

Reading Comprehension: LEVEL I Area F 1995

Mark the best answer on your scantron sheet. Tie-breakers are numbered 51-55. Turn the scantron over and answer these on the back.

dum Trōiānī ad Italiam nāvīgant. venit magna
tempestās nūbēs caelum obscūrant; ventī mare tollunt
gubernātor nāvēs regere nōn potest. Aenēam vocat et
nōn possumus. inquit. ad Italiam nāvīgāre per tantam
tempestātem dēbēmus ad proximum lītus festīnāre.
Aenēās respondet: pete Siciliam. ego Siciliam libenter
revisō. terram ubi pater sepultus est.

gubernātor nāvēs ad Siciliam dūcit. mox tūtī ad
lītus adveniunt. postrīdiē Aenēās comitēs convocat et
Trōiānī. inquit. diēs adest quō pater meus in hāc terrā
periit. iam tempus est ad tumulum ire et patris
memoriam colere.

sic dicit Aenēās et Trōiānōs ad tumulum dūcit. ubi
adveniunt Aenēās vīnum in terram fundit et flōrēs in
tumulum iacit. patrem salūtat: salvē. sāncte pater.
inquit. sacrificia sollemnia facit. comitēs quoque dōna
ad tumulum ferunt.

sic Aenēās patris memoriam colit. ludōs etiam facit
et certāmina. alīi spectant. alīi certant. omnēs gaudent
et diem fēstum laetī agunt.

nūbēs clouds; obscūrant
darken; tollunt raise
gubernātor helmsman

proximum nearest
libenter gladly
revisō revisit; ubi where;
sepultus buried

quō on which; hāc this
periit died; tumulum tomb
colere revere

fundit pours; flōrēs flowers
salvē hail; sāncte blessed
sollemnia proper
quoque also; dōna gifts

certāmina contests; certant
compete; diem fēstum holiday
agunt keep

1. Because of a storm, Aeneas decides to
a. sail to the nearest shore b. return to Crete
c. hurry to Italy d. leave Sicily
2. Aeneas' father is buried in
a. Crete b. Sicily c. Carthage d. Troy
3. Aeneas takes wine and _____ to his father's tomb.
a. bread b. a lamb c. gifts d. flowers

Answer the following: A=true B=false

4. Aeneas is caught in a storm while sailing to Sicily.
a. true b. false
5. Aeneas' father dies the day after they arrive.
a. true b. false

6. Aeneas shares wine with his comrades at the tomb.
a. true b. false
7. Aeneas' men take part in funeral games.
a. true b. false

Cicerō ad puerōs sē vertit 'venī hūc. Marce.' inquit 'et amīcum tuum mihi commendā.' Marcus Quīntum ad Cicerōnem dūxit et 'ecce. pater.' inquit. 'volō amīcum meum Quīntum Horātium Flaccum tibi commendāre puer valdē ingeniōsus est. quī omnēs aliōs studiīs superat.'

Cicerō ad Quīntum sē vertit et eī arrisit: 'salvē, Quīnte.' inquit: 'gaudeō quod filius meus amīcum tam doctum habet. dīc mihi. quid hodiē in lūdō didicistī?' Quīntus verēcundus erat quod tantō virō respondēre dēbēbat. sed studia bene exposuit.

ille 'Marcus vērūm dīcit. puer valdē ingeniōsus es. Marce. dūc eum ad bibliothēcam et ostende eī meōs librōs. Quīnte. sī vīs. licet tibi librōs meōs legere. audī; hoc tē moneō: cotīdiē aliquid novī lege, cotīdiē aliquid novī scribe. quis scit? forsitan poēta eris. cārus Mūsīs.' sic dīxit et librum dē mēnsā sūmpsit. Marcus et Quīntus ē tablinō tacitī exiērunt.

ubi in ātrium rediērunt. Marcus Quīntō dīxit: 'Quīnte. bibliothēca ingēns est; sescentī librī Graecī, sescentī Latīnī. num vīs hodiē bibliothēcam spectāre? satis in lūdō studuistī. quid dīcis? venī mēcum in hortum et cum canibus lūde.' Quīntus librōs spectāre cupiēbat sed Marcō concessit, quī eum in hortum dūxit canēsque vocāvit.

8. In the first paragraph Cicero asks Marcus to
a. introduce himself b. bring his friend in c. go to the library
d. study more
9. In the second paragraph Cicero asks Quintus
a. what he taught that day b. what he was studying
c. what he had learned that day d. what he planned to study
10. Quintus was shy because
a. he did not know Marcus b. Cicero was famous
c. he was a poor student d. he could not explain the lesson
11. Cicero tells Marcus to
a. write daily b. read daily c. lead Quintus to the library
d. write poetry
12. Cicero says that poets are
a. dear to the Muses b. careful writers c. something new
d. often shy
13. Cicero talks with the boys in the
a. library b. study c. atrium d. dining room

14. Marcus leads Quintus outside to
 a. read b. study c. play with the dog d. visit Cicero

Answer the following: A=true B=false

15. Marcus explained his studies well.
 a. true b. false
16. Cicero allowed Quintus to borrow his books.
 a. true b. false
17. Cicero's library has a few books in Greek.
 a. true b. false
18. Quintus wanted to play with Marcus's dog.
 a. true b. false
19. Cicero advised Quintus to read and write something new every day.
 a. true b. false
20. In the second paragraph *se* refers to Quintus.
 a. true b. false
21. Quintus is the son of Cicero.
 a. true b. false

Castor et Pollūx erant frātrēs fortēs et benignī et pulchrī. In multīs bellīs magnā virtūte pugnābant et multōs hostēs superāvērunt. Ōlim magna tempestās (*storm*) ad nāvem appropinquābat, sed auxiliō deōrum discessit (*scattered*). Tum nautae in capitibus Castoris et Pollūcis duās stellās vidērunt. "Deī ipse in capitibus frātrum hās stellās locāvērunt," clamāvērunt omnēs. "Frātrēs bonī sunt causae salutis nostrae!"

Posteā acer hostis Castorem necāvit et ad inferōs (*Lower Regions*) hic properāvit. Māgnus dolor Pollūcem occupāvit. Is erat immortalis quod filius deī erat. Sine frātre suō Pollūx erat miser et tristis. Multīs verbīs et māgnō dolōre auxiliū patrem ipsum deōrum orāvit. "Ego laetus vitam meam," inquit (*he said*), "prō frātre meō dabō."

Juppiter autem statuit unum diem (*day*) vitae Castori, unum diem mortis Pollūci dare. Itaque domicilium frātrum cotidie mutāvit. Juppiter duās stellās in caelō locāvit. Hominēs eas Geminōs (*Twins*) appellābant et frātrēs ut (*as*) deōs adorābant.

22. Sailors believed that Castor and Pollux saved them because
 a. the brothers placed stars in the heavens b. the brothers removed their ships from the storm c. the gods told them so
 d. the gods placed stars on the heads of the brothers

23. Pollux was sad because
 a. he was immortal b. he lost the battle c. his brother died
 d. daily he changed form

Answer the following: A=true B=false

24. Sailors saw the brothers turn into stars.
 a. true b. false

25. Pollux was killed in battle.
 a. true b. false

26. Castor prayed to his father Jupiter for help
 a. true b. false

27. Jupiter decided that Castor could have one more day to live.
 a. true b. false

28. Jupiter named two stars in the sky the *Twins*.
 a. true b. false

Ancus Mārcius, nepōs (*grandson*) Numae Pompili, Rōmae erat quārtus rēx. Ille rēx bonus prūdēnsque fuit, et similis Numae cum finitimis pugnāre nōn cupiuit. Sed Rōma ē Latinis saepe oppugnābātur. Rēx nōn timidus bellum contrā Latinōs statim gessit. Urbem hostium delēvit et civēs ad urbem Rōmam dūxit. Civibus novis Montem Aventinum dedit.

Pontem sublicium (*wooden*) trāns Tiberim rēx fēcit, et Jāniculum cum urbe hōc ponte iūxit. Carcer (*Prison*) prope Forum et sub monte Capitōlinō aedificābātur, et Ostia, portus (*port*) Rōmae, in ōre (*mouth*) Tiberis condēbātur (*was founded*). Agrum finēque Rōmae ad mare extendit et populū Rōmāni imperium auxit.

Post Ancum Mārcium rēgnum obtinuerunt principēs Etrūsci. Tarquinius Priscus cum uxōre suā ex Etrūriae oppidō ad urbem Rōmam migrāverat. Māgnam laudem et rēgis et populū Rōmāni celeriter sibi obtinuit, et tandem tūtor duōrum filiōrum rēgis fuit.

Fidus et bonus tūtor fuit, sed post mortem Ancī Mārcī ipse rēx esse cupiuit et imperium facile obtinuit. Multa bella gessit et multōs agrōs hostium audācter occupāvit. Circum Māximum aedificāvit et ludōs Rōmānōs statuit. Et in bellō et in pāce Rōmam bene rēxit Tarquinius.

Interim duo filii Ancī Mārcī Tarquinius interficere et rēgnum occupāre statuērunt. Illi duōs pastōrēs rēgem interficere iūserunt. Sed hi pastōrēs rēgem vulnerāverunt; illum nōn statim interfēcērunt. Tanaquil rēgina mortem rēgis nōn nūntiāvit donec (*until*) propter auctōritātem ējus (*her*) Servius Tullius grātiam populū obtinuerat et rēx ē populō creātus est.

(CONT.)

Tarquinius Priscus Servium Tullium pro filio educaverat quod Tanaquil puerum amavit. Tum post Tarquinii Prisci mortem Servius Tullius sibi regnum facile obtinuit. Prudenter imperium administravit. Primus ille censum populi Romani haberi (to be held) iussit.

Sed Lucius Tarquinius, filius Tarquinii Prisci, Romam regere magnopere cupivit. Cum mala uxore, filia Servi Tulli, regem interfecit et imperium occupavit.

Answer the following: A=true B=false

29. Ancus Marcius desired to fight the Latins.

a. true b. false

30. Ancus Marcius joined Rome to Ostia with a bridge.

a. true b. false

31. Under Ancus Marius Roman boundaries were extended to the sea.

a. true b. false

32. Tarquinius Priscus migrated to Etruria with his wife.

a. true b. false

33. Tarquinius Priscus served as tutor to Numa's sons.

a. true b. false

TIE-BREAKERS: The following five questions will be scored to break ties.
Answer on the back of the scantron.

51. Tarquinius Priscus struggled to obtain power after the death of Ancus.

a. true b. false

52. Tarquinius Priscus was killed by the grandsons of Numa.

a. true b. false

53. Tanaquil ruled Rome for a short time after her husband's death.

a. true b. false

54. Servius was made king because of the influence of Tanaquil.

a. true b. false

55. Servius was the sixth king of Rome.

a. true b. false