

2016 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
READING COMPREHENSION LEVEL II TEST

Robbers Attack (Juvenal, *Satīrēs* 10.19--23--adapted)

mūlī gravātī sarcīnīs ībant duo: ūnus ferēbat fiscōs cum pecūniā, alter tumentēs multō saccōs frūmentō. ille onere dīvēs, celsā cervice superbē portābat, clārumque in collō iactābat tintinnābulum; alter quiētō sequitur et placidō gradū.

subitō latrōnēs ex insidiīs advolant, interque caedem gladiō dītem vulnerant; dīripiunt pecūniam; neglegunt vile frumentum. Spoliātus igitur casūs cum flēret suōs, “equidem,” inquit alter, “mē contemptum gaudeō; nam nil āmīsī, nec sum laesus vulnere.”

hōc argumentō, tūta est hominum paupertās; magnae perīculō hominibus sunt opēs. sī portābis argentī pauca vascular pūrī nocte, gladium timēbis et mōtā ad lūnam trepidābis harundinis umbrā; cantābit pauper cōram latrōne viātor.

caedēs: brawl, attack
cervix: neck
contemptum: despised
cōram: in the presence of
dīs, dītis: richly burdened
fiscus: bags
gravātus: laden
harundō: reed

insidiae: ambush
laedere: to hurt, harm
latrō: robber
sarcīna/saccus: sack
spoliātus: robbed
tumentēs: swollen
tutus: safe
vāsculum: box

1. What animals were walking down the road? (line 1)
 - a. mice
 - b. mules
 - c. goats
 - d. horses
2. The word *duo* describes
 - a. *mūlī*
 - b. *gravātī*
 - c. *sarcīnīs*
 - d. *none of these*
3. What was the first one carrying?
 - a. two animals
 - b. figs
 - c. money
 - d. tumors
4. What was the other carrying? (line 2)
 - a. grain
 - b. fruit
 - c. cloth
 - d. stones
5. The first one could best be described as
 - a. slow
 - b. tired
 - c. lazy
 - d. proud
6. The other one could best be called (line 3)
 - a. angry
 - b. jealous
 - c. calm
 - d. excited
7. In line 4, the one(s) wounded is/are
 - a. a robber
 - b. both robbers
 - c. the first animal
 - d. the second animal
8. The adjective *dītem* (line 4) modifies _____ implied.
 - a. *latrōnem*
 - b. *mūlum*
 - c. *caedem*
 - d. *gladium*

9. The animal attacked (line 5)
 a. weeps b. steals the money c. hoards his goods d. ignores everything
10. The other animal (lines 5-6)
 a. is lost b. despises his friend c. rejoices d. wounds the robbers
11. The best translation of *hōc argumentō* (line 7) is “_____ this evidence”
 a. in spite of b. according to c. at the time of d. for
12. The case of *hominum* is
 a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative
13. The word *nocte* is an Ablative of
 a. Means b. Manner c. Time d. Agent
14. The best translation of *umbra* (line 9) is
 a. umbrella b. ghost c. stem d. shadow
15. The moral of the story (lines 7-9) is that a _____ man need not fear others.
 a. wealthy b. brave c. poor d. military

The Eagle, the Cat, and the Wild Sow (based on Phaedrus 2.4)

aquila in altā arbore nīdum facit; fēlēs cavernam in mediā arbore invenit et fēlēcūlās habet. sūs ex silvīs infantia ad īmam arborem ponit. tum fēlēs societātem arboris fraude et scelestā malitiā dēlet. ad nīdum aquilae scandit: “Perīculum,” ait “tē exspectat, et quoque mē miseram. nam sūs terram fodere et arborem ēvertere et prōgeniem nostram in terrā facile necāre vult.” sīc fēlēs aquilam terret, et tum ad sūem currit. “tū et familia tua,” inquit, “estis in magnō perīculō. nam, ubi tū exīs et cum grege edis, aquila est parāta 5 rapere porcellōs tuōs.” nunc et aquila et sūs timent, sed fēlēs in cavernam currit. noctū aquila et sūs dormiunt, sed fēlēs cibum prō familiā suā petit; sed diem, in cavernā tūta, timōrem simulat. aquila ruīnam timet et in rāmīs manet. sūs quoque sub arbore manet et cibum nōn petit. nunc et aquila et sūs nōn edunt, et mox cum familiīs nōn vīvunt. tum fēlēs multum cibum prō familiā suā habet. itaque nōn est bonum crēdere omnibus.

caverna: hole, hollow
ēvertere: to overturn
fēlēcūla: kitten
fodere: to dig
grex: herd
īmus: bottom of

nīdus: nest
porcellus: piglet
scandere: to climb
sūs: sow, wild pig
ūtus: safe
rāmus: branch

16. What is the eagle doing in line 1?
 a. flying over the tree b. making a nest c. finding a cave d. seeking food
17. Where is the cat’s home (line 1)?
 a. at the top of the tree b. at the bottom c. in the middle d. in the forest

18. Where did the wild sow come from (lines 1-2)?
a. the top of the tree b. the hole c. the middle of the tree d. the forest
19. Where does she put her piglets? (line 2)?
a. in the woods b. on the top of the tree c. in the hole d. at the foot of the tree
20. Who destroys the natural balance of the neighborhood (line 2)?
a. the eagle b. the cat c. the wild pig d. their babies
21. According to the story in lines 3-4, who is planning to eat the baby birds?
a. the eagle b. the cat c. the wild pig d. none of these
22. According to the story in lines 3-4, who else is in danger of being eaten?
a. the kittens b. the piglets c. the eagle d. sow
23. According to lines 5-6, who is going to eat the piglets?
a. the eagle b. the cat c. the wild pig herself d. hunters
24. According to lines 6-7, who hunts at night?
a. the eagle b. the cat c. the wild pig d. hunters
25. In the same lines, what do the rest do at night?
a. hide b. run away c. sleep d. hunt as well
26. In line 7, what does the cat do during the day?
a. hunts b. hides c. pretends fear d. eats the birds
27. In line 8, the eagle remains in the tree because she is...
a. tired b. afraid c. hungry d. angry
28. In lines 8-9, the eagle, the sow, and their children die from
a. starvation b. predators c. hunters d. all of these
29. In line 9, we learn that the cat feeds her kittens with the dead
a. sow b. eagle c. babies d. all of these
30. The moral of the story (lines 9-10) is
a. to trust others is good b. don't trust everyone
c. keep a food reserve d. ask friends for help

From Seneca, *Epistulae Morales*

Nihil vero tam **damnosum** bonis moribus quam in aliquo spectaculo **desidere**. Tunc enim per voluptatem facilius vitia **subrepunt**. Quid me existimas dicere? Avarior redeo, ambitiosor, **luxoriosor**? Immo vero crudelior et inhumanior, quia inter homines fui. Casu in meridianum spectaculum **incidi**, **lusus** exspectans et **sales** et aliquid laxamenti quo hominum oculi ab humano cruore adquiescant. Contra est: quidquid ante pugnatum est **misericordia** fuit; nunc, omissis **nugis**, **mera** homicidia sunt; nihil habent quo tegantur; ad ictum totis corporibus expositi numquam frustra manum mittunt.

damnosus, -a, -um: damaging, deadly
subrepto, subrepere: to creep or sneak up on
incido, incidere: to drop in, stumble upon
sales (M. plural): fun, amusement
nugae (F. plural): trifles, childish play

desido, desiderare: to sit down
luxoriosus, -a, -um: self-indulgent
lusus, lusus: sport, entertainment
misericordia, -ae: pity, compassion
merus, a, um: pure, unadulterated

31. What is one of the propositions that the author validates about the games?
- He returns from the games more self-indulgent.
 - He returns from the games crueler and more inhumane.
 - The nature of the games gives men the strength to reject vices.
 - Only bad men are corrupted by becoming spectators of the games.
32. What verb is understood in the clause “*Immo vero crudelior et inhumanior*” (line 3)?
- redeo
 - factus sum
 - sum
 - fui
33. The best translation of “*Quid me existimas dicere?*” (line 2) is:
- What do you think I should say?
 - What did you think I said?
 - What do you think I am saying?
 - What would you think I had said?
34. The best translation of “*casu*” (line 4) is
- at death
 - by chance
 - because of a fall
 - to my misfortune
35. “*...quo hominum oculi ab humano cruore adquiescant*” (lines 4-5) is an example of a
- result clause
 - relative clause
 - relative clause of purpose
 - circumstantial clause

Tie-Breakers: Mark answers 96-100 on your scantron.

96. What did the author expect to gain from his experience at the games?
- entertainment as a way to relax a bit
 - the opportunity to satisfy his own thirst for violence
 - the opportunity to socialize with friends
 - an afternoon where he might rest his eyes from labor
97. The author’s expectations of what the games would offer were accurate.
- True
 - False

98. What is the most accurate translation below of “*omissis nugis*” (line 6) within its sentence?
- a. when the childish sports have been abandoned
 - b. when you abandon the childish sports
 - c. if the childish sports have been abandoned
 - d. if the childish sports are left out
99. Lines 6-7 of the passage suggest that
- a. The fighting is mostly staged.
 - b. The fighters are committed to their survival.
 - c. The audience enjoys the fight to the death.
 - d. The fighters are not at all protected in the course of the battle.
100. In line 7, “*expositi*” is an example of a(n)
- a. nominative plural noun
 - b. perfect passive participle
 - c. present infinitive passive
 - d. 1st person singular perfect indicative active