

2013 Georgia Junior Classical League Reading Comprehension Advanced Prose Exam (1010)

Fill in the STUDENT ID NUMBER section with your own eight-digit student code, and then the TEST ID section with the four-digit code for this exam (1010), followed by a digit for your level of Latin (1 for Latin I, 2 for Latin 2 etc. Latin 5 and up students should enter 5). Fill in completely the space of the answer sheet corresponding to the answer for each question. Do not write on the exam itself.

Here Livy describes the death of Cicero in 43 BC.

Cicero sub adventum triumviorum cesserat urbe.... Primo in Tusculanum fugit; inde variis itineribus in Formianum, ut ab Caieta navem conscensurus proficisceretur. Unde aliquotiens in altum provectum, cum modo venti adversi rettulissent, modo ipse iactationem navis pati non posset, taedium tandem et fugae et vitae eum cepit, regressusque ad villam quae paulo plus mille passibus a mari abest, “Moriar” inquit “in patria saepe servata.” Satis constat servos fortiter fideliterque paratos fuisse ad dimicandum; sed ipsum deponi lecticam in via et quietos pati quod fors iniqua cogeret iussisse. Prominenti ex lectica praebentique immotam cervicem caput praecisum est. Manus quoque quae scripserant orationes in Antonium praecisi sunt. Ita relatum caput ad Antonium, iussuque eius inter duas manus in rostris positum est, ubi ille consul, ubi saepe consularis, ubi eo ipso anno adversus Antonium cum admiratione eloquentiae auditus fuerat. Vix attollentes madentes lacrimis oculos homines intueri trucidata membra poterant.

Vocabulary

Tusculanum	Cicero’s country estate at Tusculum, SE of Rome	lectica, -ae, f. promineo, -ere praebeo, -ere	litter, sedan-chair to step forth to stretch forth
Formianum, -i, n.	Cicero’s country estate at Formiae, near the sea	cervix, cervicis, f. praecido, -ere	neck to cut off
Caieta, -ae, f.	costal town near Formiae	consularis, -is, m.	ex-consul
iactatio, -tionis, f.	tossing	intueor, -eri	to look at
taedium, -i, n.	weariness, disgust	madeo, -ere	to be wet
constat	it is agreed	trucido, -are	to butcher
dimico, -are	to fight		

- The best translation of *sub* (line 1) is:
 - under
 - at
 - up to
 - beneath
- Why is *urbe* (line 1) in the ablative?
 - means
 - manner
 - separation
 - place from which
- What seems to have been Cicero’s escape plan?
 - to hide at Caieta
 - to hide at Tusculum
 - to hide at Formiae
 - to escape by sea
- The best translation of *conscensurus* (line 2) is:
 - intending to board
 - boarding
 - having boarded
 - about to be boarded
- Why is *proficisceretur* (line 2) in the subjunctive?
 - result
 - indirect command
 - purpose
 - it is not subjunctive
- What is the grammatical function of *provectum* (line 2) ?
 - object of the preposition *in*
 - direct object
 - modifier of *altum*
 - supine
- What is the best translation of *altum* (line 2) ?
 - high
 - deep
 - heaven
 - sea
- What is the best translation of *modo* (line 2 & 3)?
 - in a way
 - sometimes
 - just now
 - if only
- Why is *posset* (line 3) in the subjunctive?
 - purpose
 - result
 - cum*-clause
 - it is not subjunctive

10. To what does *ipse* refer (line 3)?
 a. Cicero b. the sea c. the ship d. the wind
11. Which of the following was NOT a deterrent to Cicero's flight?
 a. the weather b. the slaves c. the sea d. discouraged attitude
12. Why is *vitae* (line 3) in the genitive?
 a. partitive b. possession c. objective d. it is not genitive
13. What is the subject of *cepit* (line 4)?
 a. Cicero b. navis c. ipse d. taedium
14. Where did Cicero die?
 a. on the beach b. on the ship c. at his villa d. on the road
15. Cicero's brief statement (quoted in lines 4-5) reveals what emotion?
 a. fear b. patriotism c. revenge d. anger
16. What grammatical form is *dimicandum* (line 5)?
 a. gerund b. gerundive c. future passive participle d. adjective
17. What was the attitude of Cicero's slaves (line 5)?
 a. bravery b. panic c. confusion d. apathy
18. Why is *ipsum* (line 5) in the accusative?
 a. direct object b. subject of indirect statement c. object of preposition d. it is not accusative
19. What is the subject of *pati* (line 6) ?
 a. Cicero b. the slaves c. the soldiers d. both a & b
20. Why is *cogeret* (line 6) subjunctive?
 a. relative clause of characteristic b. *cum*-clause c. fear clause d. indirect command
21. How did Cicero die?
 a. stabbed b. beheaded c. drowned d. strangled
22. Why did Cicero resist his assassins?
 a. fear b. duty c. self-preservation d. he did not resist
23. What is the best translation of *in* (line 7)?
 a. in b. into c. on d. against
24. According to line 7, what was the motive behind Antony's action ?
 a. patriotism b. revenge c. greed d. sadism
25. To whom does *eius* refer (line 8)?
 a. Cicero b. Antony c. the executioner d. the head
26. What happened on the rostra (line 8) ?
 a. Cicero spoke there b. Antony spoke there c. Cicero's head appeared there d. both a & c
27. Why is *admiratione* (line 9) in the ablative?
 a. means b. agent c. manner d. description
28. What is the subject of *fuerat* (line 9) ?
 a. Antony b. *caput* c. Cicero d. none of these
29. What was the attitude of the public to Cicero's death?
 a. joy b. relief c. indifference d. grief
30. Why is *homines* (line 10) accusative?
 a. direct object b. subject of indirect statement
 c. object of preposition d. it is not accusative

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