

2012 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
READING COMPREHENSION LEVEL I TEST

Directions:

Read the passages carefully for comprehension. Answer the questions according to what is stated or implied in the passage. Mark the letter of the best answer on your scantron.

Sacrifice of Iphigenia

Diē sacrificiī militēs omnium exercituum Graecōrum in litore iussa ducum expectabant. Inter sē dixērunt, “Postquam sacrificium datum est, deī ventōs secundōs mittent.” Achillēs autem militēs suōs ad tabernacula redīre subito iussit. Ulixēs et Menelaus valde motī sunt, quod Achillēs hoc sacrificium non probabat. Ubi Clytemnestra clamorēs hominum audivit, sēnsit horam sacrificiī adesse. Agamemnon totam noctem doluerat, sed filiam suam ē tabernaculō ad aram ducere parabat. Iphigenia, sine lacrimīs, matrī miserae dixit, “Mater, pater meus mē sacrificāre non cupivit; iniuriam non facit; est voluntas deōrum. Non erō ignava; cupiō militēs nostrōs ā fortunā malā defendī. Venī! Ambulabimus ad aram. Felix omen erit mors mea. Victoriā habebunt Graeci.” Omnia ā sacerdote parata erant et puella in arā posita est. Subito magnus clamor audiebatur, clarum lumen in caelō apparuit. Dea Diana erat. Dea corpus cervae prō corpore Iphigeniae in arā posuit. Graeci, lumine caeci, hoc esse corpus Iphigeniae credidērunt. Diana autem virginem, quam nube densā protegebat, per caelum ad locum longinquum portabat.

1. Where were the soldiers in line 1?

A. on the shore	C. in the temple
B. in a tent	D. on a battle field

2. What case is *militēs* in line 3?

A. nominative	C. accusative
B. genitive	D. vocative

3. According to the passage, Achilles

A. would not touch the sacrifice	C. was in favor of the sacrifice
B. did not approve of the sacrifice	D. wanted a second sacrifice

4. According to lines 5-6, Agamemnon spent the entire night

A. sleeping	C. grieving
B. giving out food	D. reading

5. What case is *miserae* in line 7?

A. nominative	C. dative
B. genitive	D. vocative

6. What does Iphigenia want in lines 7-8?

A. to defend the soldiers	C. the soldiers to be defended
B. the soldiers to defend her	D. the soldiers to defend the Greeks

7. To whom does *mea mors* in line 9 refer?
 A. militēs
 B. Iphigenia
 C. Graecī
 D. mater
8. *Omnia* (line 10) means
 A. everything
 B. altogether
 C. omens
 D. everyone
9. The best translation of *audiebatur* (line 11) is
 A. will hear
 B. heard
 C. is hearing
 D. was being heard
10. At the end of the story, Iphigenia
 A. is killed by the priest
 B. is changed into a lamb
 C. is replaced by a deer
 D. is burned on the altar

Androcles and the Lion

Androclus erat servus quī cum dominō iniquō ad urbem in Africā pervenit. Ob plurimās iniuriās dominī ad fugam in ultimōs montēs coactus est. In summō monte in maximā speluncā habitabat.

Olim Androclus ubi cibum petebat leonem vidit. Maximus erat eius timor et in interiorem partem speluncae fūgit. Sed leo non ferus erat, et vēnit in speluncam maximā cum difficultate, nam in pede erat spina, quae eī magnum dolorem faciebat. Tum Androclī misericordia erat maior timore; leo auxilium petebat. Androclus spinam vulnere expressit. Leo gratissimus erat atque hī duo, vir animalque, in speluncā trēs annōs habitavērunt et erant optimī amicī.

11. Androclus was a
 A. man
 B. zookeeper
 C. slave
 D. master
12. Why did Androclus go into the mountains?
 A. to beat a man
 B. because he was beaten
 C. to find a lion
 D. to free a lion
13. What was he doing when he saw the lion?
 A. looking for food
 B. sleeping in a cave
 C. building a fire
 D. fishing
14. What is described as *maximus* (line 4)?
 A. cibum
 B. timor
 C. leonem
 D. speluncae

15. What is the best translation of *ferus* (line 5)?
 A. soft
 B. speedy
 C. clean
 D. wild
16. Why was the lion having difficulty?
 A. he was starving
 B. he was afraid of other animals
 C. he had lost his family
 D. he had a thorn in his foot
17. What is the best translation of *miser cordia* (line 7)?
 A. pity
 B. tear
 C. terror
 D. worry
18. Lines 7-8 tell us that Androclus
 A. ran away in fear
 B. helped the lion
 C. shouted out for help
 D. was eaten
19. To what does *duo* (line 8) refer?
 A. vir animalque
 B. leo
 C. annōs
 D. spelunca

The Battle of Trasimene

Flaminius consul militēs per agrum quī est inter urbem Cortonam et lacum Trasumenum ducebat. Hōc locō Hannibal exercitum Romanum expectabat et in collibus capere temptabat. Hoc conficere potuit atque exercitus Romanus maximō proeliō oppressus est, et consul interfectus est.

Post proelium decem milia militum fugā Romam petivērunt, sed itinera ab hostibus clausa erant. Aliī novam aciem instruere cupiebant, aliī bellō quam primum desistere. Tandem nuntiōs remittere constituērunt. Hī pervenīre ad urbem non facile potuērunt.

Interim ibi ad primum hostium victoriae nuntium timor civium magnopere crescebat. Undique clamorēs matrum eōrum quī in proeliō interfectī sunt audīrī poterant. Tum patrēs M. Pomponium, unum ex senatoribus, populō calamitatem nuntiāre iussērunt. “Pugnā magnā victī sumus,” inquit. Verō Romanī dicuntur verba tristiora numquam audivisse.

20. What is Trasimene?
 A. a field
 B. a city
 C. a lake
 D. none of the above
21. What was Hannibal doing?
 A. leading Roman troops
 B. waiting to trap the Roman army on hills
 C. fighting with Flaminius for the consulship
 D. traveling with his army

22. Lines 3-4 tell us that
 A. the Roman army won and the consul was praised
 B. the consul killed himself
 C. the Roman army lost and Flaminius died
 D. Hannibal was unsuccessful
23. How many soldiers sought Rome after the battle?
 A. 10
 B. 100
 C. 1000
 D. 10,000
24. *Clausa erant* (line 6) agrees with
 A. Romam
 B. hostibus
 C. itinera
 D. milia
25. *Aliī...aliī* (line 6) indicates that
 A. there was disagreement
 B. soldiers died
 C. the battle was over
 D. men were captured
26. In line 7, *Hī* refers to
 A. aliī
 B. urbem
 C. nuntiōs
 D. Hannibal
27. *Civium* in line 9 is
 A. genitive plural
 B. nominative singular
 C. accusative plural
 D. accusative singular
28. Whose shouts were able to be heard in the city?
 A. wounded soldiers
 B. widows
 C. mothers of dead sons
 D. orphaned children
29. How was M. Pomponius' message received?
 A. with joy
 B. with sadness
 C. with frustration
 D. with indifference

Hector and His Wife Andromache Say Farewell

Erat longum bellum inter Graecōs et Troianōs. In urbe Troiā habitabat magnus vir nomine Hector.

Olim Hector pugnāre parabat. Hector ad altum murum Troianum ambulabat. Uxor Andromache in murō stabat et parvum filium tenebat. Hector osculum uxori dabat. Andromache multīs cum lacrimīs clamabat, "Noli pugnāre in proeliō! In proeliō Graecī te necabunt. Timeō."

Tum Hector filium tenēre cupiebat. Sed parvus filius patrem timebat quod Hector magnam galeam gerebat. Tandem Hector ad proelium redire parabat. "Vale!" clamant vir et uxor. Dum Hector in proeliō pugnat, Andromache cum filiō domum ambulat. Et in proeliō vir Graecus magnum Hectorem necat.

30. Where does this story take place?
 A. in the Forum of Rome
 B. on the wall of Troy
 C. in the countryside in Greece
 D. on a street in Italy
31. When Hector saw his wife (lines 4-5), she was holding
 A. his sword
 B. a gift for Hector
 C. their small son
 D. a helmet
32. According to lines 4- 5, how did Hector greet his wife?
 A. He said, "I love you"
 B. He kissed her.
 C. He wept.
 D. He reached for her hand.
33. In line 5, what did Hector's wife do?
 A. She showed him a helmet.
 B. She kissed her son.
 C. She asked to go into battle with him.
 D. She cried and told Hector not to go.
34. What reason does Hector's wife give (lines 5-6) for feeling afraid?
 A. The Greeks will kill him.
 B. She does not want their son to be a soldier.
 C. He has never fought in battle.
 D. She has to watch the battle from the wall.
35. Why was Hector's boy afraid of him (lines 7-8)?
 A. Hector was shouting.
 B. Hector was crying.
 C. Hector was such a big man.
 D. Hector was wearing a helmet.
36. What did Hector's wife and son do when he went back to the battle (lines 9-10)?
 A. They went back home.
 B. They followed him into battle.
 C. They stayed on the wall.
 D. They left the city.
37. What happened at the end of this scene?
 A. Hector killed many Greeks in battle.
 B. Hector returned safely to his family.
 C. Hector was killed in battle by a Greek.
 D. Hector took his family to live in a new city.

Linus and the Fox

Olim puer Linus per silvam ambulat. Puer est laetus quod trēs nummōs aureōs habet. Ad urbem ambulat puer quod multa dona emere cupit. In viā vulpes magna est. Vulpes dicit, "Si nummōs tuōs in terram ponēs, arbor magica crescet. Trēs nummōs non iam habebis, sed arbor magica cras tibi novem nummōs aureōs dabunt!"

Linus nummōs aureōs sub terram ponit et arborem magicam vidēre exspectat. Mox Linus dormit. Postea oculōs aperit sed arborem magicam non videt. Linus est iratus, sed nunc intellegit. Linus signum prope terram ponit et scribit, "Cavete, amicī! Vulpes pecuniam tuam capiet."

38. Linus laetus est quod
 A. vulpes est magna
 B. nummōs aureōs habet
 C. in viā ambulat
 D. oculōs aperit
39. What is the purpose of Linus' trip (line 2)?
 A. to hunt in the forest
 B. to visit the fox
 C. to spend his money in the city
 D. to find his father
40. Quid emere cupit?
 A. vulpes
 B. dona
 C. amicī
 D. terram
- TIE BREAKERS. Please score these answers in the blanks #96-100.
96. What suggestion does the fox make to Linus (lines 3-4)?
 A. throw the coins in the river
 B. throw the coins in the air
 C. put the coins in the ground
 D. give the coins to the fox
97. Linus decides to (lines 5-6)
 A. take the fox's advice
 B. climb the tree
 C. run away from the fox
 D. return home
98. In lines 6-7, Linus
 A. is unable to wake up
 B. discovers that he has nine coins
 C. has become friends with the fox
 D. realizes that he has been tricked
99. Cur iratus Linus est?
 A. Nunc vulpes est in viā.
 B. Nunc nummōs non habet.
 C. Arbor magica in silvā crescit.
 D. Amicī non sunt in silvā.
100. In lines 7-8, we find that Linus
 A. chases the fox away
 B. buys the fox a gift
 C. puts up a sign warning others
 D. sets up a trap for the fox