





**ADVANCED PROSE EXAMINATION**  
**Classical Association of Virginia**  
**2018 Tournament**

**DIRECTIONS:**

**Tear off the back sheet of this test. It has all the Latin passages which you will need to answer questions 1-75.**

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

**PASSAGE I:**

Caesar, *de Bellō Gallicō* V. 9

*[Caesar fights the Britons on their home turf]*

1. In line 1 (**mīlia passuum circiter XII**), Caesar traveled
  - a. one mile, twelve times.
  - b. for twelve miles.
  - c. for twelve paces.
  - d. at 12:00am midnight.
2. The part of speech of **circiter** (line 1) is
  - a. adverb.
  - b. preposition.
  - c. pronoun.
  - d. adjective.
3. In line 2, **Illī** refers to
  - a. Caesar's troops.
  - b. Caesar.
  - c. the enemy troops.
  - d. the miles they traveled.
4. The case and function of **equitātū** and **essedīs** (line 2) are
  - a. ablative of means/instrument.
  - b. ablative of comparison.
  - c. ablative of source.
  - d. ablative of respect.
5. What word should be implied with **nostrōs** (line 3)?
  - a. soldiers
  - b. miles
  - c. places
  - d. battles
6. The idiom **proelium committere** (line 3) most closely means
  - a. to plan a battle.
  - b. to engage in battle.
  - c. to threaten with a battle.
  - d. to win a battle.
7. The clause **Repulsī ... abdidērunt** (line 3-4) indicates that the enemy
  - a. had a talented cavalry.
  - b. successfully drove off the Romans.
  - c. was completely defeated.
  - d. was pushed back by the Romans.
8. In line 4, **locum nactī** is best translated
  - a. a place of acquiring.
  - b. with the place having been acquired.
  - c. they acquired a place.
  - d. the place was acquired.
9. The antecedent of **quem** (line 5) is
  - a. **locum** (line 4).
  - b. **proelium** (line 3).
  - c. **bellī** (line 5).
  - d. **equitātū** (line 4).

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10. In line 4-5 (**locum ... praeparāverant**), we learn that
- Caesar had prepared for the enemy to come here.
  - the enemy was seen here by Caesar before.
  - they had predicted Caesar's arrival in Britain.
  - it was an existing defensive stronghold.
11. Lines 6-7 (**nam ... praeclūsī**) include
- an ablative of manner.
  - a genitive singular.
  - a passive verb.
  - an accusative singular.
12. In line 6, the word **introitūs** is related to a Latin verb meaning
- to take.
  - to see.
  - to contain.
  - to go.
13. In lines 7-8 (**Ipsī ... prohibēbant**), we learn that the enemy
- poorly defended their camp.
  - was prevented from entering the camp.
  - was scattered about as they attacked.
  - attacked the camp and tried to enter.
14. In line 8, the word **At** helps to shift the narrator's focus from the
- fortifications to the people.
  - enemy to the Roman soldiers.
  - weapons to strategic planning.
  - enemy's loss to the Romans' tactics.
15. In line 8, the case and number of **septimae** are
- genitive singular.
  - dative singular.
  - nominative plural.
  - vocative plural.
16. In line 8, the conjunction **et** joins together
- militēs** (line 8) and **aggere** (line 8).
  - testūdine** (line 8) and **aggere** (line 8).
  - militēs** (line 8) and **locum** (line 9).
  - factā** (line 8) and **mūnitiōnēs** (line 9).
17. In line 9 (**locum ... expulērunt**), we learn that
- the Romans pushed the enemy away.
  - the enemy took up a new defence.
  - Caesar was expelled from the forest.
  - the Romans left the forest.
18. In lines 9-10, **paucīs vulneribus acceptīs** is best translated
- since few wounds were being received.
  - receiving few wounds.
  - by receiving few wounds.
  - with few wounds received.
19. In line 10, the word **longius** is
- an adjective describing **Caesar** (line 10).
  - an adverb describing **prōsequī** (line 10).
  - a noun meaning "long escape."
  - an adverb meaning "in the distance."
20. In line 10, the verb **vetuit** is best translated
- came.
  - wanted.
  - forbade.
  - turned.

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21. In lines 11-12, **mūnitiōnī castrōrum tempus relinquī** is best translated
- a. with the fortification of the camp having been left in time.
  - b. I left time for the fortification of the camp.
  - c. time to be left for the fortification of a camp.
  - d. that he had left time for the fortification of the camp.
22. Which of the following phrases from the passage indicates a maneuver by Roman soldiers?
- a. **locī nātūram ignōrābat** (line 11)
  - b. **locum ... iam ante praeparāverant** (lines 4-6)
  - c. **aggere ad mūnitiōnēs adiectō** (lines 8-9)
  - d. **crēbrīs arboribus succīsīs** (line 6)

**PASSAGE II**

Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 52.19-22

*[Cato mourns the vices present in Roman society]*

23. In line 1, the best idiomatic translation of **maiōrēs nostrōs** is
- a. our mothers.
  - b. our ancestors.
  - c. our giant friends.
  - d. those better than us.
24. In lines 1-2 (**rem pūblicam ... fēcisse**), Cato refers to
- a. countries smaller than Rome.
  - b. the current size of the republic.
  - c. his strategy to make the republic great.
  - d. the early growth of the republic.
25. The tense and mood of **esset** (line 2) are
- a. pluperfect subjunctive.
  - b. imperfect subjunctive.
  - c. present indicative.
  - d. future indicative.
26. The case and function of **multō** (line 2) are
- a. dative reference.
  - b. ablative degree of difference.
  - c. ablative means/instrument.
  - d. ablative comparison.
27. In line 2, **sī ita esset ... habērēmus** is a
- a. past contrary to fact condition.
  - b. present general condition.
  - c. present contrary to fact condition.
  - d. past general condition.
28. In line 3, **sociōrum** and **cīvium** are genitive nouns dependent upon
- a. **cōpia** (line 3).
  - b. **quam** (line 4).
  - c. **quippe** (line 2).
  - d. **atque** (line 3).
29. The case and function of **nōbīs** (line 4) are
- a. ablative comparison.
  - b. dative possession.
  - c. dative purpose.
  - d. ablative respect.



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40. In line 1 (**Ārdeō ... reprehendendā**), Cicero admits that his eagerness is  
a. strange but not worthy of condemnation.    c. recent and worthy of shame.  
b. unprecedented and difficult to discuss.    d. awkward and believable.
41. In lines 1-2, **nōmen nostrum** refers to  
a. Cicero's own name.    c. Luceius' name.  
b. the name of Cicero's friends.    d. the title of Luceius' writings.
42. In lines 1-2 (**nōmen ... tuīs**), Cicero's request is that Luceius  
a. write about Cicero in his histories.    c. include pictures in his histories.  
b. organize Cicero's birthday celebration.    d. remember his name.
43. The infinitive in indirect statement that follows **ostendis** (line 2) is  
a. perfect active.    b. future active.    c. present passive.    d. perfect passive.
44. The direct object of **esse factūrum** (line 3) is  
a. **tē** (line 2).    b. **Quod** (line 2).    c. **mihi** (line 2).    d. **nōmen** (line 1).
45. In line 3, the function of **huic festinātiōnī meae** is dative  
a. of purpose.    b. of agent.    c. with special verb.    d. indirect object.
46. In lines 3-5, **Neque solum ..., sed etiam** is best translated  
a. and not ... one, but each.    c. and not only ..., but also.  
b. nor the only one ..., but even.    d. not one ..., but the other.
47. The **commemorātiō posteritātis** (line 4) refers to  
a. the recollection of later generations.    c. his knowledge of the past.  
b. his understanding of the future.    d. the actions of his ancestors.
48. The case and function of **immortālītātis** (line 4) are  
a. ablative of respect.    c. ablative of means/instrument.  
b. partitive genitive.    d. objective genitive.
49. In lines 5-6 (**vel auctōritāte ... ingeni**), Cicero describes Luceius' writing as  
a. witty and intelligent.    c. truthful and strong.  
b. authoritative and kind.    d. lively and popular.
50. What feature of literary style is found in lines 5-6 (**vel auctōritāte ... ingeni**)?  
a. ellipsis    c. polysyndeton  
b. chiasmus    d. metonymy
51. The best definition of **perfruāmur** (line 6) is  
a. break.    b. enjoy.    c. speak.    d. perform.

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52. What type of clause is governed by **cum** (line 6)?  
a. anticipatory                      b. causal                      c. temporal                      d. concessive
53. In lines 6-7 (**Neque ... institūtārum**), Cicero indicates that he understands that  
a. Luceius is busy with many tasks.                      c. he knows nothing.  
b. his happiness is important to Luceius.                      d. Luceius has already begun the task.
54. The case and function of **quantīs oneribus** (line 7) are  
a. ablative of means.                      c. ablative of respect.  
b. dative of purpose.                      d. dative with special verb.
55. In line 7, **premerēre** is a subjunctive verb in  
a. an indirect command.                      c. a deliberative statement.  
b. an indirect question.                      d. a result clause.
56. What type of clause is introduced by **vidēbam** (line 8)?  
a. anticipatory clause                      c. indirect question  
b. indirect statement                      d. substantive clause of result
57. The best translation of **Ītalici bellī et cīvilis historiam** (line 8) is  
a. the Italian war and a civil history.                      c. history of the Italian and civil wars.  
b. a civil war and the history of Italy.                      d. history of the Italian war and state.
58. The best translation of **esse perfectam** (lines 8-9) is  
a. was being finished.                      c. to be finishing.  
b. to have finished.                      d. had been finished.
59. In line 10, **admonērem** introduces \_\_\_\_\_, and **cōgitārēs** introduces \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. a purpose clause; an indirect command  
b. a purpose clause; an indirect question  
c. an indirect command; an indirect question  
d. an indirect command; a purpose clause
60. In lines 10-11 (**coniūctēne ... contexere**), Cicero suggests that Luceius write about  
a. Cicero's accomplishments along with other material.  
b. others' accomplishments rather than Cicero's own.  
c. Cicero's accomplishments in the context of his family.  
d. their friendship along with other history.
61. The **cīvilem coniūrātiōnem** (line 11) that Cicero mentions is  
a. Augustus' battles with the Germans.                      c. Nero's plots to kill his mother.  
b. the assassination of Julius Caesar.                      d. the Catilinarian conspiracy.

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**PASSAGE IV**

Praeco Latinus, *Nuntiū diērum 9-15 Decembris 2017*[*Egyptian archaeologists find a mummy*]

62. In line 1, **Aegyptius** is an adjective meaning “Egyptian.” Which of the following is likewise an adjective showing a place of origin?  
a. **Eborācum**                      b. **Cyprus**                      c. **Carthaginiēnsis**                      d. **Graecia**
63. In line 1, **diē nōnō** is best translated  
a. not on that day.                      c. on no day.  
b. on the ninth day.                      d. on the day of the Nones.
64. In line 2, the case and function of **cadāver** are  
a. vocative direct address.                      c. nominative predicate.  
b. nominative subject.                      d. accusative subject of indirect statement.
65. According to lines 1-3 (**Minister ... altiōre**), the news report indicates that  
a. a previously untouched ancient tomb was discovered.  
b. the body had been shipped in from upper Egypt.  
c. dead archaeologists were found in an Egyptian tomb.  
d. an ancient Egyptian calendar was found with a body.
66. In line 2, **inventum esse** is best translated  
a. had been invited.                      c. had come.  
b. had been brought.                      d. had been found.
67. The function of the ablative case in **Annīs ... nōnāgēsīmīs** (lines 3-4) is  
a. duration of time.                      c. time when.  
b. time within which.                      d. absolute.
68. In line 4, the word **dētēcta** is derived from a root verb that means  
a. to find.                      b. to touch.                      c. to cover.                      d. to hold.
69. In line 6, **eōrum** is a pronoun that stands in for  
a. **archaeologōrum**.                      c. **iānuārum**.  
b. **Germānicōrum**.                      d. **sepulchrōrum**.
70. The subject of **intrāverat** (line 6) is  
a. **minister** (line 6).                      c. **sepulchra** (line 4).  
b. **quae** (line 5).                      d. doors (implied).
71. Line 7 (**Possunt ... Imperiū**) indicates the  
a. the new form of government.                      c. purpose of the buildings.  
b. method of construction.                      d. time period of construction.



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**PASSAGE I**

Caesar, *de Bellō Gallicō* V. 9

[Caesar fights the Britons on their home turf]

Caesar noctū prōgressus mīlia passuum circiter XII hostium cōpiās cōnspicātus est. Illī equitātū atque essedīs ad flūmen prōgressī ex locō superiōre nostrōs prohibēre et proelium committere coepērunt. Repulsī ab equitātū sē in silvās abdidērunt, locum nactī ēgregiē et nātūrā et opere mūnītum, quem domesticī bellī, ut vidēbantur, causā iam ante 5  
 praeparāverant: nam crēbrīs arboribus succīsīs omnēs introitus erant praeclūsī. Ipsī ex silvīs rārī prōpugnābant nostrōsque intrā mūnitiōnēs ingredi prohibēbant. At mīlitēs legiōnis septimae, testūdine factā et aggere ad mūnitiōnēs adiectō, locum cēpērunt eōsque ex silvīs expulērunt paucīs vulneribus acceptīs. Sed eōs fugientēs longius Caesar prōsequī vetuit, et 10  
 quod locī nātūrā ignōrābat, et quod magnā parte diēi cōnsūptā mūnitiōnī castrōrum tempus relinquī volēbat.

essedum, <u>essedī</u> , <i>n.</i> : chariot <u>abdō</u> , -dere, -didī, -ditum: to hide <u>nanciscor</u> , -ī, <u>nactus sum</u> : to acquire <u>mūniō</u> , <u>mūnīre</u> , -ivī, -itum: to fortify	<u>crēber</u> , <u>crēbra</u> , <u>crēbrum</u> : close together <u>succidō</u> , <u>succidere</u> , <u>succidī</u> , <u>succisum</u> : to cut down <u>agger</u> , <u>aggeris</u> , <i>n.</i> : heap, ramp
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**PASSAGE II**

Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 52.19-22 (adapted) [Cato mourns the vices present in Roman society]

“Nōlīte exīstimāre maiōrēs nostrōs armīs rem pūblicam ex parvā magnam fēcisse! Sī ita esset, multō pulchriōrem eam nōs habērēmus; quippe sociōrum atque cīvium, praetereā armōrum atque equōrum maior cōpia nōbīs quam illīs est. Sed alia fuēre, quae illōs magnōs fēcēre, quae nōbīs nūlla sunt: domī industria, forīs iūstum imperium, animus in cōsulendō 5  
 līber, neque dēlictō neque libīdinī obnoxius. Prō hīs nōs habēmus luxuriam atque avāritiam, pūblicē egestātem, prīvātīm opulentiam. Inter bonōs et malōs discrīmen nūllum; omnia virtūtis praemia ambitiō possidet.”

<u>exīstimō</u> , <u>exīstimāre</u> : to think <u>quippe</u> : indeed, since <u>praetereā</u> : and in addition <u>industria</u> , <u>industriae</u> , <i>f.</i> : diligence <u>forīs</u> (adv.): abroad	<u>dēlictum</u> , <u>dēlictī</u> , <i>n.</i> : crime <u>libīdō</u> , <u>libīdinis</u> , <i>m.</i> : pleasure, impulse <u>obnoxius</u> , -a, -um: guilty <u>discrīmen</u> , <u>discrīminis</u> , <i>n.</i> : difference <u>ambitiō</u> , -ōnis, <i>f.</i> : desire for power
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**PASSAGE III**

Cicero, *Epistulae ad Familiārēs* V. 12.1-2

[Cicero asks a favor of the historian Lucceius]

Ārdeō cupiditāte incredibilī neque, ut ego arbitror, reprehendendā, ut nōmen nostrum scrīptīs illūstrētur et celebrētur tuīs. Quod etsī mihi saepe ostendis tē esse factūrum, tamen ignōscās velim huic festīnātiōnī meae. Neque enim mē solum commemorātiō posteritātis ac spēs quaedam immortalitātis rapit, sed etiam illa cupiditās, ut vel auctōritāte testimōnī tuī vel indiciō benevolentiae vel suāvitāte ingenī vīvī perfruāmur. Neque tamen, haec cum scrībēbam, eram nescius, quantīs oneribus premerēre susceptārum rērum et iam īnstitūtārum. Sed, quia vidēbam Ītalici bellī et cīvīlis historiam iam ā tē paene esse perfectam, dīxerās autem mihi tē reliquās rēs ordīrī, dēesse mihi nōluī, quīn tē admonērem ut cōgitārēs, coniūctēne mālles cum reliquīs rēbus nostra contexere an cīvīlem coniūrātiōnem ab hostīlibus externīsque bellīs sēiungerēs.

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**indiciū, -ī, n.:** a sign

**premerēre = premerēris**

**suscipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum:** to undertake

**ordior, -īrī, orsus sum:** to begin

**dēesse ... quīn** = “I did not want to miss the opportunity to”

**coniūctē** (adv.): conjointly, at the same time

**contexō, -texere, -texuī, -textum:** to weave together

**coniūrātiō, coniūrātiōnis, f.:** conspiracy

**sēiungō, -iungere, -iunxī, -iunctum:** to separate

**PASSAGE IV**

Praeco Latinus, *Nuntiū diērum 9-15 Dec. 2017* [Modern Egyptian archaeologists find a mummy]

Minister Aegyptius rērum antīquārum nūntiāvit diē nōnō mēnsis Decembris cadāver antīquum inventum esse ab archaeolōgīs in sepulchrō quod nōndum explōrātum fuerat in urbe Luxor, in Aegyptō altiōre. Annīs mīllēsīmīs nongentēsīmīs nōnāgēsīmīs, duo sepulchra dētēcta erant ab archaeologā Germānicā Frederica Kampp, quae autem tantummodo ad iānuās eōrum pervēnerat “sed numquam intrāverat,” inquit minister in nūntiō suō. Possunt haec sepulchra facta esse aetāte Novī Imperiī. In prīmō sepulchrō archaeologī “cadāver tenuī strāgulā linteā involūtum” invēnerunt, quī potest esse, ut studiōsī ferunt, “magistrātus vel homō potēs,” addidit minister.

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**Aegyptō altiōre** = “upper (southern) Egypt”

**Annīs mīllēsīmīs nongentēsīmīs nōnāgēsīmīs** = “in the 1990s”

**tantummodo:** only as far as

**strāgulus, -a, -um:** made for covering

**lintheum, linteī, n.:** linen cloth