

## 2002 AREA F READING COMPREHENSION LEVEL 1

**Directions:** Read each passage below, then answer the questions that follow. Underlined words indicate vocabulary helps. Vocabulary list is given in order of the word's appearance.

### A Most Precious Gift

- 1 Cleobis Bitōnque erant filii fēminae nōmine Cydippē. Cydippē erat sacerdōs deae  
2 Iūnōnis. Cydippē volēbat vidēre magnam statuam Iūnōnis, sed procul est statua,  
3 et Cydippē nōn ambulāre potest. puerī solliciti sunt quod nūllōs bōvēs habent.  
4 Cleobis et Biton tamen suam mātrem valdē amant. puerī igitur plastrum  
5 invēnērunt in quō mātrem ad templum ubi statua erat tractāvērunt. labor erat  
6 arduus, sed puerī erant robusti.  
7 tandem ad templum advēnērunt. Cydippē statuam videt, tum Iūnōnī supplicat: “ō  
8 pulchra dea! Cleobis Bitōnque sunt boni pueri et virtutem habent. da igitur meis  
9 filiis praemium optimum.” propter precēs māttris, Iūnō statim pueris mortem sine  
10 dolōre dedit. Cleobis Bitōnque nunc laetissimī in perpetuā pāce sunt. enim mors  
11 sine dolōre est praemium optimum quod deī hominibus dare possunt.

#### Vocabulary:

sacerdōs, sacerdotis – priest or priestess  
procul – far away  
bōs, bōvis – cow, ox  
tractō, tractāre – pull  
rōbustus – strong, hardy  
supplicō, supplicāre – to pray to

1. Who was the mother, and who were the sons?  
A. Cleobis / Biton and Cydippe  
B. Biton / Cleobis and Cydippe  
C. Cydippe / Cleobis and Biton  
D. not mentioned / Cleobis, Biton, and Cydippe
2. What was Cydippe wanting to see?  
A. a big statue of Jupiter  
B. a big statue of Juno  
C. a big statue of the moon goddess  
D. a big statue of a famous priest
3. cur Cydippe ad statuam non ire potest?  
A. procul est et non ambulāre potest  
B. puerī solliciti sunt  
C. puerī suam matrem valde amant  
D. puerī plastrum invenērunt

4. How did their mother get to the temple where the statue was?
  - A. the boys had her ride on cows
  - B. the boys worked hard and made money to pay her way
  - C. the boys prayed to a goddess
  - D. the boys found a cart and pulled her themselves
  
5. Why were the boys able to accomplish the task in spite of its difficulty?
  - A. because the boys were worried
  - B. because the boys had no cows
  - C. because the boys had to drag around statues
  - D. because the boys were strong
  
6. What did Cydippe ask for from the goddess?
  - A. to see the statue with the boys
  - B. to have good boys
  - C. the gift of courage for the boys
  - D. the best gift for the boys
  
7. The best translation for *puerīs* (line 9) is
  - A. of the boy
  - B. to the boy
  - C. to the boys
  - D. with the boys
  
8. *quid significat " in perpetuā pāce (line 10)?"*
  - A. in everlasting peace
  - B. in a steady pace
  - C. with a small step
  - D. into a better place
  
9. *quid est optimum praemium?*
  - A. *precēs matris*
  - B. *laetissimi pueri*
  - C. *mors sine dolore*
  - D. *deī*
  
10. What is the moral of this story?
  - A. always respect your mother
  - B. do not anger the gods
  - C. it is safer to stay home
  - D. be careful what you ask for

## Alba Longa

- 1           Ascanius, fīlius Aenēae, novum oppidum condidit, quod Albam Longam  
2           vocāvit. postea per multōs annōs Aenēae posterī in hōc oppidō  
3           rēgnāvērunt.  
4           Silvius Proca, rēx Albae Longae, habuit duōs fīliōs, Numitōrem et  
5           Amulium. post mortem Procae, Amūlius rēgnum occupāvit. tamen  
6           Amūlius Numitōris līberōs semper timēbat. itaque eius filium necāvit et  
7           filiam, Rheam Silviam, Vestalem virginem creāvit.  
8           haec autem geminōs fīliōs, Rōmulum et Remum, peperit. deinde Amūlius,  
9           valdē irātus, Rheam Silviam in vincula coniēcit, atque puerōs in flūmen  
10          Tiberim abiēcit.

### Vocabulary:

condō, condere – establish  
regnō, regnāre – reign, rule  
posterī – descendants  
regnum – kingdom  
occupō, occupāre – take over  
creō, creāre – make  
pario, parere – give birth to  
vinculum, vinculi – chain

11. quis novum oppidum condidit?  
A. Ascanius  
B. Aeneas  
C. Numitor  
D. Amulius
12. quod oppidum in Latiō Ascanius condidit?  
A. filius Aeneae  
B. Albam Longam  
C. per multōs annōs  
D. posterī
13. Who ruled in Alba Longa for many years?  
A. Aeneas  
B. the descendants of Aeneas  
C. Ascanius  
D. Romulus
14. quot fīliōs habet Silvius Proca?  
A. unum  
B. duōs  
C. tres  
D. nullōs

15. After Proca died, what happened?
- A. Amulius seized control of the kingdom
  - B. Numitor became afraid of children
  - C. Amulius killed Rhea Silvia
  - D. Amulius began the cult of the Vestal Virgins
16. Who was Rhea Silvia the daughter of?
- A. Proca
  - B. Numitor
  - C. Amulius
  - D. an unknown freedman
17. What is the best translation for "haec" (line 8)?
- A. this
  - B. this man
  - C. this woman
  - D. these things
18. quo modo Amulius Rheam Silviam punivit?
- A. Numitōris liberos semper timēbat
  - B. geminōs filiōs peperit
  - C. valdē iratus
  - D. eam in vincula coniecit
19. What happened to Romulus and Remus?
- A. Numitor killed them
  - B. Amulius threw them into chains
  - C. Amulius threw them into the Tiber River
  - D. one of them drowned in the Tiber River

## Forum Romanum

- 1 Forum Rōmānum erat inter Capitōlium et Palātium. prīmō undique erant parvae  
2 tabernae. postea autem clarī cōsulēs imperātōrēsque basilicās et templa in  
3 Forō aedificābant. in basilicīs erant argentāriae. hīc etiam praetōrēs iūs  
4 reddēbant.  
5 in Cūriā Hostīliā et in Templō Concordiae senātōrēs conveniēbant. in Rōstrīs  
6 Cicerō et aliī ōrātōrēs ad populum ōrātiōnēs habēbant.  
7 undique erant altae columnae et deōrum simulacra et clārōrum virōrum statuae.  
8 togātī Rōmānī in Forum saepe conveniēbant. hīc multa comitia habēbant. in  
9 Viā Sacrā ad Forum legiōnēs victōrēs incedēbant magnīs clamōribus populī.  
10 nunc autem Forum est dēsertus locus, et tantummodo ruīnās habet. nihil manet  
11 nisi pauca vestīgia antiquae glōriae Rōmānae.

### Vocabulary:

- undique – on all sides
- imperātōr, imperātōris – general
- argentāria, argentāriae – bankers stalls
- praetōr, praetōris – praetor (judge)
- iūs, iuris – the law
- ōrātōr, ōrātōris – speaker
- simulacrum, simulacrī – image
- togātī – toga-clad
- comitium, comitiī – assembly
- tantummodo – only
- nisi – except
- vestigium, vestigiī – trace

20. Where was the Forum Romanum located?
- A. far from the Capitoline and Palatine hills
  - B. within view of the Capitoline and Palatine hills
  - C. between the Capitoline and Palatine hills
  - D. next to a row of small shops beyond the Capitoline and Palatine hills
21. quae primo erant undique in Forō?
- A. Capitolum et Palatium
  - B. parvae tabernae
  - C. clarī consulēs imperatorēsque
  - D. basilicās et templa
22. Which of the following was not found in the Forum?
- A. shops
  - B. temples
  - C. banks
  - D. baths

23. Where did the Senate meet?
- A. Curia Hostilia
  - B. Templum Concordiae
  - C. both
  - D. neither
24. ubi Romani clarorum virorum orationes saepe audiebant?
- A. in basilicis
  - B. in Curia Hostilia
  - C. in Templo Concordiae
  - D. in Rostriis
25. What is the subject of the verb habebant (line 8)?
- A. togati Romani
  - B. Forum Romanum
  - C. hic
  - D. comitia
26. qui in Via Sacra ad Forum incedebant?
- A. togati Romani
  - B. senatores
  - C. comitia
  - D. legiones victores
27. What is the best translation of magnis clamoribus populi (line 9)?
- A. The people, with great shouts...
  - B. ...with the loud shouts of the people.
  - C. With the people shouting greatly...
  - D. ...for a great but noisy people.
28. qualis locus nunc est Forum?
- A. splendid
  - B. dirty
  - C. busy
  - D. abandoned
29. What is the subject of the verb manet (line 10)?
- A. nihil
  - B. pauca vestigia
  - C. antiquae gloriae
  - D. Romanae

30. What is the best translation of "pauca vestigia" (line 11)?

- A. a little trace
- B. a few traces
- C. a conspicuous trace
- D. an everlasting trace

TIE-BREAKERS:

The following items will only be counted in the event of a tie.

Theseus et Aegeus

1 Theseus pōculum dextrā sūmpserat, ubi pater in eburneō capulō gladi agnōvit  
2 signa suī generis, atque pōculum ab ōre excussit. inde Mēdēa per sua carmina  
3 effūgit. at Aegeas ingentī gaudiō complēbātur, quod suus filius incolumis erat,  
4 atque eum in rēgiam laetissimus accēpit. postquam Thēseus dē omnibus perīculīs  
5 itineris nārrāvit, et pater et filius deīs immortalibus grātiās agunt et dōnīs ārās  
6 cumulant.

Vocabulary:

sumō, sumere – take up  
eburneus, -a, -um – ivory  
capulus, capulī – hilt (the part of a sword that is held)  
genus, generis – family  
ōs, oris – mouth  
incolumis, incolumis, incolume – unharmed  
rēgia, regiae – palace  
cumulō, cumulāre – pile up

51. How did Aegeus recognize Theseus as his son?
- A. he had taken up the cup with his right hand
  - B. he had recognized the ivory hilt of his sword
  - C. he had recognized the seals of his family on his sword
  - D. he had knocked away the cup from his mouth
52. What did Medea do?
- A. fell in love with Theseus
  - B. put a love spell on Aegeus
  - C. fled by using magic chants
  - D. recited a poem of thanksgiving
53. How did Aegeus feel about seeing his son unharmed?
- A. he was filled with great joy
  - B. he suffered a huge shock
  - C. he was so angry that he wanted to kill him
  - D. he was filled with a deep sense of sadness and regret

54. The best translation for  $dē$  (line 4) is
- A. down from
  - B. of
  - C. from
  - D. about
55. The best translation of  $donīs$  (line 5) is
- A. of the gift
  - B. gifts
  - C. with gifts
  - D. you give