

2006 Area F Level 1 Reading Comprehension

Feel free to separate this page of passages from the questions which follow. Read each passage and then answer the corresponding questions. Nouns provided in the vocabulary beneath the stories will have their accusative (not the genitive) provided in order to determine declension, if necessary.

I. How Romulus Became a God

- 1 Rōmulus erat p̄rimus rēx Rōmānus. Rōmulus, postquam mūrōs urbī addidit et
2 hostēs superāvit, in forō cīvibus iūra dabat.
3 ecce! nūbēs dēnsissima sōlem cēlāvit. magnus imber incidit. omnēs cīvēs
4 tremōrēs sēnsērunt. fulmina ad terram dēscendērunt. cīvēs fūgērunt. Iuppiter
5 Rōmulum ad caelum portāvit.
6 cīvēs, postquam ad forum revēnērunt, senātōrēs accūsābant: “ubi est
7 Rōmulus? vōs Rōmulum necāvistis.”
8 sed proximā nocte Iūlius Proculus ab Albā Longā ad urbem reveniēbat. lūna
9 in caelō lūcēbat. subitō saepēs sinistrae tremuērunt. Iūlius Proculus erat
10 perterritus.
11 tum Iūlius Proculus Rōmulum in mediā viā cōspexit et vōcem mīrābilem
12 audīvit: “gaudēte, ō cīvēs Rōmānī! ego nunc sum deus. ex hōc tempore vōs
13 estis in meā tūtēlā.”
14 Rōmulus ēvānuit. Iūlius Proculus ad urbem festīnāvit et rem cīvibus
15 nārrāvit.

rēx, rēgem – king
hostis, hostem – enemy
iūra dat – pronounces judgments
sōl, sōlem – sun
cēlō, cēlāre, cēlāvī, cēlātum – hide
imber, imbrem – shower of rain
fulmen, fulmen – thunderbolt
caelum, caelum – sky, heaven

proximā nocte – (on) the next night
saepis, saepem – hedge, bush
sinister, sinistra, sinistrum – left
tremō, -ere, tremuī – quivers, shakes
vōx, vōcem – voice
gaudēō, -ēre – rejoice
ex hōc tempore – from this time on
tūtēla, tūtēlam – protection

II. All About Thais

A. Martial V.43

- 1 Thais habet nigrōs, niveōs Laecania dentēs.
2 quae ratiō est? emptōs haec habet, illa suōs.

B. Martial III. 8

- 3 Thaida Quīntus amat. “quam Thaida?” Thaida luscām.
4 ūnum oculum Thais nōn habet, ille duōs.

Thais (nom.), Thaida (acc.) – a girl’s name
ratiō, ratiōnem – reason

emō, emere, ēmī, emptum – buy
luscus, -a, -um – one-eyed

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III. A steward tries to impress the emperor Tiberius. (Phaedrus)

1 Tiberius Caesar, dum ad urbem Neāpolim iter facit, in villā suā Mīsēnī sitā
2 manēbat. ūnus ex ātriēnsibus, quī vestīmenta magnifica gerēbat, beneficium ab
3 imperātōre spērābat. ē villa ēgressus, dum Tiberius in hortō ambulat, aquam in
4 flōrēs fundere coepit. deinde, ad porticum prōgressus, pavīmentum verrēbat.
5 Caesar hominem neglegēbat, suspicātus quid faceret. tandem ātriēnsem
6 dīligerter labōrantem ad sē vocāvit. ille statim accurrit. imperātor tamen eum
7 dērīsit: “nihil prōfēcistī,” inquit. “multō difficilīus est libertātem ā mē
8 comparāre.”

Neāpolis, Neāpolim – city of Naples
Mīsēnum, Mīsēnum – Misenum (promontory and
harbor near Naples)
ātriēnsis, ātriēnsem – steward, butler
gerō, gerere, gessī, gestum – wear
spērō, spērāre, spērāvī, spērātum – hope
ēgressus, -a, -um – having left
coepit – he began
fundō, fundere, fūdī, fūsum – pour

prōgressus, -a, -um – having proceeded/progressed
verrō, verrere, verrī, versum – sweep
suspicātus, -a, -um – having suspected
quid faceret – what he was doing
prōficiō, prōficere, prōfēcī, prōfectum – achieve,
accomplish
comparō, comparāre, comparāvī, comparātum –
get, procure

IV. The future emperor Vespasian strikes a hard bargain.

1 Vespasiānus, ubi prōvinciam administrābat, per montēs iter faciēbat, in mūlō
2 sedēns. multī aliī mūlī et mūliōnēs in agmine erant. mox ad parvum vīcum
3 advēnērunt. nōnnūllī rūsticī ad viam stābant, agmen Vespasiānī exspectantēs.
4 mūliō quī agmen dūcēbat, amīcum suum ad viam cōnspicātus, cōnstitit et dē
5 mūlō dēscendit. tum, calcēs mūlī inspiciēns, signum amīcō dedit. deinde
6 dīligerter mūlum calceāre coepit. amīcus mūliōnis statim ad Vespasiānum
7 prōcessit et petītiōnem eī trādīdit.
8 Vespasiānus, mūliōnem suspicātus, “quantī,” rogāvit, “pepigistī mūlum in
9 hōc vīcō calceāre?”
10 mūliō ērubescēns pretium nōmināvit quod ab amīcō accēperat.
11 “bene!” respondit Vespasiānus. “ego dīmīdiam partem accipere contentus
12 sum.”

mūlus, mūlum – mule
mūliō, mūliōnem – muleteer, mule-driver
agmen, agmen – line, procession
vīcus, vīcum – village
rūsticus, rūsticum – a country person
calx, calcem – hoof

calceō, calceāre, calceāvī, calceātus – shoe (a horse,
mule, etc)
pangō, -ere, pepigī, pāctus – bargain, agree
ērubescō, ērubescere, ērubescuī – blush
dīmīdia pars, dīmīdiam partem – half

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I. How Romulus Became a God

1. What did Romulus add to the city?
 - a. walls
 - b. merchants
 - c. markets
 - d. mice
2. To whom does he provide judgments?
 - a. Romulus
 - b. his enemies
 - c. the citizens
 - d. the king
3. quis sōlem cēlāvit?
 - a. ecce
 - b. imber
 - c. magnus
 - d. nūbēs
4. quī tremōrēs sēnsērunt?
 - a. magnus imber
 - b. omnēs cīvēs
 - c. fulmina
 - d. nūbēs dēnsissima
5. quid cīvēs fēcērunt?
 - a. ad terram dēscendērunt
 - b. ad caelum portāvit
 - c. fulmina
 - d. fūgērunt
6. What ultimately did Juppiter do?
 - a. he struck Romulus with lightning bolts
 - b. he struck the citizens with lightning bolts
 - c. he came down to earth from Mt Olympus
 - d. he carried Romulus to heaven
7. What did the citizens accuse the senators of doing?
 - a. of killing Romulus
 - b. of destroying the forum
 - c. of cursing Juppiter
 - d. of hiding Romulus
8. Who was returning to the city?
 - a. Romulus
 - b. Julius Proculus
 - c. Alba Longa
 - d. the citizens
9. quāndō Iūlius Proculus reveniēbat?
 - a. ad urbem
 - b. ab Albā Longā
 - c. proximā nocte
 - d. sed
10. quid est in caelō?
 - a. lūna
 - b. lūcēbat
 - c. saepēs sinistrae
 - d. tremuērunt
11. When did the bushes tremble?
 - a. on the next night
 - b. suddenly
 - c. afterwards
 - d. then
12. Where did Iulius Proculus catch sight of Romulus?
 - a. near bushes on the left
 - b. at the forum
 - c. in the sky
 - d. in the middle of the road
13. Who said, "Rejoice, O citizens of Rome!"
 - a. Iulius
 - b. Proculus
 - c. Alba Longa
 - d. Romulus

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14. quis nunc est deus?
a. Iūlius
b. Alba Longa
c. Rōmulus
d. Proculus

15. quid facit Rōmulus?
a. ēvānuit
b. cōspexit
c. festīnāvit
d. nārrāvit

16. quō Iūlius Proculus festīnāvit?
a. ex hōc tempore
b. in meā tūtēlā
c. ad urbem
d. in caelō

II. All About Thais

17. Who has snowy white teeth?
a. Thais
b. Laecania
c. both
d. neither

18. Who has black teeth?
a. Thais
b. Laecania
c. both
d. neither

19. In line 2, *haec* refers to
a. Thais
b. Laecania
c. dentēs
d. ratiō

20. In line 2, *illa* refers to
a. Thais
b. Laecania
c. dentēs
d. ratiō

21. So which person bought her teeth?
a. Thais
b. Laecania
c. both
d. neither

22. quis amat?
a. Thaida
b. Quīntus
c. neque Quīntus neque Thais
d. et Quīntus et Thais

23. quem amat?
a. Thaida
b. Quīntus
c. neque Quīntus neque Thaida
d. et Quīntus et Thaida

24. quis est lusca?
a. Thais
b. Quīntus
c. neque Quīntus neque Thais
d. et Quīntus et Thais

25. ergō, quis ūnum oculum habet?
a. Thais
b. Quīntus
c. neque Quīntus neque Thais
d. et Quīntus et Thais

26. quis duōs oculōs nōn habet?
a. Thais
b. Quīntus
c. neque Quīntus neque Thais
d. et Quīntus et Thais

III. A steward tries to impress the emperor Tiberius. (Phaedrus)

27. Where was Tiberius Caesar making a journey?
a. to the city of Naples
b. to Misenum
c. to his villa
d. to a magnificent garden

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28. Where did he stay?
- at the city of Naples
 - beyond Misenum
 - in his villa
 - at a magnificent garden
29. What did the one of the butlers hope for?
- his own villa
 - flowers
 - magnificent clothing
 - a favor
30. While Tiberius is walking in the garden, what did the butler do?
- he was sweeping the pavement
 - he was ignoring Caesar
 - he began to pick the flowers
 - he began to pour water on the flowers
31. What did he do at the portico?
- he was sweeping the pavement
 - he was ignoring Caesar
 - he began to pick the flowers
 - he began to pour water on the flowers
32. Cūr Caesar hominem neglegēbat?
- quod Caesar ad porticum prōgessus est
 - quod Caesar suspicātus est quid faceret
 - quod ātriēnsis vestīmenta magnifica gerēbat
 - quod ātriēnsem dīlīgenter labōrantem vīdit
33. quō vocāvit?
- ad sē
 - ātriēnsem
 - dīlīgenter
 - tandem
34. quandō occurrit?
- ad sē
 - ille
 - statim
 - tamen
35. Who does *ille* refer to in line 6?
- Tiberius Caesar
 - ātriēnsis
 - imperātor
 - libertus
36. What would be the best translation of *nihil prōfēcistī*?
- I am achieving nothing
 - nothing is achieved
 - nothing had been achieved
 - you have achieved nothing
37. What did Tiberius accuse the butler of doing?
- trying to be difficult
 - trying to get his freedom
 - trying to compromise him
 - none of the above
38. What word(s) tell you that Tiberius was unimpressed?
- tamen eum dērīsīt
 - multō difficilīus
 - nihil
 - inquit
- IV. The future emperor Vespasian strikes a hard bargain.**
39. quis iter faciēbat?
- Vespasiānus
 - ubi prōvinciam administābat
 - per montēs
 - in mūlō sedēs

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40. *quī* in *agmine* erant?
a. *multī alīī mūlī*
b. *mūliōnēs*
c. *rusticī*
d. *et multī alīī mūlī et mūliōnēs*
41. Where had they arrived?
a. in the mountains
b. in the line
c. at a village
d. near the province
42. Why were the country folks standing by the road?
a. they were waiting for a friend
b. they caught sight of their friend
c. they were waiting for the procession of *Vespasian*
d. they were helping the multeer
43. What is the antecedent of *quī* in line 4?
a. *agmen*
b. *mūliō*
c. *amīcum*
d. *viam*
44. *cūr mūliō cōstitit*?
a. *quod agmen Vespasiānī expectābant*
b. *quod amīcum suum ad viam cōspexit*
c. *quod calcēs mūlī īspiciēbat*
d. *quod dē mūlō dēscendit*
45. What did he do while inspecting the hoof of his mule?
a. gave his friend the signal
b. he climbed down from his mule
c. he signaled to *Vespasian*
d. none of the above
46. Who handed over a petition?
a. the muleteer
b. the country folks
c. *Vespasian*
d. the muleteer's friend
47. What did *Vespasian* ask the muleteer?
a. For how much did you bargain to shoe your mule in this village?
b. Why did I bargain for this mule from this lousy village?
c. When did you bargain for this mule in this village?
d. How do you shoe a mule in this village?
48. In line 10, what is the antecedent of *quod*?
a. *nōmināvit*
b. *ab amīcō*
c. *mūliō*
d. *pretium*
49. *cūr mūliō ērubēscuit*?
a. *quod calcēs mūlī īspiciēbāt*
b. *quod petitiōnem Vespasiānō trādidit*
c. *quod pretium ab amīcō accēperat*
d. *quod Vespasiānus dīmidiam partem accepit*
50. Why was *Vespasian* happy at the end?
a. because he received his part of the mule for free
b. because received half of the price the friend paid the muleteer
c. because he received it from the friend
d. because the muleteer had gotten him his first petition

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TIE BREAKERS

96. In “How Romulus Became a God,”
dēnsissima in line 3 modifies
- a. sōlem
 - b. iūra
 - c. imber
 - d. nūbēs
97. In line 1 of *All About Thais*, what
does nigrōs modify?
- a. niveōs
 - b. Thais
 - c. dentēs
 - d. suōs
98. In line 3 of *A Steward Tries to
Impress the Emperor Tiberius*,
ēgressus modifies
- a. ūnus ex ātriēnsibus
 - b. Tiberius
 - c. Caesar
 - d. lībertus
99. In line 4 of *A Steward Tries to
Impress the Emperor Tiberius*,
prōgressus modifies
- a. ūnus ex ātriēnsibus
 - b. Tiberius
 - c. Caesar
 - d. lībertus
100. In line 3 of *The Future Emperor
Vespasian Strikes a Hard Bargain*,
exspectantēs modifies
- a. agmen
 - b. rūsticī
 - c. Vespasiānī
 - d. mūliōnēs

