

ADVANCED PROSE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2012 Tournament

Questions 1-75 refer to the following four passages. You may detach this page for ease of reference.

PASSAGE I

from *Fabulae Romanae*, edd. Lawall and Perry

1 Dēcrētum ā senātū est, ut vidēret cōsul Opīmius, nē quid dētrimentī rēs pūblica caperet;
2 quod nisi in maximō discrīmine dēcernī nōn solēbat. Gaius Gracchus, armātā familiā,
3 Aventīnum occupāvit. Cōsul, vocātō ad arma populō, Gaium aggressus est, quī pulsus
4 profūgit et, cum iam comprehenderētur, iugulum servō praebuit, quī dominum et mox
5 sēmet ipsum super dominī corpus interēmit. Ut Tiberīi Gracchī antea corpus, ita Gaii
6 mīrā crudēlitate victōrum in Tiberim dēiectum est; caput autem ā Septimuleiō, amīcō
7 Gracchī, ad Opīmium relātum aurō repēsum fertur. Sunt quī trādunt īnfūsō plumbō eum
8 partem capitis, quō gravius efficerētur, explēsse.

PASSAGE II

Abbatius Lhomond, *Dē Virīs Illustribus Urbis Romae*

1 Prīdiē quam Caesar est occīsus, Porcia Brūtī uxor cōsiliī cōnsicia cultellum tōnsōrium,
2 quasi unguium resecandōrum causā, poposcit, eōque velut forte ē manibus dēlāpsō sē ipsa
3 vulnerāvit. Clāmōre ancillārum vocātus in cubiculum uxōris Brūtus obiurgāre eam
4 coepit, quod tōnsōris officium praeripere voluisset; at Porcia eī sēcrētō dīxit: “Nōn cāsū,
5 sed dē industriā, mī Brūte, hoc mihi vulnus fēcī, experīrī enim volū num satis mihi animī
6 esset ad mortem oppetendam, sī cōsiliū secundum voluntātem tuam nōn ēvēnisset.”
7 Quibus verbīs audītīs, Brūtus ad caelum manūs et oculōs sustulisse dīcitur, et
8 exclāmāvisse: “Utinam dignus tālī coniuge marītus vidērī possem!”

PASSAGE III

Cornelius Nepos, *Dē Excellentibus Ducibus Exterārum Gentium*

1 “Pater meus” inquit “puerulō mē, nōn amplius VIII annōs nātō, in Hispāniam imperātor
2 proficīscēns Carthāgine, Iovī optimō maximō hostiās immolāvit. Quae dīvīna rēs dum
3 cōficiēbātur, quaesīvīt ā mē vellemne sēcum in castra proficīscī. Id cum libenter
4 accēpīsem atque ab eō petere coepīsem nē dubitāret mē dūcere, tum ille ‘Faciam’, inquit
5 ‘sī mihi fidem, quam postulō, dederis.’ Simul mē ad aram addūxit, apud quam sacrificāre
6 instituerat, eamque cēterīs remōtīs tenentem iūrāre iussit numquam mē in amīcitiā cum
7 Rōmānīs fore. Id ego iūs iūrāndum patrī datum usque ad hanc aetātem ita cōservāvī ut
8 nēmīnī dubium esse dēbeat quīn reliquō tempore eādem mente sim futūrus.”

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PASSAGE IV

M. Tullius Cicero, *Prō Milōne* III.8-9

1 An est quisquam quī hoc ignōret, cum dē homine occīsō quaerātur, aut negārī solēre
2 omnīnō esse factum aut rēctē et iūre factum esse dēfendī? Nisi vērō exīstimātis
3 dēmentem P. Africānum fuisse, quī cum ā C. Carbōne in *contīōne* interrogārētur quid dē
4 Ti. Gracchī morte sentīret, responderit iūre caesum vidērī. Neque enim posset aut Ahala
5 ille Servilius, aut P. Nasica, aut L. Opīmius, aut C. Marius, aut mē cōnsule senātus, nōn
6 nefārius habērī, sī scelerātōs cīvēs interficī nefās esset. Itaque hoc, iūdicēs, nōn sine causā
7 etiam fictīs fābulīs doctissimī hominēs memoriae prōdidērunt, eum quī patris ulcīscendī
8 causā mātrem necāvisset, variātīs hominum sententiīs, nōn solum dīvīnā, sed etiam
9 sapientissimae deae sententiā liberātum. Quod sī duodecim tabulae nocturnum fūrem
10 quōquō modō, diurnum autem, sī sē tēlō dēfenderet, interficī impūnē voluērunt, quis est
11 quī, quōquō modō quis interfectus sit, pūniendum putet, cum videat aliquandō gladium
12 nōbīs ad hominem occīdendum ab ipsīs porrigī lēgibus?

contīō: assembly

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Questions 1-20 refer to Passage I

1. What is the BEST translation of **ut** (line 1)?
 - a. to
 - b. when
 - c. as
 - d. that
2. What is the BEST translation of **quid** (line 1)?
 - a. how
 - b. what
 - c. why
 - d. any
3. What use of the genitive case is **detrimentī** (line 1)?
 - a. subjective
 - b. objective
 - c. partitive
 - d. possession
4. The verb **caperet** is subjunctive in
 - a. a substantive clause of purpose
 - b. a substantive clause of result
 - c. a relative clause of purpose
 - d. a relative clause of characteristic
5. Who or what is the subject of **caperet** (line 1)?
 - a. **Opīmius**
 - b. **Senātus** (understood)
 - c. **quid**
 - d. **rēs pūblica**
6. What is the BEST translation of **nisi** (line 2)?
 - a. except
 - b. even if
 - c. nevertheless
 - d. not even
7. According to the passage, when was it customary for the senate to issue a decree such as it issued in line 1?
 - a. whenever it was unable to punish a crime
 - b. only in times of great crisis
 - c. whenever one of the consuls was in danger
 - d. only after it had deliberated for a long time
8. What is the grammatical form of **dēcernī** (line 3)?
 - a. present active participle
 - b. perfect active indicative
 - c. present passive infinitive
 - d. perfect passive participle
9. Which of the following is NOT related etymologically to **aggressus** (line 3)?
 - a. regression
 - b. congregate
 - c. gradient
 - d. egress

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10. It may be inferred from lines 1-4 that Gaius Gracchus was
- a member of the Senate
 - the co-consul of Opimius
 - unlawfully attacked by Opimius
 - considered to be a threat to the Republic
11. Which of the following is NOT true of **sēmet** (line 6)?
- it is emphatic
 - it refers to **servō** (4)
 - it is in the ablative case
 - it refers to the subject of **interēmit** (5)
12. According to the passage, who killed Gaius Gracchus?
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a. Septimuleius | c. his slave |
| b. Opimius | d. he killed himself |
13. What word should be taken with both **Tiberiū Gracchī** and **Gaiī** (line 5)?
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| a. corpus (5) | c. anteā (5) |
| b. crūdēlitāte (6) | d. victōrum (6) |
14. Which of the following is synonymous with **fertur** as it is used in the passage (line 7)?
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. loquitur | c. trāditur |
| b. portātur | d. geritur |
15. What word must be supplied for the sentence **caput autem...fertur** (lines 6-7)?
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a. est | c. esset |
| b. fuisset | d. esse |
16. To whom does **eum** (line 7) refer?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| a. amīcus Gaiī | c. Opīmius |
| b. servus Gaiī | d. Gaius |
17. According to the passage, which of the following did NOT happen to Gaius' head after his death?
- It was buried by Septimuleius
 - It was filled with lead
 - It was sold for gold
 - It was brought to Opimius
18. Which of the following is NOT true about **gravius** (line 8)?
- It dictates the use of **quō** (8) to introduce its clause
 - It is a comparative adverb
 - It is neuter
 - It is in the nominative case

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19. What is the tense and mood of **explēsse** (line 8)?
- a. perfect infinitive
 - b. pluperfect subjunctive
 - c. perfect subjunctive
 - d. present infinitive
20. What is the best translation of **quō** in line 8?
- a. to where
 - b. why
 - c. so that
 - d. in whom

Questions 21-38 refer to Passage II

21. When does the first passage take place?
- a. March 13
 - b. March 14
 - c. March 15
 - d. March 16
22. Which of the following words is NOT etymologically related to **cōnscia** (line 1)?
- a. science
 - b. conscious
 - c. prescient
 - d. scion
23. According to line 2, under what pretense did Porcia ask for a small knife (**cultellum**)?
- a. She wanted to cut her hair
 - b. She wanted to be an accomplice to Brutus in his plot
 - c. She wanted to trim her nails
 - d. She wanted to prevent Brutus from killing Caesar
24. Disregarding inflection, which of the following pairs of words is NOT synonymous?
- a. **quasi & velut**
 - b. **praeripere & experiri**
 - c. **cāsū & forte**
 - d. **coniuge & uxor**
25. What grammatical form is **resecandōrum** (line 2)?
- a. gerund
 - b. future passive participle
 - c. supine
 - d. future active participle
26. Why did the slave girls shout (line 3)?
- a. Porcia fell and hurt herself
 - b. Porcia was threatening them with the knife
 - c. The barber had wounded Porcia
 - d. Porcia had cut herself

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27. What did Brutus think his wife had wanted to do (lines 3-4)?
- kill herself
 - take over the duty of the barber
 - kill the barber
 - steal the barber's knife
28. What part of speech is **sēcrētō** (line 4)?
- adverb
 - preposition
 - adjective
 - noun
29. Based on its use in the passage, what is the BEST translation of the idiom **dē industriā** (line 5)?
- on purpose
 - thoughtlessly
 - often
 - with great effort
30. Which of the following is NOT true of **experīri** (line 5)?
- it is an infinitive dependent on **volūi** (5)
 - it should be translated with an active sense
 - it introduces an indirect statement
 - it is a fourth conjugation verb
31. What is the BEST translation of **num** (line 5)?
- whether
 - or
 - not at all
 - surely not
32. All of the following grammatical constructions can be found in lines 5-6 EXCEPT
- dative of possession
 - gerundive expressing purpose
 - partitive genitive
 - substantive clause of result
33. Porcia's reply to her husband (**Nōn cāsū...ēvēnisset**, lines 5-6) demonstrates which of the following?
- Her ability to manipulate Brutus
 - Her devotion to Brutus
 - Her ill wishes for Brutus
 - Her utter despair for Brutus' life
34. Brutus reacted to his wife's reply in all of the following ways EXCEPT (lines 7-8)?
- He praised his wife
 - He raised his hands to the sky
 - He looked into her eyes
 - He cried out
35. What is the BEST translation of **quibus verbis audītis** (line 7)?
- When he had heard these words
 - To those who heard the words
 - With which words you hear
 - From whom the words were heard

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36. What sentiment is indicated by **utinam...possem** (line 8)?
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. a hope for the future | c. an urgent command |
| b. a bitter regret | d. an unattainable wish |
37. On what word does the case of **coniuge** depend (line 8)?
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. tālī | c. possem |
| b. dignus | d. vidērī |
38. What is the BEST translation of **vidērī** as it is used in the passage (line 8)?
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| a. to have seen | c. to seem |
| b. may you be seen | d. you seem |

Questions 39-57 refer to Passage III

39. The events related in this passage took place
- | |
|--|
| a. when the narrator's father was a small boy |
| b. when the narrator was no more than 9 years old |
| c. when the narrator's father had been general for 9 years |
| d. when the narrator's father was returning to Carthage |
40. **amplius** (line 1) is
- | |
|--|
| a. a neuter comparative degree adjective |
| b. a masculine positive degree adjective |
| c. a comparative degree adverb |
| d. an indeclinable adjective |
41. What did the general do before setting out (lines 1-2)?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. He slaughtered the enemies | c. He sacrificed animals |
| b. He prayed to Jupiter | d. He burned the hostages |
42. What case is **Carthāgine** (line 2)?
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a. ablative | c. dative |
| b. locative | d. accusative |
43. What is the gender, case, and number of **Quae** (line 2)?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. feminine nominative plural | c. feminine nominative singular |
| b. neuter accusative plural | d. neuter nominative plural |
44. Which of the following is the correct direct form of the question reported in line 3?
- | |
|---|
| a. vīsne mēcum in castra proficīscī? |
| b. volēbās sēcum in castra proficīscere? |
| c. an volō tēcum in castra proficīscī? |
| d. nonne voluistī in castra proficīscī? |

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45. What is the BEST translation of **libenter** (line 3)?
- a. gladly
 - b. freely
 - c. reluctantly
 - d. mournfully
46. Which of the following verbs introduces the same kind of dependent clause as **quaesivit** (line 3)?
- a. **accēpisse** (4)
 - b. **petere** (4)
 - c. **dubitāret** (4)
 - d. **dēbeat** (8)
47. Which of the following verbs is NOT in the same tense as the others?
- a. **conficiēbātur** (3)
 - b. **vellemne** (3)
 - c. **dubitāret** (4)
 - d. **coepissem** (4)
48. On what condition did the general agree to take his son with him (lines 4-5)?
- a. That his son put his faith in the gods
 - b. That his son make a sacrifice to Jupiter
 - c. That his son always trust his father's commands
 - d. That his son pledge his word as his father demanded
49. What is the BEST translation of **apud** (line 5)?
- a. at the house of
 - b. at
 - c. among
 - d. in the writings of
50. What word should be understood with **tenentem** (line 6)?
- a. **eum**
 - b. **sē**
 - c. **mē**
 - d. **patrem**
51. Which one of the following words is not etymologically related to the others?
- a. **iūrāre** (6)
 - b. **iussit** (6)
 - c. **iūs** (6)
 - d. **iūrandum** (6)
52. What is the BEST translation of **fore** (line 7)?
- a. was
 - b. to be
 - c. would be
 - d. had been
53. Which of the following is equivalent in meaning to **numquam mē in amicitia cum Rōmānīs fore** (lines 6-7)?
- a. **semper mihi odiō Rōmānōs futūrōs**
 - b. **numquam fore ut mē Rōmānī oderint**
 - c. **mihi omnem aetātem sociōs Romānōs futūrōs**
 - d. **olim fore ut cum Rōmānīs coeam**
54. The verb **dēbeat** (line 8) is subjunctive in
- a. an indirect question
 - b. a purpose clause
 - c. an indirect command
 - d. a result clause

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55. What is the BEST translation of **quīn** (line 8)?
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a. because | c. lest |
| b. why | d. but that |
56. Which of the following is an example of an ablative absolute?
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. eādem mente (8) | c. reliquō tempore (8) |
| b. puerulō mē (1) | d. Iovī optimō maximō (2) |
57. According to the last line of the passage, what should no one doubt about the narrator?
- That he will change his mind eventually
 - That he will regret being forced to take this oath
 - That he meant something else when he took the oath
 - That he was determined to keep his word

Questions 58-75 refer to Passage IV

58. What is the meaning of **quisquam** (line 1)?
- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a. whoever | c. something |
| b. each | d. anyone |
59. The verb **ignōret** (line 1) is subjunctive in
- an indirect question
 - a relative clause of characteristic
 - an adverbial clause of purpose
 - a substantive clause of result
60. According to lines 1-2, which of the following is a common response to a charge of murder?
- Admitting guilt
 - Refusing to show up in court
 - Implicating other people as accomplices
 - Contending that it was done with good reason
61. Who is the subject of **sentīret** (line 4)?
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. Ti. Gracchus | c. P. Africanus |
| b. C. Carbo | d. M. Cicero |
62. What is the tense and mood of **responderit** (line 4)?
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. perfect subjunctive | c. future perfect indicative |
| b. pluperfect indicative | d. imperfect subjunctive |

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63. The verb **posset** (line 4) is subjunctive in
- the protasis of a future less vivid conditional
 - the apodosis of a past contrary-to-fact conditional
 - the apodosis of a present contrary-to-fact conditional
 - the protasis of a future more vivid conditional
64. It may be inferred from the passage that Servilius, Nasica, Opimius, and Marius
- tried someone for murder
 - murdered a fellow citizen
 - were senators when Cicero was consul
 - were considered to be wicked men
65. What is the case and construction of **mē** (line 5)?
- accusative subject in an indirect statement
 - ablative absolute
 - ablative of respect
 - accusative direct object
66. Which of the following is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to **sī scelerātōs cīvēs interficī nefās esset** (line 6)?
- nisi licēret malōs caedī**
 - prāvīs iniustē interfēctīs**
 - nisi interficere nefāriōs fās esset**
 - sī lex permetteret ut scelerātī necārēntur**
67. Which of the following is meant by **doctissimī hominēs** (line 7)?
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. poets | c. scientists |
| b. statesmen | d. priests |
68. What is the syntax of **necāvisset** (line 8)?
- infinitive in an indirect statement
 - subjunctive in an indirect question
 - subjunctive in a relative clause of characteristic
 - subjunctive in a relative clause within an indirect statement
69. Why did a character alluded to in this passage kill his mother?
- To avenge his father
 - To defend his country
 - She was endangering his life
 - Athena had encouraged him to do so
70. From what Latin word is **diurnum** (line 10) derived?
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. duo | c. urō |
| b. diēs | d. deus |

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71. What phrase is contrasted with **sī sē tēlō dēfenderet** (line 10)?
- quōquō modō** (10)
 - interfici impūnē** (10)
 - pūniendum putet** (11)
 - ad hominem occīdendum** (12)
72. Which of the following is NOT true of **pūniendum** (line 11)?
- it is a gerund
 - it is used impersonally
 - it is contrasted with **impūnē** in line 10
 - its grammatical form is used to express obligation
73. Which of the following is the BEST paraphrase of **aliquandō gladium...lēgibus** (lines 11-12)?
- The laws are upheld by the very men who seek to kill us
 - The law always confiscates the weapons used to kill another man
 - The law itself sometimes provides us with a means of killing a man
 - The law sometimes protects us with the same sword we used to kill someone
74. To whom is this speech addressed?
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. The senate | c. All Roman citizens |
| b. A group of jurors | d. The comitia centuriata |
75. Which of the following BEST describes Cicero's aim in this passage:
- He is attempting to justify past crimes
 - He is attempting to prove that the twelve tables are obsolete
 - He is attempting to show that murder is sometimes justifiable
 - He is attempting to convince the jury that his client was wrongly accused

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Sight-Translation Passage

Translate the following passage as literally as English idiom allows.

C. Sallustius Crispus, *Bellum Iugurthinum* (adapted)

Postquam rēx finem loquendī fēcit, lēgātī *Iugurthae* paucīs respondent: *Hiempsālem* ob saevitiam suam interfectum esse; *Adherbālem*, superātum in bellō quod *ultrō intulisset*, quērī quod iniūriam facere nequīvisset; Iugurtham ā senātū petere nē putārent sē *alium ac Numantiae* fuisset nēve verba inimīcī ante quam facta sua ponerent.

Iugurtha, -ae, m. –Jugurtha

Hiempsal, -is, m. – Hiempsal

Adherbal, -is, m. –Adherbal

ultrō inferre -to wage unprovoked

alium ac –other than

Numantia, -ae, f. – Numantia, a city in Hispania