

## Reading Comprehension Level 1 – Area F JCL 2008

*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. Europa and the Bull

1 Eurōpa est puella pulchra. Eurōpa in Phoeniciā habitat. Agēnor est rēx Phoenicius, et Eurōpa  
2 est filia. Eurōpa cum amicis lūdit. amicae Eurōpae puellam amat, et Eurōpa amicās amat.  
3 Iūppiter est deus. deus Iūppiter in Olympō habitat. olim terram Phoeniciam spectat. puellam  
4 Eurōpam spectat et amat. deus puellam dēsiderat.  
5 sed Eurōpa est timida. ita Iuppiter sē in taurum pulchrum trānsfōrmat. Eurōpa taurum novum  
6 diū spectat. amicae Eurōpae sunt timidae. quis est taurus?  
7 taurus cum puellā et amicis lūdit. Eurōpa cum taurō lūdit. nunc taurus nōn est novus; puella nōn  
8 est timida. taurus nunc est amicus. taurus puellās in tergō portat. nunc Eurōpam in tergō portat.  
9 taurus cum puellā in tergō fugitat et puellam ad īnsulam Crētam portat. deus et puella in īnsulā  
10 habitant. īnsula est in terrā novā. terra nova nunc est appellāta Eurōpa.

taurus, -um – bull  
diū – for a long time  
tergum (n) – back

fugitō, -āre – to flee  
est appellāta – it is called

### II. Tarpeia betrays the Romans to the Sabines.

1 Tarpeia mala puella Rōmāna est. Sabīnī Rōmānōs nōn amat, itaque exercitum colligunt,  
2 gladiōs stringent et Rōmānōs oppugnant. Sabīnī validi sunt et Rōmam paene capiunt. Rōmānī  
3 longōs et acūtōs gladiōs, nitidās galeās, longās hastās habent. Sabīnī etiam longōs et acūtōs gladiōs,  
4 nitidās galeās, longās hastās habent; armillās quoque aureās habent. Tarpeia armillās amat, nullās  
5 autem armillās habet. Noctū exit, Sabīnis appropinquat. Tum, “Ō Sabīnī,” inquit, “date quae in  
6 sinistris habētis, et statim portās aperiō.” Sabīnī laeti sunt. Tarpeia igitur portās aperit. Sabīnī  
7 Rōmam intrant et capiunt et multōs Rōmānōs interficiunt et multam praedam inveniunt. Deinde  
8 Tarpeiam spectant. “Ō Tarpeia, mala es; damus tamen quae in sinistris habēmus.” Tarpeia laeta est.  
9 Tum Sabīnī rident et nōn armillās dant, sed clipeōs iaciunt! Tarpeia cadit et mortua iacet.

exercitus, exercitum – army  
colligō, colligere – to gather  
stringō, stringere – to draw  
nitidus, -a, -um – shiny

galea, -am – helmet  
hasta, -am – spear  
armilla, -am – bracelet, armband  
aureus, -a, -um – golden

sinister, sinistra, sinistrum – left  
(arm)  
praeda, -am – booty, plunder  
clipeus, -um – round, bronze shield

### III. Polydectes is Turned to Stone

1 postquam Perseus ad īnsulam nāvem appulit, sē ad locum contulit ubi māter quondam  
2 habitāverat; sed domum invēnit vacuam et omnīnō dēsertam. trēs diēs per tōtam īnsulam mātrem  
3 quaerēbat; tandem quārtō diē ad templum Diānae pervēnit. hūc Danaē refūgerat, quod Polydectem  
4 timēbat. Perseus ubi haec cognōvit, irā magnā commōtus est, atque ad rēgiam Polydectis sine morā  
5 contendit. ubi eō vēnit, in ātrium irrupit. Polydectēs magnō timōre affectus est et effugere volēbat.  
6 dum tamen ille fugit, Perseus caput Medūsae ostendit; ille autem simulatque hoc vīdit, in saxum  
7 versus est.

appellō, appellere, appulī, appulsus – to  
steer/drive (a ship)  
cōnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus – to bear, convey  
omnīnō – entirely; eō – to that place, there

irrupō, irrumpere, irrūpī, irruptus – to burst in  
saxum (n) – a rock  
vertō, vertere, versī, versus – to turn  
hūc – to this place

IV. From the chapter in which Winnie the Pooh goes to visiting and falls into a fig

- 1 Itaque caput in forāmen introduxit et clamavit:  
 2 "Heus, ecquis domī est?"  
 3 Fuit intus rūmor quīdam sternūtamentī similis et deinde dēnuō silentium.  
 4 "Dixī equidem et dīcō: ecquis domī est?" clāmāvit Pū magnā voce.  
 5 "Minimē," respondit vox; deinde subiunxit: "Nōlī tam magnā voce clāmāre. Iam in primō tē  
 6 clarissimē audīvī."  
 7 "Malum!" dīxit Pū. "Nēmō prōrsus adest?"  
 8 "Nēmō!"  
 9 Vinnie ille Pū caput ē forāmine extrāxit, aliquamdiū cogitābat et sēcum cōgitābat: "Aliquis  
 10 adesse dēbet quia aliquem 'nēmō' dīxisse oportuit." Caput ergō iterum in forāmen inseruit et dīxit:  
 11 "Heus, Lepus, esne tū?"  
 12 "Nōn sum," dīxit Lepus nunc mūtātā voce.  
 13 "Nōnne haec vox Leporem sonat?"  
 14 "Nōn putō," dīxit Lepus. "Nōllem sonāret."  
 15 "Ō!" dīxit Pū.  
 16 Caput ē forāmine extrāxit, aliquamdiū meditātus est, deinde caput iterum immīsīt et dīxit:  
 17 "Quaesō bonā veniā, dīc mihi: ubi est Lepus?"  
 18 "Abiit ad amīcum suum Ursum Pum vīsendum, quia ille eī ex animō amīcus est."  
 19 "Sed egomet sum ille!" exclāmāvit Pū obstupefactus.  
 20 "Tūne ille ursus?"  
 21 "Ursus Pu."

forāmen (n) – hole, opening (the rabbit hole)  
 ecquis – anyone  
 domī – at home  
 intus – within  
 rūmor, rūmōrem (m) – noise  
 sternūtamens, -mentem – sneeze  
 dēnuō – once again  
 equidem – indeed, of course  
 prōrsus – absolutely, in short  
 aliquamdiū – for some time

aliquis – someone  
 quia = quod  
 Lepus, Leporem (m) = rabbit, hare  
 nollem sonāret – I would not want it to sound (like that)  
 quaesō bona venia – could you very kindly tell me (I ask  
 with kind permission)  
 ad ... vīsendum – to see, to visit  
 ex animō – sincerely (from the soul/spirit)  
 -met – (emphatic)

V. Martial X.53. The loss of a famous charioteer.

- 1 ille ego sum Scorpis, clāmōsī glōria Circī,  
 2 plausus, Rōma, tūī deliciaeque brevēs,  
 3 invidā quem Lachesis raptum trietēride nōnā,  
 4 Dum numerat palmās, crēdidit esse senem.

clāmōsus, -a, -um – noisy  
 plausus, -um – clapping, applause  
 invidus, -a, -um – envious  
 Lachesis, -em – one of the fates

trietēris, -idem (f) – three years  
 nōnus, -a, -um – ninth  
 trietēride nōnā – in the 27<sup>th</sup> year (3 x 9)  
 palma, -am – palm; victory, prize

## I. Europa and the Bull

1. Who is Europa?
  - a. The daughter of Agenor
  - b. a beautiful girl
  - c. both a & b
2. ubi habitat?
  - a. Europa
  - b. in Phoenicia
  - c. puella pulchra
3. quis est Agenor?
  - a. pater Eurōpae
  - b. rēx Phoenīcius
  - c. a et b
4. What does Europa do with her friends?
  - a. she plays
  - b. she lives
  - c. watches
5. ubi est Iuppiter?
  - a. in Olympō
  - b. in Phoenīciā
  - c. in terrā
6. quis Eurōpam amat et dēsiderat?
  - a. Iuppiter
  - b. filia
  - c. puella
7. Why did Juppiter transform himself?
  - a. because the bull was beautiful
  - b. because Europa was beautiful
  - c. because Europa was shy
8. quid Eurōpa diū facit?
  - a. spectat
  - b. trānsformat
  - c. lūdit
9. Who plays with the girls?
  - a. Agenor
  - b. Iuppiter
  - c. rēx
10. After Europa and her friends get used to the bull, what do they do?
  - a. put flowers around his neck
  - b. ride on his back
  - c. lead him around the island
11. quō puellam portat?
  - a. Iuppiter
  - b. ad īnsulam Crētam
  - c. in tergō
12. What was this new land called?
  - a. Crete
  - b. Europe
  - c. Phoenicia

## II. Tarpeia betrays the Romans to the Sabines.

13. quis est Tarpēia?
  - a. puella Rōmāna
  - b. mala puella
  - c. a et b
14. Who is gathering an army?
  - a. Tarpeia
  - b. the Romans
  - c. the Sabines
15. Who attacks?
  - a. Tarpeia
  - b. the Romans
  - c. the Sabines
16. quid Sabīnī facit?
  - a. Rōmam paene capiunt
  - b. et Rōmam
  - c. validī sunt
17. quī habent gladiōs, galeās, et hastās?
  - a. Rōmānī
  - b. Sabīnī
  - c. a et b



32. Where did Perseus hurry to?  
 a. to the temple of Diana  
 b. to the place where his mother had lived  
 c. to the kingdom of Polydectes
33. The best translation of *magnō timōre* in line 5 is  
 a. for great fear                      b. about great fear                      c. by great fear
34. *quid* Perseus ostendit?  
 a. caput Medūsae                      b. dum ille fugit                      c. simulatque hoc vīdit
35. When did Polydectis turn into stone?  
 a. simulatque hoc vīdit                      b. ille autem                      c. in saxum versus est

**IV. From the chapter in which Winnie the Pooh goes to visiting and falls into a tight spot.**

36. *quō* Vinnie ille Pu caput pōsuit?  
 a. introdūxit                      b. clāmāvit                      c. in forāmen
37. What kind of noise did he hear at first?  
 a. silence                      b. something similar to a sneeze                      c. someone's voice
38. What is the best way to translate *dīxī* in line 4?  
 a. I say                      b. I was saying                      c. I said
39. What did the voice *command*?  
 a. I heard you already very clearly at first  
 b. Don't shout with so loud a voice  
 c. both a and b
40. Another way to say *nēmō adest* might be  
 a. omnēs absunt                      b. nēmō abest                      c. aliquem adest
41. *postquam* vox clāmāvit, "nēmō," quid Vinnie fēcit?  
 a. "malum!" dīxit                      b. caput ē forāmine extrāxit                      c. deinde subiunxit
42. What was Pu thinking for a long time, and thinking to himself?  
 a. that someone ought to be where someone said "no one"  
 b. that someone ought to be present because someone said "no one"  
 c. that no one ought to be there since no one had said anything
43. The best translation of *in forāmen* in line 10 is  
 a. in the hole                      b. on the hole                      c. into the hole
44. What does Pu ask?  
 a. Hey, Rabbit, why are you there?  
 b. Hello, Rabbit, who is with you?  
 c. Hey, Rabbit, is it you?
45. What answer does Pu expect when he asks in line 13, "*Nōnne haec vox Leporem sonat?*"  
 a. maximē                      b. minimē                      c. neque a neque b
46. unde extrāxit?  
 a. caput                      b. ē forāmine                      c. meditātus est
47. What did Pu do after he took his head out of the hole?  
 a. He thought for a while.  
 b. He stuck his head back in again  
 c. a and b

48. A good translation for “dīc mihi: ubi est Lepus?” would be  
 a. I’m saying: where is Rabbit?  
 b. Tell me: where is Rabbit?  
 c. He says to me: where is Rabbit?
49. How does Rabbit reply to this question?  
 a. He says he’s visiting Pooh because he’s truly a good friend to him.  
 b. He claims he’s waiting for his good friend Pooh at Pooh’s house  
 c. He says he wants to leave to visit his good friend Pooh
50. The best translation of “exclāmāvit” in line 19 is  
 a. he exclaims                      b. he was exclaiming                      c. he exclaimed

**TIE BREAKERS: WATCH THE NUMBERING!**

**V. Martial X.53. The loss of a famous charioteer.**

96. quis est glōria Circī?  
 a. Scorpus                              b. Rōma                              c. Lachesis
97. quis est plausus tuī et deliciae brevēs?  
 a. Scorpus                              b. Rōma                              c. Lachesis
98. quem raptum est?  
 a. Scorpum                              b. Rōmam                              c. Lachesem
99. quis numerat palmās?  
 a. Scorpus                              b. Rōma                              c. Lachesis
100. The best translation of “crēdidit esse senem” in line 4 is  
 a. she believed the old man with the knife  
 b. he was trusting the man with the chariot  
 c. she believed him to be an old man