

## 2001 TSJCL READING COMPREHENSION TEST: LEVEL I

**Directions:** After reading the passages below, please choose the best answer for each question which follows and mark the correct letter on the answer sheet.

Reading #I. Hercules and Pholus

1 Herculēs dum in Arcadiā errat ad eum locum pervēnit ubi Centaurī  
2 habitābant. Centaurus erat equus sed hominis caput habēbat. Mox, quod nox  
3 iam appropinquābat, ad spēluncam contendit, in quā Centaurus quīdam, nōmine  
4 Pholus, habitābat. Ille Herculem benignē excēpit et cibum parāvit.

5 “Bonus est cibus tuus, amīce; vehementer autem sitiō. Vīnum quoque  
6 mihi dā!” dīxit Herculēs.

7 Erat in spēluncā magna amphora vīnī optimī quam Centaurī ibi  
8 dēposuerant. Pholus hoc vīnum dare nōlēbat quod reliquōs Centaurōs timēbat.  
9 “Hoc vīnum,” inquit, “mihi commissum est. Sī id tibi dābō, Centaurī mē  
10 interficient.” Herculēs tamen eum dērīsit et ipse pōculum vīnī ex amphorā  
11 hausit.

12 Simul atque amphora aperta est, odor iūcundissimus undique diffūsus  
13 est. Cēterī Centaurī nōtum odōrem sēnsērunt et omnēs statim ad locum  
14 convēnērunt. “Quid est? Quis est hic homō quī vīnum nostrum bibit?” alius  
15 alium rogābat. Maxime irātī erant, quōd Herculem vīnum bibentem vīdērunt,  
16 ac Pholum interficere volēbant. Herculēs Pholum amīcum dēfendit et impetum  
17 eōrum fortissimē sustinēbat. Multōs sagittīs suīs vulnerāvit. Hae autem sagittae  
18 eaedem erant quae sanguine Hydrae ōlim imbūtae erant. Omnēs quōs ille  
19 sagittīs vulnerāverat venēnō cōnsūptī sunt. Postquam hoc vīdērunt, reliquī fugā  
20 salūtem petīvērunt.

21 Postquam reliquī fūgērunt, Pholus ē spēluncā vēnit et corpora  
22 mortua spectābat. “Cūr propter tam leve vulnus ā vītā discessērunt? Quae est  
23 causa?” Sagittam ē vulnere cuiusdam Centaurī extrāxit. Ē manibus eius cecidit  
24 et pedem leviter vulnerāvit. Ille statim dolōrem gravem per omnia membra sēnsit,  
25 et post breve tempus vī venēnī mortuus est.

26 Mox Herculēs, quī reliquōs Centaurōs fugientēs terruerat, ad spēluncam  
27 rediit et magnō cum dolōre Pholum mortuum vīdit. Multīs cum lacrimīs corpus  
28 amīcī sepelīvit. Deinde in spēluncam rediit, et alterum pōculum vīnī bibit; tum  
29 dēfessus somnō sē dedit.

1. Ubi erat Herculēs in hāc fābulā?  
(A) on his way to Arcadia. (B) in the place where Centaurs lived.  
(C) with Arcadia in Centauria. (D) early in the day.
2. How did the Centaurs differ from horses?  
(A) They had the bodies of men. (B) They had the heads of women.  
(C) They had the head of a horse. (D) They had the head of a man.
3. Quandō Herculēs ad spēluncam pervēnit?  
(A) early in the day. (B) at sunset.  
(C) when it was growing dark. (D) when night was coming.
4. Quis erat Pholus?  
(A) a very large man. (B) a certain Centaur.  
(C) the name of a cave. (D) the place where the Centaurs lived.
5. What did Pholus offer to Hercules?  
(A) a place to spend the night. (B) good food.  
(C) a jug of wine. (D) food and wine.
6. Cūr Pholus Herculī vīnum dare nōlēbat?  
(A) The other Centaurs wanted it. (B) No one dared to drink in his presence.  
(C) He feared the other Centaurs. (D) He wanted it all for himself.

7. Quid Herculēs fēcit?  
(A) He laughed at Pholus. (B) He laughed at the other Centaurs.  
(C) He poured out the wine. (D) He went to bed.
8. What happened when the jug was opened?  
(A) A very bad odor filled the cave. (B) The wine tickled Hercules' nose.  
(C) A strong odor made Hercules cry. (D) A very pleasant odor spread everywhere.
9. What did the Centaurs asked each other?  
(A) What did this man do? (B) Why isn't this man sharing the wine with us?  
(C) Who is this man drinking our wine? (D) What is this man doing with our wine?
10. Quid Centaurī facere volēbant?  
(A) They wanted to drink the wine. (B) They wanted to kill Hercules.  
(C) They wanted to kill Pholus. (D) They wanted to watch Hercules drink the wine.
11. Quōmodō Herculēs Pholō auxiliū dedit?  
(A) He defended him very bravely. (B) He killed him accidentally (by chance).  
(C) He made an attack on the Centaurs. (D) He stopped drinking the wine at once.
12. "eaedem" in line 18 means  
(A) certain (B) the same (C) these (D) those
13. What was special about the arrows used by Hercules?  
(A) They had been made by the Hydra.  
(B) Hercules had used them to kill the Hydra.  
(C) They had been stained with the Hydra's blood.  
(D) The Hydra had poisoned them with a special stain.
14. What happened to the wounded Centaurs?  
(A) Fūgērunt. (B) Periērunt. (C) Amīcī eōs rēportābant. (D) Desperāvērunt.
15. What did Pholus do when the battle was over?  
(A) He laughed at the losers.  
(B) He went out of the cave and stared at the bodies.  
(C) He went back into the cave to get more wine.  
(D) He sat on the ground and cried by his friends' bodies.
16. The best translation for line 22, "Cūr propter tam leve vulnus ā vītā discessērunt?" is:  
(A) Why did they leave with such a little wound?  
(B) What did such a little wound do to them?  
(C) How did they die because of such a little wound?  
(D) Why did they die because of such a light wound?
17. What happened to the arrow Pholus drew from a dead Centaur's wound?  
(A) It broke off in his hands.  
(B) It fell out of his hands and wounded his foot.  
(C) It fell out of his hands onto the ground and he stepped on it.  
(D) It would not come out of the wound.
18. Quid Pholus sēnsit?  
(A) great sorrow. (B) severe pain. (C) a heavy weight. (D) a serious wound.
19. What happened to Pholus?  
(A) He died after a few days. (B) He was wounded and men killed him.  
(C) He died quickly from the poison. (D) He poisoned Hercules.
20. Why did Hercules not save Pholus?  
(A) He went out to chase the other Centaurs. (B) He had run after the other Centaurs.  
(C) He was burying the dead Centaurs. (D) He was tired from drinking the wine.

21. According to the last sentences in the story, which of these did Hercules NOT do?  
 (A) Drank another cup of wine. (B) Buried his friend's body.  
 (C) Went to sleep. (D) Left the cave to get more wine.

Reading #II. A Hero Saves Rome

1 Tarquinius, secundō annō postquam ex urbe expulsus est, contrā Rōmānōs  
 2 bellum gessit. Eī auxiliū ā Porsenā rēge Etrūscō datum est. Illō tempore  
 3 Etrūscī erant hostēs Rōmānōrum, et Porsena cum multīs copiīs Rōmam  
 4 prōcēdēbat. Rōmānī, quī magnopere perterritī sunt quod mōns Iāniculum ā  
 5 Porsenā facile occupātus erat, ex agrīs in urbem fugiēbant. Libērī et fēminae  
 6 et servī intrā mūrōs ductī sunt.  
 7 Inter montem Iāniculum et urbem Rōmam fluēbat Tiberis. Urbs multīs mūrīs et  
 8 flūmine celerī mūnīta est. In hōc flūmine erat pōns sublicius (wooden) quī  
 9 hostibus iter paene dedit. Pōns autem erat angustus et paucī eōdem tempore trāns  
 10 eum ambulāre poterant.  
 11 Hostēs postquam Iāniculum cēpērunt, celeriter ad flūmen festināvērunt. Vir  
 12 fortis, Horātius Coclēs, quī illō nōmine appellātus est quod in proeliō oculum  
 13 amiserat, prīmus magnum perīculum sēnsit. Coclēs, quī prope caput pontis forte  
 14 positus erat, magnā vōce ad sociōs suōs clāmāvit, “Cūr fugitis, virī Rōmānī?  
 15 Nōlīte relinquere pontem. Nōne perīculum sentītis? Sī pontem relinquetis,  
 16 hostēs in urbem mox venient. Eum īgne et gladiō dēlēte! Contrā Etrūscōs  
 17 pugnābō! Ego corpore meō pontem dēfendam!”  
 18 Prōcessit in prīmam partem pontis ipsāque audaciā hostēs turbāvit. Duo  
 19 Rōmānī, Spurius Lārcius et Titus Hermīnius, clārī genere factisque, cum eō  
 20 stetērunt et trēs virī breve tempus hostēs ā ponte prohibuērunt. Tum Horātius  
 21 duōs sociōs salutem fugā petere iūssit. “Pōns mox cadet. Ad rīpam statim  
 22 properāte!”  
 23 Sed Horātius Coclēs pontem nōn reliquit. Etrūscī magnō clāmōre undique in  
 24 unum hostem tēla iēcērunt. Subitō pōns in flūmine cecidit. Fortis vir in flūmen  
 25 dēsīluit. Circum virum multa tēla cadēbant ubi sē in Tiberim iēcit. Sed ad rīpam  
 26 alteram sine vulneribus pervēnit. Itaque Rōma ā virō unō servāta est.

22. When did Tarquin wage war against the Romans?  
 (A) in the second year of his reign  
 (B) two years after he had been expelled  
 (C) in the year following his exile  
 (D) he never fought against the Romans
23. Quis Tarquiniō auxiliū dedit?  
 (A) The Romans (B) The Tiber (C) Porsena (D) No one
24. Cūr Etrūscī contrā Rōmānōs pugnāvērunt?  
 (A) They were enemies. (B) They were allies.  
 (C) They hated Tarquin. (D) They liked to fight.
25. The best translation of Rōmam in line 3 is  
 (A) to Rome (B) from Rome (C) in Rome (D) for Rome
26. What were the Romans doing while Porsena was marching?  
 (A) building a bridge across the Tiber. (B) seizing the Janiculum Hill.  
 (C) fleeing from their fields. (D) retreating to the Janiculum Hill.
27. What is the best translation of ductī sunt in line 6?  
 (A) were being led. (B) had been led. (C) have led. (D) were led.
28. Ubi fluēbat Tiberis?  
 (A) under the Janiculum Hill. (B) between the Janiculum and Rome.  
 (C) below the city gates. (D) around the Janiculum and under Rome.
29. Quālis pōns erat hic?  
 (A) It was a wide road across the Tiber. (B) It was a narrow, wooden bridge.  
 (C) The bridge had a narrow road under it. (D) The bridge was made of narrow planks of wood

30. Quis erat Horātius Coclēs?  
 (A) A man who had one leg. (B) A brave man without an arm.  
 (C) A wise man who ran quickly. (D) A man who had lost an eye.
31. Ubi Horātius sē posuit?  
 (A) at the back of the bridge. (B) at the front of the bridge.  
 (C) in the middle of the bridge. (D) between the bridge and his friends.
32. The best translation of Nōlīte relinquere pontem in line 15 is  
 (A) I do not want to abandon the bridge. (B) You all do not abandon the bridge.  
 (C) Don't abandon the bridge. (D) Be unwilling to leave the bridge behind.
33. venient in line 16 means:  
 (A) they are coming (B) they will come (C) let them come (D) they were coming
34. Quōmodō Rōmānī pontem delēbunt?  
 (A) with sticks and stones. (B) with Horatius' body.  
 (C) after they fight against the Etruscans. (D) by fire and sword.
35. Quōmodō Horātius hostēs turbāvit?  
 (A) By setting the bridge on fire.  
 (B) By proceeding to the front of the bridge with brave soldiers.  
 (C) He called them names and threw arrows into the first ranks.  
 (D) He surprised them with his boldness.
36. Quī erant Spurius et Titus?  
 (A) two brothers on the Etruscan side.  
 (B) two friends famous for their family and deeds  
 (C) friends of Cocles who rescued him from the enemies.  
 (D) two friends who brought their families to help Cocles.
37. Quid suīs amīcīs Coclēs narravit?  
 (A) Leave the bridge at once. (B) Jump into the river.  
 (C) Don't let the bridge fall! (D) Hurry to the riverbank.
38. Abiitne Horātius ā ponte statim?  
 (A) yes (B) no (C) with a loud shout (D) under a cloud
39. Quid accidit pontem?  
 (A) It fell into the river. (B) They died.  
 (C) Cocles fell in the river. (D) The bridge sank out of sight.
40. Quōmodō Horatius ēffūgit?  
 (A) He threw spears into the enemies.  
 (B) He swam to the other side unharmed.  
 (C) He fell into the Tiber and was carried to the shore.  
 (D) He was wounded, but saved by the Tiber River.

**TIE-BREAKERS:** The following questions will be scored only to break ties. Be sure to mark your answers in spaces 96 – 100.

96. The best translation of line 26, Itaque Rōma ā virō unō servāta est, is  
 (A) And so Roma was served by one man. (B) And so Rome served one man only.  
 (C) And so Rome saved one man only. (D) And so Roma was saved by one man.
97. Quam diū trēs virī pontem tenēbant?  
 (A) for three hours. (B) for a short time. (C) for three days. (D) for two hours.
98. What did the Etruscans do after they seized the Janiculum?  
 (A) fortified the bridge. (B) hurried to a river.  
 (C) camped near the city. (D) set fire to the bridge.
99. According to the story, who were NOT taken inside the walls of the city?  
 (A) children (B) women (C) slaves (D) men
100. forte in line 13 is best translated as  
 (A) by chance (B) bravely (C) perhaps (D) bold