

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2006**  
**PROSE COMPREHENSION**

Questions 1-15 refer to the following passage from Cicero's In Catilinam IV.

Video duas adhuc esse sententias, unam D. Silani, qui censet eos,  
qui haec delere conati sunt, morte esse multandos, alteram C. Caesaris,  
qui mortis poenam removet, ceterorum suppliciorum omnis acerbitates  
amplectitur. Uterque et pro sua dignitate et pro rerum magnitudine in  
5 summa severitate versatur. Alter eos, qui nos omnis vita privare conati  
sunt, qui delere imperium, qui populi Romani nomen extinguere,  
punctum temporis frui vita et hoc communi spiritu non putat oportere,  
atque hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos civis in hac re publica esse  
usurpatum recordatur. Alter intellegit mortem ab dis immortalibus non  
10 esse supplici causa constitutam sed aut necessitatem naturae aut laborum  
ac miseriarum quietem. "Itaque eam sapientes numquam inviti, fortes  
saepe etiam libenter oppetiverunt. Vincula vero et ea sempiterna certe ad  
singularem poenam nefarii sceleris inventa sunt." Municipiis dispertiri iubet.

1. Which of the following refers to the duas sententias in line 1?  
a. qui censet eos (line 1) b. haec delere conati sunt (line 2)  
c. morte multandos (line 2) d. mortis poenam (line 3)
2. Which of the following does **NOT** have the same reference as the others?  
a. qui (line 1) b. eos (line 2) c. qui (line 2) d. multandos (line 2)
3. The word amplectitur in line 4 should be taken  
a. skeptically. b. metaphorically. c. humorously. d. literally.
4. The word pro in line 4 is translated  
a. instead of b. on behalf of c. in return for d. according to
5. The word alter in line 5 refers to  
a. qui (line 1). b. qui (line 2). c. qui (line 3). d. uterque (line 4).
6. Identify the ablative usage illustrated by vita in line 5.  
a. cause b. specification c. means d. separation
7. Lines 5-6 (qui ... extinguere) contain examples of  
a. chiasmus and anaphora. b. anaphora and synchysis.  
c. synchysis and hyperbole. d. hyperbole and hendiadys.
8. Which infinitive in lines 5-7 is **NOT** complementary?  
a. privare (line 5) b. delere (line 6) c. extinguere (line 6) d. oportere (line 7)

9. The words punctum temporis in line 7 are translated  
 a. at this point in time b. for a single moment c. throughout this period d. forever
10. What use of the ablative is illustrated by vita in line 7?  
 a. quality b. manner c. with special verbs d. respect
11. The understood subject of dispertiri in line 13 refers to  
 a. improbos (line 8). b. sapientes (line 11). c. fortes (line 11). d. vincula (line 12).
12. The subject of iubet in line 14 is the same as  
 a. alter (line 5). b. genus (line 8). c. alter (line 9). d. poenam (line 13).
13. What is the purpose of Cicero's opening sentence?  
 a. to incite the Senate against the conspirators b. to create a diversion  
 c. to summarize the situation d. to voice his opinion on the conspiracy
14. According to Cicero, both Silanus and Caesar  
 a. want death for the conspirators. b. insist on the harshest penalty.  
 c. want exile for the conspirators. d. are politically motivated.
15. The conspirators are accused of all the following **EXCEPT**  
 a. killing Roman citizens. b. overthrowing the government.  
 c. attacking the magistrate. d. obliterating the name of the Roman people.

**Questions 16-25 refer to the following passage from Pliny's letters.**

Interim, in eis qui ad me tamquam Christiani deferebantur, hunc sum secutus modum. Interrogavi ipsos an essent Christiani. Confitentes iterum ac tertio interrogavi supplicium minatus; perseverantes duci iussi. Neque enim dubitabam, quaecumque esset quod faterentur, pertinaciam certe et inflexibilem obstinationem  
 5 debere puniri. Fuerunt alii similis amentiae, quos, quia cives Romani erant, adnotavi in urbem remittendos.

Mox ipso tractatu, ut fieri solet, diffundente se crimine plures species inciderunt. Propositus est libellus sine auctore multorum nomina continens. Qui negabant esse se Christianos aut fuisse, cum praeunte me deos appellarent et imagini tuae,  
 10 quam propter hoc iusseram cum simulacris numinum adferri, ture ac vino supplicarent, praeterea maledicerent Christo, quorum nihil cogi posse dicuntur qui sunt re vera Christiani, dimittendos putavi.

16. In line 1, in is translated as  
 a. in. b. among. c. for. d. in the case of
17. In line 2 (Interrogavi ... Christiani), which word should be supplied?  
 a. seu b. utrum c. vel d. aut

18. The word perseverantes in line 3 is translated
  - a. although they persisted.
  - b. if they persisted.
  - c. because they would persist.
  - d. whether or not they kept on persisting.
  
19. What is the implication in duci (line 3)?
  - a. They were sent into exile.
  - b. They were sent to jail.
  - c. They were executed.
  - d. They were set free.
  
20. Which of the following is equivalent to debere puniri (line 5)?
  - a. quominus puniendi essent
  - b. quin puniendi sint
  - c. quominus puniri deberent
  - d. quin puniri deberent
  
21. Identify the case and usage illustrated by amentiae in line 5.
  - a. dative, with certain adjectives
  - b. genitive, description
  - c. dative, purpose
  - d. genitive, objective
  
22. The word ut in line 7 is translated
  - a. that.
  - b. when.
  - c. how.
  - d. as.
  
23. In lines 7-8 we learn all of the following **EXCEPT**
  - a. an anonymous complaint was lodged.
  - b. the investigation brought forth more charges.
  - c. a little book with no author was given to Pliny.
  - d. the types of accusations increased.
  
24. The word quam in line 10 is translated
  - a. which.
  - b. as.
  - c. than.
  - d. how.
  
25. Which of the following methods was **NOT** used to separate the true Christians from those falsely accused?
  - a. They had to call upon the gods.
  - b. They had to eat food and drink wine.
  - c. They had to make offerings to a statue of the emperor.
  - d. They had to curse Christ's name.

Questions 25-40 refer to the following passage from Caesar's De bello civili.

- Exercitum cum militari more ad pugnam cohortaretur suaque in eum perpetui temporis officia praedicaret, in primis commemoravit testibus se militibus uti posse quanto studio pacem petisset, quae per Vatinium in conloquiis, quae per Aulum Claudium cum Scipione egisset, quibus modis ad Oricum cum Libone
- 5 de mittendis legatis contendisset. Neque se umquam abuti militum sanguine neque rem publicam alterutro exercitu privare voluisse. Hac habita oratione, exposcentibus militibus et studio pugnae ardentibus tuba signum dedit.
- Erat Crastinus evocatus in exercitu Caesaris, qui superiore anno apud eum primum pilum in legione x duxerat, vir singulari virtute. Hic signo dato:
- 10 "Sequimini me," inquit, "manipulares mei qui fuistis, et vestro imperatori, quam constituistis, operam date. Unum hoc proelium superest; quo confecto et ille suam dignitatem et nos nostram libertatem recuperabimus." Simul respiciens Caesarem: "Faciam," inquit, "hodie, imperator, ut aut vivo mihi aut mortuo gratias agas." Haec cum dixisset, primus ex dextro cornu
- 15 procurrit atque eum electi milites circiter cxx voluntarii eiusdem centuriae sunt prosecuti.
26. The word cum in line 1 is translated  
a. with. b. when. c. after. d. since.
27. The word eum in line 1 has an earlier reference in  
a. exercitum. b. more. c the subject of cohortaretur. d. sua.
28. Identify the type of genitive illustrated by perpetui temporis in lines 2-3.  
a. partitive b. possessive c. specification d. description
29. Lines 2-3 (commemoravit ... posse) is translated  
a. he reminded the witnesses that he could use his soldiers.  
b. he mentioned that he was able to use his soldiers as witnesses.  
c. he remembered that his soldiers could be useful witnesses.  
d. he recalled that he had been able to use the witnesses as soldiers.
30. What use of the ablative is illustrated by quanto studio in line 3?  
a. means b. time c. manner d. quality
31. What figure of speech is found in line 3?  
a. anastrophe b. syncope c. hendiadys d. metonymy
32. The word sanguine in line 5 illustrates an ablative  
a. of means. b. of respect. c. with special verbs. d. of manner.

33. The word alterutro in line 6 is translated  
a. both. b. the other. c. either. d. his own.
34. The word virtute in line 9 is an ablative  
a. of respect. b. of manner. c. of means. d. of description
35. Sequimini in line 10 is translated  
a. follow. b. you follow. c. you followed. d. you should follow
36. The word faciam in line 13 introduces a(n)  
a. purpose clause. b. concession. c. substantive clause of result.  
d. indirect command.
37. According to line 15, Crastinus headed a group of  
a. local volunteers. b. crack troops. c. fresh recruits. d. soldiers related to him.
38. In his speech to his troops, Caesar claimed he had  
a. used force only when necessary.  
b. sent envoys with Libo to Oricum.  
c. discussed peace personally with Vatinius.  
d. advised the state to privatize the military.
39. How did Caesar's men react to his speech?  
a. They were troubled by his desire for this battle.  
b. They were burning with enthusiasm.  
c. They demanded answers to questions about his motives.  
d. They appreciated his concern for their welfare.
40. The reader can infer all of the following about Crastinus from this passage **EXCEPT**  
a. he was a loyal Caesarian.  
b. he had re-enlisted.  
c. he wanted to regain his old rank.  
d. he had led the first century of the first cohort in the previous year.

Questions 41-50 refer to the following passage from Sallust's Bellum Catilinae.

Quibus rebus confectis omnia propere per nuntios consuli declarantur.  
 At illum ingens cura atque laetitia simul occupavere. Nam laetabatur intellegens  
 coniuratione patefacta civitatem periculis ereptam esse, porro autem anxius erat,  
 dubitans in maximo scelere tantis civibus deprehensis quid facto opus esset,  
 5 poenam illorum sibi oneri, impunitatem perdundae rei publicae fore credebat.  
 Igitur confirmatio animo vocari ad sese iubet Lentulum, Cethegum, Statilium,  
 Gabinium, itemque Caeparium Terracinensem, qui in Apuliam ad concitanda  
 servitia proficisci parabat. Ceteri sine mora veniunt; Caeparius, paulo ante domo  
 egressus, cognito indicio ex urbe profugerat.

41. Identify the form of propere in line 1.  
 a. adverb b. infinitive c. adjective d. conjunction
42. The word intellegens in line 2 is a \_\_\_\_\_ present active participle.  
 a. anticipatory b. circumstantial c. substantive d. causal
43. Identify the use of the ablative illustrated by periculis in line 3.  
 a. respect b. cause c. means d. separation
44. The word porro in line 3 is translated  
 a. from afar. b. moreover. c. by examination. d. with courage.
45. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by esset in line 4?  
 a. subordinate clause in indirect discourse b. relative clause of purpose  
 c. indirect question d. deliberative
46. The word sibi in line 5 has an earlier reference in  
 a. illum (line 2). b. civitatem (line 3). c. scelere (line 4). d. civibus (line 4).
47. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 5?  
 a. synchysis b. asyndeton c. syncope d. hendiadys
48. What use of the ablative is illustrated by paulo in line 8?  
 a. time b. absolute c. with certain verbs d. degree of difference
49. What emotions did illum (Cicero) experience at the beginning of the passage?  
 a. fear and surprise b. betrayal and guilt c. concern and joy  
 d. longing and confusion
50. What do lines 7-9 **NOT** tell us about Caeparius?  
 a. He was under house arrest. b. He was going to urge slaves to revolt.  
 c. He had left the city. d. He had been apprised of the situation.