

2013 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE READING COMPREHENSION TEST

Passage I: Filius Superbus

1 ego sum puer Romanus. fratres quattuor et sororem unam habeo. cum matre, sorore, fratribus Romae
2 habito. pater meus est homo clarus. est enim dux sex legionum Romanarum, quibus in legionibus multa milia
3 hominum sunt. pater officiis multis in patriam a consulibus saepe laudatus est. a suis legionibus quoque saepe
4 laudatur.
5 illae legiones cum duce suo, patre meo, in proelia saepe intrant neque timent. pater Romae nobiscum
6 nunc est. hodie enim in Italia est pax. mox autem erit bellum. cras cum legionibus quas secum habet pater ad
7 castra properabit. dux legionesque pro patria pugnabunt.
8 valete, legiones! vale, mi pater!

1. How many siblings does the narrator have?
a. four b. five c. six d. seven
2. Why doesn't the boy's father live with him?
a. his parents are divorced b. his father is dead
c. his father is a general d. it is not explained in the story
3. What gender is *legionum* (line 2)?
a. masculine b. feminine c. neuter d. common
4. Which two groups are mentioned as people who praise the boy's father?
a. his father and his soldiers b. his country and the consuls
c. other officers and his legions d. the consuls and his soldiers
5. What word in the first paragraph best tells the reader that the boy's father is famous?
a. *clarus* (line 2) b. *dux* (line 2) c. *milia* (line 3) d. *saepe* (line 4)
6. What is the best translation of *cum duce suo* (line 5)?
a. when he led them b. with their leader c. with him as leader d. with his leader
7. What information can be learned from the sentence in line 5?
a. the soldiers lost the battle b. the boy's father died
c. the boy's father entered the house d. the soldiers are brave
8. Line 6 says "*hodie enim in Italia est pax.*" Why is *hodie* an appropriate word in this sentence?
a. the Romans defeated their enemies b. the Romans haven't yet started the war
c. the Romans lost the war d. Italy is divided in pieces
9. What tense is *properabit* (line 7)?
a. present b. imperfect c. perfect d. future
10. Which of the following is the most literal translation of *dux legionesque*?
a. the leader and the legions b. the leader's legions
c. the leader with his legions d. the leader or the legions
11. What will the army be fighting for, according to lines 6-7?
a. freedom b. the legions c. their country d. the boy's father
12. What case is *mi pater* (line 8)?
a. nominative b. dative c. vocative d. ablative

13. After reading the story, what is the best translation of *superbus* in the title?
a. overbearing b. proud c. arrogant d. vain

Passage II

1 Romulus erat primus rex Romanus. Romulus, postquam muros urbi addidit et hostes superavit, in
2 foro civibus iura dabat. Ecce! Nubes densissima solem celavit. Magnus imber incidit. Omnes cives
3 tremores senserunt. Fulmina ad terram descenderunt. Cives fugerunt. Iuppiter Romulum ad caelum
4 portavit. Cives, postquam ad forum revenerunt, senatores accusabant, “Ubi est Romulus? Vos
5 Romulum necavistis.” Sed proximā nocte Iulius Proculus ab Albā Longā ad urbem reveniebat. Luna
6 in caelo lucebat. Subito saepes sinistrae tremuerunt. Iulius Proculus erat perterritus. Tum Iulius
7 Proculus Romulum in mediā viā conspexit et vocem mirabilem audivit: “Gaudete, o cives Romani!
8 Ego nunc sum deus. Ex hoc tempore vos estis in meā tutelā.” Romulus evanuit. Iulius Proculus ad
9 urbem festinavit et rem civibus narravit.

celo, are, avi, atum
saepes sinistrae, pl

to hide
“the bushes on his left”

evanesco, ere, evanesco
tutela, tutelae, f

to vanish
protection

14. In lines 1-2, we learn all of the following EXCEPT
A. Romulus was the first Roman king B. Romulus overpowered Roman enemies
C. Romulus was giving laws to Roman citizens D. Romulus jumped the walls to claim his city
15. What happened to Romulus?
A. Jupiter took him up to the sky B. He was hidden in very dense clouds
C. He was hit by a thunderbolt D. All citizens killed him while they were fleeing the city
16. The gender of nubes (line 2) is:
A. masculine B. feminine C. neuter D. unable to tell
17. The number and case of senatores (line 4) is:
A. nominative plural B. accusative plural C. dative plural D. vocative plural
18. In lines 5-6, we learn that all of the following happened EXCEPT:
A. Iulius Proculus was walking to Alba Longa from the city
B. It was night and the moon was shining
C. Iulius Proculus was frightened
D. Iulius Proculus noticed the bushes shaking
19. The case of proximā nocte (line 5) is:
A. nominative B. dative C. accusative D. ablative
20. Quis dixit, “Gaudete, o cives Romani!”?
A. Iulius Proculus B. Romulus C. Jupiter D. the senators
21. The form of gaudete (line 7) is:
A. present act. indicative B. present participle
C. plural imperative D. present infinitive
22. What word does mirabilem (line 7) modify?
A. Romulum B. vocem C. Proculus D. via

23. From lines 6-9, we learn all of the following EXCEPT:
 A. Rome will be protected by Romulus
 B. Romulus is a god
 C. Romulus appeared to Iulius and then vanished
 D. Romulus will be remembered for all times by the Romans
24. **Civibus** (line 9) is BEST translated as:
 A. to the citizens B. for the citizens C. of the citizens D. from the citizens
25. From the end of the story, we can BEST conclude that
 A. Iulius Proculus was afraid to tell the citizens what had happened
 B. The citizens will blame the senators for Romulus disappearing
 C. Romulus will be worshipped by the citizens as a god
 D. Romulus went with Iulius Proculus to help him explain to the citizens what happened to him

Passage III

1 Acoetes erat bonus gubernator qui stellis navigabat. Olim ad insulam Cretam navigare temptabat,
 2 sed autem ad insulam Diam pervenit. Acoetes suos nautas in terram misit quod eos aquam invenire
 3 cupiebat. In insulā Diā nautae viderunt iuvenem quem in servitutem vendere cupiebant. Iuvenem
 4 ceperunt et eum in navem portaverunt. Ubi Acoetes iuvenem vidit, sibi dixit, "Non est iuvenis, sed
 5 deus!" Itaque Acoetes deum liberare cupiebat, sed nautae eum non audiverunt. Deus erat iratus quod
 6 nautae eum ab suā insulā Diā portabant. Itaque deus, qui erat Bacchus, nautas in delphinos mutavit.
 7 Acoetes autem in delphinium ā Baccho non mutatus est quod deum iuvare temptaverat. Postea
 8 Acoetes cum Baccho ad insulam Diam navigavit.

gubernator, -oris m helmsman
servitus, -utis f slavery

26. In lines 1-2 (**Acoetes...pervenit**), we learn all of the following EXCEPT:
 A. Acoetes did not arrive to the destination he sought B. Acoetes was a good helmsman
 C. Acoetes' goal was to sail to Dia D. Acoetes' goal was to sail to Crete
27. Acoetes sent the sailors to find:
 A. a god B. the boat C. water D. a young man
28. Where did the sailors take the young man?
 A. to the island Dia B. onto the boat C. under the water D. to a cave
29. The sailors wanted:
 A. to see the god B. to sell the young man into slavery
 C. to capture dolphins D. to find Acoetes
30. Which BEST describes the reaction of Acoetes when the sailors bring back the young man?
 A. He realizes the young man is not who he seems to be B. He supports their plan
 C. He punishes the sailors D. He takes the young man as his captive
31. According to the passage, why was the god angry at the sailors?
 A. they did not listen to Acoetes B. they carried him from the island
 C. they did not listen to him D. they did not free Acoetes

32. In line 6, **eum** refers to: A. Bacchus B. Acoetes C. sailors D. Dia
33. The BEST translation of **ā Baccho** (line 7) is:
A. from Bacchus B. with Bacchus C. to Bacchus D. by Bacchus
34. At the conclusion of the story, we learn that:
A. Bacchus returns to his own island B. the sailors sell the young man
C. Acoetes is turned into a dolphin D. the god punishes Acoetes
35. What trait of the sailors does this passage **BEST** illustrate?
A. loyalty B. bravery C. rashness D. caution

Tie-Breakers: Please answer 96-100.

Passage I

- 1 in prātō quondam ambulābat rāna; vacca quoque ambulābat. rāna vaccam vīdit, et tācta invidiā
2 tantae magnitudinis, sē multum īnflāvit. filiōs rogāvit: “sumne tam lāta quam vacca?” illī
3 negāvērunt. rūrsus sē īnflāvit et rūrsus rogāvit: “sumne tam alta quam vacca?” “nōn, nōn,”
4 respondent rānae parvae. et dum sē rūrsus īnflat, rāna invidiōsa sē rumpit et iacet mortua.

pratum, prati, n. meadow
rana, ranae, f. frog
vacca, vaccae, f. cow

inflō, inflare inflate
invidia, invidiae, f. jealousy
rumpo, rumpere burst

96. In lines 1-2, what impressed the frog?
A. the beauty of the meadow B. the cow's size C. his sons D. the pond
97. In lines 2-4, what did the frog try to do?
A. talk to the cow B. increase his size
C. walk in the meadow D. compete with the little frogs
98. In line 2, to whom does *illi* refer?
A. the little frogs B. the cow C. the father frog D. the jealousy
99. At the end of the story, where is the frog?
A. in the meadow B. in the pond C. with the little frogs D. all over the place
100. What is the **BEST** moral for this story?
A. Treat others the way you would like to be treated.
B. Beauty is only skin deep.
C. Self-conceit may lead to self-destruction.
D. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.