

ADVANCED READING COMPREHENSION
TSJCL AREA F CONVENTION WESTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL 1994

A. from M. Tulli Ciceronis in L. Catilinam Oratio Secunda

Quae cum ita sint, Quirites, vos, quem ad modum iam antea dixi, vestra tecta vigiliis custodiisque defendite; mihi ut urbi sine vestro metu ac sine ullo tumultu satis esset praesidi consultum atque provisum est. Coloni omnes municipesque vestri certiores a me facti de hac nocturna excursione Catilinae facile urbes suas finesque defendent; gladiatores, quam sibi ille manum certissimam fore putavit, quamquam animo meliore sunt quam pars patriciorum, potestate tamen nostra continebuntur. Q. Metellus, quem ego hoc prospiciens in agrum Gallicum Picenumque praemisi, aut opprimet hominem aut eius omnes motus conatusque prohibebit. Reliquis autem de rebus constituendis, maturandis, agendis iam ad senatum referemus, quem vocari videtis. Nunc illos qui in urbe remanserunt atque adeo qui contra urbis salutem omniumque vestrum in urbe a Catilina relictis sunt, quamquam sunt hostes, tamen, quia nati sunt cives, monitos etiam atque etiam volo. Mea lenitas adhuc si cui solutior visa est, hoc expectavit ut id quod latebat erumperet. Quod reliquum est, iam non possum oblivisci meam hanc esse patriam, me horum esse consulem, mihi aut cum his vivendum aut pro his esse moriendum.

1. cum in line 1 is best translated
A. since B. although C. with D. not only
2. Cicero urges the citizens to defend
A. the state B. the guards C. their homes D. himself
3. He gives assurance that he will protect
A. the city at all costs B. the city from fear
C. the city without an uprising D. himself
4. certiores facti in line 5 is best translated
A. aroused B. informed C. created D. angered
5. Cicero feels the colonies and towns will
A. be attacked by Catiline B. need help from gladiators
C. need help from Rome D. not face difficulty from Catiline
6. manum in line 6 is best translated
A. band B. hand C. handwriting D. evil
7. sibi in line 6 refers to
A. gladiators B. Catiline C. Cicero D. the state
8. Cicero feels
A. threatened by the gladiators B. in control of the gladiators
C. very certain about the minds of the gladiators
D. contempt for gladiators
9. What is Metellus's duty?
A. accompany Cicero to Gaul B. prohibit the gladiators from Rome
C. control Catiline D. defend the senate
10. At this point Cicero
A. plans to call the senate B. has already called the senate
C. is addressing the senate D. has disbanded the senate
11. Caesar shows leniency to
A. those who left the city with Catiline
B. those who remained in the city, having abandoned Catiline
C. Roman citizens D. Catiline
12. volo in line 15 is best translated
A. I wish B. I fly C. I prefer D. I hurry
13. Cicero realizes his leniency may seem
A. the only solution B. too late in coming C. too relaxed D. too costly

14. cui in line 16 is best translated
 A. to whom B. to anyone C. whose D. of anyone
15. Cicero cannot forget
 A. his duty as a father B. his duty to his consul
 C. his duty as a consul D. his duty to Catiline
16. horum/his in line 18 refer to
 A. Quirites (line 1) B. hostes (line 14)
 C. coloni municipesque (line 4) D. senatores (understood)
17. vivendum aut esse moriendum in lines 18-19 is best translated
 A. by living or dying B. in living or dying
 C. to live or die D. must live or die

- B. from Vergil's Aeneid, Liber IX.
 A messenger brings advice to Turnus

Atque ea diversa penitus dum parte geruntur,
 Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Iuno
 audacem ad Turnum. Luco tum forte parentis
 Pylumni Turnus sacrata valle sedebat.
 Ad quem sic roseo Thaumantias ore locuta est: 5
 "Turne, quod optanti divum promittere nemo
 auderet, volvenda dies en attulit ultro.
 Aeneas urbe et sociis et classe relicta
 sceptrum Palatini sedemque petit Evandri.
 Nec satis: extremas Corythi penetravit ad urbes 10
 Lydorumque manum collectos armat agrestes.
 Quid dubitas? Nunc tempus equos, nunc poscere currus.
 Rumpe moras omnes et turbata arripe castra."
 Dixit et in caelum paribus se sustulit alis
 ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum. 15
 Agnovit iuvenis duplicesque ad sidera palmas
 sustulit, ac tali fugientem est voce secutus:
 "Iri, decus caeli, quis te mihi nubibus actam
 detulit in terras? Unde haec tam clara repente
 tempestas? Medium video discedere caelum 20
 palantesque polo stellas. Sequor omina tanta,
 quisquis in arma vocas." Et sic effatus ad undam
 processit summoque hausit de gurgite lymphas,
 multa deos orans, oneravitque aethera votis.

18. As this section begins, what is Turnus doing?
 A. sitting with his brave parent B. sitting in a sacred valley
 C. sitting boldly in the light D. waging war
19. Thaumantias in line 5 is a patronymic which refers to
 A. Saturn B. Juno C. Iris D. Turnus
20. divum in line 6 is best translated
 A. divided B. divine C. of wealth D. of the gods
21. Turnus is told that Aeneas is seeking all of the following except
 A. his abandoned fleet B. kingdom of the Palatine
 C. kingdom of Evander D. new allies from Corythus and Lydia
22. Quid in line 12 is best translated
 A. who? B. what? C. how? D. why?
23. Turnus is urged to
 A. demand horses and chariots to follow Aeneas
 B. delay until Aeneas's course is discovered
 C. seize the disordered camp
 D. bury all the dead while Aeneas's camp is disrupted

24. Lines 14 and 15 describe the
 - A. amazement of Turnus
 - B. distress of Turnus
 - C. departure of the messenger
 - D. reaction of the gods
25. Turnus recognized the messenger
 - A. True
 - B. False
26. He reacts by
 - A. falling to the ground
 - B. fleeing
 - C. following the messenger
 - D. raising his hands to the sky
27. What would be the answer to his first question?
 - A. Iris
 - B. Juno
 - C. Aeneas
 - D. sidera
28. What seems to convince him to heed the message?
 - A. supernatural omens in the sky
 - B. his own fear of the messenger
 - C. his awareness of the source behind the messenger
 - D. arms which suddenly appeared in the sky
29. The experience evidently made him
 - A. thirsty
 - B. terrified
 - C. tired
 - D. as a god
30. At the end of the passage he is
 - A. eating
 - B. praying
 - C. following Aeneas
 - D. flying through the heavens

TIE_BREAKERS: These will counted only to break a tie.

51. In Passage B, sceptra (line 9) is an example of
 - a) metonymy
 - b) synecdoche
 - c) personification
 - d) euphemism
52. In Passage B, duplices ad sidera palmas sustulit, lines 16-17 contains an example of
 - a) assonance
 - b) simile
 - c) hyperbole
 - d) chiasmus
53. "Fugientem" in line 17 refers to
 - a) Turnus
 - b) a young man
 - c) Iris
 - d) Evander
54. In Passage B, omina (line 21) is ____ .
 - a) subject
 - b) direct object
 - c) ablative of means
 - d) adverb
55. The best translation of effatus (line 22) is
 - a) having spoken
 - b) after it was said
 - c) having carried
 - d) while speaking

