

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2007
PROSE COMPREHENSION

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

I. Questions 1-15 refer to the following passage from the De Oratore of Cicero.

Non mihi opus est Graeco aliquo doctore, qui
mihi pervulgata praecepta decantet, cum ipse num-
quam forum, numquam ullum iudicium aspexerit;
ut Ephesius ille dicitur Phormio, cum Hannibal
5 Carthagine expulsus Ephesum ad Antiochum venisset
exsul, invitatusque esset ab hospitibus suis, ut eum,
si vellet, audiret; cumque is se non nolle dixisset,
locutus esse dicitur homo copiosus aliquot horas de
imperatoris officio et de re militari. Tum, cum ceteri,
10 qui illum audierant, vehementer essent delectati,
quaerebant ab Hannibale, quidnam ipse de illo philo-
sopho iudicaret. Hic Poenus respondisse fertur,
multos se deliros senes saepe vidisse, sed qui magis
quam Phormio deliraret vidisse neminem. Neque
15 mehercule iniuria: quid enim aut adrogantius aut
loquacius fieri potuit quam Hannibali, qui tot annis
de imperio cum populo Romano certasset, Graecum
hominem, qui numquam hostem, numquam castra
vidisset, praecepta de re militari dare? Hoc mihi
20 facere omnes isti, qui de arte dicendi praecipunt,
videntur.

1. Identify the usage of the ablative illustrated by doctore in line 1.
a. agent b. source c. with certain verbs d. specification
2. What sort of maxims did the Greek teacher keep repeating to Cicero (line 2)?
a. very common b. very educational c. very useful d. very old
3. Identify the use of the subjunctive illustrated by decantet (line 2).
a. purpose b. indirect question c. characteristic d. result
4. Identify the type of cum clause illustrated in lines 4-6.
a. circumstantial b. temporal c. causal d. concessive
5. Identify the figure of speech in line 7.
a. tmesis b. asyndeton c. anastrophe d. litotes

6. The word homo (line 8) refers to
 - a. mihi (line 2).
 - b. Phormio (line 4).
 - c. Hannibal (line 4).
 - d. Antiochum (line 5).
7. In line 8, aliquot is translated
 - a. several.
 - b. sometimes.
 - c. somewhere.
 - d. however many.
8. The word se in line 13 refers to
 - a. Hannibal (line 4).
 - b. hospitibus (line 6).
 - c. ceteri (line 9).
 - d. philosopho (line 12).
9. There is an example of syncope in
 - a. line 6.
 - b. line 10.
 - c. line 12.
 - d. line 14.
10. In lines 13-14, Phormio is described as
 - a. eloquent.
 - b. arrogant.
 - c. crazy.
 - d. knowledgeable.
11. The case of Hannibali in line 16 depends on
 - a. adrogantius (line 15).
 - b. fieri (line 16).
 - c. certasset (line 17).
 - d. dare (line 19).
12. The verb certasset in line 17 is a(n)
 - a. present subjunctive.
 - b. future indicative.
 - c. present indicative.
 - d. pluperfect subjunctive.
13. Anaphora occurs in
 - a. line 6.
 - b. line 9.
 - c. line 13.
 - d. line 18.
14. What is the point of the example Cicero gives here?
 - a. Hannibal was not a listening man.
 - b. Hannibal had friends even when in exile.
 - c. Phormio had no personal experience.
 - d. Phormio spoke too long.
15. A suitable title for this selection:
 - a. “Might Is Right”
 - b. “Experience is the Best Teacher”
 - c. “The Word Is Mightier Than the Sword”
 - d. “Physician, Heal Thyself”

II. Questions 16-30 refer to the following passage from the De Bello Gallico of Caesar.

Ariovistus ad postulata Caesaris pauca respondit,
 de suis virtutibus multa praedicavit: transisse
 Rhenum sese non sua sponte sed rogatum et accersitum a Gallis; non sine magna spe magnisque
 5 praemiis domum propinquosque reliquisse; sedes
 habere in Gallia ab ipsis concessas, obsides ipsorum
 voluntate datos; stipendium capere iure belli quod
 victores victis imponere consuerint. Non sese Gallis
 sed Gallos sibi bellum intulisse; omnes Galliae copias
 10 a se uno proelio pulsas ac superatas esse. Si iterum
 experiri velint, se iterum paratum esse decertare;
 si pace uti velint, iniquum esse de stipendio recusare
 quod sua voluntate ad id tempus pependerit. Amicitiam
 populi Romani sibi ornamento et praesidio,
 15 non detrimento esse oportere, idque se ea spe petisse.
 Si per populum Romanum stipendium remittatur et
 dediticii subtrahantur, non minus libenter sese recusaturum
 populi Romani amicitiam quam appetierit.
 Quod multitudinem Germanorum in Galliam traducat,
 20 id se sui muniendi, non Galliae impugnandae causa
 facere.

16. What figure of speech is illustrated in lines 1-2?
 a. asyndeton b. synchysis c. synecdoche d. metonymy
17. Identify the use of transisse (line 2).
 a. subjective b. complementary c. objective d. main verb in indirect discourse
18. What is the best translation for accersitum (lines 3-4)?
 a. accused b. attacked c. summoned d. visited
19. Identify the case and usage of victis (line 8).
 a. dative, agent b. dative, with certain verbs c. ablative, respect
 d. ablative, description
20. Identify the use of the subjunctive illustrated by consuerint in line 8.
 a. relative clause of purpose b. relative clause of characteristic
 c. apodosis of a less vivid condition d. subordinate clause in indirect discourse
21. What figure of speech is illustrated in lines 8-9?
 a. litotes b. prolepsis c. synchysis d. antithesis

22. What is the best translation of uti in line 12?
a. use b. enjoy c. granted that d. considering how
23. The word iniquum in line 12 is describing
a. stipendium (line 7). b. bellum (line 9). c. experiri (line 11). d. recusare (line 12).
24. To whom does sua (line 13) refer?
a. Ariovistus (line 1) b. Caesaris (line 1) c. obsides (line 6) d. Gallos (line 9)
25. What use of the dative is illustrated by sibi (line 14)?
a. indirect object b. reference c. agent d. possession
26. Identify the mood and usage illustrated by remittatur (line 16).
a. indicative, present general condition
b. indicative, future more vivid
c. subjunctive, future less vivid condition
d. subjunctive, contrary to fact condition
27. What word is missing in lines 17-18 (non...appetierit)?
a. est b. sit c. esse d. esset
28. Identify the figures of speech illustrated in lines 17-18.
a. litotes and syncope b. syncope and irony c. irony and anastrophe
d. anastrophe and litotes
29. What is the best translation for quod in line 19?
a. because b. which c. why d. the fact that
30. What is the gist of Ariovistus' speech in this passage?
a. He is complaining about his treatment by the Romans.
b. He accuses the Gauls of double-dealing.
c. He justifies his own actions.
d. He agrees that peace is possible if all sides agree.

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

regi Antiocho legati Romani occurrerunt. quos cum ad-
 venientes salutasset, dextramque Popillio porrigeret, tabel-
 las ei Popillius senatus consultum scriptum habentes tradit
 atque omnium primum id legere iubet. quibus perlectis, cum
 5 se consideraturum, convocatis amicis, quid faciendum sibi
 esset, dixisset, Popillius virga, quam in manu gerebat, circum-
 scripsit regem ac ‘priusquam hoc circulo excedas’ inquit,
 ‘redde responsum, senatui quod referam.’ obstupefactus
 tam violento imperio cum breve tempus haesitasset, ‘fac-
 10 iam’ inquit ‘quod censet senatus.’ tum demum Popillius
 dextram regi, tamquam socio atque amico, porrexit.

31. Identify the use of the dative illustrated by Antiocho in line 1.
 a. with certain verbs b. reference c. agent d. apposition
32. What word should be understood with dextram in line 2?
 a. hastam b. genam c. manum d. partem
33. Identify the case and number of senatus in line 3.
 a. nominative singular b. genitive singular c. nominative plural
 d. accusative plural
34. Choose the best translation for quibus perlectis (line 4).
 a. after reading them b. whether he had read them
 c. while these were being read d. if they had been read
35. The word se (line 5) refers to
 a. regi (line 1). b. Popillio (line 2). c. senatus (line 3). d. legati (line 1).
36. What is the best translation for quid faciendum sibi esset in lines 5-6?
 a. what was going to be done by him
 b. what had to be done to him
 c. what he intended to do
 d. what he had to do
37. Identify the case and usage of virga in line 6.
 a. nominative, subject b. ablative, cause c. ablative, means
 d. nominative, predicate nominative
38. Which of the following forms could correctly replace excedas in line 7?
 a. future indicative b. perfect indicative c. future perfect indicative
 d. perfect subjunctive

39. Which line contains an example of syncope?
 a. line 4 b. line 6 c. line 8 d. line 9
40. According to this passage, Antiochus agreed to the senate's demands because he
 a. was frightened. b. had been defeated. c. liked Popillius. d. was an ally.

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

deinde ubi dies advenit et Boccho nuntiatum est Iugurtham haud procul abesse, cum paucis amicis et quaestore nostro procedit in tumulum. eodem Iugurtha cum plerisque aliis inermis, ut imperatum erat, accedit ac statim signo
 5 dato undique simul ab insidiis invaditur. ceteri occisi, Iugurtha Sullae vinctus traditur et ab eo ad Marium deductus est. per idem tempus adversus Gallos ab ducibus nostris Q. Caepione et Cn. Manlio male pugnatum est. quo metu omnis Italia contremuit. postquam bellum in
 10 Numidia confectum est et Iugurtham Romam vinctum adduci nuntiatum est, Marius consul absens factus est et ei decreta est provincia Gallia. eo tempore spes civitatis in illo sita est.

41. The word eodem in line 3 refers to
 a. dies (line 1). b. Boccho (line 1). c. quaestore (line 2). d. tumulum (line 3).
42. Identify the case and number of inermis in line 4.
 a. accusative plural b. dative plural c. nominative singular d. genitive singular
43. What is the best translation for ut in line 4?
 a. that b. since c. as d. how
44. Choose the best translation for invaditur in line 5.
 a. enters b. is attacked c. invades d. is discovered
45. Identify the use of the ablative illustrated by quo in line 8.
 a. means b. cause c. manner d. specification
46. A litotes can be found in
 a. line 2. b. line 5. c. line 7. d. line 11.
47. Which of the following does **NOT** correctly translate absens in line 11?
 a. while he was absent b. although he was absent c. when he was absent
 d. since he was absent

48. The word ei in line 11 refers to
a. Boccho (line 1). b. Iugurtha (line 6). c. Sullae (line 6). d. Marium (line 6).
49. What is the first principal part of the verb sita est (lines 12-13)?
a. sino b. sisto c. sitio d. sido
50. According to this passage, why was all of Italy quaking with fear?
a. Jugurtha had defeated Marius.
b. Sulla had stolen the show from Marius.
c. The Gauls had won a victory.
d. The Roman consuls were absent in the north.