

# 1999 TSJCL READING COMPREHENSION TEST LATIN ½ & I

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

## The Lost Child

1            In Āfricā procul ab ūllō oppidō habitāvit agricola quīdam, cui  
2    erant ūndecim liberī. Ex hīs māximus nātū ovēs in montibus  
3    custōdiēbat, cēterī tamen labōrī adhūc inūtiles tōtum diēm in agrīs  
4    lūdēbant. Aliquandō minimus, puer quattuor annōs nātus, invenīrī  
5    nōn poterat, nec post quartam dieī hōram ā frātribus cōspectus erat.  
6    Postquam eum ubīque quaesivērunt et per aedēs et agrōs finitimōs,  
7    tandem parentēs auxilium ab vicīnīs amīcisque petivērunt. Ūnā cum  
8    hīs silvās, fērārum latebrās, explōrāvērunt. Vicīnī quidem sub  
9    vesperum vānō labōre fessī domum discēssērunt, at parentēs miserī  
10    ferārum oblītī tōtam per noctem in silvīs manēbant.

11           Prīmā lūce vicīnī regressī, postquam māgnam dieī partem  
12    puerum frūstrā quaesiverant, domum, ut antea, discēssērunt. Forte illō  
13    diē Āfer vēnātor, agricolae bene nōtus, quī ā locō distantī iter faciēbat,  
14    ad fundum pervēnit. Nēminem tamen intrā domum invēnit praeter  
15    anum caecam, quae ob senectūtem aliōs ad silvās sequī nōn potuerat.  
16    Quam rem mīrātus causam ex ipsā petivī. Inde dē periculō infantis  
17    certior factus parentēs advocārī iūssit. Tum pallium pueri suō canī  
18    ostendit. Hīc autem vestem odōrātus eōs ad dēnsiōrem silvam addūxit,  
19    ubi sub antīquā quercū puerum placidē dormientem invēnērunt.

nātus, nātūs, m. - birth, age

adhūc - still

aliquandō - once

aedēs, aedērūm, f. - house

vicīnus, vicīnī, m/f - neighbor

ūnā - together with

fera, ferae, f. - wild beast

latebrae, latebrārūm, f. - hiding-place

oblītus, -a, -um - having forgotten

regressus, -a, -um - having returned

nēminem (acc.) - no one

senectus, senectūtis, f. - old age

sequī - to follow

mīrātus - amazed

inde - thereupon

pallium, palliī, n. - cloak

quercus, quercūs, f. - oak

Answer the questions according to what is stated or implied in the passage.

1. How many children did the farmer have? (a) nine (b) ten (c) eleven (d) twelve
2. **Agricolā prope urbem incolēbat.** (a) vērūm (b) falsūm
3. The oldest of farmer's children (a) was a shepherd (b) worked with his father (c) looked after his siblings (d) did not like the hard work of farming
4. The younger children played in the fields (a) the entire day (b) after their chores were done (c) when their older brother was not looking (d) at the end of the day
5. How old was the youngest child? (a) four (b) seven (c) nine (d) eleven
6. The phrase **invenīrī nōn poterat** in line 4-5 is best translated (a) could not return (b) was not able to be found (c) had been lost (d) did not come

7. The last time the youngest child had been seen was (a) four hours ago (b) after 4 o'clock (c) a quarter of an hour ago (d) about the fourth hour of the day
8. Lines 4-5 imply that the last person(s) to see the youngest child was/were (a) the parents (b) the shepherd (c) his sister (d) his brothers
9. **Ubi prīmō explōravērunt?** (a) **in montibus et silvā** (b) **in oppidō** (c) **in villā et agrīs proximīs** (d) **in fundīs vīcīnōrum**
11. The phrase **ab vīcīnīs amīcīsque** (line 7) is best translated as (a) by neighbors and friends (b) to neighbors and friends (c) from neighbors and friends (d) with neighbors and friends
10. **Vīcīnī amīcīque parentēs iūvāre nōn voluērunt.** (a) **vērūm** (b) **falsūm**
11. Who searched the woods? (a) the parents (b) the neighbors (c) the friends (d) everyone but the children
12. When did the neighbors go home? (a) When they decided that the search was futile (b) When learned of the traces of the wild beasts in the forest (c) When they were tired from the fruitless labor (d) When it was too dark to see anything
13. **Parentēs ferās maxime timuērunt.** (a) **vērūm** (b) **falsūm**
14. **Quam diū parentēs in silvīs manēbant?** (a) **tōtam per noctem** (b) **miserī** (c) **ferārum oblītī** (d) **sub vesperum**
15. The phrase **Prīmā lūce vīcīnī regressī** in line 11 is best translated (a) Having returned with the neighbors in the morning (b) The light having returned with the first of the neighbors (c) The neighbors having returned at dawn (d) With the first light having returned the neighbors
16. On the second day the search the neighbors (a) only searched until midday (b) complained that the search was in vain (c) did not leave their own homes (d) continued to search for a large part of the day
17. The phrase **Forte illō diē Afer vēnātor** in lines 12-13 is best translated (a) On this day a brave hunter Afer (b) Late in the day the hunter Afer (c) For the rest of the day the hunter Afer (d) By chance on that day the hunter Afer
18. **Agricola vēnātōrem bene cognōvit.** (a) **vērūm** (b) **falsūm**
19. The hunter Afer (a) had been searching far from the farm (b) was traveling from a distant place (c) had been called in to help by the farmer (d) returned early from the search
20. Who did Afer find inside the house? (a) no one (b) a disabled old man (c) one of the neighbors (d) a blind old lady
21. What did Afer want to know? (a) how long they had been hunting in the woods (b) where in the forest they were searching (c) why there was no one at home (d) when the searchers would return

22. The phrase **dē periculō infantis certior factus** in lines 16-17 is best translated  
 (a) knowing that the boy was in danger  
 (b) having been informed about the child's peril  
 (c) more than certain that the boy was in danger  
 (d) very worried about the boy's danger
23. Afer ordered (a) the parents to be summoned (b) the parents to describe the boy  
 (c) the parents to pay attention (d) the parents to stop calling the boy
24. The boy's cloak (a) was found in the forest (b) was given to another of the children  
 (c) was shown to the hunter's dog (d) had been found by Afer's dog
25. **Cūr canis eōs in silvam adducere poterat?**  
 (a) **Canis optime vidēre poterat.** (b) **Canis puerum audire poterat.**  
 (c) **Canis pallium odōrātus est.** (d) **Canis erat sapiētissimus.**
26. In line 19 the word **ubi** is best translated as (a) when (b) where (c) then (d) there
27. **In silvā puer perterritus erat.** (a) **vērum** (b) **falsum**
28. **Quid puer sub arbore agēbat?** (a) **lacrimābat** (b) **cēlābat** (c) **lūdēbat**  
 (d) **dormiēbat**
29. Approximately how long was the boy lost? (a) two days (b) less than one day (c) three days (d) several hours
30. The lost boy was found because (a) the parents never gave up (b) the neighbors were willingly to hunt day and night (c) the boy hid in the tree from the wild animals (d) of the hunter and his dog

### Thēseus et Aegeus

(The vocabulary for this passage is on the next page.)

- 1 **Thēseus ā suā mātrem in urbe Troezēne educātus est. Nam, ubi**  
 2 **etiam parvulus erat, eius pater Aegeus, quī imperium Athēnārum**  
 3 **habuit, uxōrem dēseruerat et suum rēgnum redierat.**
- 4 **Post multōs annōs, rēx Aegeus venēficam Mēdēam, quae in**  
 5 **urbem Athēnās nūper vēnerat, in matrimōnium dūxerat. Ex eā autem**  
 6 **nūllōs liberōs habuit. Quam ob rem vīginti filiī Pallantis, frātris Aegeī,**  
 7 **rēgnum sibi occupāre constituerunt. His hominibus ea coniūratiō**  
 8 **prōsperē ēvēnit. Nam rēgem cum Mēdēā in rēgiam sē recipere cōgunt,**  
 9 **atque ipsī civitatem regunt.**
- 10 **In hōc statū erant rēs, ubi Thēseus in urbem pervēnit. Sine**  
 11 **morā iuvenis ad Aegeī rēgiam contendit, atque tandem aditum ad**  
 12 **patrem habuit. Sed Aegeus hunc ignōtum iuvenem nōn agnōvit. Quīn**  
 13 **etiam eum prō hoste habuit, atque cōsiliō uxōris eī vīnum dedit, in**  
 14 **quō Mēdēa venēum miscuerat. Thēseus pōculum dextrā sūmpserat, ubi**  
 15 **pater in eburneō capulō gladii agnovit signa sui generis, atque pōculum**  
 16 **ab ore excussit. Inde Mēdēa per sua carmina effūgit. At Aegeus ingenti**  
 17 **gaudiō complēbātur, quod suus filius incolumnis erat, atque eum in**  
 18 **rēgiam laetissimus accepit.**
- 19 **Intereā vīginti filiī Pallantis de Thēseī adventū audiverant atque**  
 20 **pugnāre parābant. Audācissime Thēseus in eōs impetum fēcit,**  
 21 **cūctōsque ex urbe expulit.**

vēnēfica, -ae, f. - sorceress  
aditus, -ūs, m. - access  
eburneus, -a, -um - ivory

capulus, -i, m. - hilt  
excuto, -ere, -cussī - strike away  
carmen, carminis, n. - incantation

31. Theseus brought up by his mother because (a) his father was really Jupiter (b) his father was too busy ruling the city of Athens (c) his father had deserted his mother (d) his father did not know that he had a son
32. In lines 4-5 the reader learns all of the following except: (a) Aegeus longs for his son (b) Medea is a sorceress (c) Aegeus and Medea are married (d) Medea had come to Athens recently
33. Pallas is (a) Aegeus' son by Medea (b) scheming to take Aegeus' throne (c) Aegeus' brother (d) the disguised Athena
34. Who is behind the conspiracy to seize the throne of Athens from Aegeus? (a) Medea (b) Theseus (c) Pallas (d) Pallas' sons
35. When his kingdom is seized, Aegeus retreats (a) into exile (b) into his palace (c) to Troezen (d) in the country
36. Who is actually ruling Athens when Theseus arrives? (a) Aegeus (b) Medea (c) Pallas (d) Pallas's sons
37. **In urbe Athēnīs Thēseus patrem quam celerrime invēnit.** (a) vērūm (b) falsūm
38. In the lines 12 - 14 the reader learns all of the following except: (a) Medea realizes that Theseus is Aegeus' son (b) Aegeus does not recognize his son (c) Medea mixed the poison into the wine (d) the poison is Medea's idea
39. The clause **Thēseus pōculum dextrā sūmpserat** in line 14 is best translated (a) Theseus lifts the right cup (b) Theseus had lifted the cup with his right hand (c) He had handed the cup directly to Theseus (d) Theseus politely lifted the cup
40. Aegeus strikes the cup away from Theseus' mouth because (a) he just realized that it was poisoned (b) he is afraid that Theseus will draw his sword and kill him (c) he recognized his own family crest on the hilt of Theseus' sword (d) he has second thoughts about killing a stranger

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

96. **Quō modō Mēdēa ēvāsīt?** (a) per suam magicam artem (b) in tergō dracōnis (c) vīnum bibit (d) in nūbem fūmī evanuit
97. The clause **At Aegeus ingenti gaudiō complēbātur** in lines 16 -17 is best translated (a) And Aegeus embraced him joyfully (b) For Aegeus understood his huge delight (c) So Aegeus knew great relief (d) But Aegeus was filled with great joy
98. The word **quod** in line 17 is best translated as (a) which (b) what (c) because (d) that
99. **Fīlū Pallantis cōstituērunt Thēseum oppugnāre.** (a) vērūm (b) falsūm
100. What problem does Theseus solve for his father? (a) He got rid of his sorceress wife Medea (b) He expelled all of the sons of Pallas from Athens (c) He defended the palace from the attack of Pallas' sons (d) He killed Pallas