**2018 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY**

**TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS**

**READING COMPREHENSION: ADVANCED PROSE TEST**

**Directions:** *Read the following passages and record your answers to the questions on your scantron.*

 **PASSAGE A: Cicero describes a statue of Diana from Segesta and Verres’ attempt to take it**

Segesta est oppidum antiquissimum in Sicilia, iudices, quod ab Aenea fugiente a Troia atque in haec loca veniente conditum esse demonstrant. Itaque Segestani non solum perpetua societate atque amicitia, verum etiam cognatione se cum populo Romano coniunctos esse arbitrantur. Hoc quondam oppidum, cum illa civitas cum Poenis suo nomine ac sua sponte bellaret, a Carthaginiensibus vi captum atque deletum est, omniaque quae ornamento urbi esse possent Carthaginem sunt ex illo loco deportata. Fuit apud Segestanos ex aere Dianae simulacrum, cum summa atque antiquissima praeditum religione tum singulari opere artificioque perfectum. Hoc translatum Carthaginem locum tantum hominesque mutaverat, religionem quidem pristinam conservabat; nam propter eximiam pulchritudinem etiam hostibus digna quam sanctissime colerent videbatur.

Illo tempore Segestanis maxima cum cura haec ipsa Diana, de qua dicimus, redditur; reportatur Segestam; in suis antiquis sedibus summa cum gratulatione civium et laetitia reponitur. Haec erat posita Segestae sane excelsa in basi, in qua grandibus litteris P. [Scipionis] Africani nomen erat incisum eumque Carthagine capta restituisse perscriptum. Colebatur a civibus, ab omnibus advenis visitabatur; cum quaestor essem, nihil mihi ab illis est demonstratum prius.

Hanc cum Verres sacrorum omnium et religionum hostis praedoque vidisset, quasi illa ipsa face percussus esset, ita flagrare cupiditate atque amentia coepit; imperat magistratibus ut eam demoliantur et sibi dent; nihil sibi gratius ostendit futurum. Illi vero dicere sibi id nefas esse, seseque cum summa religione tum summo metu legum et iudiciorum teneri. Iste tum petere ab illis, tum minari, tum spem, tum metum ostendere. Opponebant illi nomen interdum P. Africani; populi Romani illud esse dicebant; nihil se in eo potestatis habere quod imperator clarissimus urbe hostium capta monumentum victoriae populi Romani esse voluisset.

**simulacrum= statua**

**demoliatur**- dismantle, take down

**PASSAGE B: Caesar describes the rally of his Legions and the fierceness of fighting with the Nervii**

Caesar, cum septimam. legionem, quae iuxta constiterat, item urgeri ab hoste vidisset, tribunos militum monuit ut paulatim sese legiones coniungerent et conversa signa in hostes inferrent. Quo facto cum aliis alii subsidium ferrent neque timerent ne aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur, audacius resistere ac fortius pugnare coeperunt. Interim milites legionum duarum quae in novissimo agmine praesidio impedimentis fuerant, proelio nuntiato, cursu incitato in summo colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur, et T.Labienus castris hostium potitus et ex loco superiore quae res in nostris castris gererentur conspicatus decimam.legionem subsidio nostris misit. Qui cum ex equitum et calonum fuga quo in loco res esset quantoque in periculo et castra et legiones et imperator versaretur cognovissent, nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt.

Horum adventu tanta rerum commutatio est facta ut nostri, etiam qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent, scutis innixi proelium redintegrarent, calones perterritos hostes conspicati etiam inermes armatis occurrerent, equites vero, ut turpitudinem fugae virtute delerent, omnibus in locis pugnae se legionariis militibus praeferrent. At hostes, etiam in extrema spe salutis, tantam virtutem praestiterunt ut, cum primi eorum cecidissent, proximi iacentibus insisterent atque ex eorum corporibus pugnarent, his deiectis et coacervatis cadaveribus qui superessent ut ex tumulo tela in nostros conicerent et pila intercepta remitterent: ut non nequiquam tantae virtutis homines iudicari deberet ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, ascendere altissimas ripas, subire iniquissimum locum; quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat.

Hoc proelio facto et prope ad internecionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, maiores natu, quos una cum pueris mulieribusque in aestuaria ac paludes coniectos dixeramus, hac pugna nuntiata, cum victoribus nihil impeditum, victis nihil tutum arbitrarentur, omnium qui supererant consensu legatos ad Caesarem miserunt seque ei dediderunt; et in commemoranda civitatis calamitate ex DC ad tres senatores, ex hominum milibus LX vix ad D, qui arma ferre possent, sese redactos esse dixerunt. Quos Caesar, ut in miseros ac supplices usus misericordia videretur, diligentissime conservavit suisque finibus atque oppidis uti iussit et finitimis imperavit ut ab iniuria et maleficio se suosque prohiberent.

**urgeri:urgeo, urgere-** to press, to drive

**calones= camp servants/attendants**

**coacervatis**- heaped up, accumulated

**TIEBREAKER: Tacitus on the revolt of Percennius after Augustus’ death**

Hic rerum urbanarum status erat, cum Pannonicas legiones seditio incessit, nullis novis causis nisi quod mutatus princeps licentiam turbarum et ex civili bello spem praemiorum ostendebat. castris aestivis tres simul legiones habebantur. morte principis cognita lascivire miles, discordare, pessimi cuiusque sermonibus praebere auris, denique luxum et otium cupere, disciplinam et laborem aspernari. erat in castris Percennius quidam, dux olim theatralium operarum, tum gregarius miles, histrionali studio doctus. is imperitos animos et quae post Augustum militiae condicio sit ambigentes impellere paulatim nocturnis colloquiis aut flexo in vesperam die et dilapsis melioribus pessimos congregare.

**aestivus, -a, -um-** summer

**histrionalis-** relating to actors

**dilapsis:dilabor, dilabi** –to disperse, leave

**ambigo, ambigere-** to be uncertain

**militia, -ae, f.- military service**

**TIEBREAKER: Tacitus**

These will be scored to break ties**. Please mark them as #96-100 on your scantron.**

1. The phrase **nullis novis causis** on line 1 shows that the soldiers were rebelling...
2. in a way never seen before.
3. with no known cause.
4. out a lack of alternatives.
5. without any real justifications.
6. **morte principis** ... **laborem aspernari** on lines 3-4 show that the soldiers...
7. were continuing on as normal.
8. were abandoning their duties on account of greed.
9. were under tremendous stress from enemies.
10. were in a state of disarray.
11. The phrase "**imperitos animos**" on line 7 implies that the soldiers...
12. are eager to listen.
13. are not well educated.
14. are hesitant to listen.
15. had little will to fight.
16. The **quae** on line 6 is best translated as...
17. who
18. which
19. what
20. these
21. **melioribus** and **pessimos** on line 8 are best understood to be describing...
22. the soldiers themselves
23. Percennius' arguments.
24. the nightly conversations.
25. the conditions of the soldiers**.**

**PASSAGE A: Cicero**

1. In the first sentence, Cicero is stating something...
2. that he has explained already.
3. that is said in Segesta.
4. the judges had explained.
5. he is going to explain.
6. *ab...a* on line 1 are best translated as...
7. by...by
8. from...from...
9. by...from
10. from...by
11. *veniente* on line 2 describes...
12. loca
13. Troia
14. Aenea
15. Segesta
16. In the second sentence (*Itaque Segestani...esse arbitrabantur*) we learn that...
17. The Romans considered the people of Segesta to linked to the Romans
18. The Romans did not consider the people of Segesta to be linked to them
19. The people of Segesta considered themselves to be linked to the Romans
20. The people of Segesta did not consider themselves to be linked to the Romans
21. The phrase *suo nomine ac sua sponte bellaret* emphasizes that The Segestani fought the war against the Carthaginians...
22. with Rome's blessing
23. against Rome's desires
24. to spite Carthage
25. on their own volition
26. The selection "*omniaque quae...illo loco deportata*" on line 5 tells us that the Carthagenians...
27. took all the treasure they could to Carthage
28. took back the treasure taken from Carthage
29. took everything that they brought with them back to Carthage.
30. only took some of the decorations from the city
31. *singulari* on line 6 is best translated as...
32. one at a time
33. alone
34. single
35. extraordinary
36. What is the subject of *mutaverat* and *conservabat*?
37. The statue
38. The people of Segesta
39. The people of Carthage
40. In lines 7-9 (*hoc translatum...colerent videbantur*.), we learn that...
41. The people of Segesta maintained their devotion to the statue
42. even the beauty of the statue did not appeal to the Carthagenians
43. the Carthagenians revered the statue as well.
44. the people of Segesta were able to convert the Carthagenians.
45. In lines 10-11 (*illo tempore...reponitur*), which phrase describes the mood of the Segestani at the return of the statue?
46. *maxima cum cura*
47. *in suis antiquis sedibus*
48. *summa cum gratulatione*
49. *haec ipsa Diana*
50. *eumque...resitituisse* (line 11-12) tells us that the inscription commemorated...
51. the conquest of Carthage.
52. Scipio's return from Carthage.
53. the return of Segesta to her people.
54. Scipio returning the statue to Segesta.
55. What is the understood subject of *colebatur* on line 13?
56. Carthage
57. Segesta
58. the statue
59. Scipio Africanus
60. *colebatur* on line 13 is best translated as…
61. worship
62. cultivate
63. inhabit
64. attend to
65. The phrase "*nihil mihi...demonstratum* *prius”* on line 14 tells us that Cicero…
66. was unaware of the history of the statue.
67. has never told anyone this before.
68. the statue's earlier history was lost.
69. was shown the statue by the locals before anything else.
70. *Hanc cum Verres... amentia coepit* (lines 15-16) portrays Verres' interest in the statue to -be from
71. awe of the statue's beauty.
72. his strong religious beliefs.
73. irrational urges.
74. desire for revenge.
75. *Ostendit* on line 17 is best understood to mean...
76. display
77. declare
78. show
79. come into view
80. *dicere* on line 17 is best understood as...
81. a complementary infinitive with *nefas*
82. an infinitive in indirect statement
83. a historical infinitive (like a verb)
84. *cum summa religione* on line 17-18 is best translated as...
85. with the highest holiness.
86. with the most holy place.
87. with most holy object.
88. with the greatest fear of the gods.
89. *tum petere... metum ostendere* (lines 18-19) tells us that Verres...
90. would threaten the Segestani for the statue.
91. would try to bribe them.
92. would alternate his approach when asking for the statue.
93. only occasionally asked for the statue.
94. With the phrase *nihil se in eo potestatis habere* on (line 19-20), the Segestani say...
95. that they don't have the power to fulfill the request.
96. no one has the power to make that request.
97. Verres has no power to make that request.
98. nothing is in Verres' power as governor.

**PASSAGE B: Caesar**

1. *cum* on line 1 is best translated as...
2. when
3. since
4. although
5. with
6. *monuit* on line 2 is best translated as...
7. advised
8. suggested
9. warned
10. instructed
11. The Roman soldiers "*audacius resistere ac fortius pugnare coeperunt*" (line 3-4) because...
12. they realized they were surrounded.
13. they no longer feared being surrounded.
14. they feared they might get surrounded.
15. help came for the enemy.
16. *nuntiato* on line 5 is best translated as...
17. having been announced
18. with news having come
19. having been declared
20. having been commanded
21. *Qui* on line 7 is referring to...
22. T. Labienus
23. Caesar
24. the enemy
25. the 10th Legion
26. The phrase *nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt* on line 9 is best understood to mean...
27. "made all possible speed"
28. "could do nothing about their speed"
29. "made no effort towards making haste"
30. "the remaining soldiers could make no haste"
31. Lines 10-12 (*horum adventu... militibus praeferrent*) emphasize...
32. the fierceness of the fighting.
33. the reaction from the Celtic troops.
34. the renewed enthusiasm of the Roman soldiers.
35. Caesar's orders to his soldiers.
36. *conspicati* on line 11 describes...
37. the wounded soldiers
38. the enemies
39. the camp servants
40. the cavalry
41. *delerent* on line 12 is best translated as...
42. blot out, erase
43. put an end to
44. destroy
45. to sully
46. *omnibus in locis... praeferrent* line 12-13 tells us...
47. the cavalry charged in front of the infantry
48. the soldiers were outshining the cavalry.
49. the cavalry were fighting all around the legionaries.
50. the cavalry were trying to show they were superior to the legionaries.
51. *ut* on line 14 is best translated as
52. in order to
53. that
54. to
55. as
56. In lines 14-16, Caesar describes how...
57. the fallen soldiers hindered the Nervii.
58. the Nervii used the fallen soldiers to help hold off the Romans.
59. the fallen soldiers inspired the Romans.
60. the Nervii were disturbed by the sight of the fallen soldiers.
61. *latissimum flumen...altissimas ripas...iniquissimum locum* on lines 17-18 describe...
62. the advantage of the Gallic position.
63. why the Roman reinforcements took so long to arrive.
64. why the Gauls felt they had to stand their ground.
65. what the Gauls didn't realize about their location.
66. In the second paragraph (*horum adventu...magnitudo redegerat*), Caesar is...
67. negative towards his soldier's performance.
68. complimentary of the Nervii’s fighting effort.
69. condescending towards the Nervii.
70. confused about the Nervii’s tactics.
71. According to the last paragraph? Who negotiates with Ceasar?
72. The survivors
73. The women
74. The children
75. The elders
76. *cum* on line 1 is best translated as...
77. when
78. since
79. although
80. with
81. *victoribus nihil impeditum, victis nihil tutum* on line 21emphasizes…
82. the renewed vigor of the Roman soldiers.
83. how hopeless the Nervii’s situation is.
84. the Nervii’s resolve to keep fighting.
85. the Nervii’s strategic position.
86. In lines 22-24 (*in commemoranda …esse dixerunt*) the ambassadors from the Nervii express…
87. how devastating the battle was to their tribe.
88. how formidable they remain.
89. the losses they were able to inflict on the Romans.
90. how many hostages they would be willing to send.
91. ut on line 25 is best translated as…
92. in order to
93. that
94. to
95. as
96. In the final sentence (*quos Caesar…suosque prohiberent.*) Caesar decides to…
97. spare the Nervii and promise protection.
98. let them leave but encourage their neighbors to attack them.
99. demand the Nervii allow them passage through their territory and a cease-fire.
100. spare them and make the Nervii force their allies to refrain from attacking the Romans.

**Don’t forget the Tiebreakers on page 2!**