

2010 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE READING COMPREHENSION TEST – LEVEL 2

DIRECTIONS: Please mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron answer sheet.

CCC

1 **ōlim Persae et Lacedaemoniū pugnābant. prope Thermopylās convēnerant**
 2 **et ferōciter pugnābant. prīmā lūce tertii diēi, Leōnidās sēnsit sē ab**
 3 **hostibus circumventum esse. nihilōminus, quod praeditus erat magnā**
 4 **virtūte, proelium committere ac prō patriā morī constituit. postquam**
 5 **sociōs Graecōs laudāvit, omnēs eōs dīmīsit. multōs Lacedaemoniōrum**
 6 **etiam dīmītere volēbat, sed omnēs negāvērunt sē rēgem dēsertūrōs esse.**
 7 **tandem Leōnidās, ubi cōspexit hostēs appropinquāre, suōs ad pugnam**
 8 **īnstruxit. omnēs Lacedaemoniū sciēbant cōpiās hostium maximās esse**
 9 **neque ūllam fūgae spem sē habēre. multās autem hōrās fortiter pugnābant**
 10 **atque hostēs sē rēcipere saepe coēgērunt. sed tandem omnēs Lacedaemoniū**
 11 **praeter ūnum interfecti sunt. hostēs Lacedaemoniōs superāre poterant**
 12 **quod prōditor eōs certiōrēs fēcerat impetum in Lacedaemoniōs ā tergō**
 13 **facere posse. Leōnidās ipse, verbīs “haec est Sparta” clāmātis, ultimus**
 14 **periiit. Simōnides, clārus poēta Graecus, scrīpsit haec verba ut**
 15 **fortitudinem trecentū Lacedaemoniōrum quī Thermopylīs periissent**
 16 **commemorāret:**

ἽΩ ξειν', ἀγγέλλειν Λακεδαιμονίοις ὅτι τῆδε
 κείμεθα, τοῖς κείνων ῥήμασι πειθόμενοι

Lacedaemoniū, -ōrum – Spartans
nihilōminus – nevertheless

1. **ubi Persae et Lacedaemoniū pugnābant?** (A) **ōlim** (B) **ferōciter** (C) **prīmā lūce**
(D) **prope Thermopylās**
2. **quam diū Persae et Lacedaemoniū pugnāverant?** (A) **duōs diēs** (B) **multis diēbus**
(C) **trēs diēs** (D) **tōtam noctem**
3. What did Leonidas sense at dawn? (A) that the Spartans outnumbered the Persians
(B) that the Persians have surrounded the Spartans (C) that it was a great day to defeat
the Persians (D) that the Persians were going to make a surprise attack
4. Which of the following is NOT true according to lines 3-4? (A) Leonidas was endowed
with great courage (B) Leonidas has decided to take a final stand against the Persians
(C) Leonidas was willing to die for his homeland (D) Leonidas refused to negotiate
with the Persians
5. **prō līnē V, socii Lacedaemoniōrum discessērunt.** (A) **vērūm** (B) **falsūm**
6. What is the best translation of **etiam** in line 6? (A) and now (B) even (C) only
(D) already

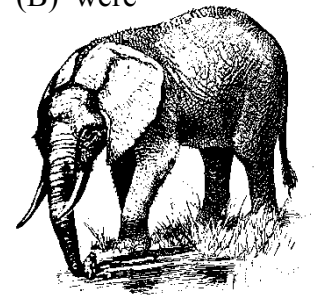
7. What did the Spartans say to Leonidas? (A) that they would not abandon him
(B) that they would overpower the Persians (C) that they wanted to return to Sparta
(D) that they would prepare themselves for battle
8. The best translation of **appropinquāre** in line 7 is (A) to approach (B) will approach
(C) were approaching (D) are approaching
9. To whom does **suōs** refer in line 7? (A) the Persians (B) the Spartans (C) the Greek allies
(D) the generals of Leonidas
10. Which of the following is NOT true according to lines 8 to 11? (A) the Persians killed all of the Spartans
(B) the Persians outnumbered the Spartans (C) the Spartans realized that they have no hope of escaping
(D) the Spartans fought so bravely that they often forced the Persians to retreat
11. **prō lineīs IX et X, quam diū Lacedaemoniū et Persae pugnābant?** (A) **multās hōrās**
(B) **fortiter** (C) **saepe** (D) **tandem**
12. According to lines 11-13, which of the following is NOT true? (A) the Persians destroyed the Spartans by attacking them from behind
(B) Leonidas shouted, “This is Sparta!” (C) a traitor informed the Persians on how to outmaneuver the Spartans
(D) Leonidas tried to rally his troops and became the first to perish
13. **quālis poēta erat Simōnides?** (A) **Rōmānus** (B) **ultimus** (C) **nōtus** (D) **bonus**
14. **quot Lacedaemoniū periērunt?** (A) **multī** (B) **trecentī** (C) **trigīntā** (D) **ducentī**
15. The words that Simonides used to commemorate the bravery of the Spartans can be seen after line 16 in Greek. A Latin version of these words is: **“dīc, viātor, Lacedaemoniūs, nōs, lēgibus nostrīs oboedientēs, mortuōs hīc iacēre”**. Consider lines 14-16 and the epitaph, which of the following is NOT true? (A) the Spartans, faithful to their customs, died
(B) Simonides shamed the Persians by mentioning their cowardice (C) the Spartans died near Thermopylae
(D) Simonides wanted all travelers to tell everyone about the courage of the Spartans



dē Elephantīs

1 ferunt elephantōs animālia esse sagācissima et nōnnumquam discere multa
 2 et mīra perficere. affirmāvit quīdam nōnnullōs etiam per fūnēs ascendere
 3 doctōs esse; Mūciānus, ter cōsul, dīxit elephantum quondam litterās
 4 Graecās didicisse et verba eius linguae saepe scrīpsisse.
 5 quis nescit elephantīs memoriā esse tenācissimā? trāditum est
 6 elephantum quondam post multōs annōs senem agnōvisse quī iuvenis ōlim
 7 fuisset rēctor.
 8 omnēs sciunt elephantōs prīmum ā Rōmānīs vīsōs esse Pyrrhī rēgis
 9 bellō. tum enim ille spērābat hostēs speciē elephantōrum territum irī et
 10 prīmō proeliō terga versūrōs esse.
 11 scrībit tamen Plīnius Maior elephantōs, quamvīs corpore maximō,
 12 strīdōre porcī vel aspectū mūris minimī ipsōs terrērī.

16. prō līnēā I, elephantus numquam discere potest. (A) vērūm (B) falsum
17. prō līnēis I-IV, elephantī nōn possunt (A) docērī per fūnēs ascendere
 (B) litterās scrībere (C) mīra perficere (D) docēre linguam Graecam
18. How many times was Mucianus consul? (A) once (B) twice (C) thrice
 (D) four times
19. elephantī diū multa memoriā tenēre possunt. (A) vērūm (B) falsum
20. To whom does **hostēs** (line 9) refer? (A) King Pyrrhus (B) the soldiers of
 Pyrrhus (C) the Romans (D) the elephants
21. The best translation of **territum irī** (line 9) is (A) to frighten (B) would be
 frightened (C) were frightened (D) to be frightened
22. The best translation of **prīmō proeliō** (line 10) is (A) during the first battle
 (B) from the first battle (C) first from the battle (D) for the first battle
23. prō Plīniō Maiōre, quid elephantum nōn terrēbit? (A) sonitūs quōs porcī
 faciunt (B) strīdōrēs suum (C) aspectus mūrōrum (D) mūrēs
24. The best translation of **corpore maximō** (line 11) is (A) with their very large
 body (B) than their very large body (C) they are of the largest body
 (D) they are huge in body
25. The best translation of **terrērī** (line 12) is (A) to be frightened (B) were
 frightened (C) will be frightened (D) are frightened

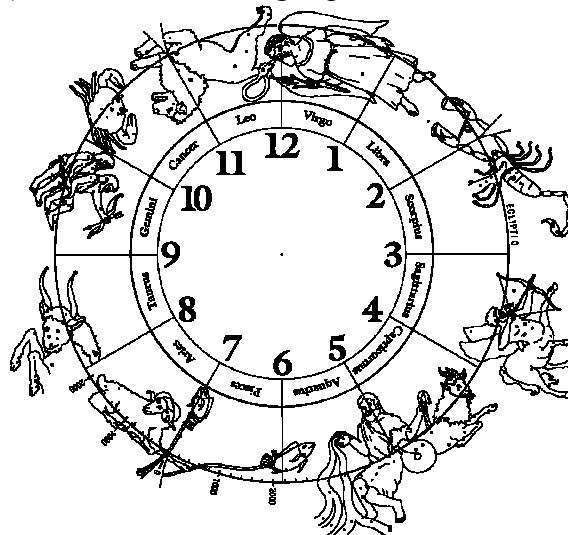


Past and Present

1 in tria tempora vīta dīviditur: quod fuit, quod est, quod futūrum est. ex
 2 eīs, quod agimus breve est, quod actūrī sumus dubium, quod ēgimus
 3 certum. multī hominēs sunt tam occupātī ut illīs nōn vacet praeterita
 4 rēspicere; illīs tempora praeterita ēlapsa sunt et eōrum memoria
 5 āmittitur. praesēns tempus ita brevissimum est ut quibusdam hominibus
 6 nūllum videātur; nam in cursū id semper est et dēsinit esse antequam
 7 advenit; nec magis mōram patitur quam mundus aut sīdera. praesēns
 8 tempus igitur sōlum ad occupātōs pertinet, quod tam breve est ut capī
 9 nōn possit.

- Adapted from Seneca, *Dialogues*, X. 10.

26. In line 1, the author makes the statement (A) there are three basic truths (B) seasons of the year match the stages of life (C) life is divided into three periods (D) the world is divided into three regions
27. According to lines 1-3, which of the following is NOT true? (A) the future is doubtful (B) our past is resolved (C) the time in which we live is short (D) no one can be expected to learn from the past
28. According to lines 3-4, many men (A) waste time thinking of the past (B) should plan their future more carefully (C) do not enjoy the present because they are so busy (D) have no time to think about the past
29. In lines 4-5, **memoria** is described as (A) sad (B) comforting (C) lost (D) divine
30. According to lines 5-6, the present time is briefest because it (A) is always in motion (B) follows the past (C) is doubtful (D) anticipates the future
31. In line 7, stopping the passage of time is compared to (A) trying to stop chariots on a race course (B) delaying the movement of the stars or the earth (C) defying the will of the gods (D) trying to survive without water or food
32. The present time is described in lines 7-9 as so brief that (A) one should live for the moment (B) no one should think about the future (C) it is important to write everything down (D) it is not able to be grasped



Life and Art

- 1 fuit clāriſſimus histriō, Pōlus nōmine, quī arte omnēs ceterōs superābat.
 2 fābulās poētārum nōbīlium cum intelligentiā atque dignitāte ēgit. is Pōlus
 3 parvum filium morte āmīsit. postquam multīs flectibus doluit, rediit ad
 4 theātrum.
 5 eō tempore Pōlus Electram in scaenā expressūrus erat. ita
 6 argumentum fābulae compositum erat, ut Electra, frātris Orestis
 7 reliquiās ferēns, complōret mortem eius. igitur Pōlus, veste Electrae
 8 indūtus, ossa atque urnam ē sepulcrō filiī tulit. tum, quasi oss Orestis
 9 amplexus, complēvit tōtum locum nōn simulātis sed vērīs lacrimīs. itaque
 10 nōn fābula sed vērus dolor actus est.

histriō, -ōnis, m. – actor

argumentum, -ī, n. - plot

33. In line 1, Polus is described as an actor who (A) lacked talent (B) although talented, lacked training (C) was talented and famous (D) was considered haughty because of his talent
34. According to line 3, Polus' son (A) wanted to be an actor like his father (B) suffered an early death (C) had no interest in acting (D) rebelled against his father
35. According to lines 3-4, Polus left the theater for a period of time in order to (A) grieve for his loss (B) return to school for more training (C) spend more time with his son (D) pursue another career

TIE-BREAKERS: These will be scored to break ties. Please mark them as #96 - #100.

These questions are based on the passage “Life and Art”:

96. What use of the ablative is in line 2? (A) means (B) accompaniment (C) manner (D) personal agent
97. **eō tempore** (line 5) is best translated as (A) temporarily (B) at that time (C) after a short time (D) for a short time
98. In lines 5-8, Electra, the character played by Polus, (A) mourned for her dead brother (B) died because of her grief (C) mourned because her brother had been left behind (D) mourned because she would have to die
99. According to line 8, the urn which Polus carried across the stage contained (A) the remains of the real Electra (B) the remains of Orestes (C) the remains of his own son (D) the remains of his brother
100. Polus' personal experience (A) made him a better father (B) detracted from his performance (C) led him to a different career (D) added credibility to his acting