

2008 GJCL READING COMPREHENSION EXAM: PROSE LEVEL III

Fill in the first four blanks of the scantron sheet with your own 4-digit code, and then the next four blocks with the four-digit code for this exam (1010); leave the last two blocks blank. Then read the following Latin passage and fill in completely the space on the answer sheet corresponding with the correct answer for each question. Do not write on the exam itself.

Sallust describes Cicero's confrontation with Catiline in the Senate

1 At Catilinae crudelis animus *eadem* illa cogitabat, tametsi praesidia parabantur et *ipse* interrogatus erat ab L. Paulo.
 2 Postremo, dissimulandi *causā*, aut *sui* expurgandi, in senatum venit. Tum M. Tullius consul, sive praesentiam *eius*
 3 timens sive ira commotus, orationem *habuit* luculentam atque utilem *rei publicae, quam*, postea scriptam, edidit.
 4 Sed ubi *ille* assedit, Catilina, *ut* erat paratus ad dissimulanda omnia, demisso *vultu*, *voce supplici, postulare* a
 5 patribus coepit, ne *quid* de *se* temere crederent: magnā familiā ortum, ita *se* ab adulescentia vitam instituisse ut
 6 omnia bona in spe *haberet*; ne existimarent sibi, patricio homini, cuius ipsius atque maiorum plurima beneficia in
 7 plebem Romanam essent, perditā re publicā opus esse, cum eam *servaret* M. Tullius, inquilinus civis urbis Romae.
 8 *Ad hoc* male dicta alia cum adderet, obstrepere omnes “hostem” atque “parricidam” *vocare*. Tum ille, furibundus,
 9 “Quoniam *quidem* circumventus,” inquit, “ab inimicis praeceps agor, incendium meum ruinā *restringuam*.” Deinde
 10 *se* ex curia domum proripuit.

Vocabulary

interrogo, -are	indict	perdo, -ere, -didi, -ditum	destroy
dissimulo, -are	conceal, pretend	opus	need of (+ ablative)
luculentus, -a, -um	brilliant, illustrious	inquilinus, -i, m.	immigrant, alien
edo, edere, edidi, editum	publish	obstrepo, -ere, -strepui	shout
demissum, -a, -um	downcast	furibundus, -a, -um	furious
ortus, -a, -um	sprung, descended	praeceps	headlong
instituo, -ere, -stitui, -stitutum	arrange	restringuo, -ere	extinguish

- According to the opening of this passage, what was Catiline's attitude when he entered the senate?
 a) frightened b) stubborn c) cooperative d) repentant
- What case is *eadem* in line 1? a) ablative b) accusative c) nominative d) vocative
- To whom does the word *ipse* refer in line 1? a) Catiline b) L. Paulus c) Cicero d) M. Tullius
- What is the best translation of *causa* in line 2? a) for the sake of b) cause c) by reason d) in case
- Which of the following was NOT a motive for Catiline's attendance in the Senate on this occasion:
 a) to conceal his guilt b) to clear himself c) to reassure the Senate d) to intimidate the Senators
- In line 2 the word *sui* is:
 a) genitive pronoun b) genitive adjective c) nominative pronoun d) nominative adjective
- The word *eius* in line 3 refers to: a) Catiline b) Cicero c) Tullius d) the Senate
- According to Sallust, what prompted Cicero to speak:
 a) fear or patriotism b) anger or vengeance c) fear or anger d) patriotism or anger
- In line 3, what is the best idiomatic translation for *habuit*?
 a) he held b) he delivered c) he lived d) he possessed
- What case is *rei publicae* in line 3?
 a) genitive singular b) nominative plural c) dative singular d) locative singular

11. In line 3, what is the antecedent of *quam*?
 a) rei publicae b) orationem c) ira d) praesentiam
12. In line 4, *ille* refers to: a) the Senate b) Catiline c) Cicero d) the speech
13. In line 4, *ut* is best translated: a) that b) in order that c) after d) since
14. In line 4, why is *vultu* ablative? a) means b) manner c) absolute d) it is not ablative
15. The phrase *voce supplici* in line 4 is best translated:
 a) I implored by voice b) by calling the suppliant c) when the suppliant called d) in an supplicating voice
16. In line 5, *postulare* is:
 a) imperative b) complementary infinitive c) infinitive in indirect statement d) ablative noun
17. In line 5, *quid* is best translated: a) anything b) what c) who d) which
18. In line 5, *crederent* is subjunctive because it falls in what kind of clause?
 a) purpose b) result c) indirect question d) indirect command
19. The two occurrences of *se* in line 5 refer to:
 a) the senators b) Cicero c) Catiline d) Catiline's family
20. In line 6, *haberet* is subjunctive because it falls in what kind of clause?
 a) indirect command b) purpose c) result d) indirect question
21. In line 7, *servaret* is best translated
 a) he might serve b) he might save c) let him save d) let him serve
22. In line 8, *ad hoc* is best translated: a) to him b) for this c) toward this d) to this
23. In line 8, *vocare* is an example of a:
 a) complementary infinitive b) historical infinitive c) infinitive in indirect statement d) imperative
24. In line 9, *quidem* is best translated: a) indeed b) who c) whom d) certain ones
25. In line 10, *restinguam* is: a) accusative b) present c) future d) participle
26. How does the Senate react to Catiline's speech:
 a) with silence b) with outrage c) with surprise d) with threats
27. How does Catiline react in turn:
 a) with silence b) with outrage c) with surprise d) with threats
28. Which of the following is NOT used as a ploy by Catiline to win over the Senate:
 a) his noble birth b) his past services to Rome c) his humble demeanor d) his friendship with certain senators
29. In his final words to the Senate (line 9), Catiline reveals that he feels:
 a) angry b) reassured c) cornered d) tired
30. In general, Sallust's presentation here reflects an attitude toward Catiline which is:
 a) sympathetic b) neutral c) amused d) hostile

Reading
Level III

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. d
6. a
7. a
8. c
9. b
10. c
11. b
12. c
13. d
14. c
15. d
16. b
17. a
18. d
19. c
20. c
21. b
22. d
23. b
24. a
25. c
26. b
27. d
28. d
29. c
30. d