Contest Code: 05

2022 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

READING COMPREHENSION LEVELS ½ AND 1

Milō of Croton

|  Milō, āthlēta *nōtus*, in Graeciā habitābat. Deī virum amābant et victōriās multās virō fortī dabant. *Incolae* Graeciae statuam virī nōtī in *oppidīs* locābant, sed vir fortis et nōtus exitum miserum ex vitā habēbat.  Milō Italiam visitāre volēbat. In nāve ab oppido Graeciae ad oppidum Italiae nāvigāvit. Potentiam nātūrae, ursās et lupōs, spectāre volēbat. Quoque ad locōs nōtōs ambulāre volēbat.  Itaque per silvās dēnsās in *sēmitīs* obscurīs errābat. In viīs lātīs et trans campōs *apertōs* ambulābat. Prope oppida vīllās altās spectābat. Quoque in oppidīs statuās pulchrās et monumenta nōta vidēbat. Prope silvās bēstiās ferās spectābat. Tamen Milō lupōs et ursās timēbat. Tandem sōlus in silvā Italiae ambulābat. Arborem antīquam in locō apertō prope viam spectābat. In mediā arbore *fissuram* vidēbat. Fissura cavernam formābat. Milō ab viā ad locum apertum ambulābat. Vir fortis fissuram in arbore *augere* volēbat. Itaque *digitōs* in cavernā in arbore locābat. Arbor *hiābat* et sēparābat. Milō digitōs fortēs relāxābat, sed arbor antīqua mūtābat. Contrā nātūram fissura aperta nōn remanēbat, et arbor digitōs virī fortis in sē tenēbat. Arbor virum nōn liberāvit. Nunc sine potentiā fugae lupī virum fortem, āthlētam nōtum necāvērunt. *nōtus = well known incolae = inhabitant**oppidīs = town sēmitīs = path**apertōs = open fissuram = gap, opening**augere = increase, make larger digitōs = finger**hiābat = gape, open* | 12345678910111213141516171819 |
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1. (Lines 1-2) Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about Milo?

1. he was a well-known athlete
2. he lived in Greece
3. he was very devoted to the gods
4. he had many victories

2. (Lines 1-2) Cūr deī Milōnem multās victoriās dabant?

1. deī Milōnem amābant
2. incolae Graecae
3. in Graeciā habitābat
4. statuam virī

3. (Lines 1-2) What did the Greek inhabitants do?

1. they placed statues of Milo in their towns
2. they told Milo he could no longer stay in Greece
3. they took down statues of Milo after he offended the gods
4. they asked Milo to visit all of their towns

4. (Line 3) To what does “exitum miserum ex vitā habēbat” refer?

1. living a miserable life
2. a horrible death
3. being forced out of one’s home
4. avoiding misery, yet not living a full life

5. (Lines 4-5) Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

1. Milo did not want to visit Italy
2. Milo sailed from Italy to Greece
3. Milo did not like to sail, so he stayed in Greece
4. Milo sailed from Greece to Italy

6. (Lines 5-6) Which of the following did Milo **NOT** want to do?

1. to walk to well-known places
2. to look at bears
3. to become naturally more powerful
4. to look at wolves

7. (Lines 7-8) To which of the following places did Milo **NOT** go?

1. forests C) fields
2. lakes D) streets

8. (Lines 8-9) Ubi erant monumenta?

1. nota C) in oppidīs
2. Milo D) prope silvās

9. (Line 10) How did Milo feel upon seeing the lions and bears near the forests?

1. confused C) excited
2. scared D) angry

10. (Line 11) Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about Milo?

1. he was in the woods
2. he was in Italy
3. he was alone
4. he was old

11. (Line 12) Where did Milo see an opening?

1. in the middle of the road
2. in an old harbor
3. in the middle of a tree
4. in a cave

12. (Lines 14-15) Which of the following statements best describes the sentence,

 “*vir…volēbat*?”

1. Milo wanted to make the opening in the tree larger
2. Milo was wanting to fill the hole in the road
3. Milo did not want to go through the opening in the cave
4. Milo was wanting to prove he was a strong man by cutting down a tree

13. (Lines 15-16) What did Milo do to the tree?

1. he cut it down
2. he tried to cut it down, but it wouldn’t fall
3. he removed the smaller finger-like branches from it
4. he put his fingers in the opening and pulled it apart

14. (Lines 16-18) Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about the tree?

1. the opening in the tree grew so big that Milo was fully wrapped up in it
2. the tree did not let go of Milo
3. the tree trapped Milo’s fingers in it
4. the opening in the tree closed

15. (Lines 18-19) Quī Milōnem necāvērunt?

1. āthlēta nōtus
2. lupī
3. sine potentiā fugae
4. ita vērō

Tanaquil and Tarquinius

|  Dum Lucumō et Tanaquil Rōmam migrant et in *itinere* sunt, hoc mīrāculum *factum est*. *Aquila* dē caelō dēvolāvit et *pilleum*, quī Lucumōnis caput ā sōle tegēbat, ab capite rapuit et deinde hunc pilleum in capite reposuit. Deinde aquila in caelum revertit. Tanaquil statim marītō suō exclāmāvit: “Hoc est ōmen futūrae potestātis. Rēx eris; nam aquila est avis Iovis, rēgis deōrum. Longum erit iter et multae erunt difficultātēs, sed ad fīnem itineris rēgnum erit tuum.” Postquam Lucumō et Tanaquil Rōmam pervēnērunt, Lucumō alterum nōmen sibi sūmpsit et sē “Tarquinium” nōmināvit ex nōmine oppidī, ex quō ēmigrāverat. Etiam suum praenōmen “Lucumōnem” in “Lūcium” mūtāvit.  Prīmum Lūcius Tarquinius ignōtus in urbe erat. Dīligēns autem et prūdēns et benignus erat; itaque mox *propter* sua multa beneficia nōtus potēnsque *apud* populum Rōmānum factus est. Deinde in amīcitiam rēgis ipsīus pervēnit. Dēnique tūtor duōrum fīliōrum rēgis factus est.  Fidēlis autem tūtor nōn erat; nam post mortem rēgis Tarquinius ipse rēx esse volēbat. Tanaquil quoque rēgīna esse maximē studēbat. “Nōndum,” inquit Tanaquil, “fīliī Ancī adultī sunt. Tū populō Rōmānō *grātus* es. Rēgnum tibi pete.” Tarquinius igitur rēgnum ā Sēnātū Populōque Rōmānō petīvit et facile sibi obtinuit. Hōc modō Etrūscus factus est rēx Rōmānōrum. *itinere = journey factum est* = *was made/done; happened* *aquila = eagle pilleum = hat; cap**propter = on account of apud = among**grātus = pleasing, beloved, dear* | 12345678910111213141516171819 |
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16. (Lines 1-3) What was the “mīrāculum” mentioned in line 1?

1. an eagle picked Lucumo up by his hat and then put him back down
2. Lucumo saw an eagle flying with a hat that it dropped onto Lucumo’s head
3. an eagle flew down, picked up Lucumo’s hat and put it back on him
4. Lucumo waved his hat at an eagle who flew down and took it from him

17. (Line 4) How are Lucumo and Tanaquil related to each other?

1. they are brother and sister
2. Lucumo is Tanaquil’s father
3. Tanaquil is Lucumo’s mother
4. they are husband and wife

18. (Lines 4-5) What did Tanaquil think the encounter with the eagle meant?

1. a sign of future hardships
2. a sign of future power
3. a potential future downfall
4. a positive omen for the future

19. (Line 5) Quis erit rēx?

1. Tanaquil C) Iovis
2. Lucumō D) aquila

20. (Lines 6-7) Who will experience many difficulties?

1. the queen C) the gods
2. the kingdom D) Lucumō

21. (Lines 8-9) When did Lucumō change his name?

1. when he arrived in Rome
2. when he left Rome
3. when he left his hometown
4. when Tanaquil suggested that he do so

22. (Line 9) Why did Lucumō choose *Tarquinius* to be his name?

1. it was the name of the town from which he came
2. it was his father-in-law’s name
3. it was in honor of the gods
4. it was a regal-sounding name

23. (Lines 11-12) Which of the following does **NOT** describe Lucius Tarquinius?

1. unknown C) careful
2. shy D) kind

24. (Lines 12-13) Cūr Lucius Tarquinius notus apud populum Romanum factus est?

1. mox C) minimē
2. ignōtus erat D) propter sua beneficia

25. (Lines 13-14) For whom did Lucius Tarquinius become the tutor?

1. the king himself C) the sons of the king
2. the queen herself D) the daughters of the king

26. (Lines 15-16) What do we learn about Lucius Tarquinius?

1. he wanted the king dead
2. he killed the king
3. he wanted to become the king himself
4. the king dismissed him from being the tutor

27. (Lines 16-17) Quis erat Ancus?

1. rēx mortuus C) sēnātor Rōmānus
2. fīlius rēgis D) fīlius Luciī Tarquiniī

28. (Lines 16-18) Which of the following is **NOT** a reason that Tanaquil says

 “*rēgnum tibi pete*?”

1. Tanaquil wants the current king to be removed as quickly as possible
2. Tanaquil wants to be the queen
3. the Roman people like Lucius Tarquinius
4. the king’s sons are not old enough to rule a kingdom yet

29. (Lines 18-19) Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

1. Lucius Tarquinius threatened the senate to make him the king
2. Lucius Tarquinius asked the senate for the kingdom and it was his
3. Tanaquil made Lucius Tarquinius beg the senate to make her queen
4. the Roman people convinced the senate to make Lucius Tarquinius king

30. (Lines 18-19) Quōmodō Tarquinius rēgnum obtinuit?

1. Etrūscus C) fidēlis tutor erat
2. post mortem rēgis D) facile

The bee and the dove

|  *Apis* in saxō sedēbat. Ex rīvō apis aquam bibēbat. Subitō apis in aquam cecidit. *Columba* apem in aquā vīdit, et *folium* ex arbore carpsit. Deinde columba folium in aquam dēmīsit. Apis ad folium natāvit. Sīc columba apem servāvit.  Postquam multōs diēs apis per silvam volābat, cum subitō apis *vēnātōrem* vīdit. Vēnātor in columbam sagittam intendēbat. Celeriter apis ad vēnātōrem volāvit, et manum vēnātōris subitō pūnxit. Vēnātor sagittam dēmīsit et columba ab arbore volāvit. Sīc apis vītam columbae servāvit. *apis = bee columba = dove**folium = leaf*  *vēnātōrem = hunter* | 12345678 |
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Tie-Breakers: Note that these questions are numbered **96-100**.

96. (Lines 1-2) Which of the following statements about the bee is **NOT** true?

1. The bee was drinking water
2. The bee fell into the water
3. The bee was on a rock
4. The bee tried to fly away from the river

97. (Line 3) How did the bee get to the leaf?

1. it flew
2. it swam
3. it rode on the dove’s back
4. the dove picked it up and dropped it onto the leaf

98. (Line 5) Quandō apis vēnātōrem vīdit?

1. postquam multōs diēs
2. per silvam
3. celeriter
4. quod sagittam intendēbat

99. (Lines 6-8) Quid fēcit apis?

1. in columbam sagittam intendēbat
2. ab arbore volāvit
3. manum vēnātōris pūnxit
4. subitō

100. Which of the following statements about the story is **NOT** true?

1. The bee saved the dove’s life
2. The dove saved the bee’s life
3. The dove chased the hunter
4. The hunter tried to kill the dove