2009 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

ADVANCED PROSE READING COMPREHENSION TEST

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

**Tacitus: Annales 1:6**

| 12345678910111213141516 | Primum facinus novi principatus fuit Postumi Agrippae caedes, quem ignarum inermumque quamvis firmatus animo centurio aegre confecit. nihil de ea re Tiberius apud senatum disseruit: patris iussa simulabat, quibus praescripsisset tribuno custodiae adposito ne cunctaretur Agrippam morte adficere quandoque ipse supremum diem explevisset. multa sine dubio saevaque Augustus de moribus adulescentis questus, ut exilium eius senatus consulto sanciretur perfecerat: ceterum in nullius umquam suorum necem duravit, neque mortem nepoti pro securitate privigni inlatam credibile erat. propius vero Tiberium ac Liviam, illum metu, hanc novercalibus odiis, suspecti et invisi iuvenis caedem festinavisse. nuntianti centurioni, ut mos militiae, factum esse quod imperasset, neque imperasse sese et rationem facti reddendam apud senatum respondit. quod postquam Sallustius Crispus particeps secretorum (is ad tribunum miserat codicillos) comperit, metuens ne reus subderetur, iuxta periculoso ficta seu vera promeret monuit Liviam ne arcana domus, ne consilia amicorum, ministeria militum vulgarentur, neve Tiberius vim principatus resolveret cuncta ad senatum vocando: eam condicionem esse imperandi ut non aliter ratio constet quam si uni reddatur. |
| --- | --- |

\_\_\_\_ 1. In lines 1-2 Tacitus describes the fall of Agrippa from the Emperor’s favor.

| a. | True | b. | False |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |

\_\_\_\_ 2. In lines 3-5 Tacitus discusses Tiberius’ relations with the Senate and the orders he gave for the crime to be carried out.

| a. | False | b. | True |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |

\_\_\_\_ 3. In lines 5-6 Tacitus discusses the relationship between Tiberius and Augustus.

| a. | False | b. | True |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |

\_\_\_\_ 4. In lines 6-8 Tacitus discusses the reasons why Augustus could have ordered the crime.

| a. | False | b. | True |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |

\_\_\_\_ 5. In lines 7-9 Tacitus discusses the reasons why Tiberius could have ordered the crime.

| a. | True | b. | False |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |

\_\_\_\_ 6. In lines 9-11 Tiberius claims to have had nothing to do with the crime and orders that an accounting of it be made to the Senate.

| a. | True | b. | False |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |

\_\_\_\_ 7. To what does *inermum* *(line 1)* refer?

| a. | caedes | c. | principatus |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | Postumi Agrippae | d. | facinus |

\_\_\_\_ 8. What is the best translation of *aegre* **(line 2)**?

| a. | with difficulty  | c. | with resolve |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | reluctantly | d. | painfully |

\_\_\_\_ 9. What is the best translation of *nihil de ea re Tiberius apud senatum disseruit* **(lines 2-3)**?

| a. | Tiberius made nothing of the matter at the Senate | c. | Tiberius insured nothing of this matter reached the Senate |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | Tiberius gave no explanation of the matter to the Senate | d. | Tiberius felt the Senate deserved nothing |

\_\_\_\_ 10. What is the best translation of *adposito* **(line 4)**?

| a. | assigned | c. | fit |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | applied to | d. | set before |

\_\_\_\_ 11. What is the best translation of *ne cunctaretur* **(line 4)**?

| a. | not to delay | c. | he wasn’t delaying |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | to delay | d. | to be delayed |

\_\_\_\_ 12. What is the best meaning of *adficere* **(line 4)**?

| a. | to influence | c. | to cause |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | to move | d. | to impress |

\_\_\_\_ 13. To whom does *ipse* **(line 4)**refer?

| a. | Tiberius | c. | Agrippa |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | The Senate | d. | Augustus |

\_\_\_\_ 14. Quid significat *privigni* **(line 8)**?

| a. | of a wealthy man | c. | of a father –in-law |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | of a relative | d. | of a step-son |

\_\_\_\_ 15. What is the best translation of: *neve Tiberius vim principatus resolveret cuncta ad senatum vocando* **(lines 14-15)**?

| a. | and not to let Tiberius weaken the strength of imperial power by referring his leadership to the Senate | c. | and not to let Tiberius weaken the strength of imperial power by referring everything to the Senate |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | and not to let Tiberius strengthen the Senate’s power by referring everything to its leadership | d. | and not to let Tiberius strengthen imperial power by referring them to the Senate |

**Tacitus: Annales 6:46**

| 1234567891011121314 | Gnarum hoc principi, eoque dubitavit de tradenda re publica, primum inter nepotes, quorum Druso genitus sanguine et caritate propior, sed nondum pubertatem ingressus, Germanici filio robur iuventae, vulgi studia, eaque apud avum odii causa. etiam de Claudio agitanti, quod is composita aetate bonarum artium cupiens erat, imminuta mens eius obstitit. sin extra domum 5.successor quaereretur, ne memoria Augusti, ne nomen Caesarum in ludibria et contumelias verterent metuebat: quippe illi non perinde curae gratia praesentium quam in posteros ambitio. mox incertus animi, fesso corpore consilium cui impar erat fato permisit, iactis tamen vocibus per quas intellegeretur providus futurorum; namque Macroni non abdita ambage occidentem ab eo deseri, orientem spectari exprobravit, et G. Caesari, forte orto sermone L. Sullam 10.inridenti, omnia Sullae vitia et nullam eiusdem virtutem habiturum praedixit. simul crebris cum lacrimis minorem ex nepotibus complexus, truci alterius vultu, 'occides hunc tu' inquit 'et te alius.' sed gravescente valetudine nihil e libidinibus omittebat, in patientia firmitudinem simulans solitusque eludere medicorum artes atque eos qui post tricesimum aetatis annum ad internoscenda corpori suo utilia vel noxia alieni consilii indigerent. |
| --- | --- |

\_\_\_\_ 16. Choose the most literal translation of: *Gnarum hoc principi* **(line 1)***.*

| a. | The emperor’s knowing of this | c. | This being known by the Emperor |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | For the emperor aware of this | d. | This known to the Emperor |

\_\_\_\_ 17. Why didn’t Tiberius want to choose Drusus as a successor?

| a. | A and C | c. | He wasn’t a close enough relative |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | He was still a boy  | d. | He did not feel affection for him  |

\_\_\_\_ 18. Germanicus's son was in the vigour of youth with a zeal for the common herd, a reason for having his grandfather's hatred.

| a. | True | b. | False |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |

\_\_\_\_ 19. What is the best translation of *composita* **(line 4)**?

| a. | sedate | c. | put together |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | well-arranged | d. | made up of several parts |

\_\_\_\_ 20. What is the best translation of *imminuta* **(line 4)**?

| a. | under-handed | c. | impaired |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | abbreviated | d. | very small |

\_\_\_\_ 21. Claudius’ taste for liberal culture made him disagreeable to Tiberius.

| a. | True | b. | False |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |

\_\_\_\_ 22. *Sin* **(line 4)** means

| a. | Without | c. | Lest |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | Or if…not | d. | But if |

\_\_\_\_ 23. What is the correct translation of: *quippe illi non perinde curae gratia praesentium quam in posteros ambitio* **(line 6)**

| a. | It was, in fact, more unpopularity in the future for which he cared than for glory in the present.  | c. | It was, in fact, not so much popularity in the present for which he cared as for glory in the future.  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | It was, in fact, more popularity in the present for which he cared than for glory in the future | d. | It was, in fact, not so much popularity in the future for which he cared than for glory in the present.  |

\_\_\_\_ 24. Whom, according to the passage, did Tiberius ultimately give the task of choosing a successor?

| a. | himself | c. | Fate |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | G. Caesar | d. | Macro |

\_\_\_\_ 25. Caius Cæsar in a casual conversation praised Lucius Sulla

| a. | False | b. | True |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |

\_\_\_\_ 26. Tiberius predicted to Gaius that he would have all Sulla's vices and none of his virtues

| a. | True | b. | False |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |

\_\_\_\_ 27. To whom do the *lacrimis* **(line 11)** belong?

| a. | Tiberius | c. | Macro |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | the youngest grand-son | d. | G. Caesar |

\_\_\_\_ 28. What does *truci* **(line 11)** mean?

| a. | cruel | c. | savage |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | dishonest | d. | tearful |

\_\_\_\_ 29. What is the best meaning of *eludere* **(line 13)**?

| a. | parry | c. | baffle |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | mock | d. | escape |

\_\_\_\_ 30. What is the most literal translation of *eos qui post tricesimum aetatis annum ad internoscenda corpori suo utilia vel noxia alieni consilii indigerent* **(lines 13-14)**?

| a. | those who after their thirtieth year need things useful or harmful to their body determined by the advice of a stranger | c. | those who after their thirtieth year need the advice of a stranger to determine what is useful or harmful for their body |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | those who after their thirtieth year need the useful or harmful advice of a stranger to understand their own body | d. | those who after their thirtieth year need the useful advice of a stranger to determine what is harmful for their body |

**TIE BREAKERS**

**Suetonius: De Vita Caesarum 3:27**

| 12345678 | Adulationes adeo aversatus est, ut neminem senatorem aut officii aut negotii causa ad lecticam suam admiserit, consularem vero satisfacientem sibi ac per genua orare conantem ita suffugerit, ut caderet supinus; atque etiam, si quid in sermone vel in continua oratione blandius de se diceretur, non dubitaret interpellare ac reprehendere et commutare continuo. Dominus appellatus a quodam denuntiavit, ne se amplius contumeliae causa nominaret. Alium dicentem sacras eius occupationes et rursus alium, auctore eo senatum se adisse, verba mutare et pro auctore suasorem, pro sacris laboriosas dicere coegit. |
| --- | --- |

\_\_\_\_ 31. Choose the best translation of: *Adulationes adeo aversatus est* **(line 1).**

| a. | So he turned away from flattery  | c. | So much flattery was turned from |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | He so recoiled from flattery | d. | He recoiled from such flattery |

\_\_\_\_ 32. The *genua* in line 2 belong to whom?

| a. | Tiberius | c. | an ex-consul  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | a senator |

\_\_\_\_ 33. What was Tiberius’ reaction in line 2?

| a. | he fell passively | c. | he let the man fall |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | he fell backwards | d. | he fell to his knees himself |

\_\_\_\_ 34. What is the correct translation of *si quid* **(line 3)?**

| a. | if anything | c. | if any that |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | if any which | d. | if anyone |

\_\_\_\_ 35. What is the contextual difference in meaing between *continua* and *continuo* **(line 3)**?

| a. | *repeated* and *unremittingly* | c. | *successive* and *continuously* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| b. | *bridging* and *successively* | d. | *lasting* and *immediately* |