

**2017 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE  
READING COMPREHENSION LEVEL I TEST**

“Comatas

- 1 Comatas servus est qui in Graecia habitat. cotidie in clivis et campis capras custodit.  
 2 caprae nigrae et albae sunt et in herbosis agris currunt, et prasinus herbas edunt. noctu  
 3 luna argentea et stellae aureae in caelo sereno fulgent. caprae in agris dormiunt.  
 4 Comatas autem non dormit, sed in saxo albo sedet, et dum capras custodit, stellas et  
 5 lunam spectat.  
 6 subito novem sacras Musas conspicit. Musae pulchrae deae sunt. in agro currunt  
 7 et saltant et cantant. Comatas tacet et eas spectat. tandem Musae ex agro ad Olympum  
 8 redeunt. mane, cum sol surgit, Comatas parvum haedum capit et eum in templo in ara  
 9 sacrificat et “O Musae,” inquit, “hoc sacrificium accipite!”  
 10 dominus autem in agrum venit et haedos numerat. servum vocat.  
 11 “o serve improbe, ubi est haedus meus?”  
 12 Comatas territus, “in ara,” inquit, “haedus tuus est.”  
 13 dominus in camera magnam arcam habet, itaque servum in arcam ponit et eam  
 14 claudit. In arca nullus cibus et nulla aqua est. Comatas clamat et Musas orat. Musae  
 15 eum audiunt et apes ad arcam mittunt. Apes parvam rimam in muro inveniunt, et quod  
 16 parvae sunt, arcam intrant et mel portant. Comatas mel edit. apes igitur cotidie veniunt,  
 17 et dominus eas non videt. tandem dominus arcam aperit. vivum, non mortuum, servum  
 18 in arca videt!  
 19 “cur non mortuus est?”  
 20 “Musae apes cotidie mittunt et apes mel ferunt,” servus respondet.  
 21 “si Musae te amant, te interficere nolo.”  
 22 Comatas ex arca exit, ad tabernam it, haedum emit, eum sacrificat.

*apis*-bee  
*arca*-box, chest, coffin  
*caper*-goat  
*haedus*-kid (young goat)

*herbosus*-grassy  
*improbus*-bad, disloyal  
*mel*-honey

1. What is Comatas’ job?    a) shepard    b) farmer    c) fisherman    d) dancer
2. What does Comatas do at night?  
    a) sleep        b) dance        c) watch the moon and stars        d) eat
3. *quid Musae in agro non faciunt?* (lines 6-7)  
    a) *currunt*    b) *cantant*    c) *redeunt*    d) *saltant*
4. *quando Comatas haedum sacrificat?* (lines 8-9)  
    a) *in templo*    b) *in ara*        c) *parvum haedum*    d) *mane*
5. What does the master discover in the field? (line 10)  
    a) a missing goat    b) a bad slave        c) nothing    d) a kid

6. What punishment is given to the slave?  
a) extra chores      b) scolding      c) stung by bees      d) enclosed in a box
7. *quae apes mittunt?* a) *dominus*      b) *deae*      c) *caprae*      d) *nemo*
8. What do the bees do to Comatas?  
a) sting him      b) feed him      c) release him      d) fly away with him
9. Why is the master surprised? (lines 17-19)  
a) the room is filled with bees      b) the coffin is empty  
c) the slave is dead      d) the slave is alive
10. What does Comatas do at the end of the story? (line 22)  
a) buys a goat      b) buys a shop      c) sells a goat      d) sells the coffin

“Anna and the Bea

- 1      Anna est filia Galbae. Galba est agricola; prope magnam silvam habitat. in silva  
2      densa sunt multae ursae. Galba filiam de ursis saepe monet.  
3      “silva est periculosa, quod ursae sunt in silva,” dicit. “ambula semper in via lata.”  
4      olim autem Anna sola in magna et obscura silva ambulat. caelum, non viam,  
5      spectat. mox a via errat. subito magnam ursam videt. ursam stat; Annam expectat. ursam  
6      Annam spectat; Anna ursam spectat.  
7      Anna perterrita clamare temptat, neque clamare potest. viam non videt, sed  
8      celeriter ambulat per densam silvam. ursam quoque celeriter ambulat. Anna lente  
9      ambulat, ursam quoque lente ambulat. denique ursam prope viam stat et Annae viam pede  
10     monstrat.  
11     nunc laeta Anna casam videt; pater et mater pro casa stant. Anna de ursam narrat.  
12     Galba dicit, “ursa benigna est Callisto. olim Callisto erat femina pulchra; nunc est  
13     ursam pulchra. saepe agricolae ursam necare temptant, sed ursam non necare possunt.”

11. *Quis est pater Annae?* (line 1) a) *Galbae*      b) *Filia*      c) *Agricola*      d) *Galba*
12. *Ubi habitat familia?*  
a) near the woods      b) in the woods      c) across the woods      d) around the woods
13. *Cur est silva periculosa?* (line 3)  
a) Because the trees are dense      b) Because Anna’s father warned her  
c) There are bears      d) There are thieves
14. What is Anna’s father’s profession? a) Farmer      b) Hunter      c) Sailor      d) Charioteer
15. What did Anna see in the forest? (line 6)  
a) *Viam*      b) *Subito*      c) *Ursa*      d) none of the above
16. What did Anna do when she saw it? (line 8)  
a) run      b) scream      c) lie down      d) none of the above

17. When Anna began to walk away quickly, what did the bear do?  
a) walk quickly b) walk slowly c) stand tall d) roar loudly
18. When Anna began to walk away slowly, what did the bear do?  
a) walk quickly b) walk slowly c) stand tall d) roar loudly
19. What did happy Anna see? (line 11)  
a) a cub b) her father c) her house d) the road
20. *Qualis ursam est Callisto?* (line 12) a) tricky b) kind c) at night d) once a year
21. *Qualis femina erat Callisto?* (line 12) a) beautiful b) kind c) at night d) once a year
22. What did Anna's father do after Anna returned?  
a) He thanked Callisto for not harming his daughter b) He tried to kill the bear  
c) He built a road through the forest d) He moved his family away from the forest
23. *Potestne ursam necare?* a) *Ita vero* b) *Minime* c) *Semper* d) *Olim*

Excerpt from "Androclus and the Lion"

- 1        Audīvistisne, puerī et puellae, fābulam dē Androclō et leōne? Ōlim dominus  
2 Rōmānus servum bonum possidēbat. Servum Androclum appellāvit. Dominus autem  
3 erat inīquus et servō inimicus. Forte dominus et servus in Āfricā habitābant, ubi  
4 dominus prō populō Rōmānō imperium prōvinciae tenēbat.  
5        Tum Androclus, quod poenam dominī inīquī timēbat, ex agrīs fūgit et in  
6 cavernam magnam pervēnit. Dominus statim virōs per silvās mīsīt et Androclum  
7 quaesīvit. Servum diū frūstrā quaerēbant.  
8        Dum autem Androclus in cavernā manet, subitō leō in cavernam vēnit et ad  
9 servum appropinquāvit. Leō pedem cruentum propter spīnam sustinēbat. Tum  
10 Androclus, vir benignus, simul atque iniūriam vidit, leōnem nōn iam timuit et spīnam  
11 extrāxit. Androclō grātus erat leō, quod auxilium virī vītam servāvit. Diū leō et servus in  
12 cavernā mānsērunt, dum Androclus leōnem amīcum cūrat.

24. What case is pueri in line 1? a) dative b) genitive c) nominative d) vocative
25. What purpose does –ne serve in line 1 (Audīvistisne)?  
a) plural ending b) asks question c) ablative ending d) imperative ending
26. How did the master treat his slave (lines 2-3)?  
a) as equals b) unkindly c) as friends d) justly
27. For whom did the master hold command in Africa (lines 3-4)?  
a) for the Romans b) for African tribes c) for merchants d) for the emperor

28. What tense is tenēbat (line 4)? a) present b) perfect c) imperfect d) pluperfect
29. What is the best translation of poenam dominī (line 5)?  
a) master's poem b) poet's house c) angry master d) master's punishment
30. Where did Androclus hide (line 5-6)?  
a) in a cave b) in a barn c) in a field d) in a barrel

**Tie-Breakers: mark 96-100 on your scantron.**

96. What is the best translation of frūstrā (line 7)?  
a) angrily b) first c) in vain d) for a long time
97. What is the best translation of appropinquāvit (line 9)?  
a) was approaching b) approached c) had approached d) would approach
98. Why was Androclus not afraid of the lion (line 10)? The lion was...  
a) blind b) young c) small d) hurt
99. How long did Androclus and the lion remain in the cave (line 11)?  
a) a day b) a long time c) a year d) overnight
100. What part of speech is amīcum (line 12)? a) noun b) verb c) adverb d) adjective