

Read the passages carefully for comprehension. Answer the questions according to what is stated or implied in the passage.

I. Greek works and Great Leaders - Cicero

- 1 Nam si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis,
2 vehementer errat: propterea quod Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, Latina suis finibus,
3 exiguis sane, continentur. Qua re si res eae quas gessimus orbis terrae regionibus definiuntur,
4 cupere debemus, quo manuum nostrarum tela pervenerint, eodem gloriam famamque penetrare:
5 quod cum ipsis populis de quorum rebus scribitur, haec ampla sunt, tum eis certe, qui de vita
6 gloriae causa dimicant, hoc maximum et periculorum incitamentum est et laborum.
7
8 Quam multos scriptores rerum suarum magnus ille Alexander secum habuisse dicitur! Atque is
9 tamen, cum in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset: "O fortunate" inquit "adulescens, qui tuae
10 virtutis Homerum praeconem inveneris!" Et vere. Nam nisi Illias illa exstitisset, idem tumulus,
11 qui corpus eius contexerat, nomen etiam obruisset.

1. Cicero argues that

- A) people who think less glory is gained from Latin verses are wrong
- B) people who think less glory is gained from Greek verses are wrong
- C) Greek verses are misperceived by many
- D) Latin verses are misperceived by many

2. In line 1, *quis* is best translated

- A) who
- B) why
- C) anyone
- D) anything

3. Cicero says that Greek verses

- A) are said to be borne by all peoples
- B) are read by nearly all peoples
- C) are produced by most peoples
- D) must be read by all peoples

4. *exiguis sane* (line 3) is best translated

- A) obviously you consider
- B) you should consider sane
- C) obviously you should consider
- D) obviously small

5. According to Cicero, writings about our own great things

- A) should travel as far as our military power
- B) should be limited
- C) should travel to the gods
- D) might incite revolt, so should be repressed

6. The stylistic device in line 6 is
A) polysyndeton
B) ellipsis
C) chiasmus
D) hendiadys
7. Cicero thinks that being the subject of writings
A) encourages men to seek power
B) encourages men to do great things
C) incites men to violence
D) incites men to write about themselves
8. Cicero says that Alexander the Great had this with him:
A) many writers of others' exploits
B) many writings of his own exploits
C) many writings of others' exploits
D) many writers of his own exploits
9. In line 9, where is Alexander?
A) at the temple of Achilles
B) in the cave of the Sibyl
C) with Achilles at Troy
D) at the tomb of Achilles
10. *fortunate* (line 9) is a(n)
A) imperative
B) vocative
C) perfect passive participle
D) adverb
11. In lines 10-11, Cicero says that
A) without the Iliad, we would not know anything of Achilles
B) without Troy, Achilles would have never found glory
C) without the Iliad, Troy would not be famous
D) without Troy, no glory would come to Greek books

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19. In line 8, what is the best translation of *interfectum*?
- A) having been killed
 - B) had been killed
 - C) was killed
 - D) to kill
20. To whom does *avunculo* refer? (line 8)
- A) Titus
 - B) Brutus
 - C) the oracle
 - D) Tarquinius
21. In lines 8-11, we learn that
- A) Brutus is afraid of the king
 - B) the king is afraid of Brutus
 - C) Brutus pretends to be stupid
 - D) the king doesn't feel safe with Brutus
22. Brutus brings to Delphi a gift of
- A) a golden staff for Apollo
 - B) a golden wine cup
 - C) a lock of hair
 - D) a statue
23. The gift, enclosed in something else, is compared to
- A) a hollow horse
 - B) Brutus' concealed character
 - C) a hollowed statue
 - D) fate

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III. C. PLINIUS CALVISIO SUO S. - The Games of the Circus -Pliny

1 Omne hoc tempus inter pugillares ac libellos iucundissima quiete transmisi. 'Quemadmodum'
2 inquis 'in urbe potuisti?' Circenses erant, quo genere spectaculi ne levissime quidem teneor. Nihil
3 novum nihil varium, nihil quod non semel spectasse sufficiat. Quo magis miror tot milia virorum
4 tam pueriliter identidem cupere currentes equos, insistentes curribus homines videre. Si tamen
5 aut velocitate equorum aut hominum arte traherentur, esset ratio non nulla; nunc favent panno,
6 pannum amant, et si in ipso cursu medioque certamine hic color illuc ille huc transferatur,
7 studium favorque transibit, et repente agitadores illos equos illos, quos procul noscitant, quorum
8 clamitant nomina relinquunt. Tanta gratia tanta auctoritas in una vilissima tunica, mitto apud
9 vulgus, quod vilius tunica, sed apud quosdam graves homines; quos ego cum recordor, in re inani
10 frigida assidua, tam insatiabiliter desiderere, capio aliquam voluptatem, quod hac voluptate non
11 capior. Ac per hos dies libentissime otium meum in litteris colloco, quos alii otiosissimis
12 occupationibus perdunt. Vale.

24. This letter is

- A) from Calvisius to Gaius Plinius
- B) from Caeso Plinius to Calvisius
- C) from Gaius Plinius to Calvisius
- D) from Calvisius to Caeso Plinius

25. What does the author say he has been doing?

- A) spending his time quietly between tablets and books
- B) spending time crossing between fighters and wrestlers
- C) spending time in small fights and taverns
- D) going back and forth quietly between fighters and books

26. According to line 2, the author

- A) is terrified by that sort of spectacle
- B) is lightly attracted to the games
- C) has been quite attracted by the games
- D) is not at all attracted to the games

27. The stylistic device found in line 2-3, *nihil...sufficiat*, is

- A) paraleipsis
- B) polysyndeton
- C) anaphora
- D) allegory

28. The author says that the games in the Circus

- A) are always the same
- B) are new and different
- C) are not enough to have seen once
- D) are varied

29. How many people does he say are at the games?

- A) almost a thousand men
- B) a million men
- C) so many men
- D) so many thousands of men

30. The people watching the games are said to do so

- A) quietly
- B) childishly
- C) loudly
- D) happily

31. In lines 5-6, *nunc...amant*, this stylistic device is NOT found:
 A) hendiadys
 B) chiasmus
 C) asyndeton
 D) polyptoton
32. In lines 5-8, the author states that the crowds favor teams because of
 A) the speed of the horses
 B) the skill of the driver
 C) their color
 D) careful reasoning
33. The author states that the greatest authority lies in
 A) in grateful spectators
 B) in grateful racers
 C) in one very colorful tunic
 D) in one very cheap tunic
34. In lines 9-10, he describes this activity as all of these EXCEPT
 A) insane
 B) foolish
 C) dull
 D) incessant
35. *libentissime otium meum in litteris colloco* is best translated:
 A) I gladly collect my free time in letters
 B) I rather gladly waste my free time in letters
 C) I sadly use my free time in letters
 D) I very gladly occupy my free time in letters

**Tie-Breakers - Be sure to bubble these in spaces 96-100 on your scantron.
 Continue to use the Section III passage to answer these.**

96. *quos alii otiosissimis occupationibus perdunt* contains a(n)
 A) pleonasm
 B) oxymoron
 C) prolepsis
 D) hysteron proteron
97. In lines 5-10, there are multiple examples of
 A) polyptoton
 B) transferred epithet
 C) praeteritio
 D) ecphrasis
98. The S. at the end of *C. PLINIUS CALVISIO SUO S.* is short for
 A) Salvius
 B) the seventh
 C) sends greetings
 D) Servius
99. *pro Plinio, res quae usui ei est*
 A) spectando ludos
 B) audiendo vulgo
 C) spectandis ludis
 D) scribendis litteris
100. *tribus auctoribus in certamine hoc lectis, scis eum qui hic de signo deum esse*
 A) Ciceronem
 B) Livium
 C) Plinium
 D) nescio quid sit quaestio