## TSJCL 2022 Reading Comprehension Advanced Prose

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, vehementer errat: propterea quod Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, Latina suis finibus, exiguis sane, continentur. Qua re si res eae quas gessimus orbis terrae regionibus definiuntur, cupere debemus, quo manuum nostrarum tela pervenerint, eodem gloriam famamque penetrare: quod cum ipsis populis de quorum rebus scribitur, haec ampla sunt, tum eis certe, qui de vita gloriae causa dimicant, hoc maximum et periculorum incitamentum est et laborum.

Quam multos scriptores rerum suarum magnus ille Alexander secum habuisse dicitur! Atque is 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, 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) 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

## (Turn to next page)

## II. Tarquinius sees a terrible portent - Livy

Haec agenti portentum terribile visum: anguis ex columna lignea elapsus cum terrorem fugamque in regia fecisset, ipsius regis non tam subito pavore perculit pectus quam anxiis implevit curis. Itaque cum ad publica prodigia Etrusci tantum vates adhiberentur, hoc velut domestico exterritus visu Delphos ad maxime inclitum in terris oraculum mittere statuit. Neque responsa sortium ulli alii committere ausus, duos filios per ignotas ea tempestate terras, ignotiora maria in Graeciam misit. Titus et Arruns profecti; comes iis additus L. Iunius Brutus, Tarquinia, sorore regis, natus, iuvenis longe alius ingenii quam cuius simulationem induerat. Is cum primores civitatis, in quibus fratrem suum, ab avunculo interfectum audisset, neque in animo suo quicquam regi timendum neque in fortuna concupiscendum relinquere statuit contemptuque tutus esse ubi in iure parum praesidii esset. Ergo ex industria factus ad imitationem stultitiae, cum se suaque praedae esse regi sineret, Bruti quoque haud abnuit cognomen ut sub eius obtentu cognominis liberator ille populi Romani animus latens opperiretur tempora sua. Is tum ab Tarquiniis ductus Delphos, ludibrium verius quam comes, aureum baculum inclusum corneo cavato 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
C) a snake came out of a column of wood
B) a column of wood collapsed
D) a snake fell from the wooden roof
13. How does this portent affect Tarquinius?
A) he is filled with fear more than anything
C) he suddenly runs in fear
B) anxious cares fill his heart
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 statuit (line 4)?
A) he decided
C) it stood
B) he stood
D) it stands
16. Whom does he send to Delphi to consult the oracle?
A) any men willing
C) other men
B) other drawn by lot
D) his two sons
17. What is NOT a danger they will face on the way to Delphi?
A) storms
C) more unknown seas
B) unknown lands
D) an untrustworthy companion
18. quot homines Tarquinius ad Delphos misit?
A) tres
C) unum
B) duo
D) quinque
19. In line 8 , what is the best translation of interfectum?
A) having been killed
C) was killed
B) had been killed
D) to kill
20. To whom does avunculo refer? (line 8)
A) Titus
C) the oracle
B) Brutus
D) Tarquinius
21. In lines 8-11, we learn that
A) Brutus is afraid of the king
C) Brutus pretends to be stupid
B) the king is afraid of Brutus
D) the king doesn't feel safe with Brutus
22. Brutus brings to Delphi a gift of
A) a golden staff for Apollo
C) a lock of hair
B) a golden wine cup
D) a statue
23. The gift, enclosed in something else, is compared to
A) a hollow horse
C) a hollowed statue
B) Brutus' concealed character
D) fate
(Turn to next page)

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

Omne hoc tempus inter pugillares ac libellos iucundissima quiete transmisi. 'Quemadmodum' inquis '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 tam pueriliter identidem cupere currentes equos, insistentes curribus homines videre. Si tamen aut velocitate equorum aut hominum arte traherentur, esset ratio non nulla; nunc favent panno, pannum 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 frigida 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 is
A) from Calvisius to Gaius Plinius
C) from Gaius Plinius to Calvisius
B) from Caeso 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
C) has been quite attracted by the games
B) is lightly attracted to 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
C) anaphora
B) polysyndeton
D) allegory
28. The author says that the games in the Circus
A) are always the same
C) are not enough to have seen once
B) are new and different
D) are varied
29. How many people does he say are at the games?
A) almost a thousand men
C) so many men
B) a million men
D) so many thousands of men
30. The people watching the games are said to do so
A) quietly
C) loudly
B) childishly
D) happily
31. In lines 5-6, nunc...amant, this stylisic device is NOT found:
A) hendiadys
C) asyndeton
B) chiasmus
D) polyptoton
32. In lines 5-8, the author states that the crowds favor teams because of
A) the speed of the horses
C) their color
B) the skill of the driver
D) careful reasoning
33. The author states that the greatest authority lies in
A) in grateful spectators
C) in one very colorful tunic
B) in grateful racers
D) in one very cheap tunic
34. In lines $9-10$, he describes this activity as all of these EXCEPT
A) insane
C) dull
B) foolish
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
C) prolepsis
B) oxymoron
D) hysteron proteron
97. In lines 5-10, there are multiple examples of
A) polyptoton
C) praeteritio
B) transferred epithet
D) ecphrasis
98. The S. at the end of C. PLINIUS CALVISIO SUO S. is short for
A) Salvius
C) sends greetings
B) the seventh
D) Servius
99. pro Plinio, res quae usui ei est
A) spectando ludos
C) spectandis ludis
B) audiendo vulgo
D) scribendis litteris
100. tribus auctoribus in certamine hoc lectis, scis eum qui hic de signo deum esse
A) Ciceronem
C) Plinium
B) Livium
D) nescio quid sit quaestio
