

READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

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

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

CICERO ON DIVINATION

Cicero wonders about the value of information revealed by fortune-tellers.

Atque ego nē ūtilem quidem arbitror esse nobīs futurārum rerū scientiam. Quae enim vita fuisset Priamō, si ab adulescentiā scisset, quōs eventūs senectūtis esset habiturus? Abeāmus ā fābulis, propiōra videāmus. Cn. Pompeium cēnsēs tribus suis cōsulātibus, tribus triumphis, maximārum rerū glōriā laetātūrum fuisse, si sciret sē in solitudine Aegyptiōrum trucidātum iri, āmissō exercitū...? Quid vērō Caesarem putāmus, si divinasset fore ut in eō senātū, quem maiōre ex parte ipse coōptasset, in Curiā Pompeiā, ante ipsius Pompei simulācrum, tot centuriōibus suis inspectantibus, ā nōbilissimis civibus, partim etiam ā sē omnibus rēbus ōmātis, trucidātus ita iacēret ut ad eius corpus nōn modo amicōrum, sed nē servōrum quidem quisquam accēderet: quō crūciātū animi vitam āctūrum fuisse? Certē igitur ignōrātiō futurōrum malōrum ūtilior est quam scientia.

—Cicero, *De Divinatione* II, ix. 24

- 1
2 eventūs = events
3 senectūs, senectūtis, f = old age
4 cēnsēō, 2 = think
5 laetor, 1 = rejoice
6 trucidō, 1 = cut down
7 divinō, 1 = know in advance; coōptō, 1 = choose
8
9
10
11 quisquam = anyone; crūciātū = agony, suffering
12

- In the first sentence, Cicero states his belief that knowledge of the future is A) given only to a few mortals B) not for mortals, but gods alone C) not even useful D) not to be judged by us
- The best translation of *fuisset* (line 2) is A) will there be B) would there have been C) is there D) was there
- Whose adolescence is mentioned in line 2? A) Cicero's B) the reader's C) the old judge's D) Priam's
- Scisset* (line 2) is a syncopated form of A) *scivērunt* B) *scivisset* C) *sciverit* D) *scivisse*
- What knowledge would not have benefited King Priam (lines 2-3)? A) an understanding of his adolescence B) the identity of his bride C) the treachery of the old men in his court D) the events of his own old age
- Abeāmus ā fābulis, propiōra videāmus* (line 3) contrasts A) life and death B) land and sea C) myth and reality D) departure and arrival
- Abeāmus* and *videāmus* (line 3) are examples of A) hortatory/volitive subjunctive B) imperfect subjunctive C) present indicative active D) indirect question
- Who is addressed in the question beginning *Cn. Pompeium* (line 3-4)? A) the reader B) Pompey C) Priam D) Cicero
- Laetātūrum fuisse* (line 5) is best translated A) would have rejoiced B) will rejoice C) used to rejoice D) is rejoicing
- Which of the following events of Pompey's life is mentioned (lines 3-6)? A) He was an ally of a foreign king. B) He built a permanent theater in Rome. C) He married his rival's daughter. D) He was consul three times.
- Sē...trucidātum iri* (lines 5-6) is best translated A) he would be cut down B) he was cut down C) he was going to cut down D) he had to be cut down
- Cicero has brought Pompey into his discussion (lines 3-6) A) as an example to support his argument B) to emphasize Rome's military might C) to show how Caesar punished his enemies D) as a lesson on the fate of cowards
- Quem maiōre ex parte coōptasset* (line 7) indicates that Caesar himself had A) spent most of his adult life in the senate B) chosen most of the senators C) been chosen head of the senate D) known most of the senators from childhood
- To what irony does Cicero allude with the words in *Curiā Pompeiā, ante ipsius Pompei simulācrum* (lines 7-8)? A) Caesar was not even a senator. B) Caesar was younger than his son-in-law. C) Pompey himself missed the senate meeting. D) Caesar died at the foot of the statue of the enemy he defeated.
- Lines 9–10 tell us that part of the noble citizens looking on had been A) showered with honors by Caesar B) stripped of their fortunes by Caesar C) urged by Caesar to join the *Populares* D) related to Caesar
- In line 10, *ita iacēret ut* introduces a(n) A) result clause B) indirect question C) indirect statement D) relative clause of purpose
- From the words *ut ad eius corpus...accēderet* (lines 10-11) we learn that A) many ran to view Caesar's body B) only the centurions approached the body C) no one would approach the body D) his own slaves came to get the body
- Which of these verbs is a synonym for the idiom *vitam āctūrum* (line 11)? A) *vivere* B) *dicere* C) *morī* D) *vincere*
- In line 12, *quam* means A) which B) how C) than D) that
- Cicero has chosen Priam, Pompey, and Caesar as examples in this passage because each of them A) claimed a divine ancestor B) accomplished great things early but met a tragic end C) married into ruling families D) started out without wealth and made their own fortunes

CATASTROPHE!

Apollo's son gets his wish — with serious consequences.

Quae postquam summum tetigere iacentia tergum,
exspatiantur equi nulloque inhibente per aurās
 ignōtae regiōnis eunt, quaque impetus ēgit,
 hāc sine lēge ruunt altōque sub aethere fixīs
 incursant stellīs rapiuntque per āvia currum
 et modo summa petunt, modo per dēclive viāsque
 praecipitēs spatiō terrae propiōre feruntur
 inferiusque suis frāternōs currere Lūna
 admirātur equōs, ambustaque nūbila fūmant.
 corripitur flammīs, ut quaeque altissima, tellūs
 fissaque agit rīmās et sūcis āret ademptis.

—Ovid, *Metamorphoses* Book II, 201-211

- 1 **Quae** = the reins (previously mentioned)
- 2 **exspatior**, 1 = wander off course
- 3 **quaque** = wherever
- 4
- 5
- 6 **dēclive**, **dēclivis**, n. = a sloping, downwards movement
- 7
- 8
- 9 **amburō**, **-ussī**, **-ustum**, 3 = to burn wholly, to scorch
- 10
- 11 **findō**, **fidi**, **fissum**, 3 = to split; **rīmās** = cracks; **sūcus**, **-ī**, m. = moisture, juice

21. In line 1, Apollo's horses felt their reins A) flying up to the sky B) tangling around their heads C) getting caught in the wheels D) touching the tops of their backs
22. **Tetigere** (line 1) is an alternate form of A) **tangī** B) **tangite** C) **tetigisse** D) **tetigērunt**
23. **Nullōque inhibente** (line 2) means A) and hindering no one B) and with no one holding them back C) and holding on to nothing D) and withholding nothing
24. **Per aurās ignōtae regiōnis eunt** (lines 2-3) indicates that the horses are A) traveling very quickly B) difficult to control C) travelling in unknown territory D) being tossed about by the winds
25. What is the case of **impetus** (line 3)? A) genitive B) dative C) ablative D) nominative
26. The best translation of **impetus** (line 3) is A) question B) impulse C) storm D) weapon
27. **Sine lēge** (line 4) refers to the fact that the horses lack A) guidance B) opportunity C) strength D) nourishment
28. From the phrase **incursant stellīs** (line 5), we learn that the horses A) flee from the fixed stars B) watch serenely from the fixed stars C) do not fear even the burning stars D) crash into the fixed stars
29. In line 5, **āvia** signifies places where A) there are no known paths B) the gods dwell C) all roads converge D) it is always dark
30. To what does **summa** (line 6) refer? A) the end of humanity B) the whole earth C) the sum of human knowledge D) the highest point of the sky
31. The best translation of the words **modo...modo** (line 6) is A) not now...but then B) as great...as C) now...now D) however...and
32. **Spatiō terrae propiōre** (line 7) means A) to an opening in the earth B) in a space closer to the earth C) from space to the earth itself D) at first by the wide earth
33. What is the subject of **feruntur** (line 7)? A) **equi** (line 2) B) **stellis** (line 5) C) **summa** (line 6) D) **terrae** (line 7)
34. In line 8, **inferius suis** means A) hers were worse B) their Underworld C) lower than her own D) she descends
35. What role does **Lūna** (line 8) play in the passage? A) shocked spectator B) one who warns of danger C) reluctant helper D) savage attacker
36. The scansion of the first four feet of line 9 is A) DSSD B) SDSS C) SSDD D) SDSD
37. What happens to the earth (lines 10-11)? A) the seas boil B) volcanoes tremble C) all the high elevations burst into flames D) each and every animal is burned
38. Which of the following is a synonym for **tellūs** (line 10)? A) **imber** B) **incendium** C) **periculum** D) **terra**
39. In lines 10-11, what is the chief cause of the disaster? A) flooding B) fire C) earthquake D) volcanic eruption
40. From your knowledge of mythology, who is driving the chariot in this passage? A) Poseidon B) Phaethon C) Bellerophon D) Hades