

2013 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY
TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS
READING COMPREHENSION: ADVANCED PROSE TEST

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

1 “Sī immēnsūm imperiī corpus stāre ac librārī sine rēctōre posset, dignus eram ā quō
2 rēs pūblica inciperet: nunc eō necessitātis iam pridem ventum est ut nec mea
3 senectūs conferre plūs pōpulō Rōmānō possit quam bonum successōrem, nec tua
4 plūs iuventa quam bonum prīncipem. sub Tiberiō et Gaiō et Claudiō ūnius familiae
5 quasi hērēditās fuimus: locō libertātis erit quod ēligī coepimus; et finītā lūliōrum
6 Claudiōrumque domō optimum quemque adoptiō inveniet. nam generārī et nāscī ā
7 prīncipibus fortuitum, nec ultrā aestimātur: adoptandī iūdicium integrum et, sī velīs
8 ēligere, cōsēnsū mōnstrātur. sit ante oculos Nerō quem longa Caesarum seriē
9 tumentem nōn Vindex cum inermī prōvinciā aut ego cum ūnā legiōne, sed sua
10 immānitās, sua luxuria cervīcibus pūblicis dēpulērunt; neque erat adhūc damnātī
11 prīncipis exemplum. nōs bellō et ab aestimantibus adscītī cum invidiā quamvis
12 ēgregiī erimus. ne tamen territus fueris sī duae legiōnēs in hōc concussī orbis mōtū
13 nōndum quiēscunt: nē ipse quidem ad sēcūrās rēs accessī, et audītā adoptiōne
14 dēsīnam vidērī senex, quod nunc mihi ūnum obicitur. Nerō ā pessimō quōque
15 semper dēsīderābitur: mihi ac tibi prōvidendum est nē etiam ā bonīs dēsīderetur.
16 monēre diūtius neque temporis huius, et implētum est omne cōsiliū sī tē bene
17 ēlēgī. ūtilissimus īdem ac brevissimus bonārum malārumque rērum dīlēctus est,
18 cōgitāre quid aut volueris sub aliō prīncipe aut nōlueris; neque enim hīc, ut gēntibus
19 quae rēgnantur, certa dominōrum domus et cēterī servī, sed imperātūrus es
20 hominibus quī, nec tōtam servitūtem patī possunt nec tōtam libertātem.”

– Selection from Tacitus’ *Historiae*

1. According to the speaker, what can his old age offer to the Roman people? (A) more than a good successor (B) more than a good emperor (C) not more than a good successor (D) not more than a good emperor
2. **quam** (line 3) is best translated as (A) as (B) which (C) how (D) than
3. **finītā...domō** (line 5-6) is best translated as (A) when the house...has ended (B) after the house...has ended (C) since the house...has ended (D) although the house...has ended
4. What does the speaker state will replace hereditary succession in the selection of emperors? (A) election (B) adoption (C) freedom (D) wealth

Reading Comprehension: Advanced Prose

5. The speaker judges hereditary succession to be determined by (A) law (B) birth (C) chance (D) religion
6. **prō līneā VII, quō cāsū est "fortuitum"**? (A) **nōminātīvō** (B) **genitīvō** (C) **datīvō** (D) **accūsātīvō**
7. What particular information should be considered in the selection of a successor? (A) the judgment of the courts (B) an election among the people (C) a presentation by each candidate (D) common consent
8. Which of the following is suggested as the reason for public disfavor of Nero? (A) the one legion of the speaker (B) his cruelty and extravagance (C) the unarmed province of Vindex (D) the succession of Caesars
9. **cum invidiā** (line 11) is best rendered as (A) when envy (B) with envy (C) subject to envy (D) at the time of envy
10. The topic of the **duae legiōnēs** (line 12) is raised to (A) inspire the listener (B) reassure the listener (C) frighten the listener (D) calm the listener
11. What does the speaker claim is the one charge currently being brought against him? (A) his old age (B) his adoption of a successor (C) a lack of security (D) the unrest of the two legions
12. The speaker and listener both must see to it that Nero (A) be missed by the worst citizens (B) be missed by good citizens (C) not be missed by the worst citizens (D) not be missed by the good citizens
13. **etiam** (line 15) is best translated as (A) also (B) even (C) yet (D) likewise
14. The speaker asserts to his listener that he is going to rule over men who can endure (A) slavery but not freedom (B) freedom but not slavery (C) both slavery and freedom (D) neither slavery nor freedom
15. Considering this passage in its entirety, what two principles are being contrasted? (A) **seriēs versus adoptiō** (B) **senectūs versus iuventa** (C) **bonum versus malum** (D) **servitūs versus libertās**

1 quī ubi primum adolēvit, pollēns vīribus, decōrā faciē, sed multō maximē ingeniō
2 validus, nōn sē luxū neque inertiae corrumpendum dēdit, sed, utī mōs gēntis illius
3 est, equitāre, iaculārī; cursū cum aequālibus certāre et, cum omnīs glōriā anteiret,
4 omnibus tamen cārus esse; ad hōc plēraque tempora in vēnandō agere, leōnem atque
5 aliās ferās primum aut in primīs ferīre: plurimum facere, et minimum ipse dē sē loquī.
6 quibus rēbus Micipsa tametsī initiō laetus fuerat, existimāns virtūtem Iugurthae
7 rēgnō suō glōriae fore, tamen, postquam hominem adulēscēntem exāctā suā aetāte et
8 parvīs liberīs magis magisque crēscere intellegit, vehementer eō negōtiō permōtus
9 multa cum animō suō volvēbat. terrēbat eum nātūra mortālium avida imperī et
10 praeceps ad explendam animī cupīdinem, praetereā opportūnitās suae
11 liberōrumque aetātis, quae etiam mediocris virōs spē praedae trānsversōs agit, ad
12 hōc studia Numidārum in Iugurtham accensa, ex quibus, sī tālem virum dolīs
13 interfēcisset, nē quā sēditiō aut bellum orīretur, anxius erat.

– Selection from Sallust’s *Bellum Iugurthinum*

16. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a quality of the young Jugurtha? (A) physical strength (B) strong intellect (C) military prowess (D) attractiveness
17. Which of the following is NOT one of the activities that Jugurtha engaged in during his youth? (A) writing (B) throwing the javelin (C) running (D) horseback riding
18. The clause **cum omnīs glōriā anteiret** (line 3) is best translated as (A) since his glory was surpassing all (B) although his glory was surpassing all (C) since he was surpassing all with his glory (D) although he was surpassing all with his glory
19. How was Jugurtha regarded by his peers? (A) they disliked him (B) they cared for him (C) they were jealous of him (D) they protected him
20. On the hunt, Jugurtha was always the first to strike. (A) **vērum** (B) **falsum**
21. What was Micipsa’s initial opinion of Jugurtha? (A) he cared for him (B) he distrusted him (C) he respected him (D) he envied him
22. **eum** (line 9) refers to (A) **negōtiō** (B) **mortālium** (C) **Iugurtha** (D) **Micipsa**
23. The phrase **ad explendam animī cupīdinem** (line 10) is best translated as (A) for satisfying the desire of the mind (B) for the desire of the mind to be satisfied (C) so that the desire of the mind might be satisfied (D) that the desire of the mind must be satisfied
24. The antecedent of **quae** (line 11) is (A) **nātūra** (B) **cupīdinem**
(C) **opportūnitās** (D) **aetātis**

25. **etiam** (line 11) is best translated as (A) also (B) even (C) yet (D) likewise
26. Which of the following did NOT contribute to Micipsa's growing fear of Jugurtha?
(A) his age (B) the age of his children
(C) Jugurtha's character (D) the human desire for power
27. The antecedent of **quibus** (line 12) is
(A) **liberōrum** (B) **virōs**
(C) **studia** (D) **Numidiārum**
28. What was the opinion of the Numidians regarding Jugurtha?
(A) they distrusted him
(B) they were excited by him
(C) they supported only Micipsa
(D) they supported only Jugurtha
29. Micipsa planned to use deception to dispose of Jugurtha
(A) **vērum** (B) **falsum**
30. **nē quā sēditiō aut bellum orīretur** (line 13) is best translated as
(A) so that no rebellion or war arise
(B) so that rebellion or war not raise anything
(C) that any rebellion or war might arise
(D) that not even rebellion or war arise

1 vīsne igitur tē inspiciāmus a puerō? sīc opīnor; ā prīncipiō ōrdiāmur. tenēsne
2 memoriā praetextātum tē dēcoxisse? “patris,” inquit, “īsta culpa est.” concēdō.
3 etenim est pietātis plēna dēfēnsiō. illud tamen audāciae tuae, quod sēdisti in
4 quattuordecim ōrdinibus, cum esset lēge Rōscia dēcoctōribus certus locus
5 cōstitutus, quamvīs quīs fortunāe vitiō, nōn suō dēcoxisset. sūmpisti virilem,
6 quam statim muliebrem togam reddidisti. prīmō vulgāre scortum, certa flāgitii
7 merces, nec ea parva; sed cito Cūriō intervēnit, quī tē ā meretrīciō quaestū abdūxit
8 et, tamquam stolam dēdisset, in mātrimōniō stabilī et certō collocāvit. nēmō
9 umquam puer emptus libīdinis causā tam fuit in dominī potestāte quam tū in
10 Cūriōnis. quotiēns tē pater ēius domū suā ēiēcit, quotiēns custōdēs posuit, nē līmen
11 intrārēs! cum tū tamen nocte sociā, hortante libīdine, cōgente mercēde, per tēgulās
12 dēmitterere. quae flāgitia domus illa diūtius ferre non potuit. scīsne mē dē rēbus
13 mihi nōtissimīs dīcere?

– Selection from Cicero’s *Ōrātiō Philippica Secunda in M. Antōnium*

dēcoquō, -quere, -xī, -ctus: to go bankrupt; **dēcoctor**, -ōris, (*m.*): a bankrupt person

31. Which of the following best describes the tone of **etenim est pietātis plēna dēfēnsiō** (line 3)? (A) humorous (B) grave (C) affectionate (D) sarcastic
32. What did the recipient of this speech do to be described by the author as **audāciae** (lines 3-4)? (A) he sat among the fourteen rows reserved for bankrupt men (B) he did not sit among the fourteen rows reserved for bankrupt men (C) he sat among the fourteen rows even though he was bankrupt (D) he did not sit among the fourteen rows even though he was bankrupt
33. The **lēx Rōscia** applied only to those who were directly responsible for their bankruptcy. (A) **vērūm** (B) **falsum**
34. To what kind of person does the author compare his subject? (A) a beggar (B) a criminal (C) a prostitute (D) a slave
35. Which of the following is NOT mentioned among the various favors offered by Curio? (A) he offered him protection (B) he gave him a dress (C) he arranged a marriage for him (D) he removed him from the life of a prostitute
36. In what way did Curio’s father regard the recipient of this speech? (A) he fulfilled the role of master (B) he welcomed him into his home (C) he offered him protection (D) he threw him out of his home
37. The phrase **nē...intrārēs** (line 10-11) is best translated as (A) so that you may not enter (B) so that you might enter (C) so that you might not enter (D) lest you enter

Reading Comprehension: Advanced Prose

38. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a motivation for entering the house of Curio? (A) money (B) drink (C) lust (D) night
39. By what means did the recipient of this speech enter the house of Curio? (A) through the front door (B) through a window (C) from the roof (D) with a disguise
40. **dēmitterere** (line 12) is best translated as (A) to lower (B) to be lowered (C) you were lowered (D) they lowered

TIE-BREAKERS: These will be scored to break ties. **Please mark them as #96-#100.**

1 quid autem erat causae cūr Graecās litterās ōderam, quibus puerulus imbuēbar? nē
 2 nunc quidem mihi satis explōrātum est. adamāveram enim Latīnās, nōn quās prīmī
 3 magistrī sed quās docent quī grammaticī vocantur. nam illās primās, ubi legere et
 4 scribere et numerāre discitur, nōn minus onerōsās poenālēsque habēbam quam
 5 omnēs Graecās. unde tamen et hōc nisi dē peccātō et vānitāte vītae, quā carō eram et
 6 spīritus ambulāns et nōn revertens? nam utique meliōrēs, quia certiōrēs, erant
 7 primae illae litterae quibus fiēbat in mē et factum est et habeō illud ut et legam, sī
 8 quid scriptum inveniō, et scribam ipse, sī quid volō, quam illae quibus tenēre
 9 cōgēbar Aenēae nēsciō cuius errōrēs, oblītus errorum meōrum, et plōrāre Dīdōnem
 10 mortuam, quia sē occīdit ab amōre, cum intereā mē ipsum in hīs ā tē morientem,
 11 deus, vīta mea, siccīs oculīs ferrem miserrimus.

– Selection from Augustine’s *Confessionēs*

96. What reasoning does the author cite for his hatred of Greek literature? (A) he was forced to learn it in his youth (B) it was too difficult (C) it was not challenging enough (D) he does not know
97. What type of Latin education does the author claim to have fallen in love with as a boy? (A) that taught by **prīmī magistrī** (B) that taught by **grammaticī** (C) reading, writing, and counting (D) that less burdensome than Greek
98. Which of the following is NOT provided as an argument by the author for the advantage to learning **primae illae litterae** (line 7)? (A) they are more certain (B) he is able to read written works (C) he is able to compose writings of his own (D) he is able to more fully appreciate the struggles of Aeneas
99. **quam** (line 8) is best translated as (A) which (B) whom (C) how (D) than
100. According to the last sentence of the passage, what is the best reasoning for the author’s description of himself as **miserrimus** (line 11)? (A) the wanderings of Aeneas remind him of his own wanderings (B) he is weeping over the dying Dido (C) he is unable to cry for the dying Dido (D) he himself is dying separated from God