

READING COMPREHENSION LEVEL ½ & 1
Area F Convention 2018

Contest Code
05

*Read each passage, then, based on what the Latin passage actually says, select the **BEST** answer to each question.*

Passage A – Questions 1-8:

Eurōpa bona et pulchra virgō Graeca est. Quae, dum cum aliīs puellīs in campō lūdit, currit, pilam iacit florēsque carpit, subitō magnum et album taurum vidit. Amīcae perterritae eum aspiciunt et fugiunt. Taurus autem nōn saevus est. Itaque Eurōpa, quae nōn timet, vult ire prope taurum. Ea ad taurum it et eum manū suā tangit. Eurōpa herbās ex campō taurō dat.

1. Unde est Eurōpa?
 - a. Eurōpa dē Graeciā est.
 - b. Eurōpa dē Asiā est.
 - c. Eurōpa dē Romā est.
 - d. Eurōpa dē Aegyptō est.

2. Quis est color taurī?
 - a. Color taurī est niger.
 - b. Color taurī est ruber.
 - c. Color taurī est albus.
 - d. Color taurī est flavus.

3. Quid ab campō Eurōpa taurō dat?
 - a. manū
 - b. herbās
 - c. minime
 - d. florēs

4. With what part of her body did Europa touch the animal?
 - a. her head
 - b. her hand
 - c. her foot
 - d. her leg

5. Where was Europa playing with her friends?
 - a. in the palace
 - b. on the shore
 - c. in the field
 - d. in a garden

6. Quid Anglicē significat *taurus*?
 - a. bull
 - b. dog
 - c. horse
 - d. bear

7. Quid Eurōpa iacit?
 - a. corpus
 - b. pilam
 - c. herbās
 - d. Puellam

8. Quae bona et pulchra virgō erat?
 - a. taurus
 - b. Eurōpa
 - c. Graeca
 - d. tandem

Passage B – Questions 9-20:

Cornēlia bona et proba matrōna Rōmāna erat, quae duōs habēbat filiōs, quōrum alterī Tiberius, alterī Gaius nōmina erant. Filiōs Cornēlia amābat, quoque ab iīs amābatur. Olim fēmina Rōmāna, nōmine Tullia, Cornēliam vīsītāvit, cupida ornāmenta sua dēmonstrandī; quae, superbē dēmonstrāns gemmās, quās in digitīs et in collō gerēbat, “Multās,” inquit “novās et pulchrās gemmās habeō, quae mē valdē dēlectant. Spectā! Aspice hōs ānulōs, hās līneās margarītārum¹, hās gemmās, quās mihi marītus² meus magnā pecūniā ēmit. Quam pulchra sunt ornāmenta! Nōnne tē dēlectant hae gemmae?”

Cornēlia eius ornāmenta spectāvit et audīvit verba quae Tullia dicēbat, sed Cornēliam nōn dēlectābant. Gemmās aspiciēns Cornēlia rēspondit: “Ita est, Ō Tullia. Mihi pulchrae videntur esse gemmae, quās marītus tuus tibi emit. Certē ille tē amat. Egō quoque pulchrās gemmās habeō.” Tullia dīxit, “Ō mea Cornēlia, dēmonstrā mihi pulchrās hās gemmās tuās! Iam studiōsissima sum eās aspiciendī!”

Cornēlia clamāvit: “O filiī, venīte hūc!” Tiberius et Gaius mātris vōcem audīvērunt, et mox ātrium intrāvērunt. Quōs Cornēlia digitō demonstrans dīxit, “Ecce, Tullia, gemmae meae! Filiī meī sunt ornāmenta mea. Nullās aliās gemmās cupiō.”

¹ līnea margarītārum = pearl necklace

² marītus = husband

9. Quot filiōs habēbat Cornēlia?
 - a. Cornēlia duōs filiōs habēbat.
 - b. Cornēlia mortuōs filiōs habēbat.
 - c. Cornēlia unum filium habēbat.
 - d. Cornēlia nullōs filiōs habēbat.

10. Qualis matrōna Cornelia erat?
 - a. Valda et altera
 - b. Bona et proba
 - c. Māter Tulliae
 - d. Pulchra

11. Quid est nōmen unius filiōrum?
 - a. Tullia
 - b. Cornēlia
 - c. Tiberius
 - d. Filiōs

12. Quis vīsītāvit Cornēliam?
 - a. Tullia
 - b. Cornēlia
 - c. Tiberius
 - d. Gaius

13. In quibus partibus corporis Tullia pulchrās gemmās gerēbat?
 - a. in collō
 - b. in digitīs
 - c. both **a.** & **b.**
 - d. neither **a.** nor **b.**

14. Cur Tullia vīsītāvit Cornēliam?
 - a. Vidēre filiōs
 - b. Audīre fābulās
 - c. Dēmonstrāre ornāmenta
 - d. Vendere ornāmenta

Passage B – Questions 9-20 (included on this page again for ease of reference)

Cornēlia bona et proba matrōna Rōmāna erat, quae duos habēbat filiōs, quōrum alterī Tiberius, alterī Gaius nōmina erant. Filiōs Cornēlia amābat, quoque ab iis amābatur. Olim fēmina Rōmāna, nōmine Tullia, Cornēliam vīsītāvit, cupida ornāmenta sua dēmonstrandī; quae, superbē dēmonstrāns gemmās, quās in digitīs et in collō gerēbat, “Multās,” inquit “novās et pulchrās gemmās habeō, quae mē valdē dēlectant. Spectā! Aspice hōs anulōs, hās līnēas margarītārum¹, hās gemmās, quās mihi marītus² meus magnā pecūniā ēmit. Quam pulchra sunt ornāmenta! Nōne tē dēlectant hae gemmae?”

Cornēlia eius ornāmenta spectāvit et audīvit verba quae Tullia dicēbat, sed Cornēliam nōn dēlectābant. Gemmās aspiciēs Cornēlia rēspondit: “Ita est, Ō Tullia. Mihi pulchrae videntur esse gemmae, quās marītus tuus tibi emit. Certē ille tē amat. Egō quoque pulchrās gemmās habeō.” Tullia dīxit, “Ō mea Cornēlia, dēmonstrā mihi pulchrās hās gemmās tuās! Iam studiōsissima sum eās aspiciendī!”

Cornēlia clamāvit: “O filiī, venīte hūc!” Tiberius et Gaius mātris vōcem audīvērunt, et mox ātrium intrāvērunt. Quos Cornēlia digitō demonstrans dīxit, “Ecce, Tullia, gemmae meae! Fīliī meī sunt ornāmenta mea. Nullās aliās gemmās cupiō.”

¹ līnea margarītārum = pearl necklace

² marītus = husband

15. Quis ēmit gemmās Tulliae?
a. Albīnus b. eius marītus c. Cornēlia d. Gaius et Tiberius
16. Cur fīliī ātrium intrāvērunt?
a. Fīliī pugnābant.
b. Fīliī sunt cupidī gemmās aspiciendī.
c. Fīliī vocatī sunt ā Cornēliā.
d. Fīliī mutatī sunt in gemmās.
17. Quī sunt ornāmenta Cornēliae?
a. eius duo fīliī b. gemmae pulchrae c. digitī d. nulla
18. How did Cornelia feel about Tullia’s display?
a. unimpressed b. very excited c. sad d. enraged
19. In the passage, Tullia is characterized as:
a. generous b. proud c. honorable d. humble
20. Marītusne Tulliae eam amat, sentiā Cornēliae?
a. Certē b. Minime

Passage C – Questions 21-40:

- 1 Multōs annōs Rōmānī omnēs erant pastōrēs; in vallibus gregēs custōdiēbant et, ubi nox aderat, compellēbant eōs ad collēs. Fēminae Rōmānī domī manēbant et ignem servābant. Difficile enim erat novum ignem facere. Quia Vesta, dea Rōmāna, custōs erat focī¹, eam Rōmānī colēbant² et eī post annōs multōs templum ē marmore albō in forō Rōmānō dēdicāvērunt.
- 5 Hoc templum parvum et rotundum erat. Ignis sacer in templō Vestae servābātur, quō in locō focus¹ erat cīvitātis Rōmānae. Puellae annōrum fermē³ sex ā Pontifice Māximō⁴ dēligēbantur et XXX (trīgintā) annōs in Ātrio Vestae habitābant. Eae appellābantur Vestālēs. Fīdēlēs erant Vestālēs et amābantur. Eīs honōrēs dabantur. Vestālēs trīgintā annōs in Ātrio Vestae habitābant; tum eīs licēbat ab Ātrio Vestae discēdere et ad vītā prīvātā redīre. Infīdēlēs
- 10 Vestālēs – perpaucae infīdēlēs erant – semper pūniēbantur et ad mortem condemnābantur.
- ¹focus, -ī = hearth, fireplace
²colere = to worship
³fermē = almost, about
⁴Pontifex Māximus = high priest of Rome

21. The first sentences of the story describes the _____ of the early Romans.
a. farming b. military c. shepherding d. houses
22. In line 1, *multōs* is describing:
a. annōs b. Rōmānī c. omnēs d. pastōrēs
23. According to the passage, what were Roman women expected to do?
a. help the men with their tasks
b. stay home and tend the fire
c. stay home and serve the king
d. build houses and put out fires
24. What task is described as difficult?
a. herding sheep
b. building a new house
c. making a new fire
d. choosing a new king
25. The Romans dedicated a temple to Vesta. What was it made of?
a. black marble b. white marble c. bricks d. wood
26. What did this temple look like in line 5?
a. big and square b. small and round c. tall and shining d. none of the above
27. Ubi templum Vestae dēdicāvērunt?
a. in forō b. Rōmānī c. parvum et rotundum d. deae Vestae
28. What took place inside the temple of Vesta?
a. Girls lived until they were made holy
b. Small and fat animals were served food
c. The Vestals took care of a sacred altar
d. A holy fire was preserved

Passage C – Questions 21-40: (part is included on this page again for ease of reference)

5 Hoc templum parvum et rotundum erat. Ignis sacer in templō Vestae servābātur, quō in locō focus¹ erat cīvitātis Rōmānae. Puellae annōrum fermē³ sex ā Pontifice Māximō⁴ dēligēbantur et XXX (trīgintā) annōs in Ātriō Vestae habitābant. Eae appellābantur Vestālēs. Fidēlēs erant Vestālēs et amābantur. Eīs honōrēs dabantur. Post trigintā annōs Vestalibus licēbat ab Ātriō Vestae discēdere et ad vītā prīvātā redīre. Infidēlēs Vestālēs – perpaucae infidēlēs

10 erant – semper pūniēbantur et ad mortem condemnābantur.

¹focus, -ī = hearth, fireplace

³fermē = almost, about

⁴Pontifex Māximus = high priest of Rome

29. In line 6, **Rōmānae** describes:
a. focus b. locō c. cīvitātis d. Vestae
30. Roughly how old were the girls chosen to be Vestals?
a. six years b. sixteen months c. three years d. ten years
31. For how long did they serve as Vestal Virgins?
a. 10 years b. 20 years c. 30 years d. 40 years
32. Quis Vestālēs dēligēbat?
a. Dea Vesta b. Ātrium Vestae c. Puellae d. Pontifex Maximus
33. What was the “Atrium of Vesta”
a. Place for the public worship of Vesta
b. The location of the Roman hearth
c. The ceremony for choosing Vestals
d. The home of the Vestals
34. *Verum aut Falsum:* The Vestals were highly regarded by the Roman people.
a. Verum b. Falsum
35. Quibus honōrēs dabantur?
a. Pontifex b. puellīs c. Vestalibus d. annōs
36. Under what circumstances were the Vestales allowed to leave the service of Vesta?
a. After thirty years of service
b. If they broke their vow
c. With permission of the Pontifex
d. They were never allowed to leave, though some escaped
37. For those Vestals who left, what happened to them?
a. They secretly took their own life
b. Returned to private life
c. They became traitors to Rome
d. They were harshly punished
38. According to the passage, how many Vestals were unfaithful?
a. zero b. very many c. thirty d. very few

Passage C – Questions 21-40: (part is included on this page again for ease of reference)

5 Hoc templum parvum et rotundum erat. Ignis sacer in templō Vestae servābātur, quō in locō focus erat cīvitātis Rōmānae. Puellae annōrum fermē sex ā Pontifīce Māximō dēligēbantur et XXX (trīgintā) annōs in Ātriō Vestae habitābant. Eae appellābantur Vestālēs. Fidēlēs erant Vestālēs et amābantur. Eīs honōrēs dabantur. Post trigintā annōs Vestalibus licēbat ab Ātriō Vestae discēdere et ad vītā prīvātā redīre. Infidēlēs Vestālēs – perpaucae infidēlēs
10 erant – semper pūniēbantur et ad mortem condemnābantur.

39. What happened to Vestals who broke their vow?
- they were never punished
 - they were exiled from the city
 - they were always punished
 - they were burned in the fire
40. What is the best way to translate *ad mortem condemnābantur* in line 10?
- she died after she was sentenced
 - they were condemned to death
 - their death was not in vain
 - he killed them on behalf of the goddess

Tie breakers: Mark your answers in numbers 96-100 on your answer sheet.

Passage A – Tiebreakers:

Eurōpa bona et pulchra virgō Graeca est. *Quae*, dum cum aliīs puellīs in campō lūdit, currit, pilam iacit florēsque carpit, subitō magnum et album taurum vidit. Amīcae perterritae eum aspiciunt et fugiunt. Taurus autem nōn saevus est. Itaque Eurōpa, quae nōn timet, vult ire prope taurum. Ea ad taurum it et *eum* manū suā tangit. Eurōpa herbās ex campō taurō dat.

96. Europa is described as:
- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| a. small | b. terrified | c. cruel | d. maiden |
|----------|--------------|----------|-----------|
97. *Quae* (line 1) refers to:
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|
| a. Europa | b. Graeca | c. puellīs | d. pilam |
|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|
98. What is one thing Europa does NOT do in lines 1-2?
- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------|--------------|
| a. picks flowers | b. throws a ball | c. plays | d. runs away |
|------------------|------------------|----------|--------------|
99. What is Europa's reaction to the appearance of the animal?
- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| a. she fears it | b. she approaches it | c. she hits it | d. she rides it |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
100. *eum* (line 4) refers to:
- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| a. Europa | b. manū | c. taurum | d. tangit |
|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|