

## 2000 Area F

## READING COMPREHENSION - LEVEL 2

Read over each passage and choose the best answer for each question that follows.

## FUR CALLIDISSIMUS

Fallax prope castra legionis habitabat et saepe ad tabernam ibat, in qua milites, centuriones, tribuni vinum bibebant. ibi res pretiosas surrupiebat. nam in taberna milites saepe anulos et gemmas et alias res huiusmodi puellis dabant.

5 “ego sum fur optimus,” dicebat. “nemo res pretiosas melius surripere potest quam ego.”

amici Fallacis tamen, Edax et Bibulus, qui milites Romani erant, dissentiebant: “in taberna tu es fur optimus. sed e castris nihil surripere potes; nam in castris milites omnia custodiunt.”

10 proxima nocte Edax et Bibulus in statione erant. Fallax, cum ad portam venisset, “centurionem vestrum,” inquit, “visito.”

“centurionem visitare potes,” respondit Bibulus, “sed nihil ferre e castris!”

eo die Britanni frumentum ad horrea forte attulerant. plaustra prope horrea adhuc iacebant. Fallax unum plaustrum ad portam trusit. “heus!” inquit Bibulus, et Fallacem rogavit quid e castris in plastro portaret. “nihil!” respondit Fallax. et plaustrum erat

15 re vera inane. mox, cum in castra iterum revenisset, alterum plaustrum per portam trusit. hoc plaustrum quoque erat inane. iterum atque iterum idem faciebat, sed Edax et Bibulus nihil in plastris invenire poterant.

20 postridie in taberna Fallax “optimus fur sum!” inquit, “et non solum in taberna!” tum amici rogaverunt eum quid surripuisset. “nos enim nihil vidimus; omnia plaustra erant inania.”

“ita vero!” inquit Fallax. “plaustra surripiebam.”

surrupio, -ere, -uī steal

melius better

proximus, -a, -um nearest, next

in statione on guard-duty

forte attulerant happened to have brought

iacere lie, stand

trudo, -ere, trūsī push

rē verā really, truly

inānis empty

idem the same thing

1. Where did Fallax live?

A. in a shop B. near the camp C. in a castle D. by the river E. far from the camp

2. When did Fallax go to the inn?

A. at night B. daily C. always D. never E. often

3. According to lines 1-2, which of the following did NOT frequent the inn?

A. soldiers B. the rich C. tribunes D. centurions

4. What did Fallax do at the inn?

A. drink B. work C. steal D. sleep E. live

5. Which of the following things did the soldiers bring to the inn?

A. gems B. gold C. rings D. A and B E. A and C

6. Why did the soldiers bring these things to the inn?  
A. to sell    B. to swap    C. to show off    D. as payment    E. to give to girls
7. What kind of thief does Fallax consider himself to be?  
A. good    B. very good    C. sneaky    D. bad    E. famous
8. Edax and Bibulus agreed with Fallax's opinion of himself, as far as the inn was concerned.  
A. True    B. False
9. Where do Edax and Bibulus think Fallax would have a problem as a thief?  
A. in the inn  
B. in Rome  
C. in the camp  
D. in the granary  
E. in the centurion's house
10. When did Bibulus and Edax have guard duty?  
A. at dawn  
B. in the morning  
C. in the afternoon  
D. at night  
E. every night
11. The phrase "cum ad portam venisset" (11-12) tells us that  
A. Fallax came to the gate before speaking to Edax and Bibulus  
B. Fallax spoke to Edax and Bibulus and then went to the gate  
C. Fallax went to the harbor  
D. Fallax went to the camp with a friend  
E. Fallax knocked on the gate
12. Bibulus refuses to let Fallax see the centurion.  
A. True    B. False
13. Where did the Britains take the grain?  
A. to the granary  
B. out of the granary  
C. to the gate  
D. to the market  
E. to the centurion
14. The Britains had left one wagon out near the granary.  
A. True    B. False
15. What did Bibulus think Fallax was doing?  
A. stealing the wagon  
B. carrying things out in the wagon  
C. leaving the wagon at the gate  
D. stealing the grain  
E. trying to distract him

16. Quid erat in plaustro?  
 A. frumentum  
 B. horrea  
 C. centurio  
 D. Fallax  
 E. nihil
17. When did Fallax return to the camp?  
 A. soon  
 B. on the next day  
 C. that night  
 D. after a long time  
 E. never
18. When did Fallax return to the inn?  
 A. soon  
 B. on the next day  
 C. that night  
 D. after a long time  
 E. never
19. Bibulus and Edax believe that Fallax has stolen nothing.  
 A. True                      B. False
20. Fallax had actually stolen one of the wagons.  
 A. True                      B. False

### EXERCITUS ROMANUS

Exercitus Romanus universus ex triginta legionibus constat, quae in denas cohortes dividuntur. In singulis legionibus sunt quaterna vel quina milia hominum, qui omnes cives Romani sunt. Praeterea magna auxilia ex provinciis exercitui adiuncta sunt.

- 5 Auxilia constant ex peditibus equitibusque, qui arma leviora, ut arcus sagittasque, ferunt. Milites legionarii pedites sunt scutis, gladiis armati.

21. Quomodo exercitus divisus est?  
 A. universus est.  
 B. ex triginta legionibus  
 C. in denas cohortes  
 D. Romanus  
 E. in singulis legionibus
22. To what does quae in line 1 refer?  
 A. legionibus  
 B. exercitus  
 C. Romanus  
 D. triginta  
 E. cohortes

23. Qualis homo in legione est ?

- A. quaterna
- B. quina
- C. milia
- D. civis
- E. singulus

24. Unde auxilia sunt?

- A. ex provinciis
- B. ex peditibus
- C. adiuncta sunt
- D. magna
- E. exercitui

25. Quae arma gerunt auxilia?

- A. gladios
- B. pila
- C. scuta
- D. arcus sagittasque
- E. pedites

#### MYRMIDONES

Aeacus erat rex Aeginae insulae, quae nomen ceperat a nomine matris Aeaci, quacum Iuppiter se in amore iunxerat. Iuno, quae malos mores Iovis numquam tolerare potuerat, hoc factum sensit et memoria tenuit. Multos post annos omnibus qui in insula Aegina vivebant mortem misit. "O Iuppiter pater," Aeacus vocavit, "Iuno meum populum totum delevit! Iuva me, filium tuum, quem amas et quem neglegere non debes." Deus eum audivit et sine mora coepit formicas in homines mutare! Itaque Iuppiter, cui nihil est nimis difficile, viros feminasque fecit parvis ex animalibus. (Veritatemne dico, an non?)

Filius Aeaci erat Peleus, cuius filius erat ille Achilles, dux Myrmidonum.

26. Who was Aeacus?

- A. father of Aegina
- B. son of Aeacus
- C. chieftain of the Aeginae
- D. king of Aegina
- E. son of Juno

27. How was Jupiter related to Aeacus?

- A. Jupiter is his father
- B. Jupiter is his mother's father
- C. Jupiter is not related to Aeacus
- D. Jupiter is his uncle
- E. Jupiter is his brother

28. What was Juno not able to tolerate?

- A. Jupiter's delay tactics
- B. Jupiter's bad habits
- C. Jupiter's bad memory
- D. the hills of Iove
- E. the island of Aegina

29. What did Juno send to the people of Aegina?  
A. death  
B. famine  
C. plague  
D. eagles  
E. apples
30. What does Aeacus ask Jupiter for?  
A. youth  
B. a young bull to sacrifice  
C. laws  
D. help  
E. orders
31. Jupiter did not hear Aeacus at first because he was not in the habit of listening to mortals.  
A. True                      B. False
32. What did Jupiter transform into humans?  
A. ants  
B. butterflies  
C. cats  
D. monkeys  
E. rocks
33. When did Jupiter transform these creatures?  
A. immediately  
B. after some thought  
C. after a delay  
D. the next day  
E. that morning
34. Who was Aeacus's son?  
A. Peleus  
B. Achilles  
C. Myrmidon  
D. answer not in the passage
35. Who was Achilles's son?  
A. Peleus  
B. Achilles  
C. Myrmidon  
D. answer not in the passage

## ROMA MAIOR

Roma interim crescit Albae ruinis. Duplicatur civium numerus; Caelius additur urbi mons, et, quo frequentius habitaretur, eam sedem Tullus regiae capit ibique habitavit. Principes Albanorum in patres, ut ea quoque pars rei publicae cresceret, legit, Iulios, Servilios, Quinctios, Geganos, Curiatios, Cloelios; templumque ordini ab se aucto  
5 curiam fecit, quae Hostilia usque ad patrum nostrorum aetatem appellata est. Et, ut omnium ordinum viribus aliquid ex novo populo adiceretur, equitum decem turmas ex Albanis legit, legiones et veteres eodem supplemento explevit et novas scripsit.

36. What increased the size of Rome?
  - A. the passage of time
  - B. law
  - C. the gods
  - D. its fame
  - E. the fall of Alba
37. What doubled at this point in Roman history?
  - A. the population
  - B. the number of hills
  - C. the size of the senate
  - D. the military
  - E. the number of soldiers
38. Rome's territory increased when the Caelian Hill was taken into the city boundaries.
  - A. True
  - B. False
39. Why did Tullus choose this place for his palace?
  - A. it was a fashionable place to live
  - B. he had been born there
  - C. to keep the area reserved for senators
  - D. to encourage building that area
  - E. it was beautiful
40. How did Tullus increase the size of the senate?
  - A. he enrolled senators' fathers
  - B. he increased the size of the republic
  - C. he promoted people
  - D. he enrolled some of the Alban nobility in it
  - E. he opened it to the lower classes
41. Why did Tullus build a new senate house?
  - A. to impress foreigners
  - B. because the size of the senate had increased
  - C. because he wanted it near his palace
  - D. to show his power
  - E. to replace a temple
42. The senate house was known as the Curia Hostilia.
  - A. True
  - B. False

43. For how long did it have this name?  
 A. always  
 B. for a short time  
 C. until a generation ago  
 D. for only one generation  
 E. until the senate decreased in size
44. How did Tullus increase the number of knights?  
 A. he added ten squadrons of Albans  
 B. he allowed the masses to join  
 C. he imported them  
 D. he lowered the age requirement  
 E. he allowed senator's fathers to join
45. From where did the three orders in the commonwealth get the addition to their strength?  
 A. from Tullus's leadership  
 B. from the legions  
 C. from the knights  
 D. from the senate  
 E. from the newcomers

## AUGURES

- Priori Remo augurium venisse fertur, sex vultures; iamque nuntiatio augurio cum duplex numerus Romulo se ostendisset, utrumque regem sua multitudo consalutaverat: tempore illi praecepto, at hi numero avium regnum trahebant. inde cum altercatione congressi certamine irarum ad caedem vertuntur; ibi in turba ictus
- 5 Remus cecidit. volgatior fama est ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros; inde ab irato Romulo, cum verbis quoque increpitans adiecisset, "Sic deinde, quicumque alius transiliet moenia mea," interfectum. ita solus potitus imperio Romulus; condita urbs conditoris nomine appellata.
46. How many vultures did Romulus see?  
 A. twelve  
 B. six  
 C. three  
 D. two
47. What did the supporters of Remus claim should determine who had the right to rule?  
 A. whoever could catch the most birds before they took flight  
 B. whoever saw the most birds in flight  
 C. whoever saw the birds in flight first  
 D. whoever saw birds flying from left to right
48. After the auguries were taken, the two crowds of supporters  
 A. each greeted their own candidate as king  
 B. both greeted Remus as king  
 C. both greeted Romulus as king  
 D. decided the gods wanted no king

49. In line 3 *hi* refers to:  
 A. the supporters of Remus  
 B. the supporters of Romulus  
 C. the birds in flight  
 D. none of the above
50. The above passage gives two accounts of this event's outcome. In the first version,  
 A. Romulus kills Remus for striking someone in the crowd  
 B. The brothers rule in alternate years because their anger was turning to violence  
 C. Remus is struck and killed in the crowd  
 D. Remus gives in to his brother's anger

#### TIE-BREAKERS

From Seneca's *Epistolae Morales*

nihil vero tam damnosum bonis moribus quam in aliquo spectaculo desiderare. tunc enim per voluptatem facilius vitia subrepunt. quid me existimas dicere? avarior redeo, ambitiosior, luxuriosior? immo vero crudelior et inhumanior, quia inter homines fui.

51. quid damnosissimum est?  
 A. nihil vero  
 B. bonis moribus  
 C. quam  
 D. in aliquo  
 E. desiderare
52. Sitting in a spectacle is damning for what?  
 A. nothing  
 B. the truth  
 C. good morals  
 D. pleasure  
 E. faults of character
53. How do faults creep in?  
 A. through enjoyment  
 B. by sitting down  
 C. in good morals  
 D. through damnation  
 E. by existence
54. Which of these does Seneca not claim to be absent from his character?  
 A. pleasure  
 B. greed  
 C. ambition  
 D. self-indulgence  
 E. none of these
55. Why is Seneca more crude and more inhumane?  
 A. he attended a show  
 B. he is damned  
 C. he was among men  
 D. he is less honest  
 E. he is greedier, more ambitious, and more self-indulgent