

**2007 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY  
TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS  
READING COMPREHENSION: PROSE (LEVELS 3,4,5 & VET)**

**Directions:** Read the following passages carefully. Based on the information found in these passages, choose the best answer for each question below.

Passage A - M. TVLLIUS CICERO, *PHILIPPICS* 2.19-20

Accusa senatum, accusa equestrem ordinem, qui tum cum senatus copulatus fuit, accusa omnis ordines, omnis civis, dum confiteare hunc ordinem hoc ipso tempore ab Ityraeis circumsederi. Haec tu non propter audaciam dicis tam impudenter, sed, qui tantam rerum repugnantiam non videas, nihil profecto sapis. Quid est enim dementius quam, cum rei publicae perniciosam arma ipse ceperis, obicere alteri salutaria?

At etiam quodam loco facetus esse voluisti. Quam id te, di boni, non decebat! In quo est tua culpa non nulla. Aliquid enim salis a mima uxore trahere potuisti. 'Cedant arma togae'. Quid? tum nonne cesserunt? At postea tuis armis cessit toga. Quaeramus igitur, utrum melius fuerit, libertati populi Romani sceleratorum arma an libertatem nostram armis tuis cedere. Nec vero tibi de versibus plura respondebo; tantum dicam breviter, te neque illos neque ullas omnino litteras nosse, me nec rei publicae nec amicis umquam defuisse et tamen omni genere monumentorum meorum perfecisse, ut meae vigiliae meaeque litterae et iuventuti utilitatis et nomini Romano laudis aliquid adferrent.

1. What is the rhetorical device Cicero uses at the beginning of the passage?
  - a. anaphora
  - b. polysyndeton
  - c. hyperbaton
  - d. synchysis
2. Whom does Cicero **not** rhetorically command Mark Antony to accuse?
  - a. the equestrian order
  - b. the slaves and freemen
  - c. the senate
  - d. all the citizens
3. The best translation for *qui tum cum senatu copulatus fuit* is
  - a. since he made the senate then
  - b. who, since he was then with the senate
  - c. which at that time was joined with the senate
  - d. he who joined the senate with them

4. Cicero wants Mark Antony to confess that the assembly
  - a. will be besieged by Ityrians
  - b. is besieged by the Ityrians
  - c. may be besieged by the Ityrians
  - d. should besiege the Ityrians
5. At what specific attempt does Cicero think Mark Antony fails in line 6?
  - a. writing
  - b. acting
  - c. fighting
  - d. comedy
6. Cicero insults Antony by calling his wife;
  - a. a prostitute
  - b. an actress
  - c. a slave
  - d. a commoner
7. The major issue Cicero takes up with Antony in this passage is Mark Antony's
  - a. hypocrisy
  - b. apathy
  - c. warmongering
  - d. breach of morality
8. In lines 8 – 10 Cicero inquires whether
  - a. good men should yield to arms of liberty
  - b. it is better for arms of wicked men to yield to Roman liberty or liberty shall yield to arms of a wicked man
  - c. men of the toga should yield only to Roman liberty
  - d. Roman people should be freed by means of wicked men or peaceful arms
9. When Cicero says *tantum dicam breviter, te neque illos neque ullas omnino litteras nosse* he is saying that he shall speak briefly about the fact that Antony
  - a. is a traitor
  - b. is dim-witted
  - c. is a poor strategist
  - d. wrote secret letters
10. In the end, Cicero claims that he writes for all of the following reasons **EXCEPT**
  - a. to teach the youth
  - b. elucidate Roman virtues
  - c. give credit to the Roman name

## Passage B – C. IVLIVS CAESAR, DE BELLO GALLICO 6.3

In omni Gallia eorum hominum, qui aliquo sunt numero atque honore, genera sunt duo. Nam plebes paene servorum habetur loco, quae nihil audet per se, nulli adhibetur consilio. Plerique, cum aut aere alieno aut magnitudine tributorum aut iniuria potentiorum premuntur, sese in servitatem dicant nobilibus: in hos eadem omnia sunt iura, quae dominis in servos. Sed de his duobus generibus alterum est druidum, alterum equitum. Illi rebus divinis intersunt, sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, religiones interpretantur: ad hos magnus adulescentium numerus disciplinae causa concurrat, magnoque hi sunt apud eos honore. Nam fere de omnibus controversiis publicis privatisque constituunt, et, si quod est admissum facinus, si caedes facta, si de hereditate, de finibus controversia est, idem decernunt, praemia poenasque constituunt; si qui aut privatus aut populus eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt. Haec poena apud eos est gravissima. Quibus ita est interdictum, hi numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur, his omnes decedunt, aditum sermonemque defugiunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant, neque his petentibus ius redditur neque honos ullus communicatur. His autem omnibus druidibus praeest unus, qui summam inter eos habet auctoritatem. Hoc mortuo aut si qui ex reliquis excellit dignitate succedit, aut, si sunt plures pares, suffragio druidum, nonnumquam etiam armis de principatu contendunt. Hi certo anni tempore in finibus Carnutum, quae regio totius Galliae media habetur, considunt in loco consecrato. Huc omnes undique, qui controversias habent, conveniunt eorumque decretis iudiciisque parent. Disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, et nunc qui diligentius eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerumque illo discendi causa proficiscuntur.

11. Quot genera sunt in Gallia?
  - a. tria
  - b. duo
  - c. quattuor
12. Which is one class of Gauls that Caesar includes as one of the *genera*?
  - a. noblemen
  - b. freedmen
  - c. vassals
  - d. knights
13. The rest of the people are nearly slaves and are admitted to
  - a. nothing
  - b. advice of no man
  - c. to no council
  - d. council of nothing
14. Which is **NOT** a duty of the Druids?
  - a. interpreting religious matters
  - b. acting as judges in disputes
  - c. deciding on magistrates
  - d. making decisions on public and private matters

15. When people go against what the druids say, the following happens to them
  - a. they are sacrificed
  - b. they are shunned
  - c. they can answer no questions
  - d. they can only hold one office
16. Due to a clear and long standing tradition, there was never a quarrel about who would become the head Druid.
  - a. True
  - b. False
17. There is only one head Druid.
  - a. True
  - b. False
18. In quibus finibus Druides certo anni tempore considunt?
  - a. media Galliae
  - b. Britannia
  - c. totius Galliae
  - d. media Britanniae
19. One reason for people the gather *certo anni tempore* might be
  - a. to attend sacrifices
  - b. work off debts
  - c. pray with the Druid priests
  - d. settle disputes
20. People are/are not allowed to learn the ways of the Druid assembly
  - a. are
  - b. are not

Passage C - *RES GESTAE DIVI AVGVSTI* Sections i - 1

[i]Rerum gestarum divi Augusti, quibus orbem terrarum imperio populi Romani subiecit, et impensarum quas in rem publicam populumque Romanum fecit, incisarum in duabus aeneis pilis, quae sunt Romae positae, exemplar subiectum.

[1]Annos undeviginti natus exercitum privato consilio et privata impensa comparavi, per quem rem publicam a dominatione factionis oppressam in libertatem vindicavi. [Ob quae] senatus decretis honorificis in ordinem suum me adlegit, C. Pansa et A. Hirtio consulibus, consularem locum sententiae dicendae tribuens, et imperium mihi dedit. Res publica ne quid detrimenti caperet, me propraetore simul cum consulibus providere iussit. Populus autem eodem anno me consulem, cum cos. uterque bello cecidisset, et triumvirum rei publicae constituendae creavit.

21. Cui orbis terrarum subiectus est?
  - a. the deeds of Augustus
  - b. Rome
  - c. the command of the Roman People
  - d. the Roman republic
  - e.

22. In quibus res gestae incisae sunt?
- on a double arch
  - on two iron pillars
  - on the door of a mausoleum
  - on two bronze pillars
23. What age is Augustus when the passage begins?
- 17
  - 18
  - 19
  - 21
24. What did Augustus raise at that age?
- taxes
  - his father's status to a god
  - an army
  - the age at which one can retire
25. What would be the best translation for *privato consilio et privata impensa*?
- with private plan and private expense
  - for the private council and private expense
  - on account of private and consular funds
  - with the private rights of a private consul
26. Augustus claims he saved the Republic from
- a malignant faction
  - a dominating faction
  - the domination of a faction
  - the oppression of a faction
27. What extraordinary thing did the senate do for Augustus in line 6?
- made him a consul
  - gave him the power to run for office
  - added him to their ranks
  - made him leave the senate house
28. In line 7, Augustus
- demands to be made emperor
  - asks to be tribune
  - is given command
  - asks for a place to speak
29. The best translation for *quid* in line 8 would be
- lest
  - what
  - anything
  - this
30. The best translation for *cum* in line 9 would be
- with
  - since
  - although
  - because
31. For what purpose did the people make Augustus a triumvir?
- to write a constitution
  - to organize a republic
  - because the constitution called for it
  - the republic requested it

**CONTEST CODE: 07**

**N.B. PLEASE MARK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS #96-100 ON YOUR SCANTRON. THEY WILL ONLY BE COUNTED IN THE EVENT OF A TIE.**

TIE BREAKER Passage - *RES GESTAE DIVI AVGVSTI* Section 2

Qui parentem meum trucidaverunt, eos in exilium expuli iudiciis legitimis ultus eorum facinus, et postea bellum inferentis rei publicae vici bis acie.

96. The best translation for *qui* would be
  - a. he who
  - b. those who
  - c. them who
  - d. it which
97. The best translation for *in* in line 1 would be
  - a. in
  - b. into
  - c. on
  - d. onto
98. The best translation for *trucidaverunt* would be
  - a. slaughter
  - b. had slaughtered
  - c. will have slaughtered
  - d. slaughtered
99. How did Augustus avenge Caesar's death?
  - a. illegally exiled the killers
  - b. brought them to the republic after the war
  - c. by rightful authority
  - d. killed them with an axe
100. In line 2, *inferentis* is modifying
  - a. eos
  - b. iudiciis
  - c. legitimis
  - d. facinus