

Reading Comprehension: Level 2

AREA F 2016

Read through the passages and then choose the best answer for the questions that follow each passage. Carefully and neatly bubble your answer choices on the scantron, and make sure that your name, Latin Level, and other information are clearly and correctly written on your scantron before you submit it. Make your mark neat, dark, and within the “bubble” or brackets for each answer on the scantron. Bonam Fortunam!

PASSAGE 1

Alba Longa

Ascanius, filius Aeneae, novum oppidum condidit, quod Albam Longam vocavit. postea per multos annos Aeneae posterī in hoc oppido regnaverunt.

Silvius Proca, rex Albae Longae, habuit duos filios, Numitorem et Amulium. post mortem Procae, Amulius regnum occupavit. tamen Amulius Numitoris liberos semper timebat. itaque eius filium necavit et filiam, Rheim Silviam, Vestalem virginem creavit.

haec autem geminos filios, Romulum et Remum, peperit. deinde Amulius, valde iratus, Rheim Silviam in vincula coniecit, atque pueros in flumen Tiberim abiecit.

condere – to establish
regnare – to reign, rule
posterī – descendants

regnum – kingdom
occupare – to take over
creare – to make

parere – to give birth to
vinculum – chain

- quis novum oppidum condidit?
(A) Ascanius (B) Aeneas (C) Numitor (D) Amulius
- quid oppidum in Latio Ascanius condidit?
(A) filius Aeneae (B) Albam Longam (C) per multos annos (D) posterī
- Who ruled in Alba Longa for many years?
(A) Aeneas (B) the descendants of Aeneas (C) Ascanius (D) Romulus
- quot filios habet Silvius Proca?
(A) none (B) one (C) two (D) three
- After Proca died, what happened?
(A) Amulius occupied the kingdom (B) Numitor became afraid of children
(C) Numitor killed Rhea Silvia (D) Amulius began the cult of the Vestal Virgins
- Who was Rhea Silvia’s father?
(A) Numitor (B) Proca (C) Amulius (D) an unknown freedman
- What is the best translation for “haec” (line 8)?
(A) this chain (B) this man (C) this woman (D) these things

8. quo modo Amulius Rheam Silviam punivit?

- (A) Numitoris liberos semper timebat (B) geminos filios peperit
(C) valde iratus (D) eam in vincula coniecit

9. What is the best translation of “in flumen” (line 9)?

- (A) in the flume (B) into the river (C) on the fly (D) onto the shore

10. According to the passage, what happened to Romulus and Remus?

- (A) Numitor killed them on the shore of the Tiber (B) Amulius bound them in chains
(C) Amulius threw them into the Tiber River (D) one of them drowned in the Tiber River

PASSAGE 2

The Deification of Romulus

Romulus erat primus rex Romanus. Romulus, postquam muros urbi addidit et hostes superavit, in foro civibus iura dabat.

ecce! nubes densissima solem celavit. magnus imber incidit. omnes cives tremores senserunt. fulmina ad terram descenderunt. cives fugerunt. Iuppiter Romulum ad caelum portavit.

cives, postquam ad forum revenerunt, senatores accusabant: ‘ubi est Romulus? vos Romulum necavistis.’

sed proxima nocte Iulius Proculus ab Alba Longa ad urbem reveniebat. luna in caelo lucebat. subito saepes sinistrae tremuerunt. Iulius Proculus erat perterritus.

tum Iulius Proculus Romulum in media via conspexit et vocem mirabilem audivit: ‘gaudete, o cives Romani! ego nunc sum deus. ex hoc tempore vos estis in mea tutela.’

Romulus evanuit. Iulius Proculus ad urbem festinavit et rem civibus narravit.

iura dat – pronounces judgments

sol- the sun

celare – to hide

imber – the shower of rain

fulmina – thunderbolts

proxima – the next

saepes sinistrae – hedge on the left

tremere – to quiver, shake

gaudete – rejoice

tutela – protection

11. What is the best translation of “iura” (line 2)?

- (A) law (B) laws (C) a jury (D) judges

12. According to the passage, which is NOT one of the first few things Romulus does as king?

- (A) add walls to the city (B) make laws for the people
(C) conquer his enemies (D) make a group of judges

13. What hid the sun?
(A) a thick cloud (B) a shower of rain (C) a high wall (D) thunderbolts
14. How are the movements of thunderbolts described in lines 4-5?
(A) striking the ground (B) shaking the earth
(C) flying from the sky (D) going down to the ground
15. What happened to Romulus?
(A) he fled with the citizens (B) Jupiter struck him with a bolt from the heavens
(C) Jupiter brought him to the sky (D) he challenged Jupiter to leave the sky
16. What is happening around the word, "accusabant," in line 7?
(A) Citizens accused senators (B) Citizens were accusing senators
(C) Senators accused citizens (D) Senators were accusing citizens
17. Quid accusabant?
(A) ad forum revererunt (B) ubi est Romulus
(C) Romulum necavistis (D) cives fugerunt
18. Quo Iulius ibat?
(A) ad caelum (B) Albam Longam (C) domum (D) Romam
19. What does the sentence, "luna in caelo lucebat," mean?
(A) The moon was shining in the sky. (B) The moon was rising in the sky.
(C) The moon was hiding in the sky. (D) The moon was resting in the sky.
20. In what way in the hedge described as quivering?
(A) silently (B) suddenly (C) loudly (D) eerily
21. What effect did this have on Iulius?
(A) he was terrified (B) he trembled (C) he cried (D) he was worried
22. Who caught sight of whom on the road?
(A) Iulius – his shadow (B) Iulius – Proculus and Romulus
(C) Iulius Proculus - Romulus (D) Romulus – Iulius and Proculus
23. Which of the following is NOT one of the things the strange voice said?
(A) Rejoice, Oh Roman Citizens!
(B) Now I am a god.
(C) At this time you are in need of my protection.
(D) From now on you are in my protection.
24. What happened to Romulus, according to the end of the passage?
(A) he died (B) he disappeared (C) he flew away (D) he vanquished death
25. Where and to whom was this story told?
(A) in Alba Longa to Iulius (B) in the heavens to Jupiter
(C) in Proculus to the citizens (D) in Rome to the citizens

Please turn over your scantron and answer the remaining questions (numbered 96-100) from the last passage there, in the spaces for questions 96-100. These are the Tie Breakers and will be scored in the event of a tie. It is in your interest to complete these questions, but it is not required.

PASSAGE 4

postquam Graeci Troiam ceperunt, Menelaus ad Aegyptum festinavit. sed naves, ubi ad portum appropinquabant, in scopulum incurrerunt. Menelaus et pauci nautae natantes ad litus pervenerunt.

interea rex Aegypti Helenam adamaverat et in matrimonium ducere volebat. Helena igitur ex aula effugerat. nunc Menelaum in litore invenit. postquam multa oscula inter se dederunt, de reditu sermonem habebant. tandem consilium callidum ire domum ceperunt.

appropinquare – to approach
scopulus – rock, boulder

litus – beach, shore
adamare – fall in love with

reditus – a return, returning

96. Where did Menelaus go after capturing the city?

- (A) Aegyptus (B) Roma (C) Graecia (D) Troia

97. What came of the ships?

- (A) ad Aegyptum festinavit (B) ubi ad portum appropinquabant
(C) in scopulum incurrerunt (D) naves tute advenit

98. Meanwhile, what was the king of Egypt wanting?

- (A) to know why ships arrived (B) to marry Helen
(C) to send Helen away (D) to fight Menelaus and the Greeks

99. Based on the description of her actions, how can you assume Helen feels about this?

- (A) She is curious (B) She does not want to marry him
(C) She wants to go home (D) She is worried about the safety of the men

100. What happens at the end of this passage?

- (A) Many kisses and Helen hatches a clever plan to return with Menelaus
(B) Many kisses and Helen hatches a clever plan to stay with the King of Egypt
(C) Many (harsh) words and Helen is dragged back home by Menelaus
(D) Many adventures and then Helen escapes both Menelaus and the King of Egypt for Troy