

2016 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. *N.B.:* only names are capitalized.

Passage A: Use for questions 1–10.

An Explanation of the Roman Gods

- 1 “discipulī,” inquit Orbilius, magister lūdī, “multōs deōs et deās habēmus. omnem Imperium Rōmānum
 2 cūrant. in forō Rōmānō multa et splendida templa deōrum vidētis. ibi ante ārās deōs et deās nostrās
 3 **adōrāmus**.
- 4 in numerō deōrum sunt Iuppiter et Mārs et Neptūnus et Mercurius. Iuppiter, maximus deōrum, caelum et
 5 terrās **gubernat**. Mārs, deus bellī, arma et **proelia** amat. virōs in bellō saepe iuvat. Neptūnus, deus
 6 aquārum, ōceānum habitat. Mercurius, nūntius deōrum **ālās** habet et trāns terrās et undās celeriter **volat**
 7 et imperia deōrum nūntiat. Vulcānus deus est flammārum. deōs cēterōs iuvat, quod **scūta**
 8 et **galeās** et gladiōs parat.
- 9 deī nostrī et deae in caelō habitant et terrās et virōs **dēspectant**. **interdum** in
 10 terrā ambulant, sed eōs nōn vidēmus. sacrificia nostra et templa eōs delectant. laeta est vīta deōrum.”

adōrāre – to worship gubernāre – to rule proelium – battle alae – wings volāre – to fly
 scūtum – shield galea – helmet dēspectāre – to look down on interdum - sometimes

Passage B: Use for questions 11–21.

The Last Day of Troy

- 1 posterō diē **Trōiānī** laetī propter fugam Graecōrum extrā **mūrōs** contendērunt. neque **castra** neque
 2 **nāvigia** Graecōrum in lītorīs Trōiae vīsa sunt. nē ūnus **quidem** ex Graecīs vīsus est. prope mūrōs stābat
 3 mōnstrum. Trōiānī mōnstrum ignōtum spectāvērunt neque **īnsidiās** timuērunt. itaque, dum virī et
 4 fēminae et puerī et puellae cantant, equum intrā mūrōs trāxērunt.
- 5 cum mōnstrum prope templum Trōiānī locāvērant, tum equus **corōnīs** ā populō laetō ōrnātus est et
 6 omnis Trōia ā **cūrā** liberāta est. maximō cum **gaudiō** monstrum ā Trōiānīs spectātum est. neque Trōiānī
 7 mōnstrō novō perterritī sunt.
- 8 Graecī autem proximā nocte ab īsulā ad Trōiam nāvīgāvērunt. interim **somnus** laetōs Trōiānōs habēbat.
 9 sed Graecī **armātī** in equō nōn iam **occultī erant**. iam portae oppidī apertae erant. nunc cēterī Graecī ex
 10 nāvigiīs in oppidum festīnāvērunt. nunc miserī Trōiānī aegrē pugnābant. multī in vīis et in templīs
 11 necābantur. itaque īnsidiīs Trōia antīqua **expugnāta est**.

Trōiānī – Trojans mūrus – wall castra – camp navigia - fleet ne quidem – not even
 insidiae – traps corōna – crown cūra – care gaudium – joy somnus – sleep
 armātus, a, um – armed occultāre – to hide aegrē – poorly expugnāre – to capture

Passage C: Use for questions 22–35.

- 1 **initiō** bellī Latīnī **imperātōrēs** Rōmānī suīs dīxerant, “nōlīte **ūllō** tempore sine imperiō lēgātī aut
2 tribūnī cum hoste pugnam committere.” omnēs mīlitēs ea verba audīverant.
- 3 inter mīlitēs Rōmānōs erat fortis iuuenis, nōmine Mānlius, fīlius Titī Mānlī Torquātī quī tum
4 cōsul et imperātor legiōnum erat.
- 5 ut **accidit**, castra Rōmāna castrīs Latīnōrum proxima erant. itaque vōcēs hostium ā mīlitibus
6 Rōmānīs audīrī facile poterant. **praesertim** clāmōrēs **cuiusdam** Latīnī saepe audītī erant. iterum
7 atque iterum ille clāmōribus et vocibus magnīs Rōmānōs excitāvērat: “ō ignāvī Rōmānī!” inquit.
8 “quis vestrum mēcum pugnam committet? quis vestrum ex mūrīs castrōrum venīre **audēbit**? ego
9 Mettius **invictus** et parātus stō, sed vōs Rōmānī tūtī intrā mūrōs permanētis. quam ignava corda
10 habētis!”
- 11 hīs vocibus irātus et imperī **oblītus**, Mānlius ācer tandem ex mūrīs cucurrit et cum Latīnō
12 pugnam commīsīt, eum cecīdit, arma cēpit. imperātor autem, ubi arma hostis et fīlium suum
13 victōrem vīdit, “ō mī fīlī,” inquit, “officiū mīlitis est imperia ducum memoriā tenēre. necesse
14 est tibi **poenās dare**. ad mortem, **lictōrēs**, hunc iuvenem dūcite.”

initium –beginning	imperator – commander	ūllus – any	accidere – to happen
castra – camp	praesertim – especially	quīdam – a certain	audēre – to dare
invictus, a, um – unconquered	oblītus, a, um – forgetful	poenas dare – to be punished	
lictor – an attendant of a higher magistrate that carried bundles of rods around axes called fasces			

Tie-Breakers: Use for questions 96-100.

Passage D:

- 1 Cornēlia in vīllā magnificā Rōmae habitat. herī quīdam vir ad vīllam vēnit. ubi sonitus pedum eius
2 audītus est, Cornēlia ad iānuam cucurrit quod fīnitimum exspectābat. ibi avunculus quī trāns mare
3 nāvīgāverat stābat. omnēs erant attonitissimī. nēmō eum exspectābat quod nūllam epistulam mīserat.
4 omnēs, tamen, erant laetī.

Refer to Passage A:

1. Where was Orbilius when he told this story?
(A) school (B) senate house (C) law court (D) bath
 2. Who, according to the passage, looks after the Roman Empire?
(A) emperor (B) kings (C) Senate (D) gods
 3. What word does *multa* (line 2) modify?
(A) *foro* (B) *splendida* (C) *templa* (D) *deorum*
 4. The BEST translation of *in numerō deōrum* (line 4) is
(A) so numerous are the gods (C) by a number of gods
(B) among the gods (D) for so many gods
 5. *arma et proelia amat* (line 3-4) is another way of saying Mars loves
(A) war (B) music (C) justice (D) beauty
 6. *quis oceānum gubernat?*
(A) Iuppiter (B) Mars (C) Neptunus (D) Mercurius
 7. Which of the following is NOT a description of Mercurius in this passage?
(A) messenger of the gods (C) strong
(B) winged (D) announcer of divine orders
 8. How does Vulcanus help the gods?
(A) burning their enemies in his fires (C) storing away their shields and helmets
(B) making things for them (D) tending the sacred fires
 9. *ubi habitant deī et deae?*
(A) *in caelō* (B) *inter nos* (C) *in templis* (D) *inter sacrificia*
 10. According to the passage, what is it that pleases the gods?
(A) the world (B) sacrifices and temples (C) us (D) happy lives
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Refer to Passage B:

11. Why were the Trojans happy in the first line?
(A) they had defeated the Greeks (C) the Greeks had left them a giant horse
(B) the Greeks had fled (D) none of the above
12. What was seen on the seashores?
(A) camp (B) fleet (C) Greeks (D) none of the above
13. What is the BEST translation of *vīsus est* (line 2)?
(A) had seen (B) had been seen (C) is seen (D) was seen
14. What was seen near the walls?
(A) Greeks (B) a monster (C) a spy (D) women and boys
15. What is the subject of *trāxērunt* (line 4)?
(A) *Troiānī* (B) *virī* (C) *feminae* (D) none of the above

16. Which of the following did the Trojan people NOT do in lines 5-6?
 (A) think the monster would take care of them (C) decorate the monster with crowns
 (B) look at the monster with joy (D) place the monster near the temple
17. What is the subject of *spectātum est* (line 6)?
 (A) *Troia* (B) *gaudiō* (C) *monstrum* (D) *Troianis*
18. In lines 5-7, which of the following words would describe the Trojans?
 (A) cheerful (B) fearful (C) angry (D) sad
19. When the Greeks sailed back to Troy, what were the Trojans doing?
 (A) sleeping (B) arming themselves (C) dancing (D) hiding
20. What is the BEST translation of *occultātī erant* (line 9)?
 (A) they were being hidden (C) they had been hiding
 (B) they were hiding (D) they had hidden
21. Which of the following is the correct translation of the final sentence: *itaque īnsidiīs Trōia antīqua expugnāta est*?
 (A) and yes, Troy was captured by the ancients with deception
 (B) and so ancient Troy was captured by deception
 (C) the ancients therefore captured Troy by deception
 (D) in this way they captured ancient Troy by deception
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Refer to Passage C:

22. In what war did this story take place?
 (A) the Punic War (B) the Social War (C) the Latin War (D) the Samnite War
23. What did the Roman leaders tell their men?
 (A) do not wait for the commander's order to begin fighting with the enemy
 (B) do not fight with the enemy unless ordered to
 (C) do not order the legates or tribunes to fight with the enemy
 (D) wait until the enemy attacks either the legates or the tribunes before fighting
24. Translate *ūllō tempore*.
 (A) at once (B) at a later time (C) at this time (D) at any time
25. *qualis erat iuvenis, nomine Mānlius*?
 (A) *mīlitēs Rōmānōs* (B) *fortis* (C) *cōsul* (D) *imperātor*
26. Which of the following does NOT describe Titus Manlius Torquatus?
 (A) consul (B) commander of legion (C) father of Manlius (D) brave young man
27. *quid significat ut* (line 5)?
 (A) so that (B) as (C) indeed (D) perhaps
28. *ubi erant castra Rōmāna*?
 (A) outside of Rome (C) next to the enemy camp
 (B) near another Roman camp (D) in Spain

29. To what does *ille* refer in line 7?
 (A) a Roman soldier (B) Manlius (C) an enemy soldier (D) Titus Manlius Torquatus
30. Translate *vestrum* (line 8)
 (A) you (B) of you (C) to you (D) by you
31. Translate *committet* (line 8)
 (A) commits (B) was committing (C) will commit (D) committed
32. What is the Latin man doing in lines 8-10?
 (A) offering to surrender (C) telling a joke
 (B) taunting the Romans (D) announcing the plan for battle
33. What does Manlius do in lines 11-12?
 (A) capture the man (B) fight the man (C) tell a different joke (D) runs to the commander
34. What according to his father was the duty of a soldier?
 (A) to kill the enemy without question (C) to pass on what the enemy has said
 (B) to defend his commander faithfully (D) to remember the orders of his commander
35. What happened to young Manlius in the end?
 (A) he was executed (B) he was promoted (C) he was made a lictor (D) he executed his prisoner

Tie-Breakers- Refer to Passage D. Bubble 96-100 on Scantron. Only to be scored only in case of a tie:

96. When did Cornelia's grandfather arrive?
 (A) the day before yesterday (B) yesterday (C) the month before (D) that morning
97. How did Cornelia know that he had arrived?
 (A) her mother had just told her (C) she heard his footsteps
 (B) a neighbor had just told her (D) she heard the door open
98. When she ran to the door, who or what was she expecting to see?
 (A) a ship (B) her grandfather (C) a neighbor (D) nothing at all
99. The BEST translation of *nāvigāverat* is
 (A) he sailed (B) he had sailed (C) he has sailed (D) he did sail
100. Why was everyone astonished?
 (A) no one was expecting him (C) he had not brought them their mail
 (B) he had come so far to see them (D) he seemed so strangely happy