

ADVANCED PROSE EXAMINATION
Classical Association of Virginia
2015 Tournament

DIRECTIONS:

Tear off the back sheet of this test. It has all the Latin passages to which you need to refer to answer questions 1-75. This way you will not have to keep flipping back and forth to see the passages.

Read over each passage, select the best answer to the questions about the passage, and mark your answer on the scantron sheet.

PASSAGE I:

The River Clitumnus (Pliny, *Epistulae* VIII. 8, Adapted)

1. What is the best translation of **aliōquī nārrāssēs mihī** (line 2)?
 - a. You would have told me some things
 - b. Someone will tell me
 - c. Otherwise you would have told me
 - d. Indeed you will tell me

2. What subjunctive construction is used in the phrase **aliōquī nārrāssēs mihī** (line 2)?
 - a. optative subjunctive
 - b. substantive clause of doubt
 - c. past contrary to fact
 - d. concessive clause

3. According to line 2, Pliny saw the river
 - a. with a close friend, and was awestruck by its beauty.
 - b. very recently, and was sorry that he hadn't seen it sooner.
 - c. once up close, and once from far away.
 - d. from far away, and wanted to take a closer look.

4. What is the subject of **assurgit** (line 3)?
 - a. **collis** (line 3)
 - b. **fōns** (implied subject)
 - c. **nemorōsus** (line 3)
 - d. Pliny's friend (implied)

5. How was the **collis** described (line 3)?
 - a. well-wooded with cypress trees
 - b. ancient and weathered
 - c. a brilliant copper color
 - d. old and empty

6. What is the best translation of **Hunc subter** (line 3)?
 - a. all around this hill
 - b. inside of this hill
 - c. at the foot of this hill
 - d. near this hill

7. According to lines 3-4, as it leaves the hill, the **fōns**
 - a. explodes into many pieces.
 - b. splits into many unequal streams.
 - c. flows into the streets.
 - d. goes to many places before flowing back.

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8. What function of the ablative is present in the phrase **plūribus ... imparibus** (line 4)?
a. ablative of price
b. ablative absolute
c. ablative of place from which
d. ablative of means
9. What do we learn from the words **gurgitemque ... patēscit** (lines 4-5)?
a. It flows into the sea, making a gurgling sound the entire way.
b. It opens up into a gulf with a broad basin.
c. It flows into a basin next to the river.
d. Near a wide plain, it floods in the springtime.
10. What Latin word in the passage do the words **pūrus** and **vitreus** describe (line 5)?
a. **Hunc** (line 3)
b. **gurgitem** (line 4)
c. **possis** (line 5)
d. **fōns** (line 4)
11. What does Pliny say one may be able to do on the waters (line 5)?
a. count the shining pebbles
b. toss rocks into the shining water
c. calculate one's finances
d. swim in the gleaming waters
12. Which English word is NOT related etymologically to **calculōs** (line 5)?
a. calculus
b. chalk
c. calcify
d. calibrate
13. What is the case of **suī** (line 6)?
a. dative
b. ablative
c. nominative
d. genitive
14. What are the case and function of **nāvium** (line 7)?
a. objective genitive
b. direct object accusative
c. partitive genitive
d. accusative with indirect statement
15. In lines 7-8, the words **obviās ... tendentēs** show that the ships
a. are moving along the edges of the water.
b. cannot sail in the same direction for very long.
c. are sailing in different directions on the water.
d. are tossed about by the currents.
16. What part of the river is described in line 8 (**Adeō ... ipse**)?
a. a brook nearby the house of a local hero
b. a series of waterfalls deadly to ships
c. a place with rather swift currents
d. a whirlpool from which the strong may not escape
17. What does Pliny tell us about the river in this area (line 9)?
a. People get seasick easily.
b. Boats are sunk frequently.
c. Oars are not of much use to boats.
d. It is best for boats to use sails.

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18. What figure of speech occurs in lines 9-10, (**Rīpae** ... **vestiuntur**)?
a. chiasmus
b. synchysis
c. simile
d. metonymy
19. The antecedent of **quās** (line 10) is
a. **nāvium** (line 7).
b. **fraxinō, pōpulō** (lines 9-10).
c. **Rīpae** (line 9).
d. **amnis** (line 10).
20. According to line 11 (**rigor** ... **cēdit**), what color is the water?
a. clear
b. deep blue
c. white
d. dark black

PASSAGE II:

Laelius Discusses Making Friends (Cicero, *dē Amīcitiā* XXX, Adapted)

21. What is the best translation of **ut** ... **et ut** in line 1?
a. so that ... and so that
b. when ... and when
c. how ... and so that
d. because ... and even if
22. What are the case and function of **sibī** (line 1)?
a. dative of separation
b. double dative
c. dative of agent
d. dative with special verb
23. What is the best English meaning of the verb **cōnfidit** (line 1)?
a. speaks
b. accomplishes
c. takes care of
d. relies on
24. Which of the following English words is a derivative of **mūnītus** (line 2)?
a. munitions
b. munificence
c. monetary
d. remuneration
25. The verb **iūdicet** (line 2) is subjunctive in a
a. volitive clause.
b. potential clause.
c. result clause.
d. purpose clause.
26. What is the best translation of **sua** ... **iūdicet** (line 2)?
a. let him judge that he himself is situated among his possessions.
b. he judges all his things to be valued within himself.
c. he himself is most esteemed in judgment of all.
d. let he himself be judged by all the esteemed ones.

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27. According to lines 1-3, what is NOT a trait that can help a man in acquiring friendships?
- a. wisdom
 - b. dressing well
 - c. confidence
 - d. being self-sufficient
28. What is the best translation of **in amicitiiis expetendis colendis**que (lines 2-3)?
- a. with friendships having been attained and cultivated
 - b. in attaining and cultivating friendships
 - c. by attaining and cultivating things in friendships
 - d. when you attain and cultivate things in friendships
29. What are the case and function of **mei** (line 4)?
- a. dative with special adjectives
 - b. objective genitive
 - c. partitive genitive
 - d. dative of respect
30. What figure of speech occurs in the sentence **Africanus indigens mei** (lines 3-4)?
- a. preterition
 - b. polysyndeton
 - c. chiasmus
 - d. ellipsis
31. What is the best translation of **ac** (line 4)?
- a. or
 - b. because
 - c. and
 - d. besides
32. What verb is implied in the clause **sed ... eius** (lines 4-5)?
- a. **sum**
 - b. **vicissim**
 - c. **dilexi**
 - d. **habebam**
33. What do we learn about the speaker's friendship with Africanus in lines 5-6 (**ille ... dilexit**)?
- a. Africanus appreciates him for his accomplishments.
 - b. Africanus has disliked him for some time.
 - c. Africanus despises him for no good reason.
 - d. Africanus likes him because of his good morals.
34. What are the gender and case of **utilitates** (line 7)?
- a. feminine nominative
 - b. neuter nominative
 - c. feminine accusative
 - d. masculine nominative
35. What does the speaker say about his friendship with Africanus (lines 6-8)?
- a. They became friends because they are of great benefit to each other.
 - b. He does not believe they will maintain correspondence once he moves away.
 - c. They became friends for the sake of being friends, not to take advantage of each other.
 - d. He and Africanus met each other through work as orators.

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36. To what does **eārum** refer (line 7)?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. dīligendī (line 8) | c. virtūtis (line 5) |
| b. ūtilitātēs (line 7) | d. mōribus (line 6) |
37. What is the form of **dīligendī** in line 8?
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. gerund | c. gerundive |
| b. future passive participle | d. present participle |
38. What is the subject of **profectae sunt** (line 8)?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. ūtilitātēs (line 7) | c. spē (line 7) |
| b. mōrēs (implied) | d. causae (line 8) |

PASSAGE III:

The Son of Pompey the Great (Suetonius, *dē vitā Caesarum* 6. 3, Adapted)

39. What kind of a son did Pompey leave behind (line 1)?
- one who certainly was the most accomplished in the family
 - one who was by far the most lazy and arrogant
 - one whose legitimacy was doubted by everyone
 - one who was often mistrustful of everyone
40. Which phrase is synonymous with **procul dubiō** (line 1)?
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| a. quō dubiō | c. propter dubium |
| b. sine dubiō | d. magnō cum dubiō |
41. In lines 2-3 (**Is ... Pedia**), what was Pompey's son accused of?
- Acting as Caesar's accomplice in undermining the Pedian law
 - Being involved with the conspirators of Caesar's death
 - Killing Brutus and Cassius
 - Nothing: Pompey's son accused Caesarion of violating the Pedian law.
42. According to lines 4-5 (**post ... etiam**), what did Pompey's son do with the fleet?
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. disbanded it | c. held it together and increased its size |
| b. used it for personal transportation | d. retired it |
43. According to lines 5-6 (**et partibus ... locō**), when did Pompey's son give Antony the fleet?
- when all parts of his army had been destroyed
 - when a few parts of the enemy had been destroyed
 - when he realized that he did not have much time to live
 - when Mark Antony demanded it from him

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44. What is the best translation of **ingentis meritī locō** (lines 5-6)?
a. with a giant parade
b. as a huge favor
c. with great honor
d. from an honorable place
45. To what word does the phrase **eīs, quī lēge damnātī erant** (line 6) refer?
a. **cōnsciōs** (line 2)
b. **meritī** (line 5)
c. **M. Antōniō** (line 5)
d. **classem** (line 4)
46. According to lines 6-7 (**Sōlusque ... percucurrit**), what was unique about Pompey's son?
a. He was arrested for breaking the law.
b. He returned as the most celebrated soldier.
c. He had his honor restored and achieved the highest offices.
d. He had incited a rebellion that produced violence in the next year.
47. What is the case of **cīvīlī** (line 7)?
a. dative
b. ablative
c. nominative
d. genitive
48. What is the best translation of **quōs Cleopatrae pudēbat** (line 8-9)?
a. who were ashamed of Cleopatra.
b. who were tired of Cleopatra.
c. whom Cleopatra disliked.
d. about whom Cleopatra cared.
49. Which of the following English words is derived from **suscipere** (line 9)?
a. susceptible
b. suspicious
c. suspend
d. resuscitate
50. How did Pompey's son respond to being offered a high-ranking position (lines 8-10)?
a. He rejected it, preferring to remain under Antony's command.
b. He accepted and died a few days later in combat.
c. He rejected it and immediately fell ill.
d. He neither accepted nor rejected it.
51. How did Pompey's son die?
a. as Augustus' enemy
b. after being sick for a few days
c. before he said goodbye
d. with great honor
52. Of which verb is Pompey's son NOT the grammatical subject?
a. **trādidit** (line 5)
b. **relīquit** (line 1)
c. **contulisset** (line 4)
d. **percucurrit** (line 7)

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PASSAGE IV:

A New King Faces a Siege on His City (Iohannes of Alta Silva, 13th cent., *Dolopathos*)

53. What does the idiom **rēs pūblica** (line 1) mean?
- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| a. news | c. elected official |
| b. socialism | d. republic |
54. Based on lines 1-2 (**cum ... agerētur**), what would be a plausible date for this story?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. 13 th century B.C.E. | c. 1 st century C.E. |
| b. 7 th century B.C.E. | d. 5 th century C.E. |
55. What are the case and function of **filiō** (line 2)?
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. dative of possession | c. ablative of separation |
| b. dative indirect object | d. ablative of agent |
56. What word does **adulēscētī** (line 2) modify?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. rēs pūblica (line 1) | c. filiō (line 2) |
| b. rēx (line 2) | d. rēgnum (line 2) |
57. According to lines 3-4 (**Contigit ... inimīcīs**), how is the city of Rome characterized?
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| a. almost destroyed | c. chaotic |
| b. fearful | d. powerful |
58. In line 4, the phrase **in mēnsēs plūrimōs** indicates that the siege
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| a. had lasted for several months. | c. had killed many men. |
| b. deprived the people from their food. | d. was going to continue forever. |
59. What is the best translation of line 5 (**coepērunt ... labōrāre**)?
- | |
|--|
| a. they began to work hard through the citizens' hunger. |
| b. they began to push the citizens towards great hunger. |
| c. the strong citizens began to work despite their hunger. |
| d. the citizens began to suffer from great hunger. |
60. What is the subject of **essent** (line 6)?
- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| a. famēs (line 6) | c. timōrēs (line 6) |
| b. pūgnae (line 6) | d. both pūgnae and timōrēs (line 6) |
61. According to lines 6-7, what was one thing that was distressing the citizens?
- | |
|---|
| a. The enemy was beginning to sneak into the city. |
| b. Their hunger was growing more and more serious. |
| c. They had been unable to penetrate their enemy's walls. |
| d. They did not know how to fight well. |

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62. The grammatical form of **ingravēsceret** (line 7) is
a. present active infinitive. c. imperfect active subjunctive.
b. present passive indicative. d. present active subjunctive.
63. In line 7 (**rēx ... consiliō**), we learn that the king
a. consulted his advisors. c. was widely respected by his citizens.
b. thought he was experienced in war. d. asked priests to guide his decisions.
64. What is the antecedent of **quī** (line 8)?
a. **famēs** (line 6) c. **rēx** (line 7)
b. **prīncipum** (line 7) d. **dēcrētum** (line 8)
65. What are the case and function of the phrase **ēiusdem aetātis ac sapientiae** (line 8)?
a. genitive of description c. nominative predicate
b. dative of separation d. accusative of respect
66. Which of the following words is NOT in the genitive case?
a. **mulierum** (line 9) c. **virōrum** (line 9)
b. **omnis** (line 9) d. **senum** (line 9)
67. According to lines 8-10 (**dēcrētum ... occīderētur**), the king decreed that
a. it was time for even the elderly to fight.
b. the women and men should all live long lives.
c. the elderly should hide in the city until they die.
d. all of the old people in the city should be killed.
68. What is the best translation of the phrase **indīgnōs ... eōs** (line 10)?
a. saying that he was unworthy of their lives
b. unworthy to say that they had life
c. saying that they were unworthy of life
d. saying that they lived unworthily
69. What is the king's first observation about the elderly (**nec armīs ... possent**, lines 10-11)?
a. They cannot fight for their city. c. They never think about their city.
b. They have bad eyesight. d. They have been attacking the city.
70. What is the king's second observation about the elderly (**nec sē ... laboribus**, line 11)?
a. They do not work for their own food. c. They eat while they work.
b. They have shaky hands. d. They do not eat and only work.
71. What is the king's third observation about the elderly (**tantumque ... fortiōrēs**, lines 11-12)?
a. They are not eating enough food.
b. They are throwing food at the people who are fighting.
c. They are stealing others' food while they are not looking.
d. They eat as much as the people who are fighting.

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72. What use of the subjunctive is found in the clause **quī ... sūmerent** (lines 10-11)?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| a. result clause | c. subordinate clause in indirect statement |
| b. relative clause of purpose | d. contrary to fact condition |
73. What is the genitive function of **cibī** (line 11)?
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. value | c. possession |
| b. objective | d. partitive |
74. Which of the following best describes the word **fortiōrēs** (line 12)?
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. comparative adjective | c. comparative adverb |
| b. superlative adjective | d. superlative adverb |
75. What is the best description of the king in this story?
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. kind to all | c. has no respect for his elders |
| b. rude to his advisors | d. experienced and shrewd |

[Continue on page 10]

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SIGHT TRANSLATION:

On the back of the scantron, translate the following passage as literally as English idiom allows.

Livy, *ab Urbe Condītā* 21. 58-59 (adapted)

[Hannibal and the Romans fight to a draw]

Exercitum Hannibalis trānseuntem Appennīnum impediēbat ferōx tempestās:
magnus imber ventō mīxtus oppūgnābat capita mīlitum, quī verēbantur ut tantam
vim frīgoris ferre possent. Duōs diēs eō locō sīcut obsessī mānsērunt. Multī
hominēs mortuī sunt, multa animālia: etiam periērunt septem elephantī ex eīs quī
adhūc superāverant. Dēgressus Appennīnō, Hannibal ad Placentiam castra mōvit
et decem mīlia passuum prōgressus cōnsēdit.

imber, imbris, m.: rainstorm
sīcut (conj.): just as

obsideō, -sidēre, -sēdī, -sessum: to besiege, blockade

[END OF EXAM]

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PASSAGE I

Pliny, *Epistulae* VIII. 8 (Adapted)

[*The River Clitumnus*]

Vīdistīne aliquandō Clītumnum fontem? Sī nōndum (et putō nōndum: aliōquī nārassēs mihī), vidē; quem ego proximē vīdī, et paenitet tarditātis! Modicus collis assurgit, antīquā cupressū nemorōsus et opācus. Hunc subter exit fōns et exprimitur plūribus vēnīs sed imparibus, gurgitemque lātō gremiō patēscit, pūrus et vitreus, ut numerāre relūcentēs calculōs possīs. 5
Inde nōn locī dēvexitāte, sed ipsā suī cōpiā impellitur, fōns adhūc et iam amplissimum flūmen, atque etiam nāvium patiēns; quās obviās in dīversā tendentēs trāsmittit et perfert. Adeō validus ut illā parte, quā properat ipse, rēmīs non adiuvētur et aegerrime rēmīs superētur adversus. Rīpae fraxinō multā, multā pōpulō vestiuntur, quās perspicuus amnis velut mersās viridī 10
imāgine adnumerat. Rīgor aquae certāverit nivibus, nec color cēdit.

dēvexitās, -tātis, f.: downward slope rēmus, -ī, m.: oar fraxinus, -ī, f.: ash tree	pōpulus, -ī, f.: poplar tree amnis, -is, m.: river
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PASSAGE II

Cicero, *dē Amīcitiā* XXX (Adapted)

[*Laelius Discusses Making Friends*]

Ut quisque sibī plūrimum cōnfīdit et ut quisque maximē virtūte et sapientiā sīc mūnītus est, ut sua omnia in sē ipsō posita esse iūdicet, ita in amīcitiīs expetendīs colendisque maximē excellit. Quid enim? Āfricānus indigēns meī? Minimē hercule! ac nē ego quidem illīus; sed ego admīrātiōne quādam virtūtis ēius, ille vicissim opīniōne fōrtasse nōn 5
nūllā, quam dē meīs mōribus habēbat, mē dīlēxit. Sed quamquam ūtilitātēs multae et magnae cōnsecūtae sunt, nōn tamen ab eārum spē causae dīligendī profectae sunt.

posita = esteemed, valued nē ... quidem: not even	indigēns, indigentis [gen.]: needing vicissim (adv.): in turn
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PASSAGE III

Suetonius, *dē Vītā Caesarum* 6.3 (Adapted)

[*The Son of Pompey the Great*]

Pompēius reliquit filium omnibus gentis suae procul dubiō praeferendum. Is inter cōnsciōs Caesariānae necis quamquam īnsōns damnātus lēge Pedia, cum ad Cassium Brūtumque sē propīnquā sibi cōgnātiōne iūctōs contulisset, post utrūque interitum, classem commīssam retinuit, auxit etiam, et partibus ubīque prōflīgātis M. Antōniō trādīdit ingentis meritī locō. Sōlusque ex eīs, quī lēge damnātī erant, restitūtīs in patriam amplissimōs honōrēs percucurrit; ac redintegrātā dissēnsiōne cīvīlī, Antōniō lēgātus, dēlātam sibi summam imperiī ab eīs, quōs Cleopatrae pudēbat, neque suscipere neque recūsare propter subitam valētūdinem ausus, trānsiit ad Augustum et in diēbus paucīs obiit.

5

10

īnsōns, īnsontis [gen.]: innocent	prōflīgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum : to ruin, destroy
lēx Pedia (nom.): The Pedian Law	redintegrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum : to revive
cōgnātiō, -ōnis, f. : blood relation	dēferō, -ferre, tūlī, lātum : to offer, bestow upon
cōnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum : to bring together	recūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum : to refuse

PASSAGE IV

Iohannes of Alta Silva (13th cent.), *Dolopathos* (Adapted)

[*A New King Faces a Siege on His City*]

Cum ōlim Rōmānōrum rēs pūblica adhūc tenuis sub prīmīs rēgibus agerētur, rēx quīdam moriēns rēgnum filiō adhūc adulēscētī dērelīquit. Contigit autem turbārī scīlicet Rōmānōrum rēgnum et urbem ipsam obsidērī ab inimicīs. Prōtractā vērō obsidiōne in mēnsēs plūrimōs coepērunt cīvēs famē validā labōrāre.

5

Dum cotīdiē forīs pūgnae et intus timōrēs essent famēsque magis ac magis ingravēsceret, rēx ille adulēscēns ex prīncipum suōrum cōnsiliō, quī erant ēiusdem aetātis ac sapientiae cuius et ipse erat, dēcrētum posuit in urbe ut omnis aetās senum ac virōrum ac mulierum occīderētur, indīgnōs aiēns esse vītā eōs quī nec armīs urbem tuērī possent nec sē pascere manuum labōribus tantumque cibī sūmerent cotīdiē quantum quīlibet fortiōrēs.

10

tenuis, -e : young, tender	aiō, ait (defective): to say
obsideō, -sidere, -sēdī, -sessum : to besiege, blockade	tueor, tuērī, tuitus sum : to protect
forīs (adv.): outside, outdoors	sē pascere (idiom): to feed oneself
dēcrētum, -ī, n. : a decree, order	

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