

## 2014 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE READING COMPREHENSION: ADVANCED PROSE

**DIRECTIONS:** Please mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron answer sheet.

1 **Assidentem conspirati specie officii circumsteterunt, ilicoque Cimber Tillius, qui primas**  
 2 **partes susceperat, quasi aliquid rogaturus propius accessit renuentique et gestum in aliud**  
 3 **tempus differenti ab utroque umero togam adprehendit: deinde clamantem: “ista quidem**  
 4 **vis est!” alter e Cascis aversum vulnerat paulum infra iugulum. Caesar Cascae brachium**  
 5 **arreptum graphio traiecit conatusque prosilire alio vulnere tardatus est; utque**  
 6 **animadvertit undique se strictis pugionibus peti, toga caput obvoluit, simul sinistra manu**  
 7 **sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet etiam inferiore corporis parte velata.**  
 8 **Atque ita tribus et viginti plagis confossus est uno modo ad primum ictum gemitu sine voce**  
 9 **edito, etsi tradiderunt quidam Marco Bruto irruenti dixisse: καὶ σὸ τέκνον; Exanimis**  
 10 **diffugientibus cunctis aliquamdiu iacuit, donec lecticae impositum, dependente brachio,**  
 11 **tres servoli domum rettulerunt. Nec in tot vulneribus, ut Antistius medicus existimabat,**  
 12 **letale ullum repertum est, nisi quod secundo loco in pectore acceperat. Fuerat animus**  
 13 **coniuratis corpus occisi in Tiberim trahere, bona publicare, acta rescindere, sed metu**  
 14 **Marci Antoni consulis et magistri equitum Lepidi destiterunt.**

-Selection from Suetonius' *Divus Iulius*

1. In what year did the event narrated in this passage take place? (A) 509 B.C. (B) 44 B.C.  
(C) 31 B.C. (D) 27 B.C.
2. According to the first sentence of the passage, one can gather that Cimber's role in the assassination plot was (A) to strike the first blow (B) to restrain Caesar for the first wound to be made (C) to be the lookout (D) to kill Caesar's guards
3. What did Cimber do which allowed him to get close enough to his target? (A) pretend to have a question (B) submit legislation requiring a signature (C) feign illness (D) present him with a gift
4. What hindered Caesar from immediately fleeing at the first warning of danger? (A) his arms had been bound with rope (B) his toga was caught on something (C) he was frozen with terror (D) he was being physically restrained by other hands
5. With what small weapon was Caesar able to inflict a wound on one of his assassins? (A) dagger (b) shard of glass (C) pen (D) pin from his toga
6. To whom does *se* (line 6) refer? (A) Cimber (B) Caesar (C) Casca (D) the senators
7. Which of Caesar's assassins struck the first blow? (A) Cassius (B) Cimber (C) Brutus (D) Casca

8. For what purpose did Caesar do the following in line 7: **sinum ad ima crura deduxit**?  
(A) to attempt to bind his wounds (B) to protect himself from a fatal wound (C) to instill pity in the minds of his assassins (D) to preserve his sense of modesty
9. **quo** (line 7) is best translated as (A) by which (B) to where (C) in order that (D) by whom
10. In total, how many stab wounds did Caesar receive? (A) 17 (B) 20 (C) 23 (D) 60
11. According to this account, Caesar did not speak at all once he was first wounded. (A) **verum** (B) **falsum**
12. What did the senators finally do with Caesar's corpse? (A) they had it returned to his home (B) they threw it into the Tiber River (C) they displayed it in the Roman Forum (D) they left it in the senate house for a long time
13. The examination of Caesar' corpse by a doctor confirmed that (A) no one wound had been fatal (B) only one wound had been fatal (C) only the first wound had been fatal (D) the second would had been the most fatal
14. Which of the following was not something the senators intended to do after assassinating Caesar? (A) destroy his writings (B) rescind his edicts (B) drag his body into the Tiber River (D) confiscate his property
15. **ut** (line 11) is best translated as (A) just as (B) in order that (C) while (D) that

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1 **Vadentem inde qua per trepidam turbam cruento mucrone sibi ipse fecerat viam, cum**  
2 **concurso ad clamorem facto comprehensum regii satellites retraxissent, ante tribunal regis**  
3 **destitutus, tum quoque inter tantas fortunae minas metuendus magis quam metuens,**  
4 **“Romanus sum” inquit, “civis; C. Mucium vocant. Hostis hostem occidere volui, nec ad**  
5 **mortem minus animi est, quam fuit ad caedem; et facere et pati fortia Romanum est. Nec**  
6 **unus in te ego hos animos gessi; longus post me ordo est idem petentium decus. Proinde in**  
7 **hoc discrimen, si iuvat, accingere, ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, ferrum**  
8 **hostemque in vestibulo habeas regiae. Hoc tibi iuventus Romana indicimus bellum. Nullam**  
9 **aciem, nullum proelium timueris; uni tibi et cum singulis res erit.” Cum rex simul ira**  
10 **infensus periculoque conterritus circumdari ignes minitabundus iuberet nisi exprimeret**  
11 **propere quas insidiarum sibi minas per ambages iaceret, “en tibi” inquit, “ut sentias quam**  
12 **vile corpus sit iis qui magnam gloriam vident”; dextramque accenso ad sacrificium foculo**  
13 **inicit. Quam cum velut alienato ab sensu torreret animo, prope attonitus miraculo rex cum**  
14 **ab sede sua prosilisset amoverique ab altaribus iuvenem iussisset, “tu vero abi” inquit, “in**  
15 **te magis quam in me hostilia ausus. Iuberem macte virtute esse, si pro mea patria ista**  
16 **virtus staret; nunc iure belli liberum te, intactum inviolatumque hinc dimitto.” Tunc**  
17 **Mucius, quasi remunerans meritum, “quando quidem” inquit, “est apud te virtuti honos,**  
18 **ut beneficio tuleris a me quod minis nequisti, trecenti coniuravimus principes iuventutis**

- 19 **Romanae ut in te hac via grassaremur. Mea prima sors fuit; ceteri ut cuiusque ceciderit**  
20 **primi quoad te opportunum fortuna dederit, suo quisque tempore aderunt.”**

-Selection from Livy's *Ab Urbe Condita*

16. In the first sentence of this passage, which of the following words does not refer to Mucius? (A) **vadentem** (B) **destitutus** (C) **metuendus** (D) **metuens**
17. **prō lineā VI, quō cāsū est “petientium”?** (A) **nōminātīvō** (B) **genitīvō** (C) **datīvō** (D) **accūsātīvō**
18. **hostis hostem** (line 4) is an example of which rhetorical device? (A) anaphora (B) anastrophe (C) asyndeton (D) chiasmus
19. Mucius informs the king that he has a great battle against the Roman army to fear. (A) **verum** (B) **falsum**
20. **cum** (line 9) is best translated as (A) when (B) with (C) since (D) although
21. What does the king threaten will happen unless Mucius reveals the plot against him? (A) his body will be tortured (B) he will be burned alive (C) he will never see his family again (D) he will be starved
22. **prō lineā X, quō cāsū est “ignes”?** (A) **nōminātīvō** (B) **genitīvō** (C) **datīvō** (D) **accūsātīvō**
23. Which of the following best describes the king's attitude to Mucius' display in lines 11-12? (A) indifference (B) fear (C) impressed (D) anger
24. Whom does the king say is Mucius' greatest enemy? (A) the king (B) the Romans (C) Mucius (D) no one
25. Why does Mucius finally agree to reveal the plot of the Romans against the king? (A) in order to save his life (B) in exchange for his freedom (C) out of gratitude for his release (D) in order to instill fear in the king
26. How many Roman youths like himself does Mucius say exist in Rome? (A) 30 (B) 200 (C) 300 (D) 3000
27. How was Mucius chosen to be the first of these youths? (A) he was elected by his comrades (B) he was selected by the people (C) his name was drawn first (D) he volunteered for the honor
28. Which of the following identifications is not used by Mucius to refer to himself in this passage? (A) young man (B) citizen (C) soldier (D) enemy

29. Which of the following words does not refer to the king in this passage? (A) **attonitus**  
(B) **infensus** (C) **conterritus** (D) **ausus**
30. Which of the following is not one of the many comparisons mentioned in this passage?  
(A) courage vs. recklessness (B) dying vs. killing (C) life vs. glory (D) doing vs.  
enduring

1 ain tu? me existimas ab ullo malle mea legi probarique quam a te? cur igitur cuiquam misi  
2 prius? Urgebar ab eo ad quem misi, et non habebam exemplar. quid? etiam (dudum enim  
3 circumrodo quod devorandum est) subturpicula mihi videbatur esse palinodia.\* sed  
4 valeant recta, vera, honesta consilia. non est credibile quae sit perfidia in istis principibus,  
5 ut volunt esse et ut essent si quicquam haberent fidei. senseram noram inductus, relictus,  
6 proiectus ab iis. tamen hoc eram animo ut cum iis in re publica consentirem. idem erant  
7 qui fuerant. vix aliquando te auctore respui.  
8 dices ea te monuisse, suasisse ea quae facerem, non etiam ut scriberem. ego me  
9 hercule mihi necessitatem volui imponere huius novae coniunctionis, ne qua mihi liceret  
10 labi ad illos qui etiam tum cum misereri mei debent non desinunt invidere. sed tamen  
11 modici fuimus hupothesei, ut scripsi. erimus uberiores si et ille libenter accipiet, et ii  
12 subringentur qui villam me moleste ferunt habere quae Catuli fuerat, a Vettio emisse non  
13 cogitant; qui domum negant oportuisse me aedificare, vendere aiunt oportuisse. sed quid  
14 ad hoc, si, quibus sententiis dixi quod et ipsi probarent, laetati sunt tamen me contra  
15 Pompei voluntatem dixisse? finis sit. quoniam qui nihil possunt ii me nolunt amare, demus  
16 operam ut ab iis qui possunt diligamur. dices “vellem iam pridem.” scio te voluisse et me  
17 asinum germanum fuisse. sed iam tempus est me ipsum a me amari, quando ab illis nullo  
18 modo possum.

-Selection from Cicero's *Ad Atticum*

*Vocabulary:*

\**palinodia* – *palinode* (an ode of recantment used by Greek writers)

31. The author's tone in the first two lines is (A) accusatory (B) defensive (C) apologetic  
(D) criticizing
32. **legi** (line 1) is best translated as (A) to read (B) read (B) to be read (D) to be chosen
33. **prō līnēā II, quō cāsū est “exemplar”?** (A) **nōminātīvō** (B) **genitīvō** (C) **datīvō** (D)  
**accūsātīvō**
34. Lines 3-4 suggest that the author refrained from complete honesty in the referred to  
palinode. (A) **verum** (B) **falsum**
35. The author has just now realized the treachery of the **principes**. (A) **verum** (B) **falsum**
36. **etiam** (line 10) is best translated as (A) also (B) even (C) yet (D) too

37. How has the author of this letter strayed from the advice of his friend? (A) by speaking instead of acting (B) by speaking instead of writing (C) by writing instead of speaking (D) by acting instead of writing
38. What does the author say will convince him to express his views more fully in the palinode? (A) the approval of his recipient (B) the approval of the **principes** (C) the disapproval of the **principes** (D) the approval of the reader of this letter
39. The subject of **emere** (line 12) is (A) the author (B) Catulus (C) Vettius (D) the **principes**
40. What does the author claim has most pleased the **principes** when he has spoken in agreement with their views? (A) that he has also pleased Pompey (B) that he has not offended Pompey (C) that he has praised Pompey (D) that he has spoken against Pompey

**TIE BREAKERS: The following questions will only be scored in the event of a tie. Please number them 96-100 on your answer document.**

96. **dudum enim circumrodo quod devorandum est** (line 2-3) is an example of (A) metaphor (B) transferred epithet (C) metonymy (D) simile
97. **me** (line 12) is best translated as (A) I (B) me (C) mine (D) myself
98. Which of the following best represents the opinion of the **principes** concerning the author's house? (A) it does not belong to him (B) he should sell it (C) he should rebuild it (D) he should not have bought it from Vettius
99. According to the author, he should he not be too disappointed by his ill-treatment by the **principes** because they lack power. (A) **verum** (B) **falsum**
100. Which of the following best describes the mood of this letter? (A) depressed (B) envious (C) regretful (D) resentful

