

1998 TSJCL READING

COMPREHENSION TEST - LEVEL II

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

I. Erat in nave, filius quidam regis Claudii, nomine Iustinus quem eius soror fugiens patrem in nave, secum abduxerat. Hunc puerum Claudium, soror nomine Gaia constituit interficere eo consilio, ut, membris eius in mare coniectis, cursum Claudii et amicorum impediret; certo enim sciebat Claudium cum membra filii vidisset, non longius prosecuturum esse. Neque opinio eam fefellit. Omnia enim ita evenerunt ut Gaia speraverat. Claudius ubi primum membra vidit, ea colligendi causa navem teneri iussit. Dum tamen ea geruntur Gaia et nautae in nave, non intermissio remigandi* labore, mox e conspectu hostium et patris eius auferbantur; neque prius fugere destiterunt quam ad flumen Eridanum pervenerunt. Claudius nihil sibi profuturum esse abtratus, si longius progressus esset, animo demisso domum revertit ut filii corpus ad sepulturam daret.

*remigare = to row (as a boat)

1 Claudius was

- a. the king b. sister of Gaia c. son of a king d. brother of Iustinus

2 Gaia decided

- a. to kill Claudius b. to abandon her ship c. to murder Iustinus d. to ransom the son of the king

3 Gaia's plan depended on

- a. her father's love for her b. the king's love of his son
c. the loyalty of the members of the king's friends d. the love of Gaia's brother for his father

4 Claudius ceased pursuit of Gaia when

- a. he saw his son's body b. Gaia's boat sailed faster than his
c. he knew Gaia was dead d. he lost sight of Gaia and Iustinus

5 Claudius ordered that

- a. the other ships pursue Gaia b. Iustinus be returned to his ship
c. the ransom be paid d. that his ship be stopped

6 Everything happened just as Gaia

- a. hoped b. planned c. wished d. imagined

7 The sailors on Gaia's ship

- a. returned to their home b. rowed unceasingly c. caught sight of the enemy
d. buried Claudius at sea

8 The sailors on Claudius' ship

- a. returned to their home b. came to the River Eridanus
c. ceased to row at all d. buried Claudius at sea

9 The king was

- a. extremely worried b. unconscious c. deceased d. extremely depressed

10 Claudius gave his son

- a. a special gift b. the cost of his wedding c. a new home d. a burial

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II Navēs tempestas afflictabat. Compluribus navibus fractis, reliquae cum essent -- funibus, ancoris, reliquisque armamentis amissis -- ad navigandum inutilēs, magna, id quod necesse erat accidere, totius exercitus perturbatio facta est. Neque enim navēs erant aliae, quibus reportari possent, et omnia deerant, quae ad reficendās navēs erant usui, et quod omnibus constabat, hiemari in Gallia oportere, frumentum in his locis in hiemem provisum non erat. Quibus rebus cognitis, principes in his locis inter se collocati cum equites et navēs et frumentum exercitui deesse intellexerent.

True or False **Mark "a" for true and "b" for false.**

- 11 The ships had run into bad weather.
- 12 The soldiers were not concerned in spite of current conditions.
- 13 There were other ships which would carry the army back to the point of origin.
- 14 There were adequate supplies for refitting the ships.
- 15 The army expected to spend the winter in Gaul.
- 16 The army was now going to return to Gaul for the winter and return to these places in spring.
- 17 The Army had transported a good supply of grain in the ships.
- 18 All of the ships eventually sank in the storm.
- 19 The army had not prepared for the troubling situation.
- 20 The local chieftains realized that the army was in great difficulty.

III Desine, Paulle, meum lacrimis urgere sepulcrum:

panditur* ad nullās ianua nigra precēs;
cum semel infernas intrarunt funera legēs,
non exorato stant adamante viae.

te licet orantem fuscae deus audiat aulae*:
nempe tuās lacrimās litora surda* bibent.

*pandere = to be open aula,ae = reception hall surdus,-a,-um = deaf

21 The theme of this passage is

- a. love lost to untimely death
- b. the nature of the gods
- c. the inevitable nature of death
- d. eternal life

22 Paullus is urged to

- a. accept his own mortality
- b. accept the fact his mourning means nothing
- c. realize that his girl is gone
- d. realize that death is a trip

23 The use of the phrase *litora surda bibent* is the figure of speech

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

24 The words *ianua*, *viae*, *aulae*, and *litora* suggest the geography of

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

25 The deus mentioned is most probably

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

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 Helvetii iam per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias traduxerant et in Haeduorum fines pervenerant; eorumque agros vastabant. Haedui legatos ad Caesarem de auxilio miserunt. Eodem tempore aliae gentes Caesari nuntiaverunt se, vastatis iam agris, non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere posse. Item Allobroges qui trans Rhodanum flumen vicinos habebant, fugam se ad Caesarem receperunt et auxilium petiverunt.

True or False **Mark "a" for true and "b" for false.**

- 96 The Sequani had attacked the Helvetii.
- 97 The Sequani had invaded the territory of the Haedui.
- 98 The Allobroges, the Helvetii, and the Haedui all petitioned Caesar for help.
- 99 The Helvetii were destroying everything in their path.
- 100 Still other tribes were able to withstand the attack of the Helvetii.