

2007 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.

I. Servius Tullius, The Slave Prince

1 Tarquinius Priscus, quintus rex Romanorum, Tuscus, non Romanus erat. multi
2 Romani erant servi Tarquini. in regia regis erat puer Servius Tullius, genitus e nobili
3 femina, quae tamen erat captiva et serva. dum Servius dormiebat, alii servi flammam
4 super caput eius viderunt. statim servi aquam comparaverunt. uxor Tarquini, Tanaquil,
5 femina augurorum perita, “flamma” inquit, “est signum ex deis; nolite flammam
6 extinguere.”
7 ubi somnus discessit, flamma quoque discessit. Tanaquil Servium cum liberis regis
8 educavit quod flamma signum ex deis erat. Servius nobilis puer erat, et dignus
9 disciplina quam Tarquinius Tanaquilque dederunt. Tarquinius filiam in matrimonium
10 Servio dedit. postea Servius Tullius rex Romanorum erat.

genitus, -a, -um – born (from)
comparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum – to obtain, get
augurium, -um – omen, sign, prophecy

peritus, -a, -um – skilled in, experienced in (takes gen.)
dignus, -a, um – worthy, deserved of (takes abl.)
disciplina, -am – education, instruction

II. Camilla, the Warrior Girl

1 multi populi in Italia habitabant ante adventum Aeneae Ascaniique. populus
2 magnus in Italia erat Volsci. Volsci Metabum, regem superbum oppidi Priverni, ex
3 oppido expulerunt. deinde Metabus fugiebat ex oppido, et filiam parvam Camillam
4 portabat. Volsci aderant, et ante Metabum magnae undae fluminis Amaseni spumabant.
5 Metabus trans flumen natavit, et pater et filia a Volscis fugerunt.
6 in silvis et agris Metabus et Camilla habitabant. Camilla parva hastis et sagittis
7 ludebat. serva Dianae, deae silvarum, erat. post multos annos in bello adversus Aenean
8 et Troianos, Camilla fortiter pugnabat. Tuscus Arruns Camillam necavit. tamen servae
9 Dianae sagittis Arruntem necaverunt.

adventus, -um – arrival
Volsci, -os – Volscians, people in Ancient Latium
Privernum, -um – a town founded by the Volscians
Amasenus, -um – name of a river

spumō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum – to foam, spray
natō, natāre, natāvī, natātus – to swim
adversus (prep) – facing, opposite of
Tuscus, -a, -um – Etruscan

III. Dinner Companions (Martial VII.59)

1 non cenat sine Aprō noster, Tite, Caecilianus.
2 bellum convivam Caecilianus habet.

aper, aprum – boar
bellum, -um – war / bellus, -a, -um – handsome, nice, pleasant

conviva, -am (m) – dinner guest

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IV. The Man in the Empty Theater

- 1 Euonymus erat Argīvus. Euonymus gentem nobilem, villam splendidam, multos
2 servos, magnas divitiās habebat; erat optimus quoque vicinus, optimus hospes; uxorem
3 valde amabat, servos leniter tractabat, vinum sine ebrietate bibebat.
4 Euonymus tamen in theatro semper in sedebat. theatrum erat vacuum. nulli actorēs
5 fabulam agebant, nulli spectatores scaenam spectabant. sed Euonymus laetus sedebat et
6 interdum plaudēbat.
7 “Euonymus est insanus,” dixerunt Argivi.
8 tandem amici Euonymo elleborum dederunt. Euonymus, postquam elleborum
9 consumpsit, erat sanus. non iam in theatro vacuo sedebat.
10 “nos te servavimus,” dixerunt amici. “tu eras insanus. ecce! nunc es sanus.”
11 “ego fortasse insanus eram,” respondit Euonymus; “sed laetus quoque eram. vos
12 me non servavistis: vos me occidistis; nam voluptatem meam abripuistis!”

Argīvus, -um – citizen of Argos (Greek city)
divitiāe, -ās – riches
tractō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum – treat, handle
interdum – from time to time

elleborus, -um – a drug
occidō, -ere, occidī, occisum – to kill, to cut down
voluptās, voluptātem – pleasure
abripio, abripere, abripui, abreptum – to drag away, carry off

V. How to Please (Martial VIII.29)

- 1 disticha quī scribit, putō, vult brevitate placere.
2 quid prodest brevitas, dicit mihi, si liber est?

distichon, distichon – (2nd n – from Greek) – a couplet prosum, prodesse, profuī – to be useful to, benefit

VI. The Wrath of Achilles

- 1 ubi Graeci Troiam obsidēbant, Achillēs magnā virtute contrā Troiānos pugnāvit;
2 agrōs latē vastābat, multa oppida expugnāvit. Agamemnon rex erat Graecorum
3 cōpiarum imperator. magna erat rixa inter regem et Achillem. ardebat ira animus
4 Achillis propter minās et contumeliās Agamemnonis: itaque ad tabernaculum discessit
5 nec iam pro Graecis pugnabat. tum ubique Troiāni superaverunt: magnum erat
6 periculum Graecorum. tandem rex legātōs ad Achillem misit: mūnera portabant, multa
7 frustra promiserunt. Achillis animus nec muneribus nec promissis movebatur.
8 Patroclus tamen amicus arma Achillis sumpsit et contrā Troiānos pugnāvit. Hector,
9 Priami regis Troiāni filius, Patroclum necavit. magnus erat dolor, magna ira Achillis,
10 ubi Graeci mortem Patrocli nuntiaverunt. iterum arma sūmit, Troiānos fugat, Hectorem
11 necat. tum Hectoris corpus ter cotidie circum tumulum amici traxit. tandem Priamus
12 tabernaculum Achillis intravit. multis cum lacrimis corpus filii petivit. moverunt
13 Achillem senis lacrimae et corpus Hectoris reddidit.

obsidēō, obsidēre, obsidī, obsessum – to besiege
copiae, -ās – troops
rixa, -am – quarrel, argument
minae, -ās – threats
contumēlia, -am – insult, invective

tabernaculum, -um – tent
legātus, -um – envoy, deputy, delegate
mūnus, mūnus (3rd n.) – gift
sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sumptum – to take, put on
fugō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum – to put to flight
tumulus, -um – burial mound

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I. Servius Tullius, The Slave Prince

1. quī rēx erat Tarquinius Prīscus?
 - a. quīntus
 - b. Tuscus
 - c. nōn Rōmānus
 - d. omnia (a et b et c)

2. Nōnne Tarquinius erat Rōmānus?
 - a. maximē
 - b. minimē
 - c. erat Tuscus
 - d. et b et c

3. quī erant servī?
 - a. Tarquiniī
 - b. multī Rōmānī
 - c. Tuscī
 - d. rēgēs

4. ubi est puer?
 - a. in rēgiā rēgis
 - b. ē nōbilī fēminā
 - c. super caput
 - d. servī Tarquiniī

5. cūr Servius Tullius erat servus?
 - a. servus nōn erat; in rēgiā rēgis habitābat.
 - b. servus nōn erat; erat Tuscus
 - c. servus erat quod māter sua erat captīva et serva
 - d. servus nōn erat quod māter erat nōbilis

6. In line 3-4 we learn that
 - a. while Servius was sleeping, some of the slaves saw a flame above his head
 - b. while Servius was dreaming, the slaves made him a captive
 - c. while Servius was sleeping, the slaves saw a captive above him
 - d. while Servius was dreaming, he saw a flame above the head of the slaves

7. Who wanted to extinguish the flame?
 - a. his mother
 - b. Tanaquil
 - c. the slaves
 - d. both a and b

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8. What was the flame?
 - a. a woman of omens
 - b. a sign from the gods
 - c. skilled in prophecy
 - d. the wife of Tarquinius

9. What extinguished the flame?
 - a. waking up
 - b. water the slaves had brought
 - c. a sign from Tanaquil
 - d. the skill of the woman

10. Why was Servius educated with the children of the king?
 - a. because the flame was a sign from the gods
 - b. because he was truly one of the children of the king
 - c. because he was a noble boy, worthy of an education
 - d. a and c

11. quem in mātīmōnium dedit?
 - a. Tarquinius
 - b. Servius Tullius
 - c. filiam
 - d. rēx Rōmānōrum

II. Camilla, the Warrior Girl

12. quī in Ītaliā habitābant?
 - a. Aenēae
 - b. Ascāniīque
 - c. multī populī
 - d. et a et b

13. quis erat Metabus?
 - a. rēx Prīvernī
 - b. rēx superbus
 - c. Volscus
 - d. omnia (a et b et c)

14. cūr Metabus ex Prīvernō fugiēbat?
 - a. Volscī eum expulērunt
 - b. filiam parvam portābat
 - c. ante adventum Aenēae Ascāniīque
 - d. nūllus (nec a nec b nec c)

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15. quid undae faciēbant?
- spūmābant
 - ante Metabum
 - flūminis Amasēnī
 - Volscī aderant
16. In line 5 we learn that
- Metabus abandoned his daughter and escaped the Volscians.
 - Metabus swam across the river, and he and his daughter fled from the Volscians.
 - Metabus fought back across the river, and the Volscians fled.
 - Metabus swam across the river, and he and his daughter fled to the Volscians.
17. Where did Metabus and Camilla live after crossing the river?
- with the Volscians
 - in the forests and fields
 - both a and b
 - neither a nor b
18. Why was Camilla suitable to become a maidservant of Diana?
- because Metabus dedicated her life to the goddess
 - because she had no mother living
 - because of what she played with and where she lived
 - none of the above
19. What happened to her later on?
- She was killed by Aeneas and the Trojans after she killed Arruns.
 - She fought against Aeneas and the Trojans, but was killed by Arruns.
 - She fought bravely with Aeneas and the Trojans, and killed Arruns.
 - She fought bravely against Aeneas and the Trojans, and the Etruscan killed Arruns.
20. What did the maidservants of Diana do?
- They carried Camilla bravely back to Diana.
 - They killed Camilla for Diana.
 - They killed the Etruscan with arrows.
 - They killed the maidservant with arrows.

III. Dinner Companions (Martial VII.59)

21. quis dīcit?
- Titus
 - Martialis (auctor)
 - Caeciliānus
 - Aper

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22. cui dicit?

- a. Titus
- b. Martialis (auctor)
- c. Caeciliānus
- d. Aper

23. quis cēnat?

- a. Titus
- b. Martialis (auctor)
- c. Caeciliānus
- d. Aper

24. quis est convīvam?

- a. Titus
- b. Martialis (auctor)
- c. Caeciliānus
- d. Aper

25. What is Martial probably making fun of in this epigram?

- a. that Titus has a friend named Aper
- b. that Caecilianus always has boar on his dinner menu
- c. that he never dines with Caecilianus unless Aper is present
- d. that he never dines with Titus unless boar is on the menu

IV. The Man in the Empty Theater

26. Which of the following did Euonymus have?

- a. great riches
- b. many houses
- c. a splendid family
- d. all of the above

27. Which of the following is correct about Euonymus?

- a. he loved his wife greatly
- b. he got drunk on wine often
- c. he was the best cook
- d. he was the worst host

28. cūr Euōnymus erat īnsānus?

- a. in theātrō vacuō sedēbat
- b. nūllōs actōrēs spectābat
- c. laetus interdum plaudēbat
- d. omnia (a et b et c)

29. quid amīcī dedērunt?

- a. tandem
- b. Euōnymō
- c. elleborum
- d. Argīvī

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30. cūr Euōnymus nōn iam in theātrō vacuō sedēbat?
- a. erat sānus
 - b. ellebōrum cōnsūpsit
 - c. et a et b
 - d. nec a nec b
31. eratne nunc Eunōnymus laetus?
- a. maximē
 - b. minimē
32. What did the friends think they did for Euonymus?
- a. poisoned him
 - b. killed him
 - c. saved him
 - d. all of the above
33. What did Euonymus think his friends did for him?
- a. poisoned him
 - b. killed him
 - c. saved him
 - d. all of the above

V. How to Please (Martial VIII.29)

34. quis dīcit?
- a. lēctor (aliquis legit = tū)
 - b. Martialis (auctor)
 - c. et a et b
 - d. nec a nec b
35. cui dīcit?
- a. lēctor (aliquis legit = tū)
 - b. Martialis (auctor)
 - c. et a et b
 - d. nec a nec b
36. quis vult brevitāte placēre?
- a. putō
 - b. liber
 - c. quī disticha scrībit
 - d. quid prōdest
37. In line 2, *dīc mihi*, can be best translated as
- a. lead to me
 - b. just to me
 - c. please me
 - d. tell me

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38. What do you think is (are) the author's problem(s) with distichs/couplets?
- those who write them want to please with their shortness
 - longer books are worth more
 - there's no benefit in something short
 - all of the above

VI. The Wrath of Achilles

39. quid Graeci faciēbant?
- obsidēbant
 - Trōiam
 - ubi
 - Achillēs
40. quō modō Achillēs pugnāvit?
- contrā Trōiānōs
 - magnā virtūte
 - agrōs lātē vastābat
 - magna rixa
41. quis vastābat?
- lātē
 - agrōs
 - Achillēs
 - multa oppida
42. quid expugnāvit?
- Achillēs
 - agrōs
 - lātē
 - multa oppida
43. quis erat Agamemnon?
- rēx et imperātor Graecārum cōpiārum
 - amīcus Achillis et rēx magnā virtūte pugnāvit
 - rēx irātus et amīcus Achillis
 - imperātor Trōiānārum cōpiārum et inimīcus Achillis
44. quid erat inter rēgem et Achillem?
- imperātor cōpiārum
 - agrōs lātē vastābat
 - magna rixa
 - multa oppida expugnāvit

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45. Why was the spirit of Achilles burning with anger?
- because Agamemnon was the leader of the Greeks
 - because of Agamemnon's threats
 - because of Agamemnon's insults
 - because of both b and c
46. Where did Achilles go?
- he left to fight for the Greeks
 - he left to fight for the Trojans
 - he left to his tent
 - he left to see Agamemnon
47. What was the result of this action?
- the Greeks overcame the Trojans
 - the Trojans overcame the Greeks
 - Achilles sent envoys to the the king
 - Achilles was a great danger to the Greeks
48. What moved the spirit of Achilles?
- gifts
 - promises
 - both a and b
 - neither a nor b
49. *cūr magnus erat dolor, magna ira Achillis?*
- Hector filium Priamī rēgis Trōiānī necāvit.
 - Patroclus, filius Priamī rēgis Trōiānī, Hectorem necāvit.
 - Patroclum, quī arma Achillis sūmpserat, Hector necāvit.
 - Patroclus amīcum Achillis necāvit.
50. *quid tandem Achillem mōvērunt?*
- Priamī lacrimae
 - corpus Hectoris
 - tabernāculum Achillis
 - Trōiānōs fugat

TIE-BREAKERS

96. In "Servius Tullius, The Slave Prince," the best translation of *in rēgiā...serva* (ll. 2-3) is
- Among the queen's children was the boy Servius Tullius, nursed by a captive slave woman.
 - The queen, even though she was a captive and a slave, had in the palace the boy Servius Tullius.
 - In the palace of the king was the boy Servius Tullius, offspring of a noble woman who however was a captive and a slave.
 - In the royal kingdom lived the boy Servius Tullius, born from a noble woman who nevertheless was a captive and a slave.

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97. In “Camilla, the Warrior Girl,” the best translation of *Volscī...spūmābant* (line 4) is
- The Volscians had approached, and before Metabus the huge waves of the river Amasenus were churning.
 - The Volscians were there, and in front of Metabus the great waves of the Amasenus River were spraying.
 - The Volscians had gone up, and before Metabus the Amasēnī were spraying great waves from the river.
 - The Volscians had gone away, and behind Metabus the great waves of the Amasenus River were churning.
98. In “The Man in the Empty Theater,” the best translation of *nūllī...spectābant* (ll 4-5) is
- No actors were acting in a play, no spectators were watching the stage.
 - No one watched the actors in the play, no one watched the spectators from the stage.
 - No one was watching the actors in the play, no one was watching the spectators from the stage.
 - No actors acted in a play, no spectators watched the stage.
99. In “The Wrath of Achilles,” the best translation of *tum...trāxit* (line 11) is
- Then Hector dragged the body three times a day around his friend’s burial mound.
 - Then his friends dragged the body of Hector daily around the burial mound.
 - Then his friends dragged three bodies around the burial mound every day.
 - Then he dragged the body of Hector three times around the burial mound of his friend every day.
100. in (Anglice) “The Wrath of Achilles,” quis filium mortuum quaerēbat?
- Priamus
 - Achilles
 - Hector
 - Agamemnon