

# 1996 TSJCL READING COMPREHENSION TEST - LEVEL I

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the passages carefully for comprehension. Answer the questions according to what is stated or implied in each passage. Mark the letter of the best answer on your answer sheet.

**Passage #1: Greek Tyrants**

Olim in Graecia tyranni regnabant. Saepe bene regnabant; famam propter victorias et sapientiam comparaverunt: cum finitimis amicitiam confirmabant: muros et templa aedificabant: ad philosophiam et litteras animos applicabant: contra barbaros pugnabant et patriae incolas a periculis servabant. Graeci tamen tyrannos non amabant, quod saepe crudeliter administrabant imperium. Itaque contra tyrannos coniuraverunt et ex oppidis fugaverunt.

Nos Graecorum exemplum hodie laudamus: nemo hodie tyrannos amat. Etiam si bene regnant, si patriam e periculo servant, populus non libenter vitam et bona tyranni arbitrio mandat. Hodie fere ubique imperium administrat populus.

1. Who once ruled in Greece? a) tyrants, b) wise men, c) philosophers, d) barbarians
2. Ubi regnum tyrannorum erat bonum? a) olim, b) numquam, c) saepe, d) semper
3. With whom did they confirm friendship? a) allies, b) enemies, c) relatives, d) neighbors
4. Against whom did they fight? a) foreigners, b) philosophers, c) tyrants, d) enemies
5. The phrase "patriae incolas a periculis servabant" is best translated as  
a) the inhabitants of the country were saved from dangers  
b) they saved the inhabitants of the country from dangers  
c) the inhabitants saved the country from dangers.  
d) the country was saved from dangers by the inhabitants
6. Amabantne Graeci tyrannos? a) tamen, b) non, c) ita, d) contra
7. The best translation for "crudeliter" is a) cruelly, b) cruel, c) with cruelty, d) very cruelly
8. Cur Graeci tyrannos oderunt? a) Non semper benigne rexerunt. b) Saepe imperium administrabant. c) Tyrannos non amabant. d) Contra tyrannos coniuraverunt.
9. Qui coniuraverunt et fugaverunt? a) hostes, b) tyrannos, c) administratores, d) Graeci
10. Qui hodie a nobis laudantur? a) nos, b) tyrannos, c) exemplum, d) Graecos
11. Quot viri tyrannos nunc amant. a) nulli, b) multi, c) hodie, d) omnes
12. The meaning of "vitam et bona" is a) and the good lives, b) and the good life, c) life and good things, d) life and a good woman
13. Hodie imperium agebatur.....  
a) ad populum, b) a civibus, c) populis, d) virorum

## Passage #2: Iphigenia

Agamemnon igitur totum exercitum ad portum convocavit. Multi equites multi pedites aderant: principes quoque omnes e tota Graecia eo convenerunt. Sed venti adversi naves in portu diu retinebant. Itaque Agamemnon nuntium ad oraculum Delphicum misit, et a Deo responsum petiit. Triste et terribile responsum dedit Apollo; "Propter iram Diana naves Graecas in portu retinet, nec ventos secundos dat. Numquam Graeci ad Asiam navigabunt nisi virginis sanguine Deae numen placaverint."

Rex, ubi oraculi responsum audivit, diu secum lacrimabat. "Est mihi domi," inquit, "filia cara, Iphigeneia nomine, sedecim annorum puella. Sine dubio Diana Iphigeneiam victimam petit. Dira et crudelis est Dea; sed non sine diis immortalibus ad urbem Troiam navigabimus, et Helenam ex urbe perfida domum reportabimus." Nuntium igitur ad Clytaemnestram, uxorem suam, misit. "O Regina," inquit, "filiam nostram ad nuptias orna, et cum fideis custodibus ad portum mitte. Achillēs, vir fortis et praeclarus, virginem in matrimonium ducet." Clytaemnestra, ubi regis dicta audivit, magno gaudio filiam ad nuptias paravit; gemmis pretiosis, vestimentis pictis, puellam ornavit, et tandem cum fideis custodibus ad portum misit.

Itaque magna spe Iphigeneia ad castra Graecorum venit. Simul ac regem vidit, tum cito ad patrem cucurrit, et collo caro bracchia candida dedit. Sed ubi maestum regis vultum vidit, "Cur," inquit, "mi pater, vultu maesto, capite demisso filiam tuam salutās? Nonne libenter filiam vidēs?" Tum Agamemnon totam rem filiae narravit.

14. Quis milites convocavit? a) principes, b) Agamemnon, c) Graeci, d) exercitum
15. Cur Agamemnon nuntiam ad oraculum misit? a) quod deus petebatur, b) quod multi e tota Graecia convenerunt, c) quod venti adversi naves retinebant, d) quod Apollo terribile responsum dedit.
16. The best translation for "Propter iram Diana naves Graecas in portu retinet" is a) Because she is angry, Diana holds the Greek ships in port, b) Since she is angry Diana will hold the Greek ships in port, c) Because of her anger, let Diana hold the Greek ships in port, d) Because of her anger, Diana holds the Greek ships in port.
17. What kind of wind was needed by the Greeks? a) favorable, b) southerly, c) second, d) strong
18. Quo navigare desideraverunt? a) Graecia, b) Asia c) oraculum, d) portum
19. To what does "Deae numen" refer? a) the name of the goddess, b) nothing for the goddess, c) majesty of Diana c) the number of the goddesses
20. The best translation of "ubi oraculi responsum audivit" is a) who heard the oracle's reply, b) to hear the oracle's reply, c) when he heard the reply of the oracle, d) when the oracle heard the reply
21. What did the king do for a long time? a) he listened, b) he answered, c) he cried, d) he spoke
22. How old was Iphigenia? a) sixteen, b) seventeen, c) no age is given, d) thirteen
23. Quis mortem Iphigeneiae mandat? a) rex, b) puella, c) Helena, d) dea
24. Qualis erat Diana? a) cara, b) saeva, c) miser, d) bona

25. What did the king need in order to sail? a) the help of Helen, b) the marriage of his daughter, c) more ships, d) help of the gods
26. Qualis urbs erat Troia? a) sine dubio, b) immortalis, c) fida, d) infidelis
27. Quis in Troia erat? a) Iphigeneia, b) rex, c) Helena, d) Diana
28. Quis erat maritus Clytaemnestrae? a) rex, b) Helenus, c) nuntius, d) regina
29. The king told Clytaemnestra to prepare Iphigenia for a) a trip, b) marriage, c) death, d) the oracle
30. Who was to be sent to the port? a) the daughter, b) Diana, c) Achilles, d) Clytaemnestra
31. Quo modo Clytaemnestra Iphigeneiam ornavit a) magno gaudio, b) cum custodibus, c) ad portum, d) ubi regis dicta audivit
32. Quid Iphigeneia gessit? a) ad nuptias, b) cum Achille, c) in matrimonium, d) gemmas
33. Quis erat audax et inlustris? a) rex, b) virgo, c) Achilles, d) Clytaemnestra
34. Quando Iphigeneia ad portum missa est? a) vestimentis pictis, b) tandem, c) ad Achillem, d) a Clytaemnestra
35. Quo modo Iphigeneia iit? a) magna spe, b) ad castra, c) simul, d) cum custodibus
36. What did Iphigenia do when she saw her father? a) ran from him, b) ran to him, c) went into the camp, d) smiled
37. The meaning of "et collo caro bracchia candida dedit" is that a) her father put his arm around her, b) she moved her arms away from her father, c) she hugged her father, d) she waited for her father to speak
38. What kind of expression did her father have? a) happy, b) majestic, c) angry, d) gloomy
39. The best translation of "capite demisso" is a) with lost head, b) with lowered head, c) with upturned head, d) with saddened face
40. The best translation of "Nonne libenter filiam vides?" is a) Don't you freely see your daughter? b) You don't freely see your daughter, do you? c) You didn't freely see your daughter, did you? d) Why don't you freely see your daughter?

**TIE BREAKERS: BE SURE TO MARK YOUR ANSWERS IN SPACES 96-100.**  
The following questions will be scored only to break ties.

96. Agamemnon told Iphigenia a) that she would marry Achilles,  
b) that she would die, c) that he was about to sail away,  
d) that Achilles was on his way to Troy
97. The best translation of "mitte" is a) send, b) to send,  
c) be sent, d) to be sent
98. Ventus : Agamemnon:: \_\_\_\_\_ : Diana  
a) sanguis, b) victima, c) virgo, d) all of these
99. Cur Agamemnon exercitum convocabat? a) propter oraculi  
responsum, b) propter filiae nuptias, c) Achilles oppugnare  
desideravit, d) Helenam referre desiderabat
100. Quis ad Clytaemnestram nuntium misit? a) Achilles,  
b) Helena, c) Agamemnon, d) custodes