TSJCL 2022 Reading Comprehension Advanced Prose

CONTEST CODE: 07

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 Nam si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, 1 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 virtutis Homerum praeconem inveneris!" Et vere. Nam nisi Illias illa exstitisset, idem tumulus, 10 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 C) anyone B) why D) anything 3. Cicero says that Greek verses A) are said to be borne by all peoples C) are produced by most peoples B) are read by nearly all peoples D) must be read by all peoples 4. *exiguis sane* (line 3) is best translated A) obviously you consider C) obviously you should consider B) you should consider sane 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) 1.			
A) polysyndeton	C) chiasmus			
B) ellipsis	D) hendiadys			
7. Cicero thinks that being the subject of writings				
A) encourages men to seek power	C) incites men to violence			
B) encourages men to do great things	D) incites men to write about themselves			
8. Cicero says that Alexander the Great had this with him:				
A) many writers of others' exploits	C) many writings of others' exploits			
B) many writings of his own exploits	D) many writers of his own exploits			
9. In line 9, where is Alexander?				
A) at the temple of Achilles	C) with Achilles at Troy			
B) in the cave of the Sibyl	D) at the tomb of Achilles			
10. fortunate (line 9) is a(n)				
A) imperative	C) perfect passive participle			
B) vocative	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				
, J, G J				

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II. Tarquinius sees a terrible portent - Livy

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	aec agenti portentum terribile visum: anguis ex columna lignea elapsus cum terrorem gamque in regia fecisset, ipsius regis non tam subito pavore perculit pectus quam anxiis aplevit curis. Itaque cum ad publica prodigia Etrusci tantum vates adhiberentur, hoc velut omestico exterritus visu Delphos ad maxime inclitum in terris oraculum mittere statuit. Neque sponsa sortium ulli alii committere ausus, duos filios per ignotas ea tempestate terras, ignotiora aria in Graeciam misit. Titus et Arruns profecti; comes iis additus L. Iunius Brutus, Tarquinia, rore regis, natus, iuvenis longe alius ingenii quam cuius simulationem induerat. Is cum imores civitatis, in quibus fratrem suum, ab avunculo interfectum audisset, neque in animo suo icquam regi timendum neque in fortuna concupiscendum relinquere statuit contemptuque tutus se ubi in iure parum praesidii esset. Ergo ex industria factus ad imitationem stultitiae, cum se aque praedae esse regi sineret, Bruti quoque haud abnuit cognomen ut sub eius obtentu ignominis liberator ille populi Romani animus latens opperiretur tempora sua. Is tum ab arquiniis ductus Delphos, ludibrium verius quam comes, aureum baculum inclusum corneo vato ad id baculo tulisse donum Apollini dicitur, per ambages effigiem ingenii sui.		
	12. What is the terrible portent Tarquinius sees? A) a column of wood turned into a snake B) a column of wood collapsed	C) a snake came out of a column of wood D) a snake fell from the wooden roof	
	13. How does this portent affect Tarquinius?A) he is filled with fear more than anythingB) anxious cares fill his heart	C) he suddenly runs in fear D) anxiously he fills in the area	
	 14. What problem does he encounter interpreting the portent? (line 3) A) the Etruscans aren't using such great things B) Etruscan seers are not yet present C) Etruscan seers are being used only for public things D) the Etruscans think it is too great a portent 		
	15. What is the best translation of <i>statuit</i> (line 4)? A) he decided B) he stood	C) it stood D) it stands	
	16. Whom does he send to Delphi to consult the ora A) any men willing B) other drawn by lot	cle? C) other men D) his two sons	
	17. What is NOT a danger they will face on the way A) storms B) unknown lands	to Delphi? C) more unknown seas D) an untrustworthy companion	
	18. quot homines Tarquinius ad Delphos misit? A) tres B) duo	C) unum D) quinque	

num? C) was killed D) to kill	
C) the oracle	
D) Tarquinius	
C) Brutus pretends to be stupid	
D) the king doesn't feel safe with Brutus	
C) a lock of hair	
D) a statue	
23. The gift, enclosed in something else, is compared to	
C) a hollowed statue	
D) fate	

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Omne hoc tempus inter pugillares ac libellos iucundissima quiete transmisi. 'Quemadmodum' nquis 'in urbe potuisti?' Circenses erant, quo genere spectaculi ne levissime quidem teneor. Nihil novum nihil varium, nihil quod non semel spectasse sufficiat. Quo magis miror tot milia virorum am pueriliter identidem cupere currentes equos, insistentes curribus homines videre. Si tamen nut velocitate equorum aut hominum arte traherentur, esset ratio non nulla; nunc favent panno, cannum amant, et si in ipso cursu medioque certamine hic color illuc ille huc transferatur, studium favorque transibit, et repente agitatores illos equos illos, quos procul noscitant, quorum clamitant nomina relinquent. Tanta gratia tanta auctoritas in una vilissima tunica, mitto apud vulgus, quod vilius tunica, sed apud quosdam graves homines; quos ego cum recordor, in re inani rigida assidua, tam insatiabiliter desidere, capio aliquam voluptatem, quod hac voluptate non capior. Ac per hos dies libentissime otium meum in litteris colloco, quos alii otiosissimis occupationibus perdunt. Vale.		
	24. This letter isA) from Calvisius to Gaius PliniusB) from Caeso Plinius to Calvisius	C) from Gaius Plinius to CalvisiusD) 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 wrestle C) spending time in small fights and taverns D) going back and forth quietly between fighters and b 		and wrestlers	
	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, <i>nihilsuf</i> A) paraleipsis B) polysyndeton	ficiat, is 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, <i>nuncamant</i> , this stylisic device is A) hendiadys B) chiasmus	s NOT found: C) asyndeton D) polyptoton			
32. In lines 5-8, the author states that the crowds fa A) the speed of the horses B) the skill of the driver	vor teams because of C) their color D) careful reasoning			
33. The author states that the greatest authority lies A) in grateful spectators B) in grateful racers	in C) in one very colorful tunic D) in one very cheap tunic			
34. In lines 9-10, he describes this activity as all of A) insane B) foolish	these EXCEPT C) dull D) incessant			
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 co	ontains a(n)			
A) pleonasm	C) prolepsis			
B) oxymoron	D) hysteron proteron			
97. In lines 5-10, there are multiple examples of				
A) polyptoton	C) praeteritio			
<u> </u>	C) praeteritio D) ecphrasis			
A) polyptotonB) transferred epithet	D) ecphrasis			
A) polyptoton B) transferred epithet 98. The S. at the end of <i>C. PLINIUS CALVISIO SU</i>	D) ecphrasis			
A) polyptotonB) transferred epithet	D) ecphrasis O S. is short for			
A) polyptoton B) transferred epithet 98. The S. at the end of <i>C. PLINIUS CALVISIO SU</i> A) Salvius B) the seventh	D) ecphrasis O S. is short for C) sends greetings			
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