

## READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

## LEARNING AND HUMAN NATURE

*The famous teacher Quintilian discusses the ability of humans to learn.*

Falsa enim est querēla paucissimīs hominibus vim percipiendī quae trādantur esse concessam, plērōsque vērō labōrem ac tempora tarditāte ingenii perdere. Nam contrā plūrēs reperiās et facilēs in excōgitandō et ad discendum prōmptōs. Quippe id est hominī nātūrāle, ac sicut avēs ad volātum, equī ad cursum, ad saevitiam fērae gignuntur, ita nōbis propria est mentis agitātiō atque sollertia. Argūmentum est quod in pueris ēlūcet spēs plūrimōrum: quae cum ēmoritur aetāte, manifestum est nōn nātūram dēfēcisse, sed cūram. “Praestat tamen ingenio alius alium.” Concēdō, sed plūs efficiet aut minus: nēmō reperitur qui sit studiō nihil cōsecūtus.

Quintilian, *Institutio Oratoria* 1.1.1-3

- 1 **querēla** = complaint
- 2 **percipiō, -ere** = learn
- 3 **perdere** = waste
- 4 **contrā** = on the contrary
- 5 **prōmptōs** = quick; **Quippe** = Indeed
- 6
- 7 **gignuntur** = are born; **agitātiō** = exercise
- 8 **sollertia** = cleverness; **Argūmentum** = proof; **quod** = the fact that
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12 **cōsequor** = attain

1. What complaint does Quintilian dismiss as false in lines 1-2? A) that too many people think they have talent  
B) that very few people have the ability to learn C) that very few people try to learn D) that many people are afraid to learn
2. By **quae trādantur** (line 2), the author means those things that are A) taught B) challenged C) sold D) lost
3. The subject of the infinitive **esse concessam** (line 2) is A) **querēla** (line 1) B) **hominibus** (line 1) C) **vim** (line 1) D) **percipiendi** (line 2)
4. The best translation of **tarditāte ingenii** (line 3) is A) slowly becoming intelligent B) for slowing the intellect  
C) because of slowness of intellect D) slow but intelligent
5. The best translation for **reperiās** (line 4) is A) you have discovered B) you would discover  
C) you used to discover D) you will have discovered
6. The phrase **facilēs in excōgitandō et ad discendum prōmptōs** (lines 4-5) contains an example of A) asyndeton B) litotes  
C) hyperbole D) chiasmus
7. According to lines 3-5 (**Nam...prōmptōs**), A) many people are good thinkers and learners B) most people don't find it easy to think  
C) a few people have the ability to learn easily D) many people do not enjoy learning
8. The best translation of **hominī** (line 5) is A) of a person B) by a person C) for a person D) with a person
9. In lines 6-7, Quintilian draws examples from nature to show that A) each species has its own talent B) species tend to prey on each other  
C) some species live longer than others D) all species are able to be tamed
10. In the series **sicut...gignuntur** (lines 6-7), the author joins several examples closely together through A) asyndeton B) pleonasm  
C) metonymy D) oxymoron
11. In line 7, **nōbis** refers to A) birds B) horses C) wild beasts D) human beings
12. According to Quintilian (lines 7-8), it is human nature to A) have difficulty learning B) use one's mental ability  
C) try to imitate animals D) strive for fame
13. In lines 8-9 (**Argūmentum...plūrimōrum**), the author says that among children A) there is no hope of achievement B) achievements mean little  
C) it is necessary to protect their hopes D) hope of very many things shines forth
14. The relative **quae** (line 9) refers to A) **Argūmentum** (line 8) B) **pueris** (line 8) C) **spēs** (line 8) D) **plurimōrum** (line 9)
15. The best translation of **cum ēmoritur aetāte** (line 9) is A) when it dies away with age B) when the aged die  
C) when ages have passed D) when the age of death arrives
16. In lines 9-10 (**manifestum...cūram**), the author says that failure to learn is clearly a result of A) natural stupidity B) lack of care  
C) making too much effort D) the brevity of human life
17. In lines 10-11 (“**Praestat...alium.**”), Quintilian imagines someone arguing that A) intelligence is the greatest ability  
B) no one is truly a genius C) some people surpass others in intellect D) intelligence diminishes with age
18. What is Quintilian's response (line 11) to this argument? A) He strongly disagrees. B) He agrees, but says it does not matter very much.  
C) He agrees wholeheartedly. D) He disagrees and then changes the topic.
19. The clause **qui...sit cōsecūtus** (line 12) is A) a relative clause of characteristic B) an indirect command C) an indirect question  
D) a contrary-to-fact condition
20. The use of the rhetorical device litotes in line 12 emphasizes the following point: A) The best students deserve the best teachers.  
B) Every student can learn something. C) Being strict and demanding produces the best results. D) It is difficult to find a good student.