

1998
Area F
Reading Comprehension Test: Level II

Directions: *Read the passages below and answer the questions about them. Mark the letter of the best answer on your answer sheet.*

Mensis Martius iam aderat -- olim primus novi anni inter Romanos. Omnes Caecilii servique eorum vestibus novis insignes erant. Negotium nulli homini mandabatur, quod munera totius civitatis ob ferias deposita erant. Publius Furianusque per Forum procedebant inter multos homines, alios ad templum properantes, alios stantes, omnes vestes novas gerentes. Publio et Furiano aedificia adornata spectantibus, per Forum nuntiatum est Vestales Virgines ignem Vestae cum cura exstinxisse materiamque ad novum ignem iam collegisse. Duo viri ad Publium stabant; alter alteri dixit, "Bonum est. Illo igne semper manente, Roma superari non potest."

Nunc voces audiri poterant: "Salii! Salii veniunt!"

Illi per vias veniebant, armati et ancilia ferentes. Unum ex ancilibus temporibus antiquis de caelo cecidisse dictum est. Romani, non cupientes hoc sacrum rapi, iusserant virum callidum alia huic similia facere. Itaque nemo illud sacrum ancile nunc cognoscere poterat. Salii currebant, ancilia quae ferebant ostendentes. Officium horum erat mala e portis Romanis expellere.

Vocabulary

insignis, e -- remarkable, distinguished
properare -- to hasten, quicken
extinguere -- to extinguish
colligere -- to gather
ancile -- shield

1. About what topic is this passage written?
 - a) human sacrifice
 - b) religious preparation and procession
 - c) deities and their powers
 - d) election of Vestal Virgins

2. According to two men, what condition must be met for Rome to last forever?
 - a) the sacred fire must always burn
 - b) the army must be constantly trained
 - c) the old must be cared for
 - d) to always pray to Mars

3. **Omnes** (line 1) refers to
 - a) Romanos
 - b) Caecilii
 - c) servi
 - d) b & c

4. Explain the case of **ferias** (line 3).
 - a) subject of the sentence
 - b) governed by a preposition
 - c) ablative of time when
 - d) direct object

5. **alios ad templum properantes, alios stantes** (line 4) is best translated as
a) he ran to the temple, but she stood around
b) the property owners stood near the temple
c) some hurried to the temple, others were standing
d) the temple shook then stood still
6. **aedificia adornata** (line 5) is in what case?
a) nominative
b) genitive
c) accusative
d) ablative

Indicate whether the following are true (A) or false (B)

7. **Salii ancilia ferebant.**

8. **Salii iam venerunt.**

9. **Omnes Caecilii vestes novas gerebant.**

10. **Unum ex ancilibus falsum erat.**

11. **Duo viri erant miseri.**

12. Why was one of the **ancilia** considered sacred?

- a) it was said to have fallen from the sky
- b) it was solid gold
- c) it won a past war
- d) it was forged on Mt. Olympus

13. Why had the Vestal Virgins gathered material?

- a) to give as a trophy
- b) to build new buildings
- c) for the new sacred fire
- d) to build a new tripod

14. **Illo . . . manente** (lines 7-8) is best translated as

- a) with the fire having been settled
- b) while that fire always remains
- c) when that fire goes out
- d) while those fires remain

15. **voces audiri poterant** (line 9) is best translated as

- a) voices were being heard
- b) voices will be heard
- c) they can hear a voice
- d) voices could be heard

16. **Illi per vias veniebant** (line 10) is best translated as

- a) These men were coming along the roads
- b) Those men were coming along the roads
- c) They went along on their way
- d) The women stayed off the roads

17. **Illi** (line 10) refers to
 a) duo viri
 b) Vestales Virgines
 c) Salius
 d) Salii
18. Explain **rapi** (line 11).
 a) noun
 b) adverb
 c) adjective
 d) infinitive
19. Explain the case of **officium** (line 13).
 a) subject
 b) genitive of price
 c) direct object
 d) indirect object
20. What number is **mala** (line 13)?
 a) singular
 b) plural

Cleobis Bitonque erant filii Cydippes. Cydippe erat sacerdos deae Iunonis. Videre magnam statuam Iunonis Cydippe desiderabat. Sed procul erat statua, et Cydippe ambulare non poterat; pueri boves non habebant. Cleobis Bitonque Cydippen amabant; ipsi igitur plaustrum tractabant. Labor erat arduus, sed filii Cydippes robusti erant. Nunc Cydippe statuam videre poterat; quare Iunoni supplicavit: "O pulchra dea! Cleobis Bitonque bonos mores et vitutem habent. Da igitur meis filiis optimum praemium." Propter preces Cydippes Iuno pueris sine mora mortem sine dolore dedit. Cleobis Bitonque nunc beati in perpetua pace sunt.

Vocabulary

- sacerdos -- priest(ess)
 bos -- cow, bull
 praemium -- reward
21. What case is **filiis** (line 1)?
 a) nominative
 b) dative
 c) genitive
 d) ablative
22. **Sed procul erat statua** (line 2) is best translated as
 a) but the statue was far away
 b) but the statue was tall
 c) but the statue was near
 d) but it was a statue
23. **Cydippe ambulare non poterat** (lines 2-3) is best translated as
 a) he could not carry Cydippe
 b) Cydippe could not walk
 c) Cydippe is not able to walk
 d) she is not able to see Cydippe
24. **Arduus** (line 4) is masculine because of what noun?
 a) labor
 b) erat
 c) filii
 d) robusti
25. **Iunoni supplicavit** (line 5) is best translated as

- a) Juno begged
 - b) she begged Juno
 - c) Juno began crying
 - d) she began to beg Juno
26. Identify **da** (line 6).
- a) noun
 - b) adjective
 - c) imperative
 - d) adverb
27. Provide a reason for the case of **preces** (line 6).
- a) subject
 - b) direct object
 - c) genitive of possession
 - d) governed by preposition
28. What case is **mora** (line 7)?
- a) nominative
 - b) dative
 - c) genitive
 - d) ablative
29. What gender is **beati** (line 7)?
- a) masculine
 - b) feminine
 - c) neuter
30. What case is **perpetua** (line 8)?
- a) nominative
 - b) dative
 - c) genitive
 - d) ablative

TIE BREAKERS: *The following questions will be graded only in the event of a tie*

31. In the first passage, **spectantibus** (line 5) functions as
- a) direct object
 - b) verb of main sentence
 - c) participle in ablative absolute
 - d) subject of main clause
32. In the first passage, **ostendentes** (line 13) is plural because of what word?
- a) Salii
 - b) quae
 - c) ancilia
 - d) officium
33. In the first passage, **totius** (line 3) is in what case?
- a) nominative
 - b) dative
 - c) genitive
 - d) ablative
34. In the second passage, **honos mores et virtutem** (lines 5-6) describes the boys'
- a) confused mental state
 - b) inner character
 - c) fighting prowess
 - d) immense physical strength
35. In the second passage, **fili Cydippes** (line 1) serves in what grammatical function?
- a) subject of sentence
 - b) predicate noun
 - c) predicate adjective
 - d) direct object