

## 2015 Area F Latin Convention

### Reading Comprehension - Levels ½ A, ½ B, and I

**Directions:** Choose the best answer for each question according to the passage. There are five passages total, including the tie-breaker passage. Bolded words are glossed in the box located below or beside each passage.

**Passage A:** Use for questions 1–10.

1           ōlim leō magnus in silvā dormiēbat; prope leōnem multī mūrēs lūdēbant. ūnus ex eīs incautē nāsum  
2 leōnis parvīs pedibus **tetigit**. leō ē **somnō** excitāvit et parvum mūrem spectāvit. leō ūnum pedem  
3 celeriter mōvit et mūrem apprehendit.  
4           tum mūs perterritus eum **ōrāvit**, “O rēx bestiārum! ignōsce mihi! dā mihi veniam! grātiās et  
5 amīcitiam tibi dābō.”  
6           leō rīsīt et respondit, “misera **bestiola**, quid tū mihi dare potes? sed ego tibi ignōsco et tē dīmittam.  
7 nam ego sum leō generōsus. effuge!”  
8           mūs effūgit. post paucōs diēs, leō in **laqueōs** inciderat. leō maximē **fremēbat**. mūs, quī fremitum  
9 audīverat, quam celerrimē contendit. mūs laqueōs acūtīs dentibus solvit. sīc parvus mūs magnum leōnem  
10 liberāvit.

**tetigit** – touched  
**somnō** – sleep

**ōrāvit** – begged  
**bestiola** – little creature

**laqueōs** – a trap  
**fremēbat** – was roaring

1. What were the mice doing near the lion?
  - A. eating
  - B. crying
  - C. escaping
  - D. playing
2. What word does *eīs* modify (line 1)?
  - A. leō
  - B. mūrēs
  - C. pedibus
  - D. nēmō
3. cur leō ē *somnō* excitāvit?
  - A. The small mouse sneezed loudly.
  - B. The mice were playing too loud.
  - C. The lion could smell the mice.
  - D. A small mouse touched the lion’s nose.
4. What is the best translation for: dā mihi veniam!  
(line 4)
  - A. Mercy is given by me!
  - B. I am merciful to you!
  - C. Give me mercy!
  - D. Give me the truth!
5. quis amīcitiam dābit?
  - A. magnus leō
  - B. parvus mūs
  - C. multī mūrēs
  - D. unus pēs
6. What reasons does the lion give for letting the mouse go?
  - A. He is a generous lion.
  - B. The lion doesn’t think the mouse can do much for him.
  - C. Both A and B.
  - D. The lion isn’t hungry today.
7. What word does *paucōs* modify (line 8)?
  - A. leō
  - B. mūs
  - C. diēs
  - D. laqueōs
8. What is the best translation for *quam celerrime*  
(line 9)?
  - A. as quickly as possible
  - B. how quickly
  - C. more quickly than
  - D. so quickly that

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2           leōnis parvīs pedibus **tetigit**. leō ē **somnō** excitāvit et parvum mūrem spectāvit. leō ūnum pedem  
3           celeriter mōvit et mūrem apprehendit.  
4           tum mūs perterritus eum **ōrāvit**, “o, rēx bestiārum! ignōsce mihi! dā mihi veniam! grātiās et  
5           amīcitiām tibi dābō.”  
6           leō rīsīt et respondit, “misera **bestiola**, quid tū mihi dare potes? sed ego tibi īgnōsco et tē dīmittam.  
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9           audīverat, quam celerrimē contendit. mūs laqueōs acūtīs dentibus solvit. sīc parvus mūs magnum leōnem  
10          liberāvit.

**tetigit** – *touched*

**somnō** – *sleep*

**ōrāvit** – *begged*

**bestiola** – *little creature*

**laqueōs** – *a trap*

**fremēbat** – *was roaring*

9. quō modō leō ē laqueīs fugāvit?
- A. The mouse loosened the traps with his sharp teeth.
  - B. The mouse and his friends chewed through the traps.
  - C. The lion was strong enough to break the trap.
  - D. The lion’s tears loosened the knots of the trap.
10. What is **NOT** an appropriate moral to this story?
- A. Mercy brings its reward.
  - B. Even the small can help the great.
  - C. Those who speak falsely cannot be trusted.
  - D. The world is filled with unlikely friendships.

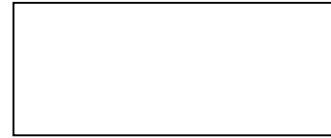
**negare** – *to deny*

**cum** - *when*

**nimum** – *too much*

**Passage B:** Use for questions 11–18.

- 1 bella es, scīmus, et puella, vērūm est,
- 2 et dīves, quis enim potest **negāre**?
- 3 sed **cum** tē **nimum**, Fabulla, laudās,
- 4 nec dīves neque bella nec puella es.



Martial, Epigram I.64 (adapted)

11. Who is the subject of *scīmus* (line 1)?
  - A. ego
  - B. tū
  - C. nōs
  - D. vōs
12. Whom is the author directly addressing in this passage?
  - A. himself
  - B. young women
  - C. vain people
  - D. Fabulla
13. quis est dīves?
  - A. himself
  - B. young women
  - C. vain people
  - D. Fabulla
14. quis negāre potest?
  - A. nēmō
  - B. omnēs
  - C. puella
  - D. enim
15. Who is doing the praising (line 3)?
  - A. himself
  - B. young women
  - C. vain people
  - D. Fabulla
16. Who is the object of praise?
  - A. himself
  - B. young women
  - C. vain people
  - D. Fabulla
17. The best translation for *sed* (line 3)
  - A. and
  - B. but
  - C. then
  - D. however
18. What is the overall message that Martial is trying to convey?
  - A. Think before you speak.
  - B. The young women of today are naturally vain.
  - C. Vanity is not an attractive trait.
  - D. Wealth and riches make the ugly more attractive.

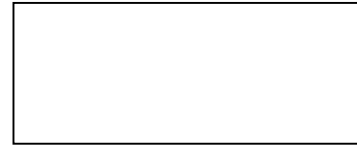
**memini** - remembered

**dens, dentis** - tooth

**tussis** - a cough

**Passage C:** Use for questions 19–25.

- 1 sī **memini**, fuerant tibi quattuor, Aelia, **dentēs**.
- 2 expulit ūna duōs **tussis** et ūna duōs.
- 3 iam secūra potēs totīs tussire diēbus;
- 4 nihil nunc quod aget tertia tussis habet.



Martial, Epigram I.19 (adapted)

19. Who is remembering (line 1)?
  - A. ego
  - B. Aelia
  - C. nōs
  - D. vōs
20. *p̄imō* quot dentēs Aelia habuit (line 1)?
  - A. 2
  - B. 4
  - C. 6
  - D. 8
21. What caused her to lose all of her teeth?
  - A. 1 cough
  - B. 2 coughs
  - C. several coughs
  - D. a painful accident
22. What word does *ūna* (line 2) modify?
  - A. Aelia
  - B. dentēs
  - C. diēbus
  - D. tussis
23. What word does *duōs* (line 2) modify?
  - A. Aelia
  - B. dentēs
  - C. diēbus
  - D. tussis
24. quot dentēs post secundam tussem mānsērunt?
  - A. quattuor
  - B. duo
  - C. ūnus
  - D. nihil
25. Why is Aelia now *secūra*?
  - A. There are no teeth left.
  - B. She feels better from her accident.
  - C. There is no third cough.
  - D. She has nothing left to do.

**inferōs** – those dead below, the underworld

**statuit** - decided

**appellābant** – was naming

**Passage D:** Use for questions 26–35.

1 Castor et Pollux erant frātrēs. mater frātrum erat Lēda sed aliōs patrēs habuērunt. Castor erat  
2 mortālis filius Tyndareī, et Pollux erat filius Iovis, rēgis deōrum. frātrēs erant fortēs et benignī et  
3 pulchrī. in multīs bellīs magnā virtūte pugnābant et multōs hostēs superavērunt. ōlim magna  
4 tempestās ad nāvem appropinquābat, sed auxiliō deōrum discessit. tum nautae in capitibus Castoris et  
5 Pollūcis duās stellās vidērunt. “deī ipsī in capitibus frātrum hās stellās locavērunt,” clamavērunt omnēs.  
6 “frātrēs bonī sunt causae salūtis nostrae!”  
7 posteā ācer hostis Castorem necāvit et ad **inferōs** hic properāvit. magnus dolor Pollūcem occupāvit.  
8 ille erat immortalis quod fīlius deī erat. sine fratre suō Pollux erat miser et trīstis. multīs verbīs et magnō  
9 dolore auxiliū patrem ipsum deōrum orāvit. “ego laetus vitam meam,” inquit, “prō fratre meō dābō.”  
10 rex deōrum autem **statuit** unum diem vītae Castorī, ūnum diem mortis Pollūcī dare. itaque  
11 domum fratrum cotīdiē mutāvit. Iuppiter duās stellās in caelō locāvit. hominēs eās Geminōs  
12 **appellābant** et frātrēs ut deōs adorābant.



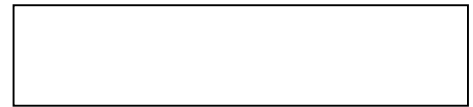
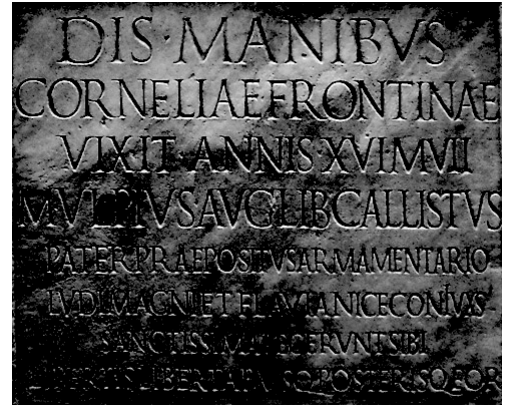
26. What is a true statement based on the story?  
A. Leda was the mother of both brothers  
B. Jupiter was the father of both brothers  
C. Pollux and Castor were both mortal  
D. Pollux and Castor were both immortal
27. quid est non verum dē frātribus?  
A. brave  
B. tall  
C. kind  
D. beautiful
28. What is the best translation for *magnā virtūte* (line 3)?  
A. of great virtue  
B. for great virtue  
C. towards great virtue  
D. with great virtue
29. ubi nautae duās stellās vidērunt?  
A. on the sea  
B. on the heads of Castor and Pollux  
C. in the underworld  
D. on the crown of Jupiter
30. cur tempestās discessit?  
A. Castor and Pollux’s help  
B. the aid of Jupiter  
C. good fortune  
D. the hard work of the sailors
31. What is *acer* describing (line 7)?  
A. Castor  
B. hostis  
C. Pollux  
D. inferōs
32. quis vitam prō frātre dābit (line 9)?  
A. Castor  
B. Pollux  
C. Jupiter  
D. Leda
33. What is the best translation of *vītae Castorī* (line 10)?  
A. of life to Castor  
B. for the life of Castor  
C. he lived for Castor  
D. the lives of Castor
34. According to the last paragraph, who was responsible for their new home?  
A. Castor  
B. Pollux  
C. an enemy  
D. Jupiter
35. What is the antecedent of *eās* (line 11)?  
A. deī  
B. stellae  
C. hominēs  
D. frātrēs

**praepositus** – commander

**posteris** – to their descendants

**Tie-Breaker Passage:** Answer the following questions in numbers 96-100 on your scantron.

DIS • MANIBVS  
 CORNELIAE FRONTINAE  
 VIXIT • ANNIS • XVI • M[ENSIBUS] • VII  
 M[ARCVS] • VLPIVS • AVG[VSTI] • LIB[ERTUS] CALLISTVS  
 PATER **PRAEPOSITVS** ARMAMENTARIO  
 LVDI MAGNI ET FLAVIA NICE CONIVXS  
 SANCTISSIMA FECERVNT SIBI  
 LIBERTIS LIBERTABVSQ[VE] **POSTERISQ[VE]** EOR[VM]  
 [HOC MONVMENTVM]  
 (Roman Funerary Inscription, 2<sup>nd</sup> century CE)



96. To whom is this funerary plaque dedicated?

- A. Cornelia Frontina
- B. Marcus Ulpius Callistus
- C. Emperor Augustus
- D. Flavia Nice

99. quis hōc monumentum fēcērunt?

- A. Marcus Ulpius Callistus
- B. Flavia Nice
- C. Marcus Ulpius Callistus et Flavia Nice
- D. libertī et libertae

97. quot annōs vīxīt?

- A. 14 years, 7 months
- B. 16 years, 7 months
- C. 7 years, 14 months
- D. 7 years, 16 months

100. For whom was this monument made?

- A. themselves
- B. freedmen and freedwomen
- C. their descendants
- D. all of the above

98. Who was Marcus Ulpius Callistus?

- A. the father of Flavia
- B. a commander at the armory
- C. a freedman of the emperor
- D. all of the above