

Reading Comprehension Level 1

contest code # 05

Please read the story below, and then choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow:

Aeacus erat rēx Aegīnae insulae, quae nōmen cēperat ā  
nōmine mātris Aeacī, quācum Iuppiter sē in amōre iūnxerat.  
Iūnō, quae malōs mōrēs Iovis numquam tolerāre potuerat,  
hoc factum sēnsit et memoriā tenuit. Multōs post annōs  
5 omnibus quī in insulā Aegīnā vivēbant mortem mīsit. "Ō  
Iuppiter pater," Aeacus vocāvit, "Iūnō meum populum tōtum  
dēlēvit! Iuvā mē, filium tuum, quem amās et quem negligere  
nōn dēbēs." Deus eum audīvit et sine morā coepit formīcās in  
10 virōs fēmināsque fēcit parvīs ex animālibus. (Vēritātemne  
dicō, an nōn?)  
Filius Aeacī erat Pēleus, cuius filius erat ille Achillēs, dux  
Myrmidonum.

1. Quis erat rex?  
a) insula                      b) Aeacus                      c) Aegina                      d) rex
2. Quis erat pater Aeaci?  
a) Aegina                      b) Iuppiter                      c) Achilles                      d) Myrmidones
3. What is the antecedent of *se*, line 2?  
a) Iuppiter                      b) Aeacus                      c) matris                      d) Iovis
4. Quis mores Iovis non amavit?  
a) Aeaca                      b) deus                      c) Iuno                      d) Aeacus
5. Quales erant mores Iovis?  
a) optimi                      b) magni                      c) pessimi                      d) omnes
6. What is the best translation of *potuerat*, line 3?  
a) it had been placed      b) he had been able      c) it was able              d) she had been able
7. What is the best translation of *memoria*, line 4?  
a) from memory              b) in memory              c) for memory              d) of memory
8. What is the best translation of *hoc*, line 4?  
a) this                      b) that                      c) these                      d) those

9. Who knew about the parentage of Aeacus?  
a) the "formicas"      b) Juno      c) everyone      d) the inhabitants of the island
10. Who died?  
a) the father of Aeacus      b) all the inhabitants      c) some of the inhabitants      d) the Myrmidons
11. Who caused the death(s)?  
a) incolae insulae      b) Iuppiter      c) Aegina      d) Iuno
12. How old would Aeacus have been when the death(s) occurred?  
a) just two or three years old      b) he had been dead many years  
c) an older fellow      d) it happened before his birth
13. What is the best translation of *Iuva me*, line 7?  
a) he helps me.      b) I helped him.      c) he will help me.      d) Help me.
14. What is the best translation of *neglegere non debes*, line 7?  
a) you should neglect      b) you ought not neglect  
c) we ought to neglect      d) you should not neglect us
15. Quem Aeacus auxilium oravit?  
a) Iuno      b) mater      c) Iuppiter      d) Aegina
16. Quem Iuppiter audivit?  
a) Aeacum      b) patrem      c) Iunonem      d) populum
17. How soon did Jupiter begin to help?  
a) in a few days      b) he never helped      c) very soon      d) much later
18. Qualia animalia in homines mutabantur?  
a) animalia      b) homines      c) deus      d) formicas
19. A quo animalia mutabantur?  
a) a formicis      b) ab Iove      c) ab Iunone      d) ab Aeaco
20. Whom does the author suddenly address in lines 10-11?  
a) the muses      b) Jupiter      c) the reader      d) himself

21. Who was the grandson of Aeacus?

- a) Peleus                      b) Myrmidones                      c) an unnamed person                      d) Achilles

22. Cuius dux erat Achilles?

- a) Iovis                      b) formicarum                      c) Myrmidonum                      d) Pelei

**Please read the story below, and then choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow:**

Mycerini, regis Aegyptii, pater Cheops deos neglexerat, crudeliter imperium administraverat, multos tamen annos rexerat : ipsum autem Mycerinum omnes propter humanitatem amabant. Tum dei eum per oraculum his verbis monuerunt : ' Sex annos in hac terra regnabis : 5 septimo anno vita excedes.' Rex iratus ad oraculum nuntios misit, iniquos deos multis verbis accusavit. Responderunt illi, ' Ob eam ipsam rem vita tibi tam brevis conceditur : quod deis placuerat, id tu neglexisti. Poena in Aegyptios per centum et quinquaginta annos 10 a dis constituta erat : id pater tuus et patruus intellexerunt, tu non intellexisti.' Quod ubi audivit, Mycerinus per reliquam vitam voluptati se tradidit : die per silvas et loca iucundissima errabat ; per totam noctem regiam taedis illuminabat et convivia cum 15 comitibus celebrabat. ' Sic enim,' inquit, ' annos non sex, sed duodecim vivam.'

23. Qualis homo erat Cheops?

- a) benignus                      b) malus                      c) optimus                      d) iuvenis

24. Quot annos Cheops rexit?

- a) nullos                      b) multos                      c) quinquaginta                      d) paucos

25. Cur Mycerinus amabantur?

- a) crudeliter administravit                      b) per oraculum  
c) autem                      d) propter humanitatem



38. What is the antecedent of *se* in line 13?

- a) pater                      b) quod                      c) Mycerinus                      d) tu

39. For the next years Mycerinus was busy with which of the following?

- a) hard labor                      b) pleasure                      c) good works                      d) healing

40. What is the case of *voluptati*, line 13?

- a) nominative                      b) ablative                      c) dative                      d) genitive

41. What is the best translation of *die*, line 14?

- a) to die                      b) from the day                      c) with the day                      d) during the day

42. What is the best translation of *iucundissima*, line 14?

- a) pleasing                      b) pleasant                      c) rather pleasant                      d) most pleasant

43. What did Mycerinus do during the daylight hours?

- a) roamed                      b) made mistakes                      c) searched                      d) slept

44. In what condition was the palace at night?

- a) brightly lit                      b) quiet                      c) dark                      d) lonely

45. Who was in the palace at night?

- a) hardly anyone                      b) friends                      c) relatives                      d) scholars

46. What is the best translation of *cum*, line 15?

- a) since                      b) although                      c) with                      d) when

47. What was Mycerinus trying to accomplish in these years?

- a) six years of accomplishments                      b) twice as many years of living  
c) twelve years of work                      d) celebrations of life

48. What was Mycerinus really trying to avoid?

- a) being alone                      b) his destiny                      c) crowds                      d) his family

49. Which word in the story means "him"?

- a) ipsum, line 3                      b) eum, line 4                      c) his, line 5                      d) id, line 11

Please read the story below, and then choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow:

Nāsīca Ennī poētae amīcus erat. Nāsīca ad Ennium vēnit et ab iānuā eum quaesīvit. Servus dīxit, "Ennius domī nōn est." Ennius domī erat et id Nāsīca nōverat; nōn tamen respondit, sed domum revertit.

Posteā ad Nāsīcam vēnit Ennius. Huic ipse Nāsīca dīxit, "Nōn sum domī." Tum Ennius dīxit, "Nōnne cognōvī vōcem tuam?" Nāsīca respondit, "Homō es impudēs; ego servō tuō crēdidī: tū nōn crēdis mihi."

50. Cuius amicus erat poeta?  
a) Nasica                      b) Ennius
51. Quem Nasica visitare volebat?  
a) ianuam                      b) suum domum                      c) Ennium                      d) Nasicam
52. According to the slave, where was Ennius?  
a) at home                      b) not at home
53. What did Nasica do after the slave spoke?  
a) argued                      b) said nothing                      c) yelled loudly                      d) waited there
54. Who told Ennius that Nasica was not at home?  
a) a friend                      b) no one                      c) the slave                      d) Nasica
55. Why did Ennius not believe what he was told?  
a) he didn't hear all that was said                      b) he misunderstood the voice  
c) he didn't recognize the voice                      d) he recognized the voice
- Tie-breakers:** The following questions will be scored only to break ties.  
Be sure to mark your answers in spaces 96-100.
96. Pro Nasico, qualis vir erat Ennius?  
a) homo                      b) impudens                      c) mendax                      d) intellegens
97. Whom had Nasica believed?  
a) his own slave                      b) Ennius' slave                      c) a friend                      d) himself
98. Whom did Ennius not believe?  
a) Nasica                      b) Nasica's slave                      c) his own slave                      d) the friend
99. The Latin word *mihi*, in line 8, is an example of which of the following?  
a) indirect object                      b) advantage                      c) means                      d) dative with special verb
100. The ending of the story is an example of which literary device?  
a) alliteration                      b) chiasmus                      c) ellipsis                      d) irony