

1998 TSJCL READING COMPREHENSION TEST - ADVANCED

DIRECTIONS: Mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

I. Atque dum ea geruntur penitus diversā parte Saturnia Iuno misit Irim dē caelō ad audacem Turnum. Tum forte Turnus sedēbat lucō parentis Pilumnī sacrā valle; ad quem Thaumantias sic locuta est roseō ore: Turne, en volvenda diēs attulit ultrō, quod nemo Divum auderet promittere optanti! Aeneas, urbe et sociis et classe relicta, petivit sceptrā sedemque Palatini Evandri. Nec satis penetrāvit at extremās urbēs Coriti, armat manum Lydōrum agrestēsque collectōs. Quid dubitas? nunc tempus poscere equōs, nunc currūs. Rumpe omnes morās, et arripe turbata castra. Dixit, et sustulit sē in caelum paribus alīs, fugāque secuit ingentem arcum sub nubibus. Iuvenis agnovit sustulitque duplicēs palmās ad sidera, ac secutus est fugientem talī voce: Iri, decus coeli discedere -- stellāsque plantēs polō. Sequor tanta omina, quisquis vocas in arma. Et effatus sic, processit ad undam hausitque lymphās de summō gurgite, orans Deos multa; oneravitque aethera votis.

- 1 Turnus is described as
 - a. god of a sacred place
 - b. bold
 - c. begging help from Juno
 - d. silent

- 2 Iris was sent by
 - a. Turnus' father, Pilumnus
 - b. the gods
 - c. Thaumantias
 - d. Juno

- 3 Iris informs Turnus that
 - a. what the gods would not grant Juno, time has.
 - b. the gods have not taken his side in the struggle
 - c. the fates are now favorable to Turnus
 - d. she, Iris, has come from a great distance to offer him aid

- 4 Iris further states that Aeneas, Turnus's rival,
 - a. has abandoned his ships and comrades
 - b. sailed to southern Italy
 - c. hurt his hand
 - d. killed Evander

- 5 Aeneas is now
 - a. fighting the cities of Coritus
 - b. fighting of an attack of Lydians
 - c. seeking horses
 - d. making alliances in Coritus and Lydia

- 6 Iris asks Turnus to
 - a. rush into attacking
 - b. destroy Aeneas's horses and chariots
 - c. attack the Lydians himself
 - d. hesitate until Aeneas's departure is known to all

- 7 When Iris departs she
 - a. gives Turnus a bow and arrows
 - b. walked into the distance
 - c. cut a rainbow under the clouds
 - d. left him her wings

- 8 When Iris departs, Turnus is
 - a. unsure who has sent her
 - b. angry at the message he received
 - c. wishing to follow her into the distance
 - d. disrespectful and rude to the sender of the message

- 9 Turnus considers the stars, the storm, the bright sky as
 - a. signs of Juppiter
 - b. favorable signs
 - c. ominous signs
 - d. lost hopes

- 10 the word *undam* is a synonym for
 - a. polo
 - b. sidera
 - c. aethera
 - d. gurgite

II Desine, Paulle, meum lacrimis urgere sepulcrum
 panditur ad nullas ianua nigra preces:
 cum semel infernas intrarunt funera leges,
 non exorato stant adamante viae.
 te licet orantem fuscae deus audiat aulae:
 nempe tuas lacrimas litora surda* bibent.

*surdus, -a, -um = deaf

11 The theme of these lines is

- a. eternal life b. futility of mourning c. the will of the gods d. the power of the gods

12 From reading the lines we can determine that the speaker

- a. has lost a loved one to death b. is in deep mourning
 c. has died d. is the god of death

13 The word *viae*, *aulae*, *litora* suggest the geography of

- a. Rome b. Italy c. Mt. Olympus d. the underworld

14 The figure of speech *litora surda bibent* is

- a. metaphor b. simile c. personification d. apostrophe

15 The god mentioned is most likely to be

- a. Neptune b. Juppiter c. Romulus d. Pluto

III C. Plinius Corelliae Hispullae S.

Adhuc tuus filius peritiam cum familia egit, praeceptores domi habens, ubi est erroribus vel parva vel etiam nulla materia. Iam studia eius extra limen prolaturus est, iam debes circumspicere magistrum Latinum, praestatem severitate et virtute.

Videor ergo demonstrare tibi posse Iulium Genitorem. Nihil ex hoc viro filius tuus audiet nisi bonum, nihil mali discet, nec minus saepe ab illo quam a te meque admonebitur de insignibus maioribus.

Tum, faventibus diis, trade eum praeceptori, a quo mores primum, mox eloquentiam discet, quae male sine moribus discitur. Vale.

16 The literary form of this passage is

- a. essay b. political speech c. letter d. sermon

17 Whom does Pliny address in this passage?

- a. a friend b. his son c. a teacher d. his wife

18 Where did the son receive his early education?

- a. in a small school b. at home c. with a famous teacher d. in town

19 What was the primary advantage of the early childhood education?

- a. little opportunity for misbehavior b. the economical costs
 c. outstanding teachers d. very good discipline

20 What according to this passage are the characteristics of a good teacher?

- a. discretion and control b. wisdom and learning
 c. discipline and excellence d. studies and learning

21 How many points are included in the recommendation of Iulius Genitor?

- a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5

22 The phrase *de insignibus maioribus* is best translated as

- a. from larger signs b. about greater omens
 c. of more famous officers d. about our distinguished ancestors

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- 23 What two basic things must a teacher teach?
a. character and public speaking b. character and manners
c. political and military science d. trade and history
- 24 Which of these does Pliny think the most important
a. character b. trade c. politics d. public speaking
- 25 The word *quo* in the last sentence of the passage refers to
a. Pliny b. Hispulla c. Iulium Genitor d. the young son

TIE-BREAKERS: The answers to the following questions will be scored only for the purpose of breaking ties. Please be sure to mark your answers in the slots numbered #96-100.

IV Eodem die legati, ab hostibus missi ad Caesarem de pace venerunt. His Caesar numerum obsidum, quem ante imperaverat, duplicavit, eosque in continentem adduci iussit, quod, propinqua die aequinoctii infirmis navibus hiemi navigationem subiciendam non existimabat.

Ipse, idoneam tempestatem nactus, paulo post mediam noctem naves solvit; quae omnes incolumes ad continentem pervenerunt, sed ex eis onerariae duae eosdem portus, quos reliquae, capere non potuerunt, et paulo infra delatae sunt.

- 96 Envoys came to Caesar about
a. peace b. a forced march c. winter rations d. enemies
- 97 Caesar ordered the hostages to be
a. held in Britiam b. sent to the continent c. executed d. freed
- 98 From the passage we realize the time of year is
a. summer b. fall c. winter d. spring
- 99 All of the ships arrived
a. unharmed b. at midnight c. after a large storm at sea d. at a captured port
- 100 Two of the cargo ships were unable to reach the port from which they set sail and landed to the _____
a. north b. east c. west d. south