

2005 Area F Level 1 Reading Comprehension

Feel free to separate this page of passages from the questions which follow. Read the each passage and then answer the corresponding questions.

I. "That no slave should be possessed of a weapon"

- 1 Sicilia erat prōvincia Rōmāna. in Siciliā multī servī erant. hī servī in fundīs
2 maximīs labōrābant; frūmentum cīvibus Rōmānīs praebebant. Rōmānī sine
3 frūmentō Siciliae nōn poterant satis cibī importāre. servī rebellīonem interdum
4 fēcērunt. sed Rōmānī servōs semper superāvērunt. praetōrēs tamen ēdicta
5 dedērunt nē quis cum tēlō servus esset.*
6 saepe praetōrēs Rōmānī incolās sevērē tractābant; nōnnūllī erant sevērissimī;
7 sed Domitius, praetor Siciliae, etiam plūs sevērītātis praestitit.
8 ōlim aper ingēns ad praetōrium adlātus est. nam decōrum erat incolīs rēs
9 magnificās quās in prōvinciā invēnērunt ad praetōrēs Rōmānōs ferre.
10 "quam splendidum est hic aper," Domitius exclāmāvit. "quis eum percussit?"
11 "pāstor cuiusdam," respondērunt amīcī, "hunc aprum percussit."
12 Domitius pāstōrem arcessīvit. pāstor ad praetōrem cupidē accurīt quasi ad
13 laudem et praemium,
14 "quō modō tū hunc magnificum aprum percussistī?"
15 "vēnābulō."
16 tum Domitius clāmāvit: "dūcite eum; in crucem tollite! servus cum tēlō erat!"

* see title

praebeō, -ēre, -uī – offer, provide

frūmentum, -ī - grain

interdum – from time to time

praetor, -ōris, m. – governor

ēdictum dāre – issue an edict

incola, -ae, m – inhabitant

sevērus, -a, -um, – severe, strict

tractō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum – handle, treat

praestō, -are, praestitī – show

aper, aprī - boar

adlātus est – was brought

cuiusdam – somebody's

pāstor, pastōris - shepherd

cupidus, -a, -um – eager

quasi – as if

praemium, -ī, n. reward

vēnābulō – with a hunting-spear

crux, crucis, f – cross (for crucifixion)

II. Vanity is Ugly (Martial 1. 64)

- 1 bella es, nōvimus, et puella, vērūm est,
2 et dīves, quis enim potest negāre?
3 sed cum tē nimium, Fabulla, laudās,
4 nec dīves neque bella nec puella es.

bellus, -a, -um – beautiful

nōscō, -ere, nōvī, nōtum – know (translate nōvimus as a present tense verb)

vērū, -a, -um – true

nimium – too much

cum – when (not used as a preposition here)

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III. The lion and the flea

1 pūlex ad leōnem advēnit; “tē nōn timeō,” inquit. “tū nihil facere potes quod ego
2 nōn possum. fortasse tū scābere et mordēre potes. sed ego pūncta huiusmodī floccī
3 nōn faciō. ego sum rōbustior quam tū et pugnāre parātus.”
4 itaque pūlex, ubi tubam inflāvit, leōnem petīvit, et illam partem capitis quae
5 prope nārēs est momordit; nam ibi leō crīnēs nōn habet. mox leō sē ipsum scābēbat;
6 deinde ē pugnā fūgit.
7 pūlex, quī ita victor exstiterat, tubam iterum inflāvit et domum festīnābat. sed
8 arānea eum statim cēpit. mox arānea pūlicem cōnsūmebat.
9 “ēheu!” inquit pūlex. “quam crūdēlis est fortūna! arānea enim, quam omnēs
10 dēspiciunt, mē cōnsūmit, quamquam cum fortissimō regem bēstiārum pugnāre
11 poteram.”

pūlex, pūlicis, m. – flea
scābō, scābere, scābī – scratch
mordeō, mordēre, momordī – bite
pūncta huiusmodī – pinpricks of this kind
rōbustus, -a, -um – strong
tuba, -ae, f. – trumpet

nārēs, pl – nostrils
exsistō, -ere, exstī – emerge as
domum – home, homewards
arānea, -ae, f. – spider
crūdēlis – cruel
dēspiciō, -ere, dēspēxī – despise

IV. A cruel master gets what's coming (Pliny III.14)

1 Larcus Macedō, vir praetōrius, erat superbus dominus et saevus. sē lavat in
2 villā Fōrmiānā et repente eum servī circumsistunt. alius faucēs invādit, alius ōs
3 verberat, alius pectus et ventrem contundit. ubi servī eum exanimem putant,
4 abiciunt in fervēns pavīmentum. ille, sīve quia nōn sentit, sīve quia sē nōn sentīre
5 simulat, immōbilis et extensus iacet, sed nōn est mortuus.

praetōrius, -a, -um – having the rank of praetor
superbus, -a, -um – arrogant, haughty, proud
lavō, lavāre, -āvī, -ātum – wash
Fōrmiānus – at Formiae (a town)
repente = subitō
circumsistō, circumsistere,
circumstetī – to surround
faucēs, f. – throat
invādō, invādere = oppugnō, -āre
ōs – face
verberō, -āre = pulsō, -āre

pectus, -oris, n. – chest
venter, ventris – belly
contundō, -ere – to pound to pieces, beat
exanimis – lifeless, dead
putō, -āre – to think
abiciō, abicere – to throw aside
fervēns – hot, boiling
pavīmentum, n. – tiled floor (in the baths, and
thus heated from underneath)
sīve...sīve – either...or
quia = quod

V. A gravestone inscription for a guard dog (CIL IX.5785)

1 raedārum custōs numquam latrāvīt ineptē:
2 nunc silet et cinerēs vindicat umbra suōs.

raeda, raedae, f. – wagon
ineptē – foolishly, inappropriately

sileō, silēre, siluī – be silent
vindicō, -āre = servō, servāre

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I. "That no slave should be possessed of a weapon."

1. Who were in Sicily?
 - a. many slaves
 - b. a Roman province
 - c. the greatest farms
 - d. grain

2. What did they do on the farms?
 - a. they were slaves
 - b. they were plowing fields
 - c. they were carrying grain
 - d. they were working

3. To whom were they giving grain?
 - a. to their masters
 - b. to the Roman citizens
 - c. to the Sicilian people
 - d. to Domitius

4. The word *sine* is an antonym for
 - a. cum
 - b. ab
 - c. ex
 - d. de

5. Why was Sicily important?
 - a. because it was a Roman province with many slaves
 - b. because it was nearest to Rome for importing goods
 - c. because the Romans needed to import their slaves
 - d. because without its grain the Romans were not able to import enough food

6. The best translation for *importāre* in line 3 is
 - a. they imported
 - b. they had imported
 - c. to import
 - d. they were importing

7. *quī semper superāvērunt ubi rebelliō erat?*
 - a. Rōmānī
 - b. servī
 - c. praetōrēs
 - d. incolae

8. *quōs sevērē tractābant?*
 - a. praetōrēs
 - b. Rōmānōs
 - c. incolās
 - d. servōs

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9. Who showed the most severity?
- the Romans
 - Domitius
 - the inhabitants
 - the slaves
10. What was proper for the inhabitants to do?
- kill wild boar on the big farms
 - to treat the Romans severely
 - to find things in the province
 - to bring magnificent things to the governors
11. What is the proper translation of *quam* in line 10?
- which
 - than
 - how
 - as soon as
12. The word *eum* in line 10 refers to
- the shepherd
 - the governor
 - the boar
 - Domitius
13. In line 11, *hunc* would best be translated as
- this
 - that
 - these
 - those
14. The best translation for *respondērunt* in line 11 is
- they had replied
 - they replied
 - he replies
 - they were replying
15. *postquam Domitius pastōrem accessīverat, quid pāstor expectāvit?*
- laudem et praemium
 - praetōrem
 - pastōrem
 - vēnābūlum
16. What question did Domitius ask of him?
- Who killed it?
 - Who do you belong to?
 - Why did you come?
 - How did you kill it?

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17. Why does Domitius want him crucified?
- he killed a magnificent boar
 - he killed an animal on the province without permission
 - his master was dead
 - the slave had a weapon
18. The best translation for *tollite* in line 16 is:
- raise (him)!
 - they raised (him)
 - tie (him)!
 - they tied (him)
19. The best translation for *tum* in line 16 is
- then
 - finally
 - however
 - again

II. Vanity is Ugly (Martial 1.64)

20. Who is the author talking to?
- himself
 - a girl
 - rich people
 - Fabulla
21. Who is rich?
- himself
 - a girl
 - rich people
 - Fabulla
22. *quis potest negāre?*
- nēmō*
 - omnēs*
 - puella*
 - enim*
23. Who is doing the praising in line 3?
- himself
 - a girl
 - rich people
 - Fabulla
24. Who is the object of the praise?
- himself
 - a girl
 - rich people
 - Fabulla

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25. The best translation for *sed* in line 3 is
- and
 - but
 - then
 - however
26. The best translation for *nec ... neque ... nec ...* in line 4 is
- neither ... nor ... nor
 - neither ... and... nor
 - either ... and ... and
 - none of the above
27. What is the case of *Fabulla* in line 3?
- nominative
 - dative
 - accusative
 - vocative

III. The lion and the flea

28. *quis quem nōn timet?*
- leō pūlicem nōn timet.*
 - tuba pūlicem nōn timet.*
 - pūlex leōnem nōn timet.*
 - tuba leōnem nōn timet.*
29. *quid leō facere potest quod pūlex nōn potest?*
- scābere*
 - mordēre*
 - both a) et b)
 - nihil*
30. The best way to translate *facere* in line 1 is
- to do
 - you do
 - you will make
 - easily
31. The best way to translate *rōbustior* in line 3 is
- I am strong
 - strong
 - strongest
 - stronger
32. *quis est parātus?*
- pūlex*
 - leō*
 - nihil*
 - tuba*

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33. In line 4 *quae* modifies
- illam
 - partem
 - capitis
 - prope
34. *cūr leō ē pugnā fūgit?*
- quod crīnēs nōn habet
 - quod tubam inflāvit
 - quod pūlex prope nārēs momordit
 - quod pūlex leōnem scābēbat
35. The best way to translate *extiterat* in line 7 is
- was emerging
 - had emerged
 - emerged
 - would have emerged
36. What did the flea do before hurrying home?
- He scratched the lion.
 - He fled from the fight.
 - He blew the trumpet.
 - He seized a spider.
37. The best translation for *iterum* in line 7 is
- again
 - however
 - indeed
 - finally
38. *quid arānea fēcit?*
- pūlicem cēpit
 - pūlicem cōnsūmpsit
 - pūlicem pugnāvīt
 - both a) et b)
39. What is the main reason this upsets the flea?
- because everyone hates spiders
 - because he was braver than the spider
 - because he was braver than the lion
 - because fate is cruel

IV. A cruel master gets what's coming (Pliny III. 14)

40. *quis est Larcus Marcedō?*
- vir praetōrius
 - superbus dominus
 - dominus saevus
 - omnēs trēs

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41. The best translation for *erat* in line 1 is
- he is
 - he was
 - he has been
 - he had been
42. *quis lavat?*
- Larcius
 - servī
 - vīlla
 - Fōrmiāna
43. *quem lavat?*
- Larcium
 - servōs
 - vīllam
 - Fōrmiānam
44. *quī circumsistunt?*
- Larcius
 - servī
 - vīlla
 - Fōrmiāna
45. The best translation of *alius ... alius* in lines 2 and 3 is
- this ally... that ally...
 - the first of two ... the second of two
 - the former ... the latter
 - one ... another...
46. *quot servī pectus et ventrem contundunt?*
- ūnus
 - duo
 - trēs
 - quattuor
47. The best translation for *ubi* in line 3 is
- where
 - there
 - when
 - because
48. *quō abiciunt?*
- in fervēns pavīmentum
 - servī
 - eum exanimum
 - putant

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49. What does *ille* in line 4 refer to?
- pavimentum
 - servī
 - Larcius
 - exanimem
50. Why do the slaves think he is dead?
- because he's not moving on a burning hot floor
 - because they cut open his stomach
 - because they slit his throat
 - because they hit him in the head

TIE BREAKERS

V. A gravestone inscription for a guard dog (CIL IX.5785)

96. quis ineptē latrāvit?
- canis
 - custōs
 - neither a) et b)
 - both a) et b)
97. quid nunc facit?
- latrāvit
 - silet
 - vindicat
 - both b) et c)
98. quid canis custodīvit?
- custōs
 - raedae
 - cinerēs
 - both b) et c)
99. The best translation for *silet* in line 2 is
- he was silenced
 - he will be silent
 - he is silent
 - he silenced
100. What word does *suōs* agree with?
- custōs
 - umbra
 - cinerēs
 - raedārum

