

**FJCL REGIONAL FORUM 2019
READING COMPREHENSION**

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

You may rip off the final pages to make the passages easier to see.

Questions for Passage 1:

1. Which is the best translation of *virtutum* (line 1)?
A. of strength B. for bravery C. of virtue D. for power
2. Which of the following is scarcely found (*vix...reperiuntur*, lines 1–2)?
A. *Verum* (1) B. *moribus* (1) C. *virtutum* (1) D. *libris* (1)
3. Which of the following is the best translation for *continebant* (line 2)?
A. used to hold B. will hold C. held D. were withholding
4. To whom does *nos* in line 3 refer?
A. Romans in general B. men that hold to the old way of life
C. learned scholars of rhetoric D. Cicero and his client
5. Which of the following is the antecedent for *quibus* (line 4)?
A. *Graecos* (4) B. *nos* (3) C. *homines* (4) D. *Chartae* (2)
6. Which of the following is the best translation of *cum* in line 4?
A. although B. when C. with D. since
7. Which rhetorical technique is located in *alia quaedam ... exstiterunt* (lines 5–6)?
A. paradox B. allusion C. alliteration D. paranomasia
8. In lines 4–6, we learn that the Greeks _____.
A. are a source of the old severity Cicero mentions
B. are less learned than the Romans
C. cannot write honestly
D. cannot act in an exemplary way

Questions for Passage 2:

9. *His condicionibus composita pace* in line 1 contains an Ablative _____.
A. of time when B. absolute C. of specification D. of description
10. Who gifted Mucius with a farm across the Tiber?
A. his father B. Porsenna C. the Senate D. Cloelia

11. Which word needs to be supplied for *excitatae* (line 4)?
 A. *est* B. *sunt*
 C. *feminae* (dative) D. *feminae* (nominative)
12. From line 4 we learn that _____.
 A. Porsenna led his troops from the Ianiculum
 B. Mucius was honored for his virtue
 C. Horatius Cocles was publicly honored
 D. Cloelia was a hostage
13. The best translation for *forte* in line 4 is
 A. with strength B. by bravery C. by chance D. with courage
14. From lines 4–5 we learn that the Etruscan camp was located _____.
 A. far from the Tiber B. near the bank of the river
 C. overlooking the city of Rome D. in a field across from the Tiber
15. *dux agminis virginum* (line 5) is an example of _____.
 A. juxtaposition B. hysteron proteron C. hendiadys D. minutio
16. Who is the subject of the verb *restituit* (line 6)?
 A. Porsenna B. Mucius C. Coclites D. Cloelia
17. Why did Porsenna send the *oratores* (line 7) to Rome?
 A. to inform them of the broken treaty B. to ask for Mucius
 C. to demand payment D. to get Cloelia back
18. To whom does *alias* (line 8) refer?
 A. the female hostages B. Cloelia’s friends
 C. Cloelia’s relatives D. the messengers
19. Porsenna *in admirationem versus* (line 8) praises _____.
 A. Mucius’s sacrificial act B. Cloelia’s actions
 C. Cocles’s defense D. Roman bravery
20. What threat does Porsenna make in lines 9–10?
 A. He will attack the city B. He will consider the treaty broken
 C. He will harm the hostages D. He will wildly react in any way
21. What does Porsenna say he will do if the treaty is upheld (line 10)?
 A. return Cloelia B. punish Cloelia
 C. return the hostages D. punish the hostages

Questions for Passage 3:

22. How many elisions are in line 1?
 A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
23. Sirmio is the home of _____.
 A. Neptune B. Bithynians C. Catullus D. Thynians
24. Which of the following is a diminutive?
 A. *ocelle* B. *quascumque* C. *liquentibus* D. *stagnis*
25. Which of the following describes Catullus’s feelings in lines 1–6?
 A. hopeful B. incredulous C. joyful D. tired
26. The best translation of *liquisse* (line 6) is
 A. liquid B. that I have left C. that I have watered D. to leave
27. Catullus describes himself as tired (*fessi*, line 9) because _____.
 A. he has traveled too far B. the burden he carried was heavy
 C. the household gods require it D. foreign work has wearied him
28. Line 10 incorporates _____.
 A. a word picture B. two elisions C. alliteration D. zeugma
29. The best translation for *ero* in line 12 is _____.
 A. master B. I will C. air D. I go
30. Whom is Catullus commanding (*ridete*, line 14)?
 A. Lydia B. the lake C. the waves D. the audience
31. What is the best translation of *domi* (line 15)?
 A. of a home B. at home C. in a home D. oh home

Questions for Passage 4:

32. To complete the idea of line 1, what verb should be understood?
 A. *laudavit* B. *clamavit* C. *interfecit* D. *derisit*
33. How many Trojans does Camilla kill in this passage?
 A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
34. Based on line 2, we can infer that _____.
 A. Camilla is good with an ax B. The Italians are fighting bravely
 C. The Trojans are retreating D. Buten uses a spear

35. *fugiens* (line 5) describes _____.
 A. Orsilocus B. Camilla C. Butes D. Aunus
36. How does Camilla get the better of Orsilochus?
 A. chasing him in a circle B. throwing her ax
 C. having a faster horse D. running away
37. Which of the following is **NOT** in line 7?
 A. alliteration B. elision C. anaphora D. synchysis
38. *oranti* and *precanti* (line 8) are modifying _____.
 A. *calido* (line 9) B. *cerebro* (line 9) C. *viro* (line 7) D. *Camilla* (implied)
39. Which word should be added to complete the meaning of *congeminat* (line 9)?
 A. *ictus* B. *bipennem* C. *Camilla* D. *pilum*
40. The object of *incidit* (line 10) is _____.
 A. *huic* (line 10) B. *vulnus* (line 9) C. *aspectu* (line 10) D. *bellator* (line 11)
41. Line 12 is an example of _____.
 A. anaphora B. synchysis C. litotes D. paranomasia
42. How many elisions are there in line 13?
 A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
43. From lines 12–13 we learn that Camilla’s opponent relies on _____.
 A. speed B. strength C. the gods D. trickery
44. From lines 14–16 we learn that Camilla’s opponent _____.
 A. has a plan B. is turning around C. is cunning D. is running away
45. The meter of line 1 is _____.
 A. DSDDSDS B. SDSDDSD C. DDDSDS D. DDSDDSD
46. What scared Camilla’s third opponent in line 10?
 A. Camilla’s viciousness B. Camilla’s beauty
 C. Camilla sudden appearance D. death
- 47–50. Place Camilla’s actions in order. Camilla _____.
 A. overcomes her opponent with a circular motion
 B. kills with a spear
 C. terrifies the sun of Aunus
 D. splits open a skull

For questions 1–8, refer to Cicero, *Pro Caelio* 40: Cicero states that the models of morality that the prosecution presents are only found in old, worn out, books.

- 1 Verum haec genera virtutum non solum in moribus nostris, sed vix iam in libris
- 2 reperiuntur. Chartae quoque, quae illam pristinam severitatem continebant, obsoleverunt;
- 3 neque solum apud nos, qui hanc sectam rationemque vitae re magis quam verbis secuti
- 4 sumus, sed etiam apud Graecos, doctissimos homines, quibus, cum facere non possent,
- 5 loqui tamen et scribere honeste et magnifice licebat, alia quaedam mutatis Graeciae
- 6 temporibus praecepta exstiterunt.

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| [1] <i>verum</i> , but truly | [3] <i>secta, sectae</i> , f., manner, principle, |
| [2] <i>charta, chartae</i> , f., paper | pathway |
| [2] <i>pristinus, pristina, pristinum</i> , early, old | [6] <i>exsisto, exsistere, exstiti, exstitum</i> , to come |
| [2] <i>severitas, severitatis</i> , f., severity, strictness | forth, emerge |
| [2] <i>obsolesco, obsolescere, obsolevi, obsoletum</i> , to wear out, decay, lose value | |

For questions 9–21, refer to Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 2.13: Porsenna has decided to establish peace terms with the Romans, with demands for hostages.

- 1 His condicionibus composita pace, exercitum ab Ianiculo deduxit Porsenna et agro
- 2 Romano excessit. Patres C. Mucio virtutis causa trans Tiberim agrum dono dedere, quae
- 3 postea sunt Mucia prata appellata. Ergo ita honorata virtute, feminae quoque ad publica
- 4 decora excitatae, et Cloelia virgo una ex obsidibus, cum castra Etruscorum forte haud
- 5 procul ripa Tiberis locata essent, frustrata custodes, dux agminis virginum inter tela
- 6 hostium Tiberim tranavit, sospitesque omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit. Quod ubi regi
- 7 nuntiatum est, primo incensus ira oratores Romam misit ad Cloeliam obsidem
- 8 deprecendam: alias haud magni facere. Deinde in admirationem versus, supra Coclites
- 9 Muciosque dicere id facinus esse, et prae se ferre quemadmodum si non dedatur obses, pro
- 10 rupto foedus se habiturum, sic deditam intactam inviolatamque ad suos remissurum.

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| [1] <i>Ianiculum</i> : a hill across the Tiber from Rome | [6] <i>propinquus, propinqua, propinquum</i> , relative, close friend |
| [2] <i>excedo, excedere, excessi, excessum</i> , to go away from | [6] <i>restituo, restituere, restitui, restitutum</i> , to restore |
| [2] <i>trans</i> , (+acc.) across, beyond | [8] <i>deposco, deprecere, deprecisci, -----</i> , to demand |
| [3] <i>pratium, prati</i> , n., field, meadow | [9] <i>prae</i> , (+abl.) before, in front of |
| [3] <i>honoratus, honorata, honoratum</i> , honored | [9] <i>quemadmodum</i> , to the extent that |
| [4] <i>excito</i> (1), to excite | [10] <i>foedus, foederis</i> , n., treaty |
| [4] <i>obses, obsidis</i> , c., hostage | [10] <i>inviolatus, inviolata, inviolatum</i> , unharmed |
| [5] <i>loco</i> (1), to place, locate | |
| [6] <i>trano</i> (1), to swim across | |
| [6] <i>sospes, sospitis</i> , safe | |

For questions 22–31, refer to Catullus 31: Catullus returning home after a long time away.

- 1 Paene insularum, Sirmio, insularumque
 2 ocelle, quascumque in liquentibus stagnis
 3 marique vasto fert uterque Neptunus,
 4 quam te libenter quamque laetus invisio,
 5 vix mi ipse credens Thyniam atque Bithynos
 6 liquisse campos et videre te in tuto.
 7 o quid solutis est beatius curis,
 8 cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino
 9 labore fessi venimus larem ad nostrum,
 10 desideratoque acquiescimus lecto?
 11 hoc est quod unum est pro laboribus tantis.
 12 salve, o venusta Sirmio, atque ero gaude
 13 gaudente, vosque, o Lydiae lacus undae,
 14 ridete quidquid est domi cachinnorum.

[1] *Sirmio*: a small peninsula on Lake Garda

[2] *ocellus, ocelli*, m., little eye, darling

[2] *liquens, liquentis*, clear

[2] *stagnum, stagni*, n., lake, water

[3] *vastus, vasta, vastum*, huge, vast

[4] *invisio, invisere, invisio, invisum*, to see, visit

[5] *Thynia*: country on the Black sea

[5] *Bithynia*: province in Asia Minor

[8] *peregrinus, peregrina, peregrinum*, foreign

[9] *lar, laris*, m., household gods; home

[10] *acquiesco, acquiescere, acquievi, acquietum*, to rest, relax

[10] *lectus, lecti*, m., bed

[12] *venustus, venusta, venustum*, charming

[12] *erus, eri*, m., master

[13] *Lydius, Lydia, Lydium*, Lydian

[13] *lacus, lacus*, m., lake

[14] *cachinnus, cachinni*, m., laughter

For questions 32–50, refer to Vergil, *Aeneid* 11.690–705: Camilla wreaks havoc on the Trojans in Italy.

- 1 Protinus Orsilochem et Buten, duo maxima Teucrum
- 2 corpora, sed Buten aversum cuspidem fixit
- 3 lorica galeamque inter, qua colla sedentis
- 4 lucent et laevo dependet parma lacerto;
- 5 Orsilochem fugiens magnumque agitata per orbem
- 6 eludit gyro interior sequiturque sequentem;
- 7 tum validam perque arma viro perque ossa securim
- 8 altior exurgens oranti et multa precanti
- 9 congeminat; vulnus calido rigat ora cerebro.
- 10 incidit huic subitoque aspectu territus haesit
- 11 Appenninicolae bellator filius Auni,
- 12 haud Ligurum extremus, dum fallere fata sinebant.
- 13 isque ubi se nullo iam cursu evadere pugnae
- 14 posse neque instantem reginam avertere cernit,
- 15 consilio versare dolos ingressus et astu
- 16 incipit haec:

- [1] *Orsilochem et Buten*: two Trojans
 [1] *Teucrum* = “of the Teucrians”
 [2] *aversus, aversa, aversum*, facing away
 [2] *cuspidis, cuspidis*, f., spear
 [2] *figo, figere, fixi, fixum/fixtum*, to pierce
 [3] *lorica, loricae*, f., mail, armor
 [3] *galea, galeae*, f., helmet
 [3] *collum, colli*, n., neck, throat
 [4] *luceo, lucere, luxi, -----*, to shine
 [4] *laevus, laeva, laevum*, left
 [4] *parma, parmae*, f., shield
 [4] *lacertus, lacerti*, m., upper arm
 [6] *eludo, eludere, elusi, elusum*, to escape from
 [6] *gyrus, gyri*, m., circle
 [7] *securis, securis*, f., hatchet, ax
 [9] *congeminare* (1), to double, do twice
 [9] *calidus, calida, calidum*, warm, hot
 [9] *rigo* (1), to wet
 [9] *cerebrum, cerebri*, n., brain
 [10] *aspectus, aspectus*, m., appearance
 [10] *haereo, haerere, haesi, haesum*, to hesitate
 [11] *Appenninicola, Appenninicolae*, m., one who lives in the Appenine mountains
 [11] *bellator, bellatoris*, warlike

- [11] *Aunus, Auni*, m., Aunus (a man on the Trojan side)
 [12] *Ligurum* = “of the Ligurians”
 [14] *insto, instare, institi, -----*, to press hard; approach
 [15] *verso* (1), to maneuver, keep turning
 [15] *astus, astus*, m., trick, cunning