

2014 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY
TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS
READING COMPREHENSION LEVEL II TEST

1 nēmō Antōnium vehementius oppugnāverat quam Cicerō. Antōnius ipse manum mīlitum mīsīt
2 quī iussī sunt eum occīdere. ille in vīllā manēbat prope mare; ubi dē adventū mīlitum cognōvit,
3 temptāvit in nāve effugere. ventīs tamen adversīs repellēbātur. tandem ad vīllam redīre
4 cōstituit; ‘mortem obībō’ inquit ‘in patriā quam saepe servāvi.’
5
6 in lectīcā ad villam ferēbātur, cum mīlitēs advēnērunt. nōn restitit sed cervīcem ē lectīcā extendit.
7 illī caput gladiō praecīdērunt. tum manūs quoque praecīdērunt, quae tot ōrātiōnēs in Antōnium
8 scrīpserant. caput eius ad Antōnium relātum inter duās manūs in eīs rōstrīs affīxum est in quibus
9 Antōnium tantā ēloquentiā totiēns oppugnāvērāt.

1. Who opposed Anthony more than Cicero?
 - a. Vehementius
 - b. Brutus
 - c. soldiers
 - d. no one

2. Whom did Anthony send to kill Cicero?
 - a. himself
 - b. Lucius Voerenus
 - c. a band of soldiers
 - d. Titus Pullo

3. Antōnius ipse manum mīlitum mīsīt
 - a. sends
 - b. does send
 - c. was sending
 - d. did send

4. Where was Cicero staying?
 - a. in a country estate far from the sea
 - b. in Anthony’s villa near the sea
 - c. in his own villa near the sea
 - d. in his own villa far from the sea

5. What happened when Cicero heard the news of the arrival?
 - a. He ran away.
 - b. He tried to flee.
 - c. He stayed in his villa.
 - d. He hired a ship.

6. What happened to the ship?
 - a. it crashed because of adverse winds
 - b. Cicero never saw the ship because he was driven back
 - c. the ship arrived
 - d. it was driven back by contrary winds

7. mortem obībō in patriā quam saepe servāvi
 - a. These words show Cicero's resignation to death.
 - b. These words show Cicero's absolute fear of death.
 - c. These words show Cicero's defiance in the face of death.
 - d. These words show Cicero's indifference to death.

8. Ubi erat Cicero cum mīlitēs advēnērunt?
 - a. in nave
 - b. in villā
 - c. in lectīcā
 - d. in mare

9. When Cicero was found, he
 - a. surrendered
 - b. struggled
 - c. resisted
 - d. ran away

10. What happened to Cicero?
 - a. His head was cut off
 - b. His hands were cut off
 - c. He was hung by his neck and then his head and hands were cut off
 - d. Both a and b

11. Where does the passage say Cicero's hands ended up?
 - a. affixed on the doors of the Senate house
 - b. affixed to the doors of the Anthony's house
 - c. affixed to the platform where Cicero spoke out against Anthony
 - d. affixed to bow of Anthony's ship

10 Ubi Fortūna Carthāginiēnsibus nōn iam favēbat Atīlius Rēgulus ille quī captus ā Xanthippō erat
 11 missus est ab eīs ad Senātum ut dē pāce et, sī eam nōn posset impetrāre, dē commūtandis captīvīs
 12 ageret. Coactus est iūrāre reditūrum sē sī commūtārī captīvōs nōn placuisset. Ut Rōmam
 13 pervēnit inductus in Senātum dīxit sē dēsiisse Senātōrem esse ex illā diē quā in potestātem
 14 Peonōrum vēnisset. Tum Rōmānīs persuāsit nē pācem cum Carthāginiēnsibus facerent, illōs enim
 15 tot casibus fractōs spem nūllam nisi in pāce habēre, nēve captīvōs commūtārent, nam tantī nōn
 16 esse ut tot mīlia captīvōrum propter sē ūnum et paucōs quī ex Rōmānīs captī essent redderentur.
 17 Haec sentential obtinuit. In Āfricam fidē custōdītā regressus igitur saevissimīs suppliciīs periit.
 18 Mox tamen post magnum proelium nāvāle apud Lilybaeum pāx Poenīs petentibus data est, quā
 19 Poenī nōn solum Siciliā et Sardinīā et cēterīs insulīs inter Ītaliā Āfricamque dēcessērunt sed
 20 etiam omnī Hispāniā cītrā Ibērum.

21
 22 Sed nōndum explēta erat Dīdōnis moritūrae imprecātiō quam rēgīna apud Vergilium dīxisse
 23 fertur:

24 Tum vōs, Ō Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futūrum exercēte odiīs, cinerique haec mittite
25 nostrō mūnera. Nūllus amor populīs nec foedera suntō. Exoriāre aliquis nostrīs ex
26 ossibus ultor quī face Dardaniōs ferrōque sequēre colōnōs, nunc , ōlim quōcumque
27 dabunt sē tempore vīrēs. Lītora lītoribus contrāria, fluctibus undās imprecor, arma armīs;
28 pugnent ipsīque nepōtēsque.

29
30 Ultor quem Elissa exoptābat Hannibal futūrus fuit, dē quō fāma est eum annōrum ferē novem
31 puerīliter blandientem patri Hamilcarī ut ducerētur in Hispāniam, quō exercitum traiectūrus
32 sacrificābat, ārīs admotum tactīs sacrīs iūre iūrandō adactum sē simul atque adolēvisset hostem
33 fore populō Rōmānō. Hic agēns annum vīcēsimum septimum aetātis Saguntum, Hispāniae
34 cīvitātem Rōmānīs amīcam, oppugnāre agressus est, id quod secundī bellī Pūnicī initium fēcit.
35 Saguntīnīs victīs Hannibal Pŷrēnaeōs montīs Alpīs trānsit cum octōgintā mīlibus peditum et
36 vīgintī mīlibus equitum et septem et trīgintā elephantīs. Tandem tribus exercitibus Rōmānīs victīs
37 ad Cannās in Āpūliam pervēnit.
38

12. In lines 10-11, who/what was sent to the Senate?

- a. Atilius Regulus
- b. Xanthippus
- c. The captive
- d. Fortune

13. What was the purpose of the emissary?

- a. to figure out how to penetrate the walls
- b. to discuss peace
- c. to free the captives
- d. to show the power of Carthage

14. The emissary to the Senate was

- a. A Carthaginian soldier
- b. A Roman soldier
- c. A Carthaginian official
- d. A Roman senator

15. What was the other purpose of this emissary should his primary objective fail?

- a. to gather information from the Senate
- b. to discuss an exchange of prisoners
- c. to persuade the Senate for peace with Carthage
- d. to stay true to Carthage and Africa

16. What did the emissary do in reality?

- a. He persuaded the Romans to deny Carthage peace.
- b. He lobbied for a prisoner exchange.
- c. He stopped a Senator from arriving to Rome.
- d. He increased the power of Carthage on that day.

17. What was the oath the emissary swore?
- to stay faithful to Africa
 - to return to Africa if there was no prisoner exchange
 - to break the bad fortune
 - to save the thousands of prisoners
18. In lines 14-16 we see the emissary
- persuading the Senate lobbying for peace
 - persuading the Senate to set the thousands of captives free
 - sacrificing himself for the good of Rome
 - sacrificing himself for the good of Carthage
19. Quando pax Carthāginiēnsibus datur?
- post proelium in Siciliā
 - post proelium in Lilybaeō
 - post proelium in Āfricā
 - post proelium in Saguntō
20. Quid accidit in Siciliā?
- Poenī Rōmānōs amicos faciunt.
 - Rōmānī debent discedere.
 - Carthāginiēnses debent discedere.
 - Omnia quae supra sunt.
21. Quid nōndum explēta erat?
- the death of the emissary
 - the words of Vergil
 - the death of Dido
 - the curse of Dido
22. Who fulfilled the words quoted in lines 24-28?
- Vergil
 - Dido
 - Hamilcar
 - Hannibal
23. According to lines 30-31 what is well know?
- the story of Hannibal's oath
 - the story of Hamilcar's hatred towards the Romans
 - the story the founding of Carthage by Dido
 - None of the above

24. Quando iusiurandum a Hannibale datur?
- 9 years old
 - 17 years old
 - 19 years old
 - 27 years old
25. Where did Hannibal want to go when he was a little boy?
- to the Alps
 - to Spain
 - to Apulia
 - to the mountains
26. What oath did Hannibal swear?
- that he would be a very good boy at the camp
 - that he would be good and make sacrifices for the army
 - that he would be an enemy to the Roman people as soon as he grew up
 - that he would attack the Romans
27. How did the second Punic War begin?
- the Romans attacked Saguntum
 - the Saguntines attacked the Romans
 - Hannibal attacked Saguntum
 - Hannibal attacked the Romans at Apulia
28. How many elephants did Hannibal start out with?
- 9
 - 27
 - 37
 - None of the above
29. How many soldiers did Hannibal start out with? 80 foot soldiers and 20 calvarymen
- 800 foot soldiers and 200 calvarymen
 - 8,000 foot soldiers and 2,000 calvarymen
 - 80,000 foot soldiers and 20,000 calvarymen
 - 800,000 foot soldiers and 200,000 calvarymen
30. How many Roman armies did Hannibal defeat before he arrived in Cannae?
- 37
 - 30
 - 3
 - None of the above

1 Tribus post diēbus Quīntus ad praetōrium vocātus est. Brūtus trīstior vīsus est quam antea sed
 2 Quīntum cōmiter salūtāvit. “Quīnte,” inquit, “tribūnus mīlitum factus tē optimē gessistī atque in
 3 illō proelio exitiālī summam praebuistī virtūtem. Lēgātō igitur decimae legiōnis mortuō, tē ipsum
 4 legiōnī praeficiō. Mox proelium iterum committēmus. Deōs ōrō ut rem melius gerāmus et
 5 hostibus victīs lībertātem populō Rōmānō restituāmus.”
 6
 7 Quīntus ē praetōriō ēgressus nōn rēctā ad Pompēium rediit sed dē Brūtī verbīs sōlus diū
 8 cōgitābat. Fīdūciā Brūtī ēlātus est sed magnitūdine tantī officiī sollicitātus.
 9
 10 Haud multō post Brūtus proelium committere coāctus est. prīmum cōpiae eius hostēs summā vī
 11 oppugnātōs vīcērunt; Quīntus legiōnem decimam fortissimē dūxit. Sed mox Antōnius eōs repulit
 12 et cornū sinistrō Brūtī perruptō tōtum exercitum circum dedit. Illī territī tergum vertērunt
 13 armīsque abiectīs ad castra sua fugiēbant.

31. In line 1, to where was Quintus called?

- the general's headquarters
- the enemy's headquarters
- back to camp
- to battle

32. How was Brutus?

- wounded, but better than before
- confident of victory
- that Iāsōn would perish during the journey
- more sad than before

33. Who died?

- Brutus
- Quintus
- many enemy soldiers
- the commander of the tenth legion

34. What was Brutus' prayer to the gods?

- that they fight better
- that they conquer the enemy
- that they restore liberty to the Roman people
- all of the above

35. What honor was bestowed upon Quintus?

- a praetorship in Rome
- the command of the 10th legion
- Brutus' confidence
- a great office

36. How did Quintus feel about this honor?
- He was thankful to return to Rome
 - He knew he would die
 - He was overjoyed but worried at the same time
 - He told Pompey that he could not accept
37. According to the passage, what did Brutus do after he spoke with Quintus?
- He fought the enemy with great strength at first.
 - He led the 10th legion very bravely.
 - He was forced to battle.
 - Both a and c
38. What happened to the 10th legion?
- Anthony drove them back.
 - They were destroyed.
 - They were captured.
 - They led the charge very bravely.
39. What happened to Brutus' army?
- They conquered the enemy very bravely.
 - They were surrounded and ran away terrified.
 - The left flank was annihilated.
 - None of the above

TIEBREAKERS: Be sure to mark your answer sheet with the numbers 96 – 100.

14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22

Ea coniūratiō Helvētiīs per indicēs ēnūntiāta est. Mōribus suīs Orgetorīgem ex vinculis causam dīcere coēgērunt. Sī Orgetrīx damnārētur, poena esset ut īgnī cremārētur. Diē cōstitutā causae dictiōnis Orgetorīx ad iūdicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum mīlia decem, undique coēgit. Omnēs clientēs obaerātōsque suōs, quōrum māgnum numerum habēbat, ēodem condūxit. Per eōs sē ēripuit et causam nōn dīxit. Cum cīvitās ob eam rem incitāta, armīs iūs suum exsequī cōnārētur et magistrātūs multitūdīnem hominum ex agrīs cōgerent, Orgetorīx mortuus est. Helvētiī arbitrantur Orgetorīgem ipsum sibi mortem cōnscivisse.

96. How did the Helvetians learn about the scheme of Orgetorix to seize royal power?
- friends
 - his clients
 - a thousand men
 - informers

97. What was the legal penalty for such an offense?
- burned by fire
 - chained and stoned
 - killed together with his family
 - torn apart
98. In what way was the prisoner compelled to stand trial?
- beaten
 - chained
 - stand and give his reasons
 - stripped of clothing as is the custom
99. Was Orgetorix convicted and executed?
- Yes, with a thousand men all around him
 - Yes, with his clients and debtors all around him
 - No, because he escaped with the help of his clients
 - No, because he died in the field
100. What do the Helvetians think was his fate?
- He died of natural causes.
 - He escaped with his clients.
 - He killed himself.
 - He died in the field.