2018 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

**READING COMPREHENSION LEVELS 1/2 & 1 TEST**

Please use the below passages to answer the questions which follow.

**Passage A: The Fountain of Salmacis**

olim erat iuvenis pulcherrimus, nomen Hermaphroditus, filius Veneris et Mercuriī. quindecim annōs naides Idaeis puerum curabant. iuvenis autem iter facere voluit et e speluncā exiit, ignota videre flumina gaudebat.

longe per silvās altārum pinuum errabat venabaturque. multīs post diebus, fontem caeruleum limpidumque appropinquabat. nympha Salmacis, quae se lavare et in luce solis recumbere solēbat, in **5** aquīs colit. sed umbra iuvenis lucem celavit et nympham excitavit. puerum vidit visumque optavit habere.

“puer formosus, filius deorum, a fonte meō bibe. aquae fontis frigidae et iucundae sunt.” Salmacis suavissime dixit.

vox nymphae sicut limpida aqua erat Hermaphroditō. dum aquam dulcem bibēbat, a tergō vocem iterum audivit. se vertit et nympham, quae gerebat nebulās solās, vidit. **10**

Salmacis statim Hermaphroditum amplecta est et in aquās fontis traxit. “volo te et me unum esse! dī immortales, nos iungite!”

iuvenis attonitus frustra pugnabat sed aqua ambōs circumveniebat et deī vota nymphae audiverunt. nam mixta duorum corpora deī iungunt.

aquās et faciem novam vīdit Hermaphroditus. erat nunc non solus vir sed etiam **15**

femina in corpore unō. iuvenis lacrimabat, aquās pulsavit, et inquit, “natō date vestro, pater et genetrix: quisquis in hōs fontēs vir venit, semivir exit.” deī haec verba audiverunt et incestō fontem medicamine tinxerunt.

Word List:

**filius Veneris:** son of Venus **naides Idaeis:** nature spirits living near Mt. Ida

**altārum pinuum:** of tall pine trees **venabatur:** he was hunting

**limpidus, -a, -um:** clear **optō, optāre, optavī**: choose, wish

**a tergō**: from behind **nebula, nebulae:** cloud, mist

**amplecta est:** she embraced **semivir:** half-man

**incesto … medicamine:** with a tainted drug

1. Which of the following is **NOT** true of the young man described in lines 1-2?

a. he was very attractive b. he was named Hermaphroditus

c. he was 15 years old d. he took care of injured naiads

2. Why did the young man leave his cave?

a. it was inhabited by naiads b. he enjoyed seeing unknown streams

c. he was being hunted d. he was looking for his true love

3. Which of the following did the young man do after leaving his cave?

a. hunted b. went through the woods

c. climbed Mt. Ida d. a and b

4. To what does *quae* (line 5) refer?

a. fons b. nympha c. aqua d. luce solis e. umbra

5. Which of the following does Salmacis **not** do in lines 5-7?

a. sunbathe b. live in a spring

c. drown careless travelers d. get up

6. Give the tense and mood of *bibe* (line 7).

a. imperfect indicative b. perfect infinitive

c. present imperative d. present infinitive

7. What does Salmacis ask Hermaphroditus to do? (line 6-8)

a. Leave her sacred spring. b. Drink from her spring.

c. Bring her a gift. d. Get out of her sunlight.

8. What is the case of “Hermaphroditō? (line 10)

a. nominative b. dative c. accusative d. ablative

9. To whom do *te* and *me* (line 11-12) refer, respectively?

a. the reader, Hermaphroditus b. the reader, Salmacis

c. Salmacis, Hermaphroditus d. Hermaphroditus, Salmacis

10. What is the form *esse* in line 13?

a. imperative b. infinitive c. ablative d. superlative

11. Which of the following indicates the meaning of *semivir* in line 17?

a. aquās et faciem novam b. non solus vir sed etiam femina

c. lacrimabat, et aquās pulsavit d. incestō fontem medicamine tinxerunt

12. By the end of the story, who has called upon the gods?

a. Salmacis b. Hermaphroditus c. both d. neither

13. Which of the following is the gods’ response to the request in lines 17-18?

a. to dry the fountain up b. to curse the fountain

c. to combine the two bodies d. to give the fountain healing properties

14. Which of the following is a derivative of the root of *tinxerunt* (line 19)?

a. tint b. tinge c. extinct d. both a and b

**Passage B: A Hard Sell**

salve amice! quid agis? inter candidatōs hodie ēligis et rem publicam sustinēs. nonne de candidatīs dēcidistī? rem gravem suscipis.

patronus meus M. Licinius Calvus candidatus praetōrī est, et auxilium tuum quaerit. est vir rectus et benignus, et populum diu serviebat amatque. eram servus eius et semper magister liberalis mihi erat et, ubi libertatem meruerat, me curabat. flammae casam meam, cuius pretium mihi dedit, ārserant et apud **5**

Calvum ego uxorque et filiae filiusque trēs mēnsēs vivebamus sicut in casā nostrā ipsā donec novam casam meae familiae ēmī.

necesse est tibi virum fortissimum ēligere quī Romam dēfendit. multōs annōs in Galliā militabat et multos barabarōs interfēcit Calvus. ipse C. Iulius Caesar Calvum laudavit etiam per viās in triumphō Caesaris ambulāvit Calvus dūcēns captivōs duodēvīgintī. **10**

quoque iste Crispus, candidatus alius, tuam tabellam cupit. sed est mendax et furcifer. militabam paucōs annōs ubi et numquam virtutem demonstravit et nullam rem gestam suscēpit. filius Crispī, pestis Clodius, semper filiās meās uxoremque vexat. saxa ad hās iste puer saepe iacit ululatque quasī sīmius.

Crispus est candidatus pessimus sicut parēns. rem publicam non ducere potest. eum oblīviscere et elege Calvum, optimum candidatum. **15**

**candidatus:** political candidate (literally “man in white”) **rem gravem (acc):** an important matter

**casa:** house **cuius pretium:** whose price

**sicut in casā nostrā ipsā:** as though in our own house **donec:** until

**tabella:** ballot, vote **dūcēns:** leading **nullam rem gestam suscēpit:** he accomplished nothing

**quasī sīmius:** as if (he were) a monkey **eum oblīviscere:** forget him

15. quando eligis? (line 1-2)

a. hodie b. inter candidatōs c. rem publicam d. amicus

16. quid significat Anglice “dēcidistī?”: (line 2)

a. you have fallen b. you have decided c. you will fall d. you will decide

17. quī tibi dicit? (line 3)

a. patronus b. Calvus c. candidatus d. cliēns Calvī

18. What is the speaker? (line 3-5

a. a freedman b. a former soldier c. Calvus’s son d. Calvus’s wife

19. What kind of master was Calvus? (line 4)

a. honest b. benevolent c. generous d. none of these

20. Which of the following can you tell about the speaker’s family (lines 5-6)?

a. his wife is dead b. his children are all married

c. he has at least three children d. his son died in the fire

21. How did the speaker buy his first house? (4-7)

a. inherited it from Calvus when he died b. Calvus gave him the money to buy the house

c. Calcus had the house built for him d. Calvus gave him the house as a reward

22. To what does “cuius” (line 5) refer?

a. the speaker b. Calvus c. the house d. the fire

23. quid significat Anglice “ārserant?” (line 5)

a. had burned b. have burned c. were burning d. burn

24. For how long did Calvus host the speaker’s family? (line 5-7)

a. three weeks b. until a new house was built

c. until Calvus went on campaign d. both a and b

25. Who bought the speaker’s second house? (line 5-7)

a. Calvus b. the speaker c. the Senate d. Caesar

26. Translate “meae familiae” (line 7).

a. for my family b. to my family c. my families d. with my family

27. Which of the following did NOT happen to Calvus when he was at war (8-10)?

a. he earned Caesar’s respect b. he fought the Gauls

c. he killed many barbarians d. he rescued the speaker and 18 other men

28. quī laudāvit(line 9)?

a. Calvum b. Caesar c. captivōs d. a and c

29. qui ambulāvit in triumphō (line 9)

a. Calvus b. Caesaris c. captivōs d. a and c

30. Who is Crispus?

a. an opposing candidate b. the freedman’s former master c. the son of the freedman d. a and b

31. Which of the following does Clodius NOT do? (line 12-13)

a. howl like a monkey b. jump like a monkey

c. throw rocks d. bother the speaker’s wife and daughters

32. verum aut falsum: Crispus est parēns pessimus?

a. verum b. falsum

**Passage C: Micipsa’s Advice to an Adopted Son (Adapted from Bellum Iugurtinum X)**

'Parvum ego te, Iugurtha, amisso patre, sine spe, sine opibus, in meum regnum accepi, existumans non minus me tibi quam liberis.  
Nunc, quoniam mihi natura finem vitae facit, per hanc dexteram, per regni fidem moneo obtestorque te, uti hos, qui tibi genere propinqui, beneficio meo fratres sunt, caros habeas neu malis alienos adiungere quam sanguine coniunctos retinere. non exercitūs neque thesaurī praesidia regni sunt, verum amici, quos 5 neque armis cogere neque auro parare queas: officio et fide pariuntur. quis autem amicior quam frater fratri? aut quem alienum fidum invenis, si tuis hostis es? equidem ego vobis regnum trado firmum, si boni eritis, sin mali, inbecillum. nam concordia parvae res crescunt, discordia maxumae dilabuntur.

**amissō patre:** after your father was lost **sine opibus**: without resources **existumāns:** expecting

**quoniam:** now that **dexteram**: right hand (held in an oath) **obtestorque:** and I implore

**thesaurī:** treasures **queas:** you would be able **armīs:** with force

**aurō:** with gold **officiō:** with duty **fide**: with faithfulness

**pariuntur**: they are acquired **eritis:** y’all will be **dilabuntur**: they fall apart

33. When did Micipsa (the speaker) NOT accept Jugurtha into his kingdom? (line 1)

a. a short time ago b. when he was small

c. after his father’s death d. when he was hopeless

34. What case is “Iugurtha?” (line 1)

a. nominative b. accusative c. ablative d. vocative

35. What did Micipsa expect? (line 1-2)

a. Jugurtha would love his adoptive brothers as much as Micispa loved them

b. Micipsa would be as important to Jugurtha as to his own children

c. freedom would be important to Jugurtha d. Jugurtha would read many books.

36. What case is “natura?” (line 3)

a. nominative b. accusative c. ablative d. vocative

37. How does Micipsa describe Jugurtha’s brothers?

a. nearby, friendly, and helpful to him b. approaching birth, of great help to their brother

c. relatives by birth but brothers by his kindness d. relatives by location, of benefit to their brothers

38. Which English saying summarizes Micipsa’s point in “caros [...] retinere?” (line 4-5)

a. bad blood will out b. a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush

c. blood is thicker than water d. with friends like these, who needs enemies?

39. Which of the following is the greatest defense of a kingdom, according to Micipsa? (5-6)

a. treasure b. military strength c. friends d. a strong agricultural base

40. To what does “quōs” (line 5) refer?

a. thesaurī b. praesidia c. amicī d. armīs

**TIE-BREAKERS**

96. Translate “amicior” (line 6)

a. friend-maker b. friendship c. friendly d. more friendly

97. What case is “fratrī?” (line 7)

a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative

98. To whom does “tuīs” (line 7) refer?

a. fratres b. fidum c. Micipsa d. Jugurtha

99. To whom does Micipsa leave his kingdom? (line 7)

a. To Jugurtha b. to his biological sons c. both a and b d. his brother

100. To what does “parvae” (line 8) refer?

a. concordia b. res c. discordia d. maximae