

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 2022
Reading Comprehension Prose

NB- There are no macrons on this test, and you can rip off the final page of selections to make the test easier to take.

Passage 1 Questions 1-25

1. Based on line 1 we learn that Mucius has earned the cognomen Scaevola because _____.
a. he lost his right hand b. he was sent away c. he was a legate d. he killed the king

2. The best translation for *secuti sunt* in line 2 is _____.
a. they followed b. having followed c. the followers are d. they were followed

3. The eum of line 2 refers to _____.
a. Mucius b. Porsenna c. Cloelia d. Horatius Cocles

4. In lines 2-3 we learn that Porsenna was saved from death only by what?
a. the mistake of the attacker b. a faulty trap c. his guards d. his geese

5. Based on lines 1-4, the reader learns that Porsenna was so stressed by events that he was sending legates to _____.
a. surrender b. discuss peace terms c. discuss the siege d. declare war

6. Why did Porsenna include terms about reinstating the Tarquins?
a. he thought the Romans would go along with it b. it would please the Romans
c. he couldn't bring himself not to include them d. he owed the Tarquins

7. What did Porsenna demand to withdraw troops from the Ianiculum? (Lines 6-7)
a. hostages b. money c. land d. restoration of monarchy

8. *Patres* in line 9 can best be translated as _____.
a. elders b. patrons c. senators d. parents

9. Based on lines 9-10, what did the *patres* gift to Mucius?
a. land across the Tiber b. money c. title d. named a field after him

10. Based on lines 10 and 11, we know that women were motivated to _____.
a. tell stories about virtue b. run away c. fight d. have virtuous deeds

11. Who served as the leader of the young escapees?
a. Cloelia b. Mucius c. Cocles d. Porsenna

12. What is the best translation of *inter tela* in line 13?
a. among the weaving b. among the web
c. between the javelins d. between the voices

13. What is the best translation for *cum* in line 11?
a. when b. since c. while d. although
14. The word *forte* in line 12 implies that Cloelia had _____.
a. strength b. luck c. courage d. boldness
15. After Porsenna heard what had happened to the *obsides* what did he do first?
a. he attacked the town b. he sent someone to give a speech
c. he built a statue d. he demanded Cloelia's return
16. Based on line 16, we know that Porsenna felt _____ for Cloelia.
a. hatred b. love c. respect d. enmity
17. What did Porsenna say would happen if he did not get his way in line 17?
a. another treaty b. an attack c. the treaty would be broken d. the hostages would be killed
18. Which of the following did Porsenna say he would do in lines 19-20?
a. he would return more hostages b. he would kill more hostages
c. he would marry Cloelia d. he would retreat
19. In lines 21-23, Livy describes which subgroup of the hostages?
a. those at an old age b. those at a young age
c. the physically infirm d. the strongest
20. Line 24 describes an equestrian statue in whose honor?
a. Cocles b. Cloelia c. Mucius d. Porsenna
21. Which set of lines is the best evidence that Porsenna would abandon Tarquin's desires?
a. 1-3 b. 4-6 c. 7-9 d. 10-12
22. Which set of lines is the best evidence that Porsenna was moved by Cloelia's virtue?
a. 7-9 b. 9-11 c. 11-13 d. 14-17
23. What is the best translation of *pace redintegrata* in line 23?
a. with the peace having been broken b. although the peace was restored
c. after peace was restored d. since the peace was broken
24. From lines 23-24, the recent actions of the women were unexpected based on which word?
a. statua b. novam c. novo d. sacra
25. The overall message of this passage is one of _____.
a. coldness b. morality c. loss d. inspiration

Passage 2 for questions 26-38

26. What is the best translation for *obiecta*...est in line 1?

- a. she is tossed out b. she objected c. has been objected to d. has been hurled at

27. What is the best translation for *hoc*...adulescente, line 2?

- a. when this man was young b. since this man was young
c. although this man was young d. with this man being young

28. What do we learn about Cataline in line 2?

- a. he was consul with Cicero b. he had a young son
c. he and Cicero ran for consul in the same year d. he was a young man

29. From lines 3-4 we learn that _____.

- a. Cataline attracted many b. good people avoided Cataline
c. bad people came to Cataline d. Cicero himself was friends with Cataline

30. To whom does *ilius* refer in line 5?

- a. Caelius b. Cataline c. Cicero d. Caelius' dad

31. Based on lines 6-7, Cicero is implying that Caelius was very _____.

- a. fortunate b. naive c. head strong d. young

32. What is the best translation of *noverat* in line 7?

- a. renewed b. had made new c. had known d. had been familiar with

33. To whom does *ille*, line 8, refer?

- a. Cicero b. Caelius c. Caelius' dad d. Cataline

34. To whom does *hic*, line 9, refer?

- a. Caelius b. Cicero c. Caelius' dad d. Cataline

35. In lines 7-11, Cicero's defense seems to entirely rely on Caelius _____.

- a. practicing law b. being close to Cicero c. following Cataline d. holding office

36. Lines 12 and 13 include what literary device?

- a. tmesis b. repetition c. rhetorical question d. hyperbole

37. In what line do we learn that Caelius was with Cicero while he was a praetor?

- a. 7 b. 1 c. 2 d. 8

38. In what line do we learn that Caelius was already practicing public speaking?

- a. 8 b. 9 c. 10 d. 11

Passage 3 for questions 39-50

39. What does *introgressus* (line 1) modify?

- a. Androclus b. leo c. habitaculum d. an implied vir

40. What does the lion do when it sees Androclus?

- a. hide b. approach c. attack d. run

41. In lines 3-4 we learn that the lion_____.

- a. is missing a paw b. is blind c. has an injury d. has a scar

42. Lines 5-6 describe Androclus _____.

- a. treating a wound b. washing the lion c. hunting d. cowering

43. How long did Androclus spend in the lion cave

- a. 3 minutes b. 3 days c. 3 months d. 3 years

44. How did Androclus survive without people?

- a. he hunted b. he fished c. ate the lion's food d. bees provided him honey

45. What is the best translation of *in venatum* in line 10?

- a. into a hunt b. on a hunt c. to hunt d. in hunting

46. Androclus was _____ when he left the cave?

- a. starving b. captured c. scared d. hunting

47. Where did Androclus end up after he left the cave based on lines 11-12?

- a. in the army b. Africa c. Rome d. in the arena

48. What was Androclus' punishment?

- a. to face the beasts b. to be flogged c. to become a gladiator d. to make restitution

49. What is the overall tone of Androclus' story?

- a. austere b. happiness c. dread d. disbelief

50. Translate *referre* line 14.

- a. pay back b. carry back c. report d. withdraw

Passage 1 for questions 1-25

1	Mucium dimissum, cui postea Scaevolae a clade dextrae manus cognomen inditum, legati
2	a Porsinna Romam secuti sunt; adeo moverat eum et primi periculi casus, a quo nihil se
3	praeter errorem insidiatoris texisset, et subeunda dimicatio totiens, quot coniurati
4	superessent, ut pacis condiciones ultro ferret Romanis. iactatum in condicionibus
5	nequiquam de Tarquiniis in regnum restituendis, magis quia id negare ipse nequiverat
6	Tarquiniis, quam quod negatum iri sibi ab Romanis ignoraret. de agro Veientibus
7	restituendo inpetratum, expressaque necessitas obsides dandi Romanis, si Ianiculo
8	praesidium deduci vellent. his condicionibus composita pace exercitum ab Ianiculo
9	deduxit Porsinna et agro Romano excessit. patres C. Mucio virtutis causa trans Tiberim
10	agrum dono dedere, quae postea sunt Mucia prata appellata. ergo ita honorata virtute
11	feminae quoque ad publica decora excitatae, et Cloelia virgo, una ex obsidibus, cum
12	castra Etruscorum forte haud procul ripa Tiberis locata essent, frustrata custodes, dux
13	agminis virginum inter tela hostium Tiberim tranavit sospitesque omnes Romam ad
14	propinquos restituit. quod ubi regi nuntiatum est, primo incensus ira oratores Romam
15	misit ad Cloeliam obsidem deposcendam: alias haud magni facere; deinde in
16	admirationem versus supra Coclites Muciosque dicere id facinus esse et prae se ferre,
17	quem ad modum, si non dedatur obses, pro rupto foedus se habiturum, sic deditam
18	intactam inviolatamque ad suos remissurum. utrimque constitit fides: et Romani pignus
19	pacis ex foedere restituerunt, et apud regem Etruscum non tuta solum sed honorata etiam
20	virtus fuit, laudatamque virginem parte obsidum se donare dixit; ipsa, quos vellet, legeret.
21	productis omnibus elegisse inpubes dicitur, quod et virginitati decorum et consensu
22	obsidum ipsorum probabile erat, eam aetatem potissimum liberari ab hoste, quae maxime
23	opportuna iniuriae esset. pace redintegrata Romani novam in femina virtutem novo genere
24	honoris, statua equestri, donavere: in summa sacra via posita virgo insidens equo.
	From Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> 2.13

Passages 2 and 3 on back

Passage 2 for questions 26-50

1	nam quod Catilinae familiaritas obiecta Caelio est, longe ab ista suspicione abhorrere
2	debet. hoc enim adulescente scitis consulatum mecum petisse Catilinam. ad quem si
3	accessit aut si a me discessit umquam — quamquam multi boni adulescentes illi homini
4	nequam atque improbo studuerunt — tum existimetur Caelius Catilinae nimium familiaris
5	fuisse. at enim postea scimus et vidimus esse hunc in illius etiam amicis. quis negat? sed
6	ego illud tempus aetatis quod ipsum sua sponte infirmum, aliorum autem libidine
7	infestum est, id hoc loco defendo. fuit adsiduus mecum praetore me; non noverat
8	Catilinam; Africam tum praetor ille obtinebat. secutus est tum annus, causam de pecuniis
9	repetundis Catilina dixit. mecum erat hic; illi ne advocatus quidem venit umquam.
10	deinceps fuit annus quo ego consulatum petivi; petebat Catilina mecum. numquam ad
11	illum accessit, a me numquam recessit. tot igitur annos versatus in foro sine suspicione,
12	sine infamia, studuit Catilinae iterum petenti. quem ergo ad finem putas custodiendam
13	illam aetatem fuisse?
	From Cicero <i>Pro Caelio</i>

Passage 3, questions 39-50

1	"Sed postquam introgressus," inquit Androclus, "leo, uti re ipsa apparuit, in habitaculum
2	illud suum, videt me procul delitescens, mitis et mansues accessit et sublatus pedem
3	ostendere mihi et porrigere quasi opis petendae gratia visus est. Ibi," inquit, "ego stirpem
4	ingentem vestigio pedis eius haerentem revelli conceptamque saniem vulnere intimo
5	expressi accuratiusque sine magna iam formidine siccavi penitus atque deteresi
6	cruorem. Illa tunc mea opera et medella levatus pede in manibus meis posito recubuit et
7	quievit, atque ex eo die triennium totum ego et leo in eadem specu eodemque et victu
8	viximus. Nam, quas venabatur feras, membra opimiora ad specum mihi subgerebat, quae
9	ego ignis copiam non habens meridiano sole torrens edebam. Sed ubi me," inquit, "vitae
10	illius ferinae iam pertaesum est, leone in venatum profecto reliqui specum et viam ferme
11	tridui permensus a militibus visus adprehensusque sum et ad dominum ex Africa Romam
12	deductus. Is me statim rei capitalis damnandum dandumque ad bestias curavit. Intellego
13	autem," inquit, "hunc quoque leonem me tunc separato captum gratiam mihi nunc
14	beneficii et medicinae referre."
	Adapted From Aulus Gellius, <i>Noctes Atticae</i>