

2013 GJCL Reading Comprehension Exam: Level II (1009)

Fill in the STUDENT ID NUMBER section of the Scantron sheet with your own 8-digit student code, then the TEST ID section with the 4-digit code for this exam (1009), followed by a digit for your level of Latin (1 for Latin I, 2 for Latin 2 etc. Students in Latin 5 **and up** should enter 5). Fill in completely the space of the answer sheet corresponding to the answer for each question. You may write on the exam itself, but only your Scantron sheet answers will count.

Cicero. *In Catilinam I.*

Ō tempora! Ō mōrēs! senātus haec intellegit, cōnsul videt; hic tamen vīvit. vīvit? immō vērō etiam in senātum venit, fit pūblicī cōsilī particeps, notat et dēsīgnat oculīs ad caedem ūnum quemque nostrum. Nōs autem fortēs virī satis facere reī pūblīcae vidēmur, si istīus furōrem ac tēla vitāmus. ad mortem tē, Catilīna, dūcī iussū cōnsulis iam pridem oportēbat, in tē cōferri pestem quam tū in nōs omnis iam diu māchināris. an vērō vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Ti. Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum reī pūblīcae prīvātus interfēcit: Catilīnam orbem terrae caede atque incendiīs vastāre cupientem nōs cōsulēs preferēmus? nam illa nimis antīqua praetereō, quod C. Servilius Ahala Sp. Maelium novīs rēbus studentem manū suā occidit. fuit, fuit ista quondam in hāc rē pūblica virtus ut virī fortēs acrioribus suppliciīs civem perniciōsum quam acerbissimum hostem coercērent. Habēmus senātus cōsultum in tē, Catilīna, vehemēs et grave, nōn deest reī pūblīcae cōsiliū neque auctōritās huius ordinis: nōs, nōs, dicō apertē, consulēs dēsūmus. dēcrēvit quondam senātus utī L. Opimius consul vidēret nē quid rēs pūblica detrimentī caperet: nox nulla intercessit: interfectus est propter quāsdam seditiōnum suspiciōēs C. Gracchus, clarissimō patre, avō, maioribus, occisus est cum liberīs M. Fulvius consularis. similī senātūs consultō C. Mariō et L. Valeriō consulibus est permissa rēs pūblica: num unum diem postea L. Saturninum tribunum plebis et C. Servilium praetōrem mors ac reī pūblīcae poena remorāta est? at vērō nōs vīcēsimum iam diem patimur hebēscere aciem hōrum auctōritātis. habēmus enim eius modī senātūs cōsultum, vērū inclusum in tabulīs, tamquam in vaginā reconditum, quō ex senātūs cōsultō cōnfestim tē interfectum esse, Catilīna, convēnit. vīvis, et vīvis nōn ad dēpōnendam, sed ad confirmandam audāciam. cupiō, patrēs conscriptī, mē esse clementem, cupiō in tantīs reī pūblīcae perīculīs nōn dissolutum vidēri, sed iam mē ipse inertiae nēquitiaeque condemnō.

1. What is the case of “tempora” in line 1?
a.) ablative b.) nominative c.) accusative d.) dative
2. In line 1, who understands what Catiline is up to?
a.) the Roman people b.) Catiline himself c.) the consul d.) the Roman senate
3. The second use of the word “vivit” in line 1 is best described as an example of:
a.) hyperbole b.) rhetorical question c.) ekphrasis d.) synecdoche
4. The word “oculis” in line 2 is best described as an ablative of:
a.) means b.) cause c.) agent d.) material
5. In line 2, what does Cicero suggest Catiline has in mind for his fellow senators?
a.) celebrations b.) murder c.) battles d.) prison
6. Cicero’s use of the word “fortes” in line 3 is best described as:
a.) sarcastic b.) proud c.) angry d.) defiant
7. What is the case of “istius” in line 3?
a.) ablative b.) genitive c.) dative d.) vocative
8. The word “duci” in line 4 is dependent on which word?
a.) te b.) oportebat c.) conferri d.) pestem
9. What is the antecedent of “quam” in line 4?
a.) Catilina b.) pestem c.) te d.) consulis
10. According to Cicero, how significant was the insurrection led by Tiberius Gracchus?
a.) hugely b.) largely c.) slightly d.) not at all significant

11. When P. Scipio killed Ti. Gracchus, what position did he occupy?
a.) consul b.) praetor c.) dictator d.) private citizen
12. The word “quod” in line 7 is best translated as:
a.) because b.) the fact that c.) which d.) although
13. The word “rebus” in line 7 is in which case?
a.) dative b.)genitive c.)accusative d.)ablative
14. The word “ista” in line 8 describes which word?
a.)Catilina b.)virtus c.)re publica d.)manu
15. In lines 8-9, Cicero suggests that:
a.) Romans in previous years were especially concerned with internal threats to the state
b.) Romans in previous years were especially cruel to captured enemies
c.) Romans of his own time treat their own neighbors with distrust
d.) Romans of his own time do not punish enemies in battle harshly enough
16. The word “vehemens” in line 9 describes which word?
a.) senatus b.) te c.) consultum d.) grave
17. The word “videret” in line 11 is an example of a subjunctive verb in:
a.) a purpose clause b.) a result clause c.) a fear clause d.) a jussive noun clause
18. What is the tense of “caperet” in line 11?
a.) perfect b.) future perfect c.) imperfect d.) pluperfect
19. What use of the ablative is at work in the phrase “clarissimo patre” in line 12?
a.) means. b.) description c.) cause d.) manner
20. Who was killed along with his children?
a.) Marcus Fulvius b.) Gaius Gracchus c.) Catiline’s brother d.)Tiberius Gracchus
21. In lines 15-16, to what does Cicero compare the power of the state?
a.)a ship b.)a cloud c.)a sword d.)a chariot
22. The word “eius” in line 16 modifies which word?
a.) modi b.) senatus c.) consultum d.) Catilina
23. The word “te” in line 17 is in which case?
a.) accusative b.) ablative c.) vocative d.) genitive
24. With which word does “deponendam” in line 19 agree?
a.) audaciam b.) patres c.) vivis d.) confirmandam
25. The word “quo” in line 17 should be taken with:
a.) senatus b.) confestim c.) consulto d.) te
26. The words “deponendam” and “confirmandam” in line 18 are examples of:
a.) gerunds b.) gerundives c.) infinitives d.) adjectives
27. The phrase “ad deponendam” indicates:
a.)fear b.)anger c.)location d.)purpose
28. What is the case of “patres conscripti” in line 18?
a.) dative b.) accusative c.) vocative d.) locative
29. Whom does Cicero condemn in line 19?
a.) Catiline b.) the other conspirators c.) himself d.) the Gracchi
30. What is Cicero worried about in lines 18-19?
a.)That he will be killed for any action he might take to save the state
b.)That he will not seem to do enough to save the state
c.)That the conspirators will imprison his family
d.)That Catiline’s family will leave Rome forever
31. The overall tone of this speech is best described as:
a.)melancholy b.)calm c.)funny d.)urgent
32. The word “inertiae” in line 19 is in which case?
a.)dative b.)genitive c.)accusative d.)vocative

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Answer Key

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