam" is translated as
- than.
 - whom.
 - how.
 - which.
25. In lines 5-8 we are told that Mithridates sent a representative to Pompey whom the Roman general treated as a
- possible ally.
 - spy.
 - legate.
 - problem.
26. In line 9, the words "multis postea rebus gestis" are translated
- although many things were accomplished later.
 - by many later accomplishments.
 - since he later accomplished many things.
 - if there would be many accomplishments later.
27. Identify the use of the subjunctive illustrated by "existimetis" in line 11.
- subordinate clause in indirect discourse
 - relative clause of purpose
 - relative clause of characteristic
 - indirect question
28. In line 13, "aequum" is translated
- level.
 - equal.
 - proper.
 - favorable.
29. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by "ut...dicamus" (lines 12-14)?
- substantive clause of result
 - concessive clause
 - conditional relative clause
 - substantive clause of purpose
30. In line 16 "imperia" and "exercitus" are
- accusatives/objects of a preposition.
 - nominatives/subjects of main clause.
 - accusatives/subjects of indirect statement.
 - nominatives/appositives.
31. In this passage we are told that two things needed by a great commander are
- popular favor and influence.
 - prestige and good luck.
 - authority and happiness.
 - divine approval and good health.

III. Questions 32-41 are based on the following passage from the Bellum Catilinae by Sallust.

Erat ei cum Fulvia, muliere nobili, stupri vetus consuetudo. Cui cum minus gratus esset, quia inopia minus largiri poterat, repente glorians maria montesque polliceri coepit, et minari interdum ferro, ni sibi obnoxia foret, postremo ferocius agitare quam solitus erat. At Fulvia, insolentiae Curii causa cognita, tale periculum rei

5 publicae haud occultum habuit, sed, sublato auctore de Catilinae coniuratione, quae quoque modo audierat, compluribus narravit.

Ea res in primis studia hominum accendit ad consulatum mandandum M. Tullio Ciceroni. Namque antea pleraque nobilitas invidia aestuabat, et quasi pollui consulatum credebant, si eum, quamvis egregius, homo novus adeptus foret. Sed ubi

10 periculum advenit, invidia atque superbia post fuere.

32. Identify the case and usage of "ei" in line 1.
 a. genitive, possession b. dative, indirect object c. dative, possession
 d. nominative, predicate nominative
33. The word "ferro" in line 3 is an example of
 a. metonymy. b. synecdoche. c. metaphor. d. syncope.
34. In line 3, "ferocius" is translated as
 a. too wildly. b. more wildly. c. very wildly. d. rather wildly.
35. In lines 1-4 we learn that Curius fell out of favor with Fulvia because he
 a. was boasting too much. b. threatened her with a sword.
 c. did not keep his promises. d. was short on funds.
36. In lines 4-5 ("tale...habuit") there is an example of
 a. synchysis. b. oxymoron. c. litotes. d. hendiadys.
37. The words "sublato auctore" in line 5 are translated
 a. after furnishing the author's name.
 b. without mentioning the author.
 c. although removing the author's name.
 d. by giving up the author.
38. In lines 5-6 ("quae...narravit") there is an example of
 a. syncope. b. prolepsis. c. hyperbole. d. onomatopoeia.
39. In lines 8-9 "nobilitas...aestuabat...credebant" is an example of
 a. anastrophe. b. tmesis. c. synesis. d. pleonasm.

40. The word "foret" in line 9 is
 a. an imperfect subjunctive of "for." b. a syncopated perfect.
 c. an alternate form for "esset." d. a present subjunctive.
41. In lines 9-10 we learn that when danger appeared
 a. jealousy and arrogance were right behind.
 b. it came after jealousy and arrogance.
 c. it was of less importance than jealousy and arrogance.
 d. jealousy and arrogance were of secondary importance.

IV. For questions 42-50 use the following passage from a letter by Pliny on the races.

Omne hoc tempus inter pugillares ac libellos iucundissima quiete transmisi. "Quemadmodum," inquis, "in urbe potuisti?"

Circenses erant, quo genere spectaculi ne levissime quidem teneor. Nihil novum, nihil varium, nihil quod non semel spectasse sufficiat. Quo magis miror tot milia

- 5 virorum tam pueriliter identidem cupere currentes equos, insistentes curribus homines videre. Si tamen aut velocitate equorum aut hominum arte traherentur, esset ratio non nulla: nunc favent panno, pannum amant, et si in ipso cursu medioque certamine hic color illuc, ille huc transferatur, studium favorque transibit, et repente agitadores illos, equos illos, quos procul noscitant, quorum clamitant

- 10 nomina, relinquunt.

Tanta gratia, tanta auctoritas in una vilissima tunica, mitto apud vulgus, quod vilius tunica, sed apud quosdam graves homines; quos ego cum recordor in re inani frigida assidua am insatiabiliter desiderare, capio aliquam voluptatem, quod hac voluptate non capior. Ac per hos dies libentissime otium meum in litteris colloco, quos alii

- 15 otiosissimis occupationibus perdunt. Vale.

42. What did Pliny do when the races were held?
 a. retired to the country for peace and quiet
 b. discussed the competitions with houseguests
 c. spent his time reading and writing
 d. enjoyed describing the races to absent enthusiasts
43. What word could be supplied for the ellipsis in line 2 ("Quemadmodum...potuisti")?
 a. studere b. loqui c. ire d. remanere
44. In lines 3-4 there is an example of
 a. anastrophe and syncope. b. syncope and anaphora. c. anaphora and synchysis.
 d. synchysis and anastrophe.

45. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by "traherentur" in line 6?
a. future less vivid condition b. substantive clause of result
c. optative (wish) d. contrary to fact condition
46. What words in lines 7-9 refer to the various "factiones"?
a. pannum/color b. studium/favor c. agitatores/equos d. cursu/certamine
47. Lines 7-10 depict
a. the knowledge of the spectators. b. the uncertainty of the race.
c. the fickleness of the crowd. d. the skill of the drivers.
48. The word "vilius" in line 11 is translated
a. more worthless. b. too worthless. c. very worthless. d. rather worthless.
49. Lines 12-13 ("quos...desidere") are translated
a. with those whom I see so constantly involved in a vast, unrewarding, endless enterprise.
b. when I am remembered by those wanting me to participate so much in an empty, cold affair.
c. with whom I am reminded that I desire to be a constant part of an experience so immense yet chilling.
d. when I call to mind that these men waste their time so incessantly on an empty, trivial, and never-ending pursuit.
50. Lines 13-14 contain an example of
a. asyndeton. b. chiasmus. c. litotes. d. synecdoche.