

1996 NATIONAL JUNIOR
CLASSICAL LEAGUEREADING COMPREHENSION
LEVELS 1/2 AND 1*HERCULES*

1 Hercules, filius Alcmenae et Iovis, olim in Graecia antiqua
2 habitavit. Iuno, regina caeli, Alcmenam non amavit, et Herculem
3 infantem necare voluit. Itaque duas serpentes misit. Hae media
4 nocte in cubiculum Alcmenae venerunt ubi Hercules cum Iphicle
5 fratre dormiebat. Frater Herculis in lecto, sed Hercules in scuto
6 magno dormiebat. Serpentes furtim appropinquaverunt et scutum
7 moverunt. Quam ob causam Hercules e somno incitatus est. Iphicles
8 magna voce clamavit. Tum Hercules serpentes parvis manibus fortiter
9 arripuit et eas strangulavit. Mater Herculis, ubi clamorem audivit,
10 ad pueros celeriter cucurrit. In cubiculo miram rem vidit! Hercules
11 enim ridebat et serpentes mortuas fratri monstrabat.

scutum, scuti, n.--shield

1. The mother of Hercules was ____.
A. Alcmena B. Iovis C. Iuno D. Iphicles
2. In line 1, Graecia is in what case?
A. nominative B. accusative C. dative D. ablative
3. In line 2, what tense is amavit?
A. present B. future C. perfect D. imperfect
4. Juno wanted to kill Hercules because ____.
A. he lived in Greece
B. she was the queen
C. she didn't like Alcmena
D. he was an infant
5. In line 3, serpentes is the ____.
A. subject B. direct object C. indirect object D. possessive form
6. In line 3, hae refers to ____.
A. Juno B. Hercules C. Alcmena D. the snakes

7. Quo modo Hercules a somno incitatus est?
 A. Mater eum excitavit. B. Serpentes scutum moverunt. C. Iphicles clamavit. D. Serpentes Alcmenam vulnerabant.
8. What is the best translation for dormiebat in line 6?
 A. is sleeping B. has slept C. was sleeping D. will sleep
9. In line 6, furtim means ____.
 A. quickly B. slowly C. bravely D. stealthily
10. In line 8, the best translation for parvis manibus is ____.
 A. from his little hands B. of his little hands C. for his little hands
 D. with his little hands
11. In line 8, fortiter is ____.
 A. a noun B. an adverb C. an adjective D. a verb
12. Who killed the snakes?
 A. Iphicles B. Alcmena C. Hercules D. Juppiter
13. In line 9, what is the best translation for ubi?
 A. when B. where C. but D. although
14. In line 10, what is the tense of cucurrit?
 A. present B. perfect C. imperfect D. pluperfect
15. What word would best describe the probable reaction of Hercules' mother in relation to the phrase miram rem vidit in line 10?
 A. anger B. fright C. astonishment D. sorrow
16. Cur Hercules ridebat?
 A. quod frater erat mortuus B. quod mater eum servaverat
 C. quod duas serpentes necaverat D. quod serpentes fugerant
17. In line 11, fratri is best translated as ____.
 A. to his brother B. his brother's C. from his brother D. by his brother

THE HAUNTED HOUSE

- 1 Olim in urbe Athenis erat domus antiqua. Haec domus terruerat
 2 omnes qui unquam in ea habitaverant. Per silentium noctis sonus
 3 magnus vinculorum audiri poterat. Primo sonus erat longe, tum erat
 4 prope! Mox imago videbatur. Erat senex facie horribili, cum longa
 5 barba et capillo. Et in pedibus suis et in manibus suis vincula
 6 gerebat.
- 7 Incolae domus huius longissimas noctes non dormiebant quod
 8 timebant. Mors igitur saepe sequebatur. Prima luce imago discessit;
 9 tamen memoria imagineis ante oculos incolarum manebat. Timor ipse
 10 erat longior quam causae timoris. Post paucos annos tota domus est
 11 deserta et relicta.
- 12 Tandem domus poterat emi minima pecunia. Vir qui Athenodorus
 13 appellatus est ad urbem Athenas venit. Hic vir erat philosophus.

- 14 Quamquam omnia de hac domo audiverat, tamen eam emit.
 15 Prima nocte Athenodorus iussit lectum poni in prima parte
 16 domus. Deinde rogavit servos suos tabellas, stilum, et lumen ferre.
 17 Postea omnes servi discesserunt. Athenodorus solus in tabella
 18 scribere incepit.
 19 Primo erat domi silentium; deinde sonus vinculorum audiebatur.
 20 Imago stabat et digito innuebat. Tum philosophus statim imaginem
 21 sequitur. Imago eum ad peristylum duxit et subito fugit! In hoc
 22 loco Athenodorus signum posuit et postero die illum locum effodi
 23 iussit. Hoc facto, ossa collecta sunt, et publice in sepulchro
 24 deposita sunt. Postea nulla imago in hac domo videbatur.

NOTES

sonus, soni, m.—sound vinculum, vinculi, n.—chain
 imago, imaginis, f.—ghost senex, senis, m.—old man
 barba, barbae, f.—beard quam—than
 relictā—abandoned emo, emere, emi, emptus—to buy
 pono, ponere, posui, positus—to place
 lumen, luminis, n.—lamp/light
 incipio, incipere, incepi, inceptus—to begin
 innuo, innuere, innui, innutus—to beckon
 effodio, effodere, effodi, effosum—to dig out/to dig up
 os, ossis, n.—bone sepulchrum, sepulchri, n.—tomb

18. What is the correct translation for terruerat in line 1?
 A. feared B. scared C. had feared D. had frightened
19. To which of the following does ea in line 2 refer?
 A. domus B. Athenis C. urbe D. omnes
20. What is the translation of noctis in line 2?
 A. in the night B. of the night C. at night D. for the night
21. Which of these statements is NOT true about the house in the story?
 A. It was put up for sale. B. It was a place to stay and relax.
 C. A philosopher moved into it. D. It was old.
22. Which is the correct translation for audiri in line 3?
 A. to hear B. hearing C. heard D. to be heard
23. What is the best translation for gerebat in line 6?
 A. he is carried B. it was worn C. he was carrying D. he will carry
24. What case is huius in line 7?
 A. dative B. genitive C. accusative D. nominative
25. In line 8, Prima luce is an example of _____.
 A. ablative of accompaniment B. ablative of manner C. ablative of respect
 D. ablative of time when

26. What case is incolarum in line 9?
A. genitive B. nominative C. dative D. ablative
27. What is the best translation for Prima luce imago discessit in line 8?
A. The first ghost disappeared into the light.
B. At dawn he disappeared along with the ghost.
C. At dawn the ghost left.
D. When the ghost scared us into leaving in the morning.
28. Which is the correct translation for Timor ipse erat longior quam causae timoris in lines 9 and 10?
A. He himself was fearful longer than he had cause to be.
B. How fearful was the remote cause of fear itself.
C. What was the longer cause of fear itself?
D. The fear itself was longer than the causes of fear.
29. Ubi lux venit, quid accidit?
A. Nemo imaginem in memoria tenebat.
B. Incolae non iam timidi erant.
C. Incolae imaginem in memoria tenebant.
D. Imago philosophum necavit.
30. Quis erat Athenodorus?
A. Erat vir qui ab imagine territus erat.
B. Erat vir qui domum emit.
C. Erat vir quam imago terrebat.
D. Erat vir qui a servis suis necatus erat.
31. What is the best translation for Quamquam omnia de hac domo audiverat in line 14?
A. Although everything had been heard about that house
B. When he had listened carefully to everything about buying that house
C. Because everything was heard concerning this house
D. Although he had heard everything about this house
32. What did Athenodorus ask his slaves to do?
A. to bring him his writing utensils
B. to go to Athens
C. to stand guard at the door
D. to stay in his room with him all night
33. Why did Athenodorus take this action?
A. He wanted to occupy himself while waiting for the ghost.
B. He was afraid of the ghost.
C. The ghost had threatened him.
D. He was beginning to write a new novel.
34. What is the best translation for domi in line 19?
A. to the house B. into the house C. in the house D. from the house
35. To whom or what does eum in line 21 refer?
A. the house B. the peristyle C. the ghost D. Athenodorus

36. To what does in hoc loco in lines 21-22 refer?
 A. the bed B. the silence C. the peristyle D. the tomb
37. What did Athenodorus discover in lines 21-24?
 A. nothing at all B. bones which had been improperly buried
 C. a beautiful tomb in the peristyle D. a ghost that was a philosopher
38. What would be the best title for this story?
 A. An Old Man Loses His Home B. A Vacation in Athens
 C. A Soul Finds Rest D. A Lesson in Philosophy

A LETTER FROM CORNELIA TO FLA VIA

- 1 Hodie Nonis Novembribus illam epistulam accepi quam tu
 2 scripsisti Pridie Kalendis Novembribus. Eam iterum iterumque
 3 legi, quod te maxime desidero. Tua epistula huc celerrime
 4 advenit. Quinque modo diebus! Heri meus pater aliam epistulam
 5 quae Brundisio missa erat accepit. Haec epistula, quae a Valerio
 6 pridie Idus Octobres scripta erat, Romam post viginti dies
 7 advenit.
- 8 Valerius, ut scis, est adulescens pulcher et strenuus qui
 9 cum patre suo in Bithyniam missus erat. Nunc in Italiam ad urbem
 10 Brudisium remissus est. Ab urbe Brundisio Idibus Novembribus
 11 ibit et Romam a. d. III Kal. Dec. adveniet. Ego, ut scis, Valerium
 12 maxime videre volo!
- 13 Abhinc tres dies in insula quadam magnum incendium vidimus.
 14 Ego numquam miseriozem conspectum vidi! Mater et duo liberi
 15 effugere non poterant. Hi omnes flammis oppressi sunt. Ubi
 16 de illa matre et liberis cogito, maxime commoveor.
- 17 Hodie mater pulcherrimam mihi stolam emit, quae mihi
 18 maxime placuit. Sed tristissima sum quod te non video. Te
 19 plurimum desidero. Scribe mox! Vale!

NOTES

desidero, desiderare, desideravi, desideratus--to miss, long for
 ut scis--as you know abhinc--ago conspectus, conspectus, m.--sight
 emo, emere, emi emptus--buy placuit--it pleased tristissima--very sad

39. On what day was this letter received?
 A. November 9 B. November 5 C. November 13 D. November 7

40. The correct translation for Hodie Nonis Novembribus illam epistulam accepi in line 1 is ____.
- A. Today that letter was received on the Nones of November
 - B. Yesterday I received this letter written on the Nones of November
 - C. The Nones of November is the date of that letter
 - D. I received that letter today--the Nones of November
41. What is the antecedent of quam in line 1?
- A. hodie B. Nonis C. Novembribus D. epistulam
42. What is the correct translation of quam tu scripsisti in lines 1-2?
- A. which you wrote B. which was written C. which you are writing
 - D. which you will write
43. According to line 2, when was this letter written?
- A. November 1 B. November 30 C. October 31 D. November 12
44. The best translation of eam in line 2 is ____.
- A. those B. it C. those D. her
45. Lines 3 and 4 imply that ____.
- A. the letter was written too hurriedly
 - B. it took five days to write the letter
 - C. the letter has traveled much faster than expected
 - D. the letter was a surprise
46. Quod te maxime desidero in line 3 tell the reader that ____.
- A. Cornelia is very ill
 - B. Cornelia misses Flavia very much
 - C. Flavia is older than Cornelia
 - D. Flavia had something very important to tell Cornelia
47. In line 4, celerrime is best translated as ____.
- A. rather quickly B. too quickly C. quickly D. very quickly
48. How long did it take this letter to arrive?
- A. five days B. fifteen days C. fifty days D. four days
49. What is the best translation of Heri meus pater aliam epistulam quae Brundisio missus erat accepit?
- A. Yesterday my father received a letter which had been sent to Brundisium.
 - B. Yesterday another letter was sent by my father from Brundisium.
 - C. Yesterday my father had sent another letter received from Brundisium.
 - D. Yesterday my father received another letter which had been sent from Brundisium.
50. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Valerius?
- A. Valerius was good looking.
 - B. He was very much liked by Cornelia.
 - C. Valerius had just arrived at Cornelia's house.
 - D. Valerius has been in Bithynia with his father.
51. What is the meaning of pulcher in line 8?
- A. the day before B. handsome C. rather handsome D. boy

52. Where is Valerius now?
A. Bithynia B. at Cornelia's house C. Brundisium D. at Flavia's house
53. When is Valerius leaving for Rome?
A. November 1 B. November 13 C. November 15 D. November 7
54. When will he arrive in Rome?
A. November 3 B. November 16 C. November 29 D. November 10
55. According to lines 11 and 12, what do you suspect to be true?
A. Valerius is coming to see Cornelia.
B. Cornelia can't wait to see Valerius.
C. Flavia knows of Cornelia's feelings about Valerius.
D. all of the above
56. Quid Cornelia abhinc tres dies viderat?
A. suum amicum Valerium B. aedificium quod flammae vastaverant.
D. suum patrem D. urbem Brundisium
57. Which of the following best describes Cornelia's feelings in lines 14-16?
A. happy and pleased B. confused C. angry D. sad and upset
58. What is the meaning of mihi in line 17?
A. me/for me B. my C. of me D. me
59. Quae in line 17 refers to ____.
A. mater B. mihi C. liberis D. stolam
60. Scribe in line 19 means ____.
A. to write B. by writing C. write D. written

