

READING COMPREHENSION TEST: LEVEL 2

Answer the following questions based upon this passage by marking the correct letter on the Scantron sheet:

Reunion of a Father and a Son

- 1 Tēlemachus quidem per omnēs urbēs Graeciae iter fēcerat, sed nēmō
2 prō certō dīcere potuerat patrem Ulixem vīvere. Dēnique dea Minerva somniō
3 Tēlemachum dē perīculō mātris Pēnelopae monuerat; itemque dixerat procōs
4 malōs in animō eum interficere habēre.
- 5 Ita monitus Tēlemachus ad patriam suam statim redīre cōstituit. Sciēns
6 autem procōs adventum eius expectāre et eōrum īnsidiās timēns, in portum nōn
7 intrāvit. Nāve relictā, ante prīmam lūcem sōlus ad casam Eumaeī, pāstōris
8 fidēlis, processit.
- 9 Hīc Eumaeus et mendicus, igne accensō, cibum parābant. Vōce hominis
10 audītā, Eumaeus ad ianuam properāvit.
- 11 Ubi Tēlemachum vīdit, magnō cum gaudiō iuvenem nōmine appellāvit.
12 Tēlemachus dē mātre et procīs atque dē regnō et dē multīs rēbus aliīs rogāvit,
13 dolēbatque quod pater ad Ithacam nōn redierat.
- 14 Dēnique dīxit, “Ego propter suspiciōnem procōrum in casā tuā tōtum
15 diem manēbō; tū, Eumae, ī ad tēctum meum et dīc mātrī meae mē tūtum
16 rediisse.”
- 17 Eumaeus haec omnia fēcit. Interim Minerva iterum vestem et faciem
18 Ulixis mūtāvit.
- 19 Tēlemachus quidem clāmāvit ubi hominem tam mūtātum vīdit, “Tū
20 es deus! Tū nōs iuvāre potēs! Nōlī nōs relinquere!”
- 21 Ulixes filiō suō respondit, “Nōlī timēre! Nōn deus sum; sum pater tuus,
22 quī post multōs casūs rediī. Tempus est breve; necesse est nōbīs procōs interficere
23 et mātre tuam līberāre. Tū, Tēlemache, ad rēgiam redī; explōrā omnia; es
24 fortis! Paucīs hōrīs ego mendicus ad tēctum veniam. Tum tibi signum dābō.
25 Hōc signō vīsō, ī secrētō et portā omnia arma ex ātriō. Relinque autem prope
26 ianuam duo scūta valīda, duās hastās, duōs gladiōs; hīs armīs impetum mēcum
27 facere poteris; hōdiē procōs necēmus!”

Glossary:

procus, -ī, m. = suitor	scūtum, -ī, n. = shield
Ulixes, -is, m. = Ulysses	mendicus, -ī, m. = beggar

1. Quid fēcit Tēlemachus initiō fābulae?
 - A) marched into Greece with an army.
 - B) journeyed through the cities of Greece.
 - C) searched for his father’s city in Greece.
 - D) lived in all the cities of Greece.

2. The best meaning of “patrem Ulixem vīvere” in line 2 is
 - A) the father of Ulysses was living.
 - B) that father had seen Ulysses.
 - C) that father, Ulysses, was living.
 - D) that Ulysses’s father had lived there.

3. The goddess Minerva warned Penelope in a dream.

A) vērum	B) falsum
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4. Quid dīxit dea Tēlemachō?
 - A) Telemachus’ father was alive.
 - B) Telemachus’ mother was dead.
 - C) The suitors had killed Penelope.
 - D) The suitors planned to kill Telemachus.

5. Quid Tēlemachus facere cōstituit?
 A) return to Greece. B) go home.
 C) return to his father. D) leave his country.
6. Why didn't Telemachus sail into the harbor?
 A) He knew the suitors were hiding there.
 B) He wanted to trick the suitors.
 C) He was afraid of the suitors, but thought he could trick them.
 D) His arrival was expected and he feared a trick.
7. Nāve relictā, in line 7, means
 A) After the ship was abandoned.
 B) Leaving the ship behind.
 C) Since the ship was broken.
 D) While he was abandoning the ship.
8. Quandō Tēlemachus ad casam Eumaeī advēnit?
 A) during the night. B) before the dawn.
 C) at 7 am. D) while the sun was rising.
9. Quis erat Eumaeus?
 A) a preacher. B) a shepherd.
 C) a farmer D) a lonely man.
10. Quid faciēbat Eumaeus?
 A) lighting a fire. B) cooking a big dinner.
 C) preparing food. D) listening to a beggar.
11. What did Eumaeus do when he saw Telemachus?
 A) called his name with joy. B) laughed at his name.
 C) invited him to a party. D) thought he was someone else.
12. Telemachus asked Eumaeus about all of these EXCEPT?
 A) his father and the king
 B) the suitors and the kingdom and many other things
 C) his mother and many other things
 D) his mother and the suitors and the kingdom
13. Cūr erat Tēlemachus miser?
 A) he had lost his mother. B) his brother had not yet returned.
 C) he missed his fatherland. D) his father had not yet returned.
14. How long did Telemachus plan to stay with Eumaeus?
 A) for one hour B) only one day
 C) two days D) a whole month
15. What did Telemachus tell Eumaeus to do?
 A) Go to my house and speak to my mother.
 B) Stay here for a day while I go to my house.
 C) Go to the roof and lead my mother here.
 D) Speak to my mother while I wait here.
16. The best translation of lines 15-16, "mē tūtum rediisse," is
 A) that I am returning safely.
 B) that I had returned safely.
 C) that I will return safely.
 D) that I have returned safely.
17. Paruitne Tēlemachō Eumaeus?
 A) Yes B) No

18. Quid fēcit tum Minerva?
 A) She turned into Ulysses.
 B) She gave Telemachus the appearance of Ulysses.
 C) She changed Ulysses's face and clothing.
 D) She turned Ulysses into a swineherd.
19. Quid, Ulixē vīsō, Tēlemachus putāvit?
 A) that Ulysses could help him. B) that a god had taken Ulysses away.
 C) that he could not leave. D) that another god had changed Ulysses.
20. What had kept Ulysses away?
 A) many misfortunes. B) storms.
 C) fear. D) a cause.
21. What did Ulysses have to do now?
 A) kill his mother and the suitors.
 B) free his mother and kill the suitors.
 C) rescue his mother by killing Eumaeus.
 D) free Telemachus's mother and kill the suitors.
22. What job did Ulysses assign to Telemachus?
 A) Return to the palace. B) Explore the region.
 C) Find a brave man. D) Become a beggar.
23. Quid faciet Ulixēs?
 A) Return to the house with Telemachus.
 B) Return as a beggar in a few hours.
 C) Come back home for a few hours.
 D) Seek forgiveness in a few hours.
24. What should Telemachus do after he sees the signal?
 A) go away and hide near the atrium.
 B) leave the weapons behind the door.
 C) go out of the atrium and hide behind the door.
 D) carry all the weapons out of the atrium.
25. Cūr necesse est eīs haec arma habēre?
 A) 2 swords, 2 shields, 2 spears. B) to make an attack together.
 C) to leave them near the door. D) so that the suitors won't have them.

Reading selection II.

- 1 Trīstissimus haec tibi scrībō. Fundānī nostrī filia minor mortua est.
 2 Nihil umquam fēstīvius aut amābilius quam illam puellam vīdī. Nōndum annōs
 3 trēdecim complēverat, et iam illī anūs prūdētia, matrōnae gravitās erat et tamen
 4 suāvītās puellae. Ut illa patris cervīcibus haerēbat! Ut nōs, amīcōs patris,
 5 et amanter et modestē complectēbātur! Ut magistrōs amābat! Quam studiōsē,
 6 quam intellegenter legēbat! Ut parcē lūdēbat! Quā patientiā, quā etiam
 7 cōstantiā ultimum morbum tulit! Medicīs parēbat, sorōrem, patrem hortābātur,
 8 ipsamque sē vīribus animī sustinēbat. Hae vīrēs nec spatiō morbī nec timōre
 9 mortis fractae sunt. Itaque plūrēs graviōrēsque causās dolōris nōbīs reliquit. Iam
 10 spōnsa erat ēgregiō iuvenī, iam ēlēctus nūptiārum diēs, iam nōs vocātī.
 11 Nōn possum exprimere verbīs quantum animō vulnus accēperim, cum
 12 audīvī Fundānum ipsum imperantem ut illa pecūnia quam in vestēs et gemmās
 13 impensūrus esset in unguenta et odōrēs impenderētur. Amīsīt filiam quae nōn
 14 minus mōrēs eius quam vultum referēbat.

fēstīvus-a-um = charming
 ut = how (as used in this passage)

complector, complectī, complexus sum = embrace
 exprimō, exprimere = press out, express, portray

26. Cūr scrīptor huius epistulae erat miser?
 A) His daughter had died. B) His daughter had been lost.
 C) A friend's daughter had died. D) A friend of his daughter had died.

27. Quālis puella erat?
 A) Charming and loveable B) More charming than loveable
 C) Not at all charming nor loveable D) Uncharming, and pleasing in no way
28. How old was this girl?
 A) 3 B) 6 C) 13 D) 15
29. The best meaning of “illī . . . prūdentia . . . erat” in line 3 is
 A) her shrewdness was like an old woman.
 B) to that woman was heavy shrewdness.
 C) she had the shrewdness of an old woman.
 D) they were shrewd old women.
30. What did the girl like to do?
 A) cling to her father’s neck B) hang from tree limbs
 C) climb on the branches of trees D) be embraced by her friends
31. The daughter liked to embrace her father’s friends modestly and lovingly.
 (A) **vērūm** (B) **falsūm**
32. Which of these does NOT describe the girl?
 A) She read enthusiastically. B) She loved her teachers.
 C) She fought with her sister. D) She bore her illness patiently.
33. vīribus (8) means
 A) with men of great spirit B) by means of men’s courage
 C) without strength of mind D) by the strength of her spirit
34. The daughter endured her final illness with patience and without fear.
 (A) **vērūm** (B) **falsūm**
35. What did this girl leave behind according to lines 8-10?
 A) fear of death B) pain and suffering of her disease
 C) her grieving father D) an outstanding young man
36. The best translation of line 11, Nōn possum exprimere verbīs quantum animō vulnus accēperim, is
 A) I can’t express with words what a great wound I received.
 B) I am unable to portray the words to receive such a big wound.
 C) Words cannot express how great a wound I received.
 D) I can’t express in words what a great victory for the spirit this is.
37. What did the writer learn about Fundanus in lines 12-13?
 A) He wanted to bury his daughter in her wedding clothes.
 B) He intended to spend her dowry on unguents and perfumes.
 C) He had already buried his daughter with her unguents and perfumes.
 D) She had spent her money on clothes and gems to be buried with her.
38. From the last line, we learn that Fundanus’ daughter had
 A) less of his customs than his face.
 B) better looks than her father.
 C) not only his habits but also his features.
 D) lost a daughter of her own.
39. One unusual thing about the daughter in this story is that she
 A) obeyed her doctors
 B) sustained herself with games and stories
 C) lost her optimism during her long illness
 D) suffered for a long time with many complaints

40. Which of these things about the story is NOT true?
- A) The wedding date had already been set.
 - B) The groom was an outstanding young man.
 - C) The girl's death was not a reason for grief.
 - D) The girl encouraged her father.

Tie-breakers will be scored only to break ties. Please mark the answers in the blanks from 96 to 100 on the Scantron.

96. The best meaning of "necēmus" in line 27 of the first reading passage is
- A) We will kill.
 - B) Let's kill.
 - C) We are killing.
 - D) We will fall.
97. The best meaning of iam in line 3 of the second passage is
- A) also
 - B) still
 - C) already
 - D) now
98. Which of these statements about the second passage is true?
- A) The younger daughter died.
 - B) The older daughter died.
 - C) Fundanus had 3 daughters.
 - D) The older sister was already married.
99. The children in both of these reading passages
- A) had no common sense.
 - B) were fond of their parents.
 - C) disliked all the adults.
 - D) had parents who put them in danger.
100. Both of the fathers in these passages
- A) learned a lesson from their children.
 - B) saw their children die.
 - C) rescued their children from danger.
 - D) had children of great ability.