

1999 AREA F READING COMPREHENSION LEVEL I

This test consists of three reading selections. Each selection is followed by a list of vocabulary and then there are questions for you to answer on your scantron sheet.

Dea Discordia, quae sola ad nuptias Pelei Thetidisque non erat vocata, irā mota est. Iecit igitur in regiam deōrum malum aureum, in quō scriptae erant hae litterae: "BELLISSIMAE." Cui malum dari debet? Iunonī aut Venerī aut Minervae: Etiam

5 Iuppiter ipse iudicium facere timet! Itaque ad Paridem, filium regis Troiani, illae deae veniunt.

"O cāre puer," dicunt, "quis nostrum tuā sententiā bellissima est? Magnum donum tibi parābitur ab eā deā quam eligēs." Quem Paris eliget? Quō donō animus eius movēbitur?

10 Iuno eum regem, Minerva ducem facere potest. Venus autem eī Helenam, bellissimam omnium feminārum, dare potest.

Paris amore victus est et Venerī malum aureum dedit. Itaque (si certa est fama hōrum factōrum Helena capta et ad novum locum, Troiam, ducta est. Quod bellum gerēbātur

15 propter istam feminam.

VOCABULARY

nuptiae, nuptiārum, f. - wedding  
malum, mali, n. - apple  
aureus-a-um - golden  
iudicium, iudiciī, n. - decision  
eligō, eligere, elegī, electus - to choose

1. Who had not been invited to the wedding of Peleus and Thetis?
  - A. Sola
  - B. Discordia
  - C. Venus
  - D. Minerva
2. How did she feel about being left out?
  - A. Relieved
  - B. Happy
  - C. Angry
  - D. Sad

3. What is the case of Cui in line 4?
  - A. Nominative
  - B. Genitive
  - C. Dative
  - D. Accusative
  
4. What was Jupiter afraid to do?
  - A. Attend the wedding
  - B. Make a decision
  - C. Read the inscription on the apple
  - D. Throw the apple
  
5. Quis est pater Paridis?
  - A. Iuppiter, Rex Deōrum
  - B. Achilles, Heros Graecus
  - C. Priamus, Rex Troianōrum
  - D. Peleus, Vir Thetidis
  
6. What is the case of cāre puer in line 7?
  - A. Locative
  - B. Nominative
  - C. Ablative
  - D. Vocative
  
7. What is the construction of ab eā deā in line 8?
  - A. Ablative of Means
  - B. Ablative of Accompaniment
  - C. Ablative of Manner
  - D. Ablative of Agent
  
8. Quō donō animus Paridis movēbātur?
  - A. Donum regis
  - B. Donum ducis
  - C. Donum Helenae
  - D. Donum aurī
  
9. Ad quem novum locum Helena ducta est?
  - A. Troiam
  - B. Pompeiōs
  - C. Athenās
  - D. Romam

10. Quod bellum gerēbātur propter istam feminam?  
 A. Bellum Graecum  
 B. Bellum Troianum  
 C. Bellum Africanum  
 D. Bellum Sicilianum

- Alba Longa, quam Aeneas aedificāvit, erat in Latiō. Incolae Latiī erant agricolae et nautae. Numitor erat rex Albae Longae, sed Amulius regnum occupavit. Romulus et Remus, quī erant filiī Silviae, erant puerī parvī. Puerōrum patruus, quī nunc erat  
 5 rex Latiī, puerōs paene necāvit. Sed lupus Romulum et Remum servāvit. Post annōs multōs puerī et agricolae Amulium superāvērunt et oppidum occupaverunt. Postquam Amulium superaverunt, oppidum novum aedificāre voluērunt. Sed erat discordia magna. Inde Romulus caelum ab Aventinō spectāvit;  
 10 Remus caelum a Palatiō spectāvit. Remus sex avēs vīdit, postea Romulus bis sex vidit. Sed agricolae Romulō faverunt. Romulus, quī nunc erat rex, murōs aedificāvit. Remus risit murōs, quod non erant altī, et Romulum irritāvit. Inde Romulus, irātus, Remum necāvit.

#### VOCABULARY

incola, incolae, m. or f. - inhabitant  
 patruus, patruī, m. - uncle  
 necō, necāre, necāvī, necātum - kill  
 lupus, lupī, m. - wolf  
 volō, velle, volui - wish, want  
 avis, avis, f. - bird  
 faveō, favēre, favī, fautum - favor, support  
 rideō, ridēre, risī, risum - laugh at

11. Quis Albam Longam aedificāvit?  
 A. Latinus  
 B. Aeneas  
 C. Romulus  
 D. Remus
12. Quī erant incolae Albae Longae?  
 A. Agricolae et nautae  
 B. Piratae et nautae  
 C. Poetae et agricolae  
 D. Agricolae et athletae

13. Quis erat mater Romulī et Remī?  
A. Alba Longa  
B. Latia  
C. Silvia  
D. Incola
14. Quī puerōs paene necāvit?  
A. Numitor  
B. Amulius  
C. Silvius  
D. Aeneas
15. Ab quō Romulus et Remus servātī sunt?  
A. Ab Iupō  
B. Ab Numitore  
C. Ab Amulīō  
D. Ab Silvīō
16. Quī cum puerīs Amulium superāverunt?  
A. Piratae  
B. Poetae  
C. Nautae  
D. Agricolae
17. How many birds did Romulus see?  
A. 6  
B. 12  
C. 18  
D. 24
18. What is the construction of rex in line 12?  
A. Nominative, subject of sentence  
B. Accusative, direct object  
C. Nominative, predicate nominative  
D. Ablative of accompaniment
19. Where was Remus when he watched the sky?  
A. On the Palatine  
B. On the Aventine  
C. On the Capitoline  
D. On the Quirinal

20. Cur Remus mur̄s risit?  
 A. Erant bonī.  
 B. Non erant bonī.  
 C. Erant altī.  
 D. Non erant altī.

- Tarquinius Superbus inter Roman̄s ultimus regnābat. Ad Tarquinium Sibylla, femina rugosa, advenit, et novem libr̄s portat. "O tyranne", inquit, "novem libr̄s sacr̄s habeō." "Cur ad mē libr̄s portās?" rogat tyrannus.
- 5 "Libr̄s ad tē portō", Sibylla Tarquiniō respondet, "quod deōrum oracula habent. Si mihi pecuniam dābis, libr̄s habēbis, deōrum oracula non iam ignorābis." Tyrannus ridet et feminam dimittit, quod magnum pretium rogat.
- 10 Tum Sibylla trēs libr̄s incendit, cum reliquīs revenit, sed pretium non deminuit. Iterum Tarquinius ridet, iterum feminam dimittit. Sibylla, ubi iterum revenit, trēs libr̄s habet, sed nunc quoque pretium non deminuit. Iam feminae constantia Tarquinium movet; non iam ridet sed assentit. Libr̄s trēs reliquōs emit, et magnā
- 15 diligentīā conservat. Oracula deōrum populum Romanum saepe adiuvābant.

#### VOCABULARY

rugosus, a, um - wrinkled

pretium, ī, n. - price

incendō, incendere, incendi, incensum - burn

deminuō, deminuere, deminui, deminutum - lessen, diminish

constantia, ae, f. - determination

assentiō, assentire, assensi, assensus - agree

conservō, conservāre, conservāvi, conservātum - preserve

adiuvō, adiuvāre, adiuvī, adiutum - help

21. In the number of kings of Rome where did Tarquinius Superbus reign?  
 A. first  
 B. fourth  
 C. last  
 D. third

22. What did the Sibyll first take to Tarquinius?  
A. nine special children  
B. some holy books  
C. no special children  
D. nine holy books
23. What is the construction of Tarquiniō in line 5?  
A. Nominative, subject of sentence  
B. Genitive of possession  
C. Dative indirect object  
D. Ablative of accompaniment
24. Cur Sibylla ad Tarquinium librōs portat?  
A. Quod est femina rugosa.  
B. Quod est tyrannus.  
C. Quod deōrum oracula habent.  
D. Quod sunt novem librī.
25. Quid Sibylla pro librīs rogāvit?  
A. Oracula rogāvit.  
B. Pecuniam rogāvit.  
C. Deum rogāvit.  
D. Incendium rogāvit.
26. What does the Sibyll tell Tarquinius that he will gain if he agrees to her terms?  
A. He will be remembered as the best king Rome ever had.  
B. He will know the meanings of the gods' oracles.  
C. He will gain great wealth.  
D. He will have many children.
27. What is Tarquin's initial reaction to the Sibyll's offer?  
A. He accepts the offer gladly.  
B. He laughs at her and sends her away.  
C. He bargains with her for a better offer.  
D. He says she is ignorant.
28. What does the Sibyll do before she returns to the palace for the last time?  
A. She burns three books and raises the price.  
B. She burns six books and raises the price.  
C. She burns three books and keeps the same price.  
D. She burns six books and keeps the same price.

29. Quantos libr̄os Tarquinius emit?  
 A. Novem libr̄os emit.  
 B. Sex libr̄os emit.  
 C. Tr̄es libr̄os emit.  
 D. Nullum librum emit.
30. What effect did Tarquin's final deal with the Sibyll have on the Roman people?  
 A. It caused a great plague on the people of Rome.  
 B. It caused the people to drive Tarquin off the throne.  
 C. It often gave the people much help in time of danger.  
 D. It made the people ridicule Tarquin.

**TIE BREAKERS:** The next selection and the questions which follow it will be counted only in the event of a tie. **NOTATE BENE:** SKIP TO #51 ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET. BE SURE YOUR TEST ANSWERS CORRESPOND TO NUMBERS 51-55 ON ANSWER SHEET.

Achilles cum Agamemnone aliisque Graecis ad Troiam vēnerat et bellum longum difficileque gesserat. Sed nunc post IX annōs ira acris eum movebat; nam feminam captivam eī caram Agamemnon ceperat. Itaque Achilles matrem suam vocavit: "Iuvā mē!" In mari Thetis eum audivit et ad eum cucurrit: "Tuās sentiāas intellegō, mī dulcis fili," dixit. "Omnēs Graeci tē magnō honore habēre debent; sine tē enim Troianōs vincere non possunt. Cogitā haec: si nunc hōc ex bellō fugiēs, tibi erit parva gloria, sed vita longa; si autem hōc locō manēbis, magnam gloriam inveniēs, sed tuam vitam amittēs." "O beata mater, bonum animum habē!" dixit Achilles. "Omnibus hominibus vita brevis est. Ego ipse celerem mortem non timeō. Sed, quoniam ira me tenet, bellum non geram." Quam magna est vis irae!

51. Why was Achilles angry?  
 A. Agamemnon had gone away with some other Greeks.  
 B. Agamemnon told Achilles he couldn't fight in the war.  
 C. Agamemnon had taken Achilles' favorite captive.  
 D. Agamemnon had called on Achilles' mother.

52. According to this passage whom did the Greeks need in order to win the war?
- A. Thetis
  - B. Achilles
  - C. Agamemnon
  - D. The captive girl
53. What does Thetis tell Achilles?
- A. You will have great glory if you stop fighting in this war.
  - B. You will die soon if you leave the war.
  - C. You will have great glory if you stay to fight.
  - D. You will die soon no matter what.
54. Quem aut quid Achilles non timet?
- A. Agamemnonem
  - B. Vitam
  - C. Pugnam
  - D. Mortem
55. What is the moral to this story?
- A. Always obey your commanding officer.
  - B. Life is brief.
  - C. The force of anger is very strong.
  - D. Men should not fight in wars.