

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

Directions: Read the following passages and mark the best answer choice on the answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1

1 Gracchōrum eloquentiae multum contulisse accēpimus Corneliam matrem, cuius doctissimus sermo in posterōs
2 quoque est epistulīs traditus. Ex eīs enim apparet filiōs non tam in gremiō educatōs quam in sermone matris.
3 Utinam in Tiberiō Gracchō talis mens ad rem publicam bene gerendam fuisset, quale ingenium ad bene
4 dicendum fuit; profecto nemo huic virō gloriā praestitisset. Sed propter turbulentissimum tribunatum ab ipsā rē
5 publicā est interfectus. Fuit tamen summus orator. Fuit Gracchus diligentīā Corneliae matris ā puerō doctus et
6 Graecīs litterīs eruditus. Nam semper habūit exquisitōs ē Graeciā magistrōs, in eīs Diophanem Mytilenaeum,
7 Graeciae temporibus illīs disertissimum. Sed eī breve tempus ingenī augendī et declarandī fuit.
8 Fuit autem vir et praestantissimo ingenīō et flagranti studiō et doctus ā puerō C. Gracchus. Noli enim putāre
9 quemquam pleniorem aut uberiorem ad dicendum fuisse. Damnum vero illius immaturō interitū res Romanae
10 Latinaeque litterae fēcērunt. Utinam non tam fratri pietatem quam patriae praestāre volūisset! Quam ille facile
11 tali ingenīō, diutius si vixisset, vel paternam esset vel avitam gloriam consecutus! Eloquentia quidem nesciō an
12 habūisset parem neminem. Grandis est verbīs, sapiens sententiīs, genere totō gravis. Manus extrema non
13 accessit operibus eius; praeclare incohata multa, perfecta non plane. Legendus autem est hic orator, si quisquam
14 alius, iuventuti; non enim solum acuere sed etiam alere ingenium potest.

(from *Aeneas to Augustus* # 62, by Hammond & Amory)

1. The word *doctissimus* in line 1 refers to A. matrem B. sermo C. epistulis D. Gracchorum
2. Who/What are the *posterōs* in line 1? A. Gracchi B. future generations C. letters D. Cornelia
3. Which of the following is NOT true about Tiberius Gracchus, according to the author?
 - A. He had a good character.
 - B. He did good things for the republic.
 - C. He surpassed others in glory.
 - D. He was a good speaker.
4. According to the passage, ____ killed Tiberius Gracchus. A. a tribune B. a crowd C. the republic D. an orator
5. Tiberius Gracchus was taught by all of the following EXCEPT
 - A. Diophanes
 - B. Greek teachers
 - C. Cornelia
 - D. another boy's mother
6. In line 8, the C. stands for A. Gaius B. Gnaeus C. Claudius D. Caesar
7. The best translation of *Utinam* in line 10 is
 - A. I used to
 - B. Would that
 - C. I would like
 - D. How
8. "*Grandis est toto gravis*" (line 12) refers to C. Gracchus's
 - A. reputation
 - B. speech
 - C. education
 - D. feelings

9. The best translation of *manus extrema* in line 12 is
 A. a final hand B. an extreme group C. finishing touches D. the last manuscript
10. According to the passage, C. Gracchus was more dedicated to _____ than to his country.
 A. his mother B. his father C. his brother D. his grandfather
11. The author thinks that C. Gracchus would have gained greater glory if he
 A. had followed his grandmother's wishes C. had lived longer
 B. had spoken more seriously D. had been more wise
12. According to lines 13 – 14, why must C. Gracchus be read by the youth of the time?
 A. He was a good writer. C. He had lived in many places and done many things well.
 B. Only he could improve their character. D. all of the above

PASSAGE 2

1 Subitō in cōnspectum vēnit puella quae cibum ad mīlitēs vulnerātōs portābat. Antōnius ubi eam vīdit “Tūne,”
 2 inquit “cantābās?” “Certē,” respondit puella. “Dēlectatne tē illud carmen?” “Magnopere,” respondit ille. “Nōnne
 3 mē secundam partem cantantem audīvistī?” Tum illā proprius accēdente, “Ipsa est,” clāmāvit Antōnius, “quam
 4 ēripere cupiēbam. Quid agis, dulcissima?” “Satis valeō,” respondit. “Sed tū, mīles, valēsne nunc? Cupisne
 5 aliquid?” “Tē vīsā,” respondit Antōnius, “valeō.” Tum illa ad Antōnium in sedīlī sē collocāvit. “Dē tē,” inquit
 6 ille, “multa cognōscere cupiō. Quis es? Ubi habitās?” “Nōmen mihi,” respondit illa, “est Valentīna. Ante
 7 adventum Germānōrum in hōc ipsō domiciliō cum parentibus et frātribus habitābam. Prīmō autem impetū
 8 hostium et pater et māter et trēs ex frātribus in meō cōnspectū occīsī sunt. Mē ex oppidō fugientem tēlum
 9 vulnerāvit. Postea tē impetum in Germānōs factūrum vīdī. Tū, mīles, spem novam mihi dedistī animumque
 10 meum auxistī. Itaque tē ad oppidum secūta, ūnō pede ūsa, domum redīī. Nunc medicīs quī Americānōs
 11 vulnerātōs sānant auxiliō sum. Sed iam discēdam. Nōn est satis temporis. Mox redībō. Valē, mīles!” Antōnius
 12 autem amōre cōnfectus eam manū retinuit. “Accēde hūc,” inquit. “Nōnne tē abhinc multōs annōs vīdī?” Tum
 13 Valentīna laetissima, “Tōnī,” exclāmat, “Tū es ille puer nōmine Antōnius Martīnus, quī proximus nōbīs in hāc
 14 viā angustā habitābās.” Tum Antōnius, “Ipse sum,” inquit, “quem dīcis. Ad Americam abhinc decem annōs
 15 profectus, iam ad tē redīī.”

13. Quomodo puella auxilium militibus dabat? A. food B. supplies C. medicine D. all of the above
14. The word *dulcissima* in line 4 refers to the A. song B. girl C. soldier D. war
15. Quid accidit? line 5 “*Tum illa ... collocāvit.*”
 A. The girl called the soldier. C. The girl sat near the soldier.
 B. The soldier settled down. D. The soldier sat up in bed.

16. In lines 7 – 8, we learn all the following EXCEPT
 A. Valentina fought bravely with her family.
 B. Valentina’s family were killed during the first attack.
 C. Valentina lived in the same house as her family.
 D. Valentina saw the Germans kill her family.
17. In line 9, *facturum* modifies
 A. the Germans B. the attack C. the house D. the soldier
18. In line 10, to whom/what does *secuta* refer?
 A. the girl B. *pede* C. *oppidum* D. *domum*
19. *Quomodo* Valentina vulnerata erat?
 A. escaping from the town C. trying to save her family
 B. helping the soldiers D. fighting the Germans
20. *Quis/Quid* Valentinae spem novam dedit?
 A. Americans C. her family
 B. the soldier D. the doctors
21. Why did the soldier *eam manū retinuit*?
 A. Valentina said she loved him. C. Valentina was angry and wanted to leave.
 B. He recognized Valentina. D. He was in pain and needed more medication.
22. In line 13, why is Valentina *laetissima*?
 A. The soldier knows a friend of hers. C. She recognizes the soldier from her childhood.
 B. The soldier is no longer in pain. D. A neighbor comes to take her home.

PASSAGE 3

1 Cicero filius Tironi suo dulcissimo salutem dat.

2 Cum tabellarios exspectarem cottidie, aliquando venerunt post quadragesimum et sextum diem quam a vobis
 3 discesserant, quorum mihi fuit adventus exoptatissimus: nam cum maximam cepissem laetitiam ex humanissimi
 4 et carissimi patris epistula, tum vero tuae litterae cumulum mihi gaudi attulerunt ... gratos tibi optatosque esse
 5 qui de me rumores adferuntur non dubito, mi dulcissime Tiro, praestaboque et nitar ut in dies magis magisque
 6 haec nascens de me duplicetur opinio. qua re quod polliceris te buncinatore fore existimationis meae, firmo id
 7 constantique animo facias licet; tantum enim mihi dolorem cruciatumque attulerunt errata aetatis meae ut non
 8 solum animus a factis sed aures quoque a commemoratione abhorreant ... Cratippo me scito non ut discipulum
 9 sed ut filium esse coniunctissimum ... sum totos dies cum eo noctisque saepe numero partem; exoro enim ut
 10 mecum quam saepissime cenet. hac introducta consuetudine saepe inscientibus nobis et cenantibus obrepit
 11 sublataque severitate philosophiae humanissime nobiscum iocatur ... peto a te ut quam celerrime mihi librarius
 12 mittatur; multum enim mihi eripitur operae in exscribendis hypomnematis. tu velim in primis ut valeas, ut una
 13 *συμφιλολογειν* possimus. vale. (Cicero, ad familiars 16.21)

συμφιλολογειν = discuss philosophy together

bucinator, -is, m. = trumpeter

23. Who are the *tabellarios* in line 2? A. tablet makers B. secretaries C. postmen D. librarians
24. How many days did the letters take to get from Rome to Athens? A. 46 B. 36 C. 64 D. 54
25. Quis sunt *vobis* [line 2]?
 A. Cratippus et Cicero pater C. amici Marci et Tiro
 B. Cicero pater et mater Marci D. Cicero pater et Tiro
26. All the following are true about the letter EXCEPT
 A. Marcus was happy to receive the letters. C. Marcus was delighted by Tiro's letter.
 B. Marcus thinks his father is very kind. D. Marcus was looking forward to a letter from his mother.
27. What does Marcus guarantee to Tiro? [lines 4 – 6]
 A. that he will make good on the reports Tiro is hearing C. that his father will give Tiro a good report
 B. that he will do his best to make sure his father is well D. that Tiro will become a trumpeter for his father
28. What are "*errata aetatis meae*"? [line 7]
 A. Tiro's errors B. Marcus's youthful mistakes C. Cicero's exile D. all of the above
29. How does Marcus feel about the "*errata*" now?
 A. unconcerned B. ashamed for his father C. remorseful D. happy
30. To what does *commemoratione* [line 8] refer?
 A. *aetatis* B. *errata* C. *existimationis* D. *constanti*
31. What does Marcus say his relationship with Cratippus is like?
 A. father/son B. teacher/student C. doctor/patient D. boss/employee
32. How much time does Marcus spend with Cratippus?
 A. not much at all B. days and often evenings C. every night D. occasional days
33. Lines 10 – 11 tell us that
 A. Cratippus shows up unexpectedly. C. Cratippus comes to dinner often.
 B. Cratippus can be strict but also fun. D. all of the above
34. The best translation of *quam celerrime* in line 11 is
 A. how quickly B. that it is very quick C. so quickly D. as quickly as possible
35. Quid Marcus a Tirone petivit?
 A. He wants Tiro to be his private secretary. C. He wants Tiro to send him a secretary.
 B. He wants Tiro to fire his secretary. D. He wants Tiro to send him money to buy a secretary.

TIE-BREAKERS

Please make the answers to these questions on #96 – 100 of your scantron form.

D. Lucreti Satri Valentis flaminis Neronis Caesaris Augusti filii perpetui gladiatorum paria XX et D. Lucreti Valentis filii gladiatorum paria X pugnabant Pompeis VI, V, IV, III, pridie Idus Apriles. venation legitima et vela erunt. scripsit Aemilius Celer singulus ad lunam. (Dessau 5145)

96. Who is D. Lucreti Satri Valentis? A. priest of Nero B. son of Nero C. a gladiator D. a sponsor
97. The term *perpetui* means A. always B. born C. for life D. hurriedly

