

2003 TSJCL READING COMPREHENSION TEST LEVEL II

- I. Read the following passage and select the best answer for each question:

Mors Cicerōnis

1 Nēmō Antōnium vehementius oppugnāverat quam Cicerō.
 2 Antōnius ipse manum mīlitum mīsit quī iussī sunt eum occīdere.
 3 Ille in villā manēbat prope mare; ubi dē adventū mīlitum cognōvit,
 4 temptāvit in nāve effugere. Ventīs tamen adversīs repellēbātur.
 5 Tandem ad villam redīre constituit; “mortem occurram” inquit “in
 6 patriā quam saepe servāvī.”
 7 In lectīcā ad villam ferēbātur, cum mīlitēs advēnērunt. Nōn
 8 restitit sed cervicem ē lectīcā extendit. Illi caput gladiō praecīdunt.
 9 Tum manūs quoque praecīdērunt, quae tot ōrātiōnēs in Antōnium
 10 scrīpserant. Caput eius ad Antōnium relātum inter duās manūs
 11 in eīs rostrīs affīxum est in quibus Antōnium tantā ēloquentiā totiēns
 12 oppugnāverat.

1. Cūr Antōnius ipse mīlitēs mīsit ut Cicerōnem necāret?
 A) They had fought many battles against each other.
 B) Antony had attacked Cicero earlier.
 C) Cicerō had killed Antony’s soldiers.
 D) Cicerō had attacked Antony more than anyone.
2. vehementius (line 1) means
 A) strongly B) very violently
 C) more violently D) rather strongly
3. Ubi erat Cicerō quandō mīlitēs vērērunt?
 A) in his house near the sea.
 B) with a band of his own soldiers
 C) outside of Rome on a ship.
 D) near the house of Antony.
4. Quid faciēbat Cicerō?
 A) to outrun the soldiers B) to escape by sea
 C) to hire a boat. D) to sleep.



5. Cūr Cicerō hoc agere nōn potuit?
A) the soldiers were too fast. B) the boat sprung a leak.
C) the winds were contrary. D) his opponents drove him back.
6. Quō Cicerō tum rediit?
A) in a boat B) to the sea C) home D) to Rome
7. What were Cicero's last words?
A) I will meet death in the country which I often saved.
B) I will meet death in the country which I often served.
C) Let me die in this country that I often saved.
D) Let me die in this country that I often served.
8. What did Cicero do when the soldiers found him?
A) He extended his neck out of the litter.
B) He resisted strongly.
C) He seized a soldier by the neck.
D) He did not resist but fell back on his head.
9. Quid fēcērunt mīlitēs?
A) They cut off his head and his hands.
B) They stabbed him in the chest.
C) They seized him by the neck and cut off his head.
D) They strangled him by the neck.
10. What was unique about Cicero's hands?
A) They were larger than normal.
B) They had written many letters to Antony.
C) They had written so many speeches against Antony.
D) They had been cut off so that he couldn't write any more.
11. relātum (line 10) means
A) having been told B) having been carried back
C) carrying back D) about to carry back
12. Quid cum capite fēcit Antōnius?
A) He carried it into the Senate house.
B) He nailed it to the speaker's platform.
C) He attached his hands to it.
D) He buried it with the hands.
13. Oppugnāveratne Cicerō Antōnium saepe?
A) sometimes B) never C) yes D) no
14. Quōmodō Cicerō Antōnium oppugnāvit?
A) so many times B) very often
C) with such great eloquence D) on the Rostra

II. Read the following passage carefully and select the best answer for the questions which follow:

1 Servius primum cēnsam īnstituit et populum in classēs prō opibus dīvīsīt.
 2 Ex cēnsū posteā officia bellī pācisque tribūta sunt. Ad multitudīnem crēscēntem
 3 duo collēs, Quirīnālis Vīminālisque, ad urbem additī sunt. Imperium quoque
 4 hōc cōnsiliō auctum est. Templum erat nōbile Diānae Ephesiae, quod
 5 commūniter ā cīvitātibus Asiae factum esse dīcēbātur. Servius per prīncipēs
 6 Latīnōrum, eō cōnsēnsū cīvitātem Asiaticārum vehementer laudātō, tandem
 7 populīs Latīnīs persuāsīt ut Rōmae cum populō Rōmānō templum Diānae
 8 aedificārent. Roma erat iam caput rērum omnium.

9 Lūcius Tarquinius, Prīscī fīlius, interdum querēbātur quod Servius iniussū
 10 populī rēgnāret. Servius igitur agrum prius captum ex hostibus virītim dīvīsīt;
 11 hōc modō voluntātem plēbis conciliāvit. Populus deinde maximō cōnsēnsū
 12 eum rēgnāre iussit.

Vocabulary:

opēs, -ium, f. = wealth

queror, querī, questus sum = complain

virītim (adv.) = to individuals

15. Quid fēcit primum Servius?
 A) He divided the people into different tribes.
 B) He started a census.
 C) He began a new navy.
 D) He order people to pay taxes.
16. How did Servius divide the people into classes?
 A) according to personal property
 B) by means of rank
 C) by means of wealth
 D) according to the number of ships they had
17. As a result of the census, ___ were assigned.
 A) offices for war and peace
 B) jobs for warriors and senators
 C) wartime and peaceful officials
 D) duties of war and peace
18. 'crēscēntem' (line 2) is best translated as
 A) having increased B) about to increase
 C) increasing D) going to increase
19. Quid Servius ad urbem addidit?
 A) two hills B) two temples
 C) two consuls D) a second king

20. What did Servius gain as a result of his actions in lines 3-4?
 A) He extended the power of the king.
 B) He reached the limit of the city's rule.
 C) He maintained good relations with Quirinalis and Viminalis.
 D) He made a great deal of money.
21. The Temple of Diana was located in Ephesus. A) **verum** B) **falsum**
22. Quōmodō templum Diānae aedificātum erat?
 A) very carefully B) by the kings of Ephesus
 C) by the citystates of Asia D) with the money of Servius
23. **Cīvitātēs Asiae in pāce nōn habitābant.** A) **verum** B) **falsum**
24. Quibus Servius persuāsit ut templum aedificāret?
 A) the citystates of Asia B) the Latins
 C) the Romans D) the Latins and the Romans
25. Ubi erat templum Diānae?
 A) in Rome B) in Latium C) in the country D) in the Forum
26. Quālis urbs erat nunc Rōma?
 A) head of all things B) ruler of Asia
 C) head of Ephesus D) home of Diana
27. Quis erat Lūcius Tarquinius?
 A) the father of Priscus B) the son of Priscus
 C) the brother of Priscus D) the daughter of Priscus
28. What was Lucius' complaint?
 A) that he wanted to be the king.
 B) because the Romans had chosen Servius.
 C) that Servius ruled without the people's order.
 D) because the people wanted Lucius to rule.
29. Unde Servius agrum obtinuit?
 A) from Lucius B) captured it from the enemies
 C) bought it from the enemies D) sold it to their enemies
30. Quō modō Servius dīvisit agrum?
 A) fairly B) individually C) with a plow D) the enemies
31. **Plēbēs factum nōn amāvīt.** A) **verum** B) **falsum**
32. Quis Servium rēgnāre iussit?
 A) Lucius Tarquinius B) no one
 C) the Roman Senate D) the Roman people

33. Based upon this passage, what kind of king do you think Servius was?
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| A) humble | B) evil |
| C) clever | D) generous |

- III. Read the following passage and select the best answer for each question:
Pandora

1 Antīquīs temporibus (ita ā poētīs nārrātur) genus gigantum in terrā vīvēbat.
2 Apud gigantēs erant duo frātrēs, Prōmethēus et Epimetheus. Aliī dīcunt
3 Prōmetheum īgnem ex caelō rapuisse et hominibus miserīs dedisse. Iuppiter
4 maleficiō Promētheī īrātus erat et eum gravissimē pūnīre cōstituit. Dīcitur
5 deus igitur Vulcānum, deum īgnis, prīmam fēminam creāre prō Promētheō
6 iussisse.

7 Māximā cum cūrā ex argillā facta est et Pandōra appellāta est, quod omnia
8 dōna, pulchritūdō, sapientia, mūsica, et cētera, eī ā deīs ac deābus data sunt.
9 Mercurius puellam pulchram ad Promētheum dūxit, quī dīxit sē illam habēre
10 nōn cupere.

11 Frāter eius autem eam vīdit et magnō cum studiō Pandōram petītā uxōrem
12 obtinuit. Arcam eī ā Iove datam habuit. Arca multās rēs et sēcrētās tenuit,
13 sed pater deōrum illī imperāvit nē eam aperīret. Pandōra marītō suō arcam
14 dedit, sed dum marītus abest, eam aperuit. Statim morbī et multa mala ex arcā
15 volāvērunt ut tōtam terram complērent.

16 Pandōra perterrita arcam vacuam Epimētheō dēmonstrāvit. Spēs autem ex
17 arcā nōn effūgerat. Epimētheus īrātus sē uxōrem pūnītūrum esse prōmīsīt,
18 sed spēs postea dolōrēs et mala vītāe levāvit.

Vocabulary:

argilla, -ae, f. = clay

arca, -ae, f. = box, chest

34. Quid poētae nārrant?
- | | |
|--|---|
| A) Ancient people lived a very hard life. | B) There were many old men living on earth. |
| C) Gigantic people did not live for a long time. | D) A race of giants lived on the earth. |
35. Quī erant Promētheus et Epimētheus?
- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| A) twin brothers | B) giant brothers |
| C) giant fathers | D) brothers-in-law of giants |
36. Quid dīxērunt aliī?
- | | |
|--|---|
| A) Prometheus had stolen fire from the sky. | B) Prometheus had given miserable men an evil gift. |
| C) Epimetheus had stolen fire for miserable men. | D) Prometheus and Epimetheus lived in the sky. |

37. Cūr Iuppiter irātus erat?
 A) He wanted Prometheus to tell him something.
 B) He knew Prometheus would harm him.
 C) He feared that Prometheus would help mankind.
 D) He disliked Prometheus because of his evil deed.
38. Quō modō Iuppiter illum pūnīre cōnsititit?
 A) very seriously
 B) by means of his thunderbolts
 C) rather heavily
 D) swiftly
39. Cuius auxilium petīvit Iuppiter?
 A) Pandora's
 B) Epimetheus'
 C) Vulcan's
 D) Juno's
40. Quis erat Vulcānus?
 A) creator of the horse
 B) god of the forge
 C) god of fire
 D) the first woman
41. Quō modō Pandōra fiēbat?
 A) with greatest care
 B) by Epimetheus
 C) with great beauty
 D) skillfully
42. Quō modō Pandōra suum nōmen accēpit?
 A) from Juppiter
 B) because she received so many gifts
 C) from Vulcan
 D) because she took all from her box
43. Cui Pandōra dabātur?
 A) Prometheus
 B) Epimetheus
 C) mankind
 D) Mercury
44. Cūr aliquis negāvit?
 A) He didn't like her appearance.
 B) She was too beautiful for him.
 C) He didn't want her.
 D) She was promised to another.
45. Quis Pandōram amāvit?
 A) Prometheus
 B) Epimetheus
 C) Juppiter
 D) Mercurius
46. **petītam** (line 11) is best translated as
 A) after he asked her
 B) when he had begged her
 C) who had been sought
 D) who searched for her

47. eī (line 12) refers to
 A) Pandora B) Juppiter
 C) Epimetheus D) the box
48. The best translation of ne eam aperīret (line 13) is
 A) so that she would open it.
 B) not to open it.
 C) in order that he not reveal it to her.
 D) so that she would not open this thing.
49. To whom did Pandora give the box?
 A) Prometheus B) Epimetheus
 C) Mercurius D) Juppiter
50. When was the box opened?
 A) when Pandora saw her husband.
 B) after her husband returned.
 C) as her husband was leaving.
 D) while her husband was away.

Tie-Breakers: These will be scored only to break ties. They are based upon the previous passage:

96. Quid ēvolāvit ex arcā?
 A) hope B) death C) disease D) gifts
97. "Spēs autem ex arcā nōn effūgerat." is best translated as
 A) But hope had not escaped from the box.
 B) However hope did not escape from the box.
 C) But hopefully it had not escaped from the box.
 D) Hope often had fled from the box.
98. What did Epimetheus promise to do?
 A) He said that he would punish his wife.
 B) He promised that he would recapture the evils.
 C) He promised to lighten her cares with hope.
 D) He said that he would light her cares with hope.
99. Which of these statements about the story is NOT true?
 A) Prometheus had given fire to men.
 B) Epimetheus was a giant.
 C) Juppiter ordered Prometheus to create a woman.
 D) Pandora opened a box filled with evils.
100. Who gave the gifts to Pandōra?
 A) Juppiter B) Vulcan and Juppiter
 C) Mercury D) gods and goddesses

