

## REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2014 READING COMPREHENSION

NO MACRONS ARE PROVIDED ON THIS TEST. Some vocabulary is provided as footnotes.

### Caesar: De Bello Gallico II, Chapters 20-21

*The Romans respond to a sudden attack by enormous Gallic forces.*

[20] Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, 1  
cum ad arma concurrere oporteret; signum tuba dandum; ab opere revocandi milites; 2  
qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant arcessendi; acies instruenda; 3  
milites cohortandi; signum dandum. Quarum rerum magnam partem temporis brevitatis 4  
et incursus hostium impediēbat. His difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, scientia atque 5  
usus militum, quod superioribus proeliis exercitati quid fieri oporteret non minus commode 6  
ipsi sibi praescribere quam ab aliis doceri poterant, et quod ab opere singulisque legionibus 7  
singulos legatos Caesar discedere nisi munitis castris vetuerat. Hi propter propinquitatem 8  
et celeritatem hostium nihil iam Caesaris imperium expectabant, sed per se quae 9  
videbantur administrabant. 10

1. The best translation of *Caesari* (line 1) is  
a. by Caesar      b. Caesar's      c. for Caesar      d. to Caesar
2. *cum ...oporteret* (line 2) is best translated  
a. although it was necessary      b. after he had brought  
c. while he was bringing      d. when it was necessary
3. *omnia* (line 1) consists of all of the following EXCEPT  
a. advancing the standards      b. encouraging the soldiers  
c. gathering material for the ramparts      d. giving the signal to attack
4. Line 4 (*quarum...impediēbat*) contains an example of  
a. anaphora      b. chiasmus      c. polysyndeton      d. synchysis
5. *subsidio* (line 5) is best translated  
a. a help      b. in settling down      c. a sign      d. by sitting under
6. *exercitati* (line 6) is best translated  
a. for the trainees      b. having been taught      c. of the army      d. to be trained
7. In lines 7-10 (*quod...administrabant*), the legion commanders  
a. left before the camps had been fortified  
b. were forbidden to fortify the camps  
c. departed one legion at a time to meet Caesar  
d. were able to manage their situations independently
8. In this passage, Caesar emphasizes  
a. his brilliant battle strategy and ability to anticipate every need  
b. the courage of his men in face of great danger  
c. the experience and initiative of his troops  
d. the superior numbers and position of the enemy

[21] Caesar, necessariis rebus imperatis, ad cohortandos milites, quam [in] partem 1  
 fors obtulit, decucurrit et ad legionem decimam devenit. Milites non longiore oratione 2  
 cohortatus quam uti suae pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent neu perturbarentur 3  
 animo hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinerent, quod non longius hostes aberant quam 4  
 quo telum adigi posset, proelii committendi signum dedit. Atque in alteram item 5  
 cohortandi causa profectus pugnantis occurrit. Temporis tanta fuit exiguitas hostiumque 6  
 tam paratus ad dimicandum animus ut non modo ad insignia accommodanda sed etiam 7  
 ad galeas induendas scutisque tegimenta detrahenda tempus defuerit. Quam quisque 8  
 ab opere in partem casu devenit quaeque prima signa conspexit, ad haec constitit, 9  
 ne in quaerendis suis pugnandi tempus dimitteret. 10

9. In sentence 1 (*Caesar...devenit*), Caesar rushes
- to aid the 10<sup>th</sup> Legion
  - to give the necessary orders
  - to encourage his troops
  - to the strongest area of opposition
10. *non longiore oratione* (line 2) is an ablative
- cause
  - of comparison
  - of specification
  - of means
11. *quam* (line 3) is best translated
- as
  - how
  - than
  - whatever
12. *uti* (line 3) is best translated
- to make use of
  - that
  - in order to
  - having made use of
13. *neu* (line 3) is best translated
- and...not
  - although
  - even if
  - whether
14. *longius* (line 4) is best translated
- at length
  - farther
  - quite far
  - too long
15. *adigi posset* (line 5) is best translated
- is able to be shot
  - is able to drive
  - could drive
  - could be shot
16. In lines 2-5 (*milites...dedit*), before he gave the signal for battle, Caesar urged the soldiers to
- remember their new found courage
  - throw the enemy into confusion
  - face the enemy bravely
  - fight from a distance
17. *in alteram* (line 5) is best translated
- in the opposite direction
  - for another unit
  - again
  - on the other hand
18. *modo* (line 7) is best translated
- a little bit
  - by this means
  - in that way
  - only
19. Lines 6-10 (*temporis...demitteret*) describe
- a hurried, fearful series of activities
  - the efficiency and adaptability of the Romans
  - a surprise attack and lost equipment
  - the enemy's lack of preparation for battle

**Apuleius: Cupid and Psyche, IV. 32.4**

A princess and her father seek help and get a terrifying response.

Lines 7 -14 are dactylic hexameter; the rest of the passage is in prose.

... Sed Psyche virgo vidua domi residens deflet desertam suam solitudinem aegra corporis, 1  
animi saucia, et quamvis gentibus totis complacitam<sup>1</sup> odit in se suam formonsitatem<sup>2</sup>. 2  
Sic infortunatissimae filiae miserrimus pater suspectatis caelestibus odiis et irae superum 3  
metuens, dei Milesii vetustissimum percontator oraculum et a tanto numine precibus et 4  
victimis ingratae virgini petit nuptias et maritum. Sed Apollo, quamquam Graecus et Ionicus, 5  
propter Milesiae conditorem sic Latina sorte respondit: 6

20. *domi* (line 1) is  
a. genitive                      b. dative                      c. locative                      d. vocative
21. *desertam* (line 1) is a(n).  
a. participle modifying *solitudinem*                      b. predicate infinitive  
c. infinitive in indirect statement                      d. substantive
22. *aegra corporis animi saucia* (lines 1-2) is an example of  
a. asyndeton                      b. synchysis                      c. metonymy                      d. chiasmus
23. *quamvis* (line 2) is best translated  
a. although                      b. since                      c. often                      d. however much
24. In lines 1-2, Psyche is all of the following EXCEPT  
a. lonely and weeping                      b. pleased with her people                      c. physically sick                      d. hating her beauty
25. The *pater* (line 3) is *miserrimus* because  
a. his daughter has agreed to an unsuitable marriage                      b. his daughter is dying  
c. he fears they have angered the gods                      d. he fears their people hate them
26. In lines 3-5, the father  
a. begs a nearby city to give him refuge                      b. asks an oracle for help  
c. sacrifices his ungrateful daughter                      d. attacks his daughter's intended spouse
27. *sorte* (line 6) is best translated  
a. in his prophesy                      b. by chance                      c. because of fate                      d. by his own will

THE PASSAGE IS CONTINUED ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE

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<sup>1</sup> complacito, -ere, -placui, -placitum, *be very pleasing*,

<sup>2</sup> formonsitas, formonsitatis, f., *beauty*

"montis in excelsi scopulo, rex, siste puellam	7
ornatam mundo funerei thalami.	8
nec speres generum mortali stirpe creatum,	9
sed saevum atque ferum vipereumque malum,	10
quod pinnis volitans super aethera cuncta fatigat	11
flammaque et ferro singula debilitat,	12
quod tremit ipse deus, quo numina terrificantur	13
fluminaque horrescunt et Stygiae tenebrae.'	14

28. *siste* (line 7) is a(n)  
a. adverb      b. vocative      c. participle      d. imperative
29. *funerei thalami* (line 8) is an example of  
a. asyndeton      b. oxymoron      c. synecdoche      d. transferred epithet
30. *nec speres* (line 9) is best translated  
a. neither will you hope    b. in order not to hope    c. you may not hope    d. lest you were hoping
31. Line 10 contains an example of  
a. hyperbaton      b. synchysis      c. polysyndeton      d. hendiadys
32. *malum* (line 10) is best translated  
a. a monster      b. an apple      c. badly      d. wicked
33. *quod* (line 11) is  
a. in the nominative case    b. in the accusative case    c. a conjunction    d. an adverb
34. *quo* (line 13) is best translated  
a. in which place      b. from whom      c. with which      d. because of whom
35. Lines 11-14 describe  
a. the king's future son-in-law  
b. the descent of the girl into the Underworld  
c. a winged creature that was banished from earth  
d. how the power of the gods causes all creatures to shudder in fear

**Vergil. Aeneid VIII 663-77**

*The god of metalworking has created a vision of the Roman Universe on a shield*

hic exsultantes Salios nudosque Lupercos                    663  
lanigerosque apices et lapsa ancilia caelo                    664  
extuderat; castae ducebant sacra per urbem                    665  
pilentis matres in mollibus. Hinc procul addit                    666  
Tartareas etiam sedes, alta ostia Ditis,                    667  
et scelerum poenas, et te, Catilina, minaci                    668  
pendentem scopulo Furiarumque ora trementem,                    669  
secretosque pios, his dantem iura Catonem.                    670

36. *hic* (line 663) means  
a. he                    b. here                    c. that                    d. this
37. All of the following are true about the Salii (l. 663) EXCEPT that they  
a. are naked                    b. carry ancient shields                    c. have wooly hats                    d. leap up and down
38. The number of dactyls in line 664 is  
a. 1                    b. 2                    c. 3                    d. 4
39. *ducebant* (line 665) is best translated  
a. built                    b. led                    c. used to bring                    d. were processing
40. The word *procul* (line 666) tells us that this section of the shield is  
a. far from the one that preceded it                    b. not distinct from the previous one  
c. the last section that will be described                    d. a depiction of future events
41. The number of direct objects of *addit* (line 666) is  
a. 5                    b. 6                    c. 7                    d. 8
42. *Catilina* (line 668) is an example of  
a. anaphora                    b. anastrophe                    c. aposiopesis                    d. apostrophe
43. *secretosque pios* (line 669) is best translated  
a. and the good well separated                    b. and the secretly good  
c. kept also from the righteous                    d. the initiates of duty

THIS PASSAGE IS CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE

haec inter tumidi late maris ibat imago	671
aurea, sed fluctu spumabant caerulea cano,	672
et circum argento clari delphines in orbem	673
aequora verrebant caudis aestumque secabant.	674
in medio classes aeratas, Actia bella,	675
cernere erat, totumque instructo Marte videres	676
fervere Leucaten auroque effulgere fluctus.	677

44. *Haec inter* (line 671) is an example of  
 a. anastrophe      b. ellipsis      c. hysteron-proteron      d. asyndeton
45. The subject of *ibat* (line 671) is  
 a. *haec* (line 671)      b. *imago* (line 671)      c. *caerulea* (line 672)      d. *Vulcanus* (understood)
46. Which of the following words does NOT refer to the sea?  
 a. *caerulea* (line 672)      b. *orbem* (line 673)      c. *aequora* (line 674)      d. *aestum* (line 674)
47. What is depicted in bronze?  
 a. the dolphins      b. the rim of the shield      c. the ships      d. the waves
48. *cernere erat* (line 676) is similar in meaning to  
 a. *haec inter* (line 671)      b. *ibat* (line 673)      c. *in medio* (line 675)      d. *videres* (line 676)
49. Line 676 contains an example of  
 a. enjambment      b. metonymy      c. chiasmus      d. hyperbole
50. This section of the shield depicts  
 a. a journey by sea      b. a storm brewing over the sea  
 c. a conflict between Mars and Neptune      d. a naval battle