

2014 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE READING COMPREHENSION TEST: LEVELS 1/2A, 1/2B, & I

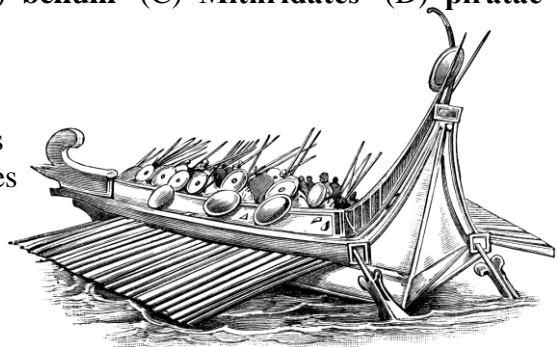
DIRECTIONS: Please mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron answer sheet.

Passage A

1 **dum Rōmānī in multīs terrīs pugnāt, pīrātae mare occupāvērunt et mare bellō quasi**
 2 **tempestāte praecūsērunt. bellum, quod Rōmānī in Āsiā cum rēge Pontī, Mithridāte**
 3 **nōmine, gerēbant, pīrātīs audāciam dedit. pīrātae multa loca aggressī sunt et aurum**
 4 **cēpērunt. ergō Pūblius Servīlius, dux Rōmānus, contrā eōs missus est. ubi Servīlius nāvēs**
 5 **pīrātārum turbābat, proelium erat ferōx. Servīlius tamen erat victor. Servīlius, quod**
 6 **pīrātās in marī superāre nōn erat contentus, validissimās urbēs eōrum ēvertit. pīrātae**
 7 **superātī in terrā manēre nōn potuērunt; sed in aquās rediērunt et litora Siciliae et**
 8 **Campāniae terrēre cōstituērunt. sīc necesse erat Pompēiō, imperātōrī Rōmānō, contrā**
 9 **pīrātās Rōmānōs dūcere. Pompēius igitur, hostēs in perpetuum exstinguere volēns,**
 10 **cōsilium callidum cēpit et pīrātās oppugnāvit. ille multōs lēgātōs et cōpiās in orā maris**
 11 **et oceānī posuit. ācritēr in terrā et in marī pugnātum est. mox, ubi pīrātae sē nāvibus**
 12 **undique circumdātōs esse vīdērunt, abiēctīs tēlīs, statim vīvere petīvērunt.**

- adapted from Florus, *Epitomae*

1. The best translation of **dum...pugnāt** (line 1) is
 (A) while the Romans were fighting in many places (B) while the Romans had fought in many places (C) while the Romans did fight in many places (D) while the Romans are fighting in many places
2. What simile does Florus make in lines 1-2? (A) he compares the way the pirates shut off the sea to the way storm would shut off the sea (B) he compares the speed with which the pirates fought to that of the storm (C) he compares the speed of the storm to the speed of the pirates (D) he compares the size and ferocity of the pirates to that of a storm
3. The best translation of **quod** (line 2) is (A) because (B) that...anything (C) which (D) for
4. **quis cum Rōmānīs pugnābat?** (A) **Servīlius** (B) **bellum** (C) **pīrātae** (D) **rēx Pontī**
5. The best translation of **gerēbant** (line 2) is (A) were wearing (B) were bearing (C) were inducing (D) were waging
6. The subject of **dedit** (line 3) is (A) **Servīlius** (B) **bellum** (C) **Mithridātēs** (D) **pīrātae**
7. Which of the following is NOT true according to lines 2-4? (A) the pirates became bold because the Roman were occupied in a war (B) the pirates attacked many places and took gold (C) the pirates joined forces with Mithridates in fighting against the Romans (D) the Romans sent Publius Servilius to fight against the pirates



8. **prō lineīs IV-V, quōmodō pīrātae resistēbant ubi Servīlius oppugnābat?** (A) **timidē**
(B) **ferōciter** (C) **īrātē** (D) **forte**
9. The best translation of **quod** (line 5) is (A) because (B) that...anything (C) which (D) for
10. According to lines 4-8, which of the following did Servilius NOT accomplish? (A) Servilius defeated the pirates on the sea (B) Servilius was able to drive the pirates away from Sicily (C) Servilius overturned the pirates' strongholds on land (D) Servilius threw the pirate ships into disorder
11. **prō lineīs VI-VII, cūr pīrātae in terrā manēre nōn potuērunt?** (A) **quod Servīlius pīrātās agitābant** (B) **quod pīrātae in terrā manēre nōlēbant** (C) **quod pīrātae ā Serviliō superātī sunt** (D) **quod pīrātae ad Siciliam navigāre volēbant**
12. Based on lines 7-8 and your knowledge of Roman geography, which of the following would NOT have been a target of the pirates? (A) Herculaneum (B) Pompeii (C) Panormus (D) Brundisium
13. **quid Pompēius agere volēbat?** (A) **pīrātās in aeternum dēlēre** (B) **novās urbēs aedificāre** (C) **hostēs singulōs interficere** (D) **nāvem contrā pīrātās perdūcere**
14. **quāle cōsiliū ā Pompēiō captum est?** (A) **forte** (B) **ingeniōsum** (C) **brūtum**
(D) **ūtile**
15. **ubi milītēs lēgātique ā Pompēiō positī sunt?** (A) **prope Siciliam** (B) **in marī**
(C) **in lītore** (D) **prope ōra Oceānī**
16. Under what circumstances did the pirates start pleading for their lives?
(A) after Pompey's ships had surrounded them
(B) after they saw Pompey's superior numbers
(C) after they destroyed many of Pompey's ships
(D) after Pompey sent envoys to the pirates to warn them of their impending defeat
17. Which of the following correctly restates **abiectīs tēlīs** (line 12)?
(A) **quod milītēs Pompēiī tēla abiēcērunt**
(B) **ubi pīrātae Pompēiī tēlīs abiectī sunt**
(C) **quia milītēs pīrātārum tēlīs abiectī sunt**
(D) **postquam pīrātae tēla abiēcērunt**



Passage B

1 Pūblius Terentius Āfer erat clārus auctor ex Āfricā. Terentius, Carthāginī nātus, erat
2 servus Rōmae. Terentius, propter ingenium, liberāliter doctus est et mox liberātus est.
3 hic vir multī Rōmānīs nōbilibus, maximē Scīpiōnī Āfricānō et C. Laeliō, amīcus erat.
4 Terentius scrīpsit sex cōmoediās, ūnam ex quibus iūssus est recitāre poētae Caeciliō
5 Stātiō. itaque Terentius domum Caeciliī vēnit, sed Caecilius cēnābat. Terentius, tamen,
6 postquam paucōs versūs recitāvit, ā Caeciliō invitātus est et statim Terentius et Caecilius
7 magnificē cēnābant. deinde Terentius recitāvit omnēs versūs magnā cum admirātiōne
8 Caeciliī.

- adapted from Suetonius, *Dē Poētīs*

18. prō lineā I, quālis auctor erat Terentius Āfer? (A) nōtus (B) fortis (C) bonus
(D) callidus
19. The best translation of **Cartāginī** as it is used in line 1 is (A) of Carthage (B) at Carthage
(C) from Carthage (D) to Carthage
20. Terentius liberātus est quod (A) ad Graeciam nāvīgāvit (B) pīrātās oppugnāvit
(C) erat fortissimus et callidissimus (D) ingenium habuit
21. prō lineīs II-III, Scīpiō Āfricānus et C. Laelius erant amīcī Terentiī et erant
(A) servī irātī (B) imperātōrēs victōriōsī (C) nōbilēs Rōmānī (D) inimīcī
Carthāginiēnsibus
22. quid Terentius recitāvit Caeciliō Stātiō? (A) fābulam scrīptam ā Scīpiōne
(B) historiam dē Pūnicīs bellīs (C) rēs gestās Laeliī (D) ūnam ex suīs sex cōmoediīs
23. quid Caecilius faciēbat ubi Terentius domum Caeciliī veniēbat? (A) edēbat
(B) dormiēbat (C) scrībēbat (D) legēbat
24. quid accidit postquam Terentius Caeciliō opus cōmicum recitāvit? (A) Terentius ex
urbe missus est (B) Terentius ā Caeciliō laudātus est (C) Caecilius domō discessit
(D) Caecilius eum vituperāvit
25. prō lineā VII, cuius dēclinātiōnis est “versūs”? (A) pīmae (B) secūdae (C) tertiāe
(D) quartae



Passage C

1 **Anniānus poēta in suā villa diēs festōs celebrāre amābat. ōlim Anniānus ad hunc locum**
2 **mē et aliōs ad cēnam sūmptuosam invitāvit. illō tempore in mēnsā magnus numerus**
3 **ostreārum positus est. ostreae erant multae sed parvae. “quod lūna nunc est parva,”**
4 **Annianus nōbīs inquit, “ostreae sunt parvae. cum lūna est magna, ostreae sunt magnae.**
5 **lūna vim multīs rēbus dat. multae rēs sunt maiōrēs cum lūna est magna. multae rēs sunt**
6 **minōrēs cum lūna est parva. hoc est aliud exemplum: eōdem modō oculī fēlium sunt aut**
7 **maiōrēs aut minōrēs propter lūnam.”**

- adapted from Aulus Gellius, *Noctēs Atticae*

26. What does Annianus like to do? (A) writing poetry and inviting friends to his house
(B) cooking sumptuous feasts at his house for his friends (C) celebrating festivals at his house
(D) singing and drinking at his house
27. **prō līnē I, cuius generis est “diēs”?** (A) masculīnī (B) fēminīnī (C) neutrius
(D) commūnis
28. **Anniānus et auctor huius fābulae sōlī cēnābant.** (A) vērūm (B) falsūm
29. What is the main attraction of this dinner party? (A) peacock (B) dormice (C) oysters
(D) wild boar
30. **cūr ostreae erant parvae, prō Anniānō?** (A) quod lūna nōn lūcēbat (B) quod lūna cum
stellīs lūcēbat (C) quod lūna nōn erat magna (D) quod lūna erat plēna
31. The best translation of **cum** in line 4 is (A) with (B) although (C) since (D) whenever
32. What does the moon give to many things? (A) strength (B) light (C) guidance (D) fright
33. The best translation of **maiōrēs** (line 5) is (A) stronger (B) bigger (C) more spectacular
(D) more attractive
34. According to Annianus, which of the following is true? (A) the size of cats’ eyes is
dependent on the moon (B) the size of pearls is reliant on the size of the moon
(C) the size of the moon affects many things, including people’s moods (D) the size
of the moon affects the tides every month



Passage D

1 Nausicaa fuit pulcherrima puella, filia Alcinoī rēgis, quī in īnsulā Phaeācum, nōmine
2 Scheriā, magnā cum prūdentiā rēgnābat. ōlim Nausicaa cum aliīs puellis et ancillis suis in
3 lītore pilā lūdēbat: illa, sicut Diāna inter nymphās, omnium fōrmōsissima esse vidēbatur.
4 cēterīs puellis “celeriter currite” clāmābat, “hūc, hūc pilam iacite!” Nausicaa iubēbat
5 ancillās ad sē pilam mittere, quam deinde ipsa, manūs extendēns, captam ad ancillās
6 iterum iaciēbat. pila ā puellā ad puellam volābat, neque umquam ad terram cadēbat.
7 postquam vērō diū hōc modō inter sē magnō cum gaudiō lūsērunt, rēgis filia pilam
8 ad ancillam altius iēcit et ancilla pilam capere nōn poterat. ēheu!

35. Which of the following is NOT true about Nausicaa? (A) she was a very beautiful girl
(B) she was the princess of the Phaeacians (C) she was the daughter of Scheria
(D) she has some slave girls
36. **quōmodō Alcinous rēgnābat?** (A) **fortiter** (B) **sapienter** (C) **vehementer** (D) **scelestē**
37. Where did Nausicaa and her companions go to play ball? (A) the woods (B) the palace garden (C) the exercise field (D) the beach
38. Nausicaa was compared to (A) goddess of wisdom (B) goddess of love (C) goddess of marriage (D) goddess of wild animals
39. Which of the following is NOT true, according to the first paragraph? (A) Nausicaa wanted her companions to run quickly (B) Nausicaa ordered her slave girls to throw the ball to her (C) Nausicaa was surprised and couldn't catch the ball with her extended hands (D) the ball flew from girl to girl and never fell to the ground
40. The best translation of **altius** as it is used in line 8 is (A) higher (B) too high (C) so high (D) high enough



TIE-BREAKERS: Please mark these as **#96-#100**. They will be scored only to break ties.

- 1 C. Plīnius Fabiō Iūstō salūtem dīcit.
 - 2 iam diū mihi nūllās epistulās mittis. tū dīcis tē nihil scrībere posse quod nihil accidit.
 - 3 scrībe mihi hoc aut illud. scrībe sicut nostrī patrēs epistulās incipere solēbant: “sī valēs,
 - 4 bene est; ego valeō.” sī scrībēs, hoc mihi maximē placēbit. putāsne mē per iocum dīcere?
 - 5 scrībe mihi quod anxio animō nunc sum. valē.
96. Fabius Iustus litterās nōn scrīpserat quod
(A) manum vulnerātum habuit (B) domī nōn erat (C) nihil factum est (D) nūllās tabellās habēbat
97. patrēs epistulās suās incēpērunt cum verbīs dē
(A) salūte (B) bellō (C) rē pūblicā (D) librīs
98. Plīnius erit laetus sī
(A) amīcōs vidēbit (B) natāre poterit (C) epistulam recipiet (D) aurum inveniet
99. quia Fabius nōn scrībit, Plīnius est
(A) sollicitus (B) locūplēs (C) serēnus (D) incolumis
100. The best translation of **putāsne...dīcere** (line 4) is:
(A) Do you think that I am planning a joke? (B) Do you think that I am kidding?
(C) Do you think that you can joke about this? (D) Do you think that I can make a joke?

