

**2015 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
READING COMPREHENSION LEVEL II 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 your answer choice on the Scantron.

Passage A (Questions 1 - 11)

Deeds of the Divine Augustus

Augustus remembers what he has accomplished.

1 Quī parentem meum trucidavērunt, eōs in exsilium expulī iudiciīs legitimīs ultus eōrum
2 facinus, et postea bellum inferentēs rēi publicae vīcī bis aciē. Bella terrā et marī civilia
3 externaque totō in orbe terrārum saepe gessī, victorque omnibus veniam petentibus civibus
4 pepercī. Externās gentēs, quibus tutō ignoscī potuit, conservāre quam excidere malū. In
5 triumphīs mēis ductī sunt ante currum meum regēs aut regum liberī novem. Cum ex Hispaniā
6 Galliāque, rēbus in eīs provinciīs prosperē gestīs, Romam rediī, Ti. Nerone P. Quintiliō
7 consulibus, aram Pacis Augustae senatus prō reditū meō consacranda censuit ad Campum
8 Martium, in quā magistratūs et sacerdotēs virginēsque Vestalēs anniversarium sacrificium
9 facere iussit. Ianum Quirinum, quem clausum esse maiorēs nostrī voluērunt cum per totum
10 imperium populī Romanī terrā marīque esset parta victoriīs pax, cum, priusquam nascerer, ā
11 conditā urbe bis omninō clausum fuisse prodātur memoriae, ter mē principe senatus
12 claudendum esse censuit. Legibus novīs mē auctore latīs, multa exempla maiōrum
13 exolescentia iam ex nostrō saeculō reduxī et ipse multārum rērum exempla imitanda posterīs
14 tradidī. (*Res Gestae Divī Augustī* 2 – 4, 12 – 13)

1. In line 1, what is the subject of *trucidavērunt*?

A. Quī	C. expulī
B. parentem	D. no subject stated

2. According to the passage, what did Augustus do to the murderers of his father?

A. had them executed	C. sent them off to war
B. exiled them	D. made them slaves

3. What is the best translation of *ultus* in line 1?

A. any	C. useful
B. having avenged	D. having been wounded

4. According to the passage, during the civil and foreign wars Augustus

A. sought out criminal citizens	C. conquered all who came to seek peace
B. made all citizens obey him	D. pardoned those who asked

5. The best translation of the phrase *rēbus ... gestīs* [line 6] is
 - A. having successfully given an explanation in those provinces
 - B. with matters having been carried out successfully in those provinces
 - C. by means of things done successfully in the provinces
 - D. for doing these things successfully in the provinces

6. When Augustus returned from Spain and Gaul, who ordered the Ara Pacis to be sanctified?

A. the consuls	C. the senate
B. the Vestal Virgins	D. the magistrates

7. Who are the *maiorēs*?

A. majority of Romans	C. high ranking generals
B. ancestors	D. consuls

8. When was it decided to close the doors of Janus in times of peace?

A. on the day Augustus was born	C. when Augustus ordered a triumph
B. before Augustus was born	D. on the day the city was founded

9. The phrase *mē principe* [line 11] is

A. ablative of agent	C. ablative of comparison
B. ablative of means	D. ablative absolute

10. The phrase *clausum fuisse* [line 11] is a(n)

A. gerund	C. infinitive
B. participle	D. subjunctive

11. The best translation of *imitanda* [line 13] is

A. copying	C. about to copy
B. to be copied	D. having been copied

Passage B (Questions 12 - 23)

Caesar meets with an embassy from the Helvetians.

After the battle at the Arar River, the Helvetian Divico leads an embassy to meet with Caesar.

- 1 Hōc proeliō factō, reliquās copiās Helvetiōrum ut consequī posset, pontem in Arari
- 2 faciendum curat atque ita exercitum traducit. Helvetiī repentinō eius adventū commotī cum
- 3 id quod ipsī diēbus XX aegerrimē confēcerant, ut flumen transirent, illum unō diē fecisse
- 4 intellegerent, legatōs ad eum mittunt; cuius legationis Divicō princeps fuit, qui bellō
- 5 Cassianō dux Helvetiōrum fuerat. Is ita cum Caesare ēgit: si pacem populus Romanus cum
- 6 Helvetiīs faceret, in eam partem iturōs atque ibi futurōs Helvetiōs ubi eōs Caesar constituisset
- 7 atque esse voluisset; sīn bellō persequī perseverāret, reminiscerētur et veteris incommodī

8 populū Romanī et pristinae virtutis Helvetiōrum. Quod improvisō unum pagum adortus esset,
 9 cum eī quī flumen transissent suīs auxilium ferre non possent, ne ob eam rem aut suae
 10 magnopere virtutī tribueret aut ipsōs despiceret. Sē ita ā patribus maioribusque suīs didicisse,
 11 ut magis virtute contenderent quam dolō aut insidiīs niterentur. Quārē nē committeret ut is
 12 locus ubi constitissent ex calamitate populū Romanī et internecone exercitūs nomen caperet
 13 aut memoriam proderet. *(de Bellō Gallicō I.13.3 – 7)*

12. *Reliquās copiās* [line 15] is the object of the verb

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| A. posset | C. consequī |
| B. curat | D. traducit |

13. According to the passage, why does Caesar build the bridge over the Arar River?

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| A. to attack the Helvetians | C. to start a new battle |
| B. to pursue the rest of the Helvetians | D. to set out for new territories |

14. According to the passage, why were the Helvetians astonished to see Caesar?

- A. Caesar and his men had arrived very quickly.
 B. It had taken the Romans longer than the Helvetians to build a bridge over the river.
 C. The Helvetians had destroyed the Romans' bridge.
 D. They thought the battle was over.

15. *Legationis* [line 18] is

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. ablative plural | C. dative plural |
| B. genitive singular | D. accusative plural |

16. According to the passage, Divico

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. fought in the Cassian war | C. led the delegation to meet Caesar |
| B. was a Helvetian leader | D. all of the above |

17. According to the passage, if Caesar makes peace with the Helvetians,

- A. they will stay in the land that they own.
 B. they will go wherever Caesar decides they should live.
 C. they will send future Helvetians to a different part of the land.
 D. the Romans will accept Divico as the Helvetian leader.

18. The best translation of *sin* is

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. if | C. if not |
| B. without | D. whether |

19. The best translation of the phrase *bellō persequī* is

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. I pursued war. | C. to pursue war |
| B. of pursuing war | D. pursuit of war |

20. What caution does Divico give Caesar?
 A. to remember the courage of the Roman and Helvetian veterans
 B. to remember to show the same courage as in former times or they will suffer defeat
 C. to remember the old disgrace suffered by the Romans
 D. to remember that the Helvetians are braver than the Romans
21. The phrase *Quod improvisō unum pagum adortus esset* [line 22] tells us that
 A. Caesar alone had risen through the ranks by improvising.
 B. Caesar had attacked one district unexpectedly.
 C. Divico was giving Caesar one chance to make peace.
 D. Divico wanted to set up a treaty as soon as possible.
22. What can we infer from the sentence *Sē niterentur* [lines 24-25]?
 A. that the Romans have more valor than the Helvetians
 B. that the Helvetians expect to win the next battle with the Romans
 C. that the Romans are treacherous and deceitful
 D. that the Roman fathers would be disappointed if there were to be a new battle
23. The subject of *committeret* [line 25] is
 A. Divico
 B. the ambassadors
 C. the Roman people
 D. Caesar

Passage C (Questions 24 – 35)

Carnivorous Horses

Hercules meets Diomedes and his horses.

1 Postquam ex insulā Cretā rediit, Herculēs ā rege equōs Diomedis ā Thraciā reducere iussus est.
 2 Hī equī carnem hominum edēbant; Diomedēs autem, vir crudelissimus, eīs proiciēbat advenās
 3 omnēs quī in eam regionem vēnerant. Herculēs igitur magnā celeritate in Thraciam contendit et
 4 hōs equōs ā Diomede postulāvit. Quod tamen ille hōs tradere nolēbat, Herculēs, irā commotus,
 5 illum interfēcit et cadaver eius equīs proicī iussit. Ita is quī antea multōs cum cruciatū necāverat
 6 ipse eōdem suppliciō necatus est. Ubi haec nuntiata sunt, omnēs quī eam regionem incolēbant
 7 maximā laetitiam affectī sunt, et Herculī meritam gratiam referēbant. Non modo maximīs
 8 honoribus et praemiīs eum decorāvērunt, sed regnum etiam eī obtulērunt. Ille tamen regnum
 9 accipere nolēbat et, postquam ad mare rediit, navem occupāvit. Ubi omnia ad profectionem
 10 parata sunt, equōs in navem dūxit; deinde sine morā ē portū solvit et paulō post equōs in litus
 11 Graecum exposuit.

[from *Using Latin, Book II*]

24. What was Hercules ordered to do?
 A. bring back horses
 B. give Diomedes horses
 C. flee the horse
 D. ride the horses

25. In line 28, the best translation of *ā rege* is
 A. by the king C. away from the king
 B. from the king D. toward the king
26. In line 29, the case of *hominum* is
 A. nominative singular C. vocative singular
 B. accusative singular D. genitive plural
27. In line 29, *eis* is best translated as
 A. to them C. from them
 B. by them D. because of them
28. The best translation of *crudelissimus* in line 29 is
 A. cruel C. cruelest
 B. rather cruel D. more cruel
29. In line 31, *ille* refers to
 A. Diomedēs C. an inhabitant
 B. Herculēs D. the king
30. *Eius*, line 32, refers to
 A. Diomedēs C. the cadaver
 B. Herculēs D. a horse
31. What happens to Diomedēs?
 A. He escapes from Herculēs. C. Hercules paid him for the horses.
 B. He is killed the same way he killed others. D. Hercules let his horses escape.
32. Who was very happy about the fate of Diomedēs?
 A. the horses C. Diomedēs
 B. Herculēs D. the inhabitants of the region
33. According to the passage, which of the following was not given to Hercules?
 A. honors C. money
 B. thanks D. rewards
34. According to the passage, what did Herculēs refuse?
 A. a crown C. the kingdom
 B. horses D. land
35. The subject of *duxit* [line 37] is
 A. omnia C. parata
 B. Herculēs D. equōs

Tie-Breakers

Please use numbers 96-100 to mark the answers to these questions.

Seneca at a Gladiatorial Show

Seneca heads to the amphitheatre during lunch. The words in quotes are spoken by an imaginary spectator.

1 Casū in meridianum spectaculum incidī, lusus exspectans et salēs et aliquid laxamentī quō
2 hominum ocul īab humanō cruore acquiescant. Contra est: quidquid ante pugnatum est
3 misericordia fuit; nunc omissīs nugīs mera homicidia sunt. Nihil habent quō tegantur; ad
4 ictum totīs corporibus expositī numquam frustrā manum mittunt. ... non galeā, non scutō
5 repellitur ferrum. ... Mane leonibus et ursīs hominēs, meridiē spectatoribus suīs obiciuntur.
6 Interfactorēs interfecturīs iubent obiciī et victorem in aliam detinent caedem; exitus
7 pugnantium mors est. ... 'Sed latrocinium fēcit aliquis, occidit hominem.' Quid ergo? quia
8 occidit, ille meruit ut hoc pateretur: tu quid meruisti miser ut hoc spectes? 'Occide, verberā,
9 ure! Quārē tam timide incurrit in ferrum? quārē parum audacter occidit? quārē parum libenter
10 moritur? Plagīs agatur in vulnera, mutuōs ictūs nudīs et obviīs pectoribus excipiant.'
11 Intermissum est spectaculum: 'interim iugulentur hominēs, nē nihil agatur'. ... Agite dis
12 immortalibus gratiās quod eum docētis esse crudelem quī non potest discere.

Seneca Minor, *Epistulae* I.7.3-5

96. What did type of show did Seneca find when he dropped in to see the spectacles?

- A. wild beast fights C. mock naval battles
B. light entertainment D. sheer butchery

97. How did the fights differ from ordinary gladiatorial combats?

- A. The fighters had no armor. C. The winner was kept for another bout.
B. The fighters were nude. D. The animals fought with men.

98. How does Seneca's imaginary spectator attempt to defend this type of show?

- A. The fighters are criminals. C. The fighters aren't very good and deserve to die.
B. The fighters volunteered to fight. D. All of the above

99. What does Seneca mean by *tu quid meruisti miser ut hoc spectes* [line 46]?

- A. Why have the spectators allowed this fight to happen?
B. You [spectator] deserve to watch such a terrific show.
C. What did the fighters do to deserve having to fight?
D. What did you [spectator] do to deserve having to watch this?

100. In the last sentence of the paragraph, what is Seneca's attitude to the games and to the crowd that enjoys them?

- A. He loves the show. C. He is thankful that he cannot learn to be cruel.
B. He is grateful to be there. D. He wants to teach others about the games.