

2002 TSJCL READING COMPREHENSION TEST LEVEL II

Directions: After reading the passages below, please choose the best answer for the questions which follow and mark the correct letter on the answer sheet.

Passage #1

1 Dum haec agit, appāruit in rēgiā portentum terribile: serpens ex columnā
2 lignēā ēlapsus terrōrem fugamque omnium fēcit et rēgis pectus cūrīs implēvit.
3 Itaque Tarquinius Delphos ad maximē inclutum in terrīs ōrāculum duos
4 filiōs mittere statuit, quī responsa ad sē referrent. Mox Titus et Arruns cum
5 Iūniō Brūtō profectī sunt. Hic cum prīmōrēs cīvitātis ab avunculō interfectōs
6 esse audīvisset, ex industriā stultitiam simulāvit nec Brūtī cognōmen abnuī, nē
7 rēx sē ipsum timēret. Is tum ab Tarquiniīs ductus est Delphos, lūdibrium vērius
8 quam comes.
9 Cum Delphos vēnissent rogāvērunt ad quem regnum Rōmānum esset
10 ventūrum. Ex infīmō specū vōcem respondisse ferunt: 'imperium summum
11 Rōmae habēbit quī vestrum prīmus, o iuvenēs, osculum mātrī dederit.' Tarquiniī
12 inter sē constituunt sortīrī uter mātrī osculum daret. Brūtus tamen arbitrātus
13 terram esse commūnem mātrem omnium mortālium, prōlapsus terrae osculum
14 dedit.

1. Quod portentum appāruit?
(A) A snake glided through the walls of the palace.
(B) The king stepped on a snake and was bitten.
(C) A snake slipped out of a wooden column.
(D) A terrible sight scared a snake slipping across the floor.
2. Rēxne timēbat?
(A) yes (B) no (C) with great cares (D) the snake
3. Fūgēruntne omnēs?
(A) yes (B) no (C) into the palace (D) out of the palace
4. Quid fēcit Tarquinius?
(A) He had two sons. (B) He went to Delphi.
(C) He sent his sons to Delphi. (D) He decided to remain in Delphi.
5. Quid erat Delphos?
(A) the most famous land of all.
(B) an uncluttered place where people stayed.
(C) the especially clean temple in this land.
(D) the most renowned oracle of all.

6. Cūr Tarquinius hoc fēcit?
(A) He wanted an answer for his sons' questions.
(B) He wanted his sons to bring back a response from the oracle.
(C) He wanted the oracle to answer his sons.
(D) He wanted his sons to stay away from the dangers.
7. Quī iter fēcērunt?
(A) Two sons of the king, Brutus, and the chiefs of the state.
(B) The king's two sons and Brutus.
(C) The king's sons and Brutus and Arruns and Titus.
(D) Titus and Arruns and Junius and Brutus.
8. Quid Brūtus audīverat?
(A) His uncle had been killed.
(B) The leaders of the state had been killed by Titus and Arruns.
(C) His uncle intended to kill the leaders of the state.
(D) The leaders of the state had been killed by his uncle.
9. Hīs rēbus audītīs, quid fēcit Brūtus?
(A) He pretended he was hard-working.
(B) He did not shrink from hard work.
(C) He purposely pretended he was a fool.
(D) He imitated the foolish old man named Brutus.
10. Cūr Brūtus hoc ēgit?
(A) in order that the king not fear him.
(B) so that the king feared himself.
(C) in order that the king himself would be afraid.
(D) so that he might not be afraid of the king himself.
11. "ductus est" (line 7) means
(A) He said. (B) He was led. (C) It was said. (D) He led.
12. Why did the Tarquins take Brutus along with them?
(A) They liked him.
(B) They needed a guide as a companion.
(C) They wanted him as entertainment.
(D) They thought he needed cheering up.
13. "Cum Delphos vēnissent" (line 9) is best translated as
(A) When he had arrived at Delphi. (B) Since they came to Delphi.
(C) After they had come to Delphi. (D) When they had come to Delphi.
14. Quid rogāvērunt?
(A) Who is coming to Rome?
(B) To which kingdom will Rome come?
(C) To whom will the Roman kingdom come?
(D) What will come to the Roman kingdom?

15. From line 10, ex infimō specū vōcem respondiisse ferunt, we learn that
 (A) the oracle had a deep voice.
 (B) they needed a voice to reply from the deepest
 (C) their voices carried back a response.
 (D) they report that a voice responded.
16. “Rōmae” (line 11) is translated as
 (A) to Rome (B) at Rome (C) from Rome (D) for Rome
17. What did the oracle tell them?
 (A) He who has kissed his mother first will rule Rome.
 (B) He whose mother has kissed him first will have Rome.
 (C) The young man who has kissed your mother first will rule Rome.
 (D) He who has first given a fan to his mother will rule Rome.
18. Quid Tarquiniī inter sē constituunt?
 (A) They will work out an agreement with Brutus
 (B) They will let the oracle decide for them.
 (C) They will draw lots.
 (D) They will each kiss their mother separately.
19. Quid Brūtus cogitāvit?
 (A) The earth was his mother.
 (B) The earth is the common mother of all.
 (C) The common mother of mortals should be kissed first.
 (D) His mother was the best of all mortals.
20. Quid fēcit Brūtus?
 (A) He slipped away from the Tarquins and kissed his mother.
 (B) He slipped on the ground and cried for help.
 (C) He fell down and kissed the ground.
 (D) He tripped while kissing his mother.
21. Based upon this passage, what can be inferred about Brutus?
 (A) He was a very fine comedian.
 (B) He was a kinsman of Tarquin who betrayed his trust.
 (C) He was really proud of his family connections.
 (D) He was actually a very clever man.

Passage #2

A Thief Breaks Into a House

- 1 Ōlim quīdam latrō ad domum cuiusdam dīvitis advēnit intentiōne fūrandī. Et
 2 ascendēns tēctum ad fenestram per quam fūmus exībat pervēnit, et num quis intus
 3 vigilāret audīvit. Quod dominus domūs invēnerit et suāviter uxōrī suae ait:
 4 “Interrogā altā vōce unde veniant mihi istae tam māgnae quās habeō dīvitiae.
 5 Quod ut inveniās multum labōrā.”
 6 Tum illa altā vōce ait: “Domine, unde tam magnās habuistī dīvitiās
 7 cum numquam mercātor fuerīs?” At ille: “Quod deus dōnāvit, servā et

8 nōlī inquīrere unde mihi tanta pecūnia vēnerit.” At illa, sicut eī iniūnctum
9 erat, magis ac magis ut scīret rogābat.

10 Tandem quasi coactus precibus uxōris suae inquit: “Vidē nē cuiquam
11 sēcrēta nostra dētegās: latrō fuī.” At illa ait: “Mīrum mihi vidētur quō modō
12 tam magnās dīvitiās latrōciniō potuistī acquirere, quod numquam audīvimus
13 clāmōrem sive aliquam difficultātem inde.” At ille ait: “Quīdam magister meus
14 carmen mē docuit quod dīcēbam ubi super tēctum ascendēbam; et veniēns ad
15 fenestram accipiēbam radium lūnae manū et carmen meum septiēs dīcēbam,
16 scīlicet ‘saulem,’ et ita dēscendēbam sine periculō et, quidquid pretiōsum
17 inveniēbam in domō corradēns, sūmēbam. Tālī ingeniō hās quās possideō
18 dīvitiās habeō.”

19 At mulier ait: “Bene fēcistī quod mihi tālia dīxistī; nam ubi filium habuerō,
20 nē pauper vīvat, hoc carmen docēbō ” At dominus inquit: “Permitte ut ego
21 nunc dormiam; quoniam dēfessus volō quiēscere.” Et ut magis dēciperet,
22 quasi dormiēns stertere coepit.

23 Perceptīs dēnique tālibus verbīs, fūr magnopere gāvīsus est et dictō
24 septiēs carmine et assūptō manū radiō lūnae, laxātīs manibus et pedibus
25 per fenestram in domum magnum faciēns sonum, cecidit et frāctō crūre et
26 brachiō gemuit. At dominus domūs quasi nēsciēns inquit: “Tū quis es
27 quī ita cecidistī?” Ad haec latrō: “Ego sum ille fūr īnfēlix quī tuīs crēdidī
28 fallācibus dictīs.”

tēctum, -ī, n. = roof **iniūngō, iniūngere, iniūnxī, iniūnctus** = enjoin, impose
prex, precis, f. = prayer **dētegō, -ere, -texī, -tēctum** = uncover, reveal
septiēs = seven times **‘saulem’** = a magical word like hocus pocus
corradō, -ere, -rāsī, -rāsus = scrape together **carmen, -inis, n.** = song
sūmō, sūmere, sūmpsī, sūmptus = take, obtain
stertō, stertere = snore **gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsus sum** = rejoice

22. Cūr quīdam latrō ad domum iit?
(A) in order to get help. (B) to seek advice.
(C) to rob it. (D) to gain entry.
23. “cuiusdam divitis” (line 1) means
(A) whose wealth (B) of the same rich man
(C) of whose divinity (D) of a certain rich man
24. Quō latrō advēnit?
(A) He climbed on the roof through an open window.
(B) He climbed on the roof and came to a window through which smoke left.
(C) He climbed through a window which had smoke pouring out of it.
(D) He fell through the ceiling and landed by the window.
25. From lines 2-3 we can infer that
(A) the thief listened outside to see whether anyone was awake.
(B) the thief heard another thief inside of the house
(C) the thief was on his guard so he would not be heard.
(D) the thief took care to be on his guard against anyone inside.

26. Quis latrōnem audīvit?
(A) the master of the house (B) the dog guarding the house
(C) the wife of the robber (D) a schoolteacher
27. What did the husband tell his wife?
(A) Ask me when I am coming home.
(B) Tell me how much money I have.
(C) Ask the thief why he is trying to break in.
(D) Ask where the riches that I have come from.
28. "Quod ut inveniās multum labōrā"(line 5) is best translated
(A) Because you are working hard to find out.
(B) Which you are working hard to find out.
(C) Work hard to find this out.
(D) By hard work you may find this out.
29. Quōmodō uxor dīxit?
(A) in a deep voice (B) sweetly
(C) in a loud voice (D) quietly
30. What did the wife ask her husband?
(A) How did you get such great wealth?
(B) From where did you get such great wealth?
(C) Whose great wealth did you possess?
(D) What great wealth did you hold?
31. "cum numquam mercātor fuerīs?" (line 7) is best translated as
(A) although you are not a merchant
(B) because you have never been a merchant
(C) since you were never a merchant
(D) when you will never have been a merchant
32. The husband replied to his wife
(A) guard what the gods give and don't ask why.
(B) serve the god who gave us this and don't ask why he gave us so much.
(C) preserve what the god gave and don't ask for so much money from me.
(D) guard what the god gave and don't ask where so much money came from.
33. What did the wife do after her husband's reply?
(A) She kept on asking to know more.
(B) She asked again and again what he knew.
(C) She imposed another set of questions upon him.
(D) She asked him to know more about herself.

34. According to line 10 the husband
 (A) refused his wife's request.
 (B) was forced by his wife's prayers.
 (C) prayed to his wife.
 (D) thought his wife's prayers were just.
35. "Vidē nē cuiquam sēcrēta nostra dētegās" (lines 10-11) means
 (A) See that no one secretly uncovers us.
 (B) Watch that you don't uncover my secret.
 (C) See that you don't reveal our secrets to anyone.
 (D) See to it that no one reveals our secrets.
36. Quālis vir erat dominus?
 (A) a barber (B) a thief (C) a merchant (D) a pirate
37. From lines 11-13 we learn that
 (A) the wife didn't know how her husband made his living.
 (B) the wife thought it strange that her husband was able to acquire such great wealth without incident.
 (C) the wife was in on the plan to acquire such great wealth and never raised a shout or made any difficulty.
 (D) the wife thought her husband was strange because he had been able to acquire such great wealth without any incident.
38. The secret of the man's success was because
 (A) his teacher had taught him certain songs to sing when he was robbing people's homes.
 (B) his teacher taught him a song to sing while he climbed up onto the roof.
 (C) a certain teacher taught him a song which kept him from falling off of the roof.
 (D) that teacher learned his song and sang it when he climbed on the roof to rob people's homes.
39. Which of these did the man NOT use while robbing people's homes?
 (A) a magic song (B) a moonbeam
 (C) a magic potion (D) a window
40. Quōtiēns vir carmen dīcēbat?
 (A) 7 times 7 (B) only when he was climbing on the roof
 (C) 7 times (D) after he said the word 7 times
41. Quid vir cēpit?
 (A) only 7 gold pieces
 (B) whatever he found
 (C) what he had scraped together from the ceiling
 (D) anything dangerous while he was scraping along the roof.

42. How did the man obtain such great riches?
(A) through such skill (B) by a clever trick
(C) without bad luck (D) by such a joke
43. Laudāvitne uxor labōrem virī?
(A) Yes (B) No (C) Certainly not (D) She complained to her son.
44. Mulier et vir filium habuit.
(A) **verum** (B) **falsum**
45. Cūr mulier carmen docēbit?
(A) to live happily ever after.
(B) in order not to be poor.
(C) so that he won't be poor.
(D) in order that she may have a son.
46. Quid agere vir vult?
(A) to go to bed. (B) to go to sleep.
(C) to get more money. (D) his wife to be quiet.
47. "quoniam" in line 21 means
(A) once (B) a certain (C) when (D) since
48. What did the man do to trick the thief more?
(A) He went to bed. (B) He began to snore.
(C) He asked his wife to snore. (D) He pretended to leave.
49. Cūr fūr vērus erat laetus?
(A) He knew there really was money in this house.
(B) He thought the man was sleeping.
(C) He had overheard their conversation.
(D) He thought he knew the secret password to escape.
50. What happened to the thief?
(A) He was captured and tied up by the husband.
(B) He fell through the window and was caught by the wife.
(C) He fell and broke his leg.
(D) He went home an unhappy man.

Tie-Breakers. The following questions will be scored only to break ties. Be sure to mark your answers in spaces 96-100.

96. What did the thief use to get inside the rich man's house?
(A) a magic song and a moonbeam
(B) seven charms and the light of the moon
(C) his hands and feet and a broken window
(D) a broken leg and arm, and a magic song

97. Quid dominus domūs interrogāvit?
(A) "Where are you who fell into my house?"
(B) "Why have you fallen into my house?"
(C) "Who are you who fell in this way?"
(D) "Who are you who has died in this way?"
98. Why was the thief unlucky?
(A) He believed the false words.
(B) He trusted the wife.
(C) He trusted the husband.
(D) He believed the magic song.
99. Who used the magic word successfully?
(A) the rich man (B) the teacher (C) the thief (D) no one
100. What other ingredient did the rich man need to get his riches in addition to the song "saulem"?
(A) a dark night (B) a full moon
(C) a clever wife (D) an open window