CONTEST CODE: 06

2022 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

READING COMPREHENSION LEVEL II

Directions: Read the following passages and choose the BEST answer for each of the questions that follow.

**A New Community Founded**

*From Sallust’s The War with Cataline*

Urbem Romam, sicuti accepi, condidere atque habuere initio Troiani, qui Aenea

duce profugi sedibus incertis vagabantur, cumque eis Aborigines, genus hominum

agreste, sine legibus, sine imperio, librum atque solutum. Hi postquam in una moenia

convenere, dispari genere, dissimili lingua, alii alio more viventes, incredibile

memoratu est quam facile coaluerint; ita brevi multitudo dispersa atque vaga concordia 5

civitas facta erat. Sed postquam res eorum civibus, moribus, agris aucta, satis prospera

satisque pollens videbatur, sicuti pleraque mortalium habentur, invidia ex opulentia orta

est. Igitur reges populique finitumi bello temptare, pauci ex amicis auxilio esse; nam

ceteri metu perculsi a periculis aberant. At Romani domi militiaeque intenti festinare,

parare, alius alium hortari, hostibus obviam ire, libertatem, patriam parentisque armis 10

tegere. Post ubi pericula virtute propulerant, sociis atque amicis auxilia portabant,

magisque dandis quam accipiundis beneficiis amicitias parabant.

1. What is the best translation for Aenea duce in lines 1-2?
2. with Aeneas having been led b) after Aeneas had led

c) with Aeneas as their leader d) from the leader of Aeneas

1. What do the words *sedibus incertis* suggest?
2. The Trojans did not know where their new homes would be.
3. Aeneas was leading experienced but frightened soldiers.
4. The Trojans ships were battered and in danger of sinking.
5. The old men did not know where to go.
6. Which of the following is NOT true of the Aborigines?
7. They were accompanying the Trojans.
8. They participated in the attack on Rome.
9. They were uncivilized.
10. They blended easily with the Trojans.
11. In line 3, *liberum* and *solutum* are modifying
12. genus b) hominum c) legibus d) imperio
13. In line 3, *Hi* referes to
14. the Trojans only b) the Aborigines only

c) both the Trojans and the Aborigines d) neither the Trojans nor the Aborigines

1. Why is Sallust so surprised at how the Trojans and Aborigines formed a state?
2. One group lived in the mountains and the other did not.
3. Each group had their own king and laws already establsihed.
4. There were so many differences between the two groups.
5. The two groups had fought a bitter war in the past.
6. Which of the following does Sallust NOT list specifically in describing the growth of this new community?
7. land b) customs c) laws d) population
8. What was the direct result of the community’s increased prosperity and power?
9. Envy and greed caused civil war in the community.
10. Neighboring towns envied them and attacked their community.
11. Neighboring towns asked if they could borrow money and grain to feed their own people.
12. Neighboring towns adopted their religious beliefs and worshipped the gods of Rome.
13. Cur tam pauci amici civitati novae auxilium offerebant?
14. They were afraid and wanted to avoid danger.
15. They were too busy trying to feed their own people.
16. They were engaged in other wars.
17. The messengers had been killed before they could bring the news.
18. According to lines 9-10, how did the Romans face their problem?
19. with fear and hesitation b) with enthusiasm and encouragement

c) with prayer and sacrifice d) with love and caring

1. Which of the following does Sallust NOT list as something the Romans were preparing to safeguard by means of war?
2. children b) freedom c) country d) parents
3. Quomodo Romani hostes vicerunt?
4. with help from allies and friends b) on a large bridge c) through courage in war d) twenty
5. What contributed most to the development of friendships between Rome and the surrounding peoples?
6. mutual valor in war b) the kind deeds of the surrounding peoples to Rome

c) belief in similar gods d) the kind deeds of Rome to the surrounding peoples

TULLIUS TERENTIAE ET PATER TULLIAE, DUABUS ANIMIS SUIS, ET CICERO MATRI OPTIMAE, SUAVISSIMAE SORORI S. P. D.

Si vos valetis, nos valemus. Vestrum iam consilium est, non solum meum, quid sit vobis faciendum. Si ille Romam modeste venturus est, recte in praesentia domi esse potestis; sin homo amens diripiendam urbem daturus est, vereor, ut Dolabella ipse satis nobis prodesse possit. Etiam illud metuo, ne iam intercludamur, ut, cum velitis exire, non liceat.

 Reliquum est, quod ipsae optime considerabitis, vestri similes feminae sintne Romae; si enim non 5

 sunt, videndum est, ut honeste vos esse possitis. Quomodo quidem nunc se res habet, modo ut haec nobis loca tenere liceat, bellissime vel mecum vel in nostris praediis esse poteritis. Etiam illud verendum est, ne brevi tempore fames in urbe sit. His de rebus velim cum Pomponio, cum Camillo, cum quibus vobis videbitur, consideretis, ad summam animo forti sitis:

 Labienus rem meliorem fecit; adiuvat etiam Piso, quod ab urbe discedit et sceleris condemnat 10 generum suum.

 Vos, meae carissimae animae, quam saepissime ad me scribite, et vos quid agatis et quid istic agatur. Quintus pater et filius et Rufus vobis s. d. Valete. VIII Kal. Minturnis.

1. To whom is this letter addressed?
2. Terentia and Tullia
3. Terentia, Tullia, and Cicero’s father
4. Terentia, Tullia, and Cicero’s mother
5. Terentia, Tullia, and Cicero’s sister
6. What is thE writer’s first concern?
7. their fears b) their safety c) their health d) their opinions
8. Who must decide what to do?
9. the women themselves b) the women and Cicero’s father

 c) the women and Caesar d) the women and Cicero

1. In line 2, to whom does *ille* refer?
2. Tullius b) Caesar c) Cicero d) Cicero’s father
3. Under what conditions can the remain at home?
4. if Caesar’s army never enters Rome
5. if Rome is well fortified against an attack by Caesar
6. if the army enters the city in an orderly manner
7. if the army that enters the city is of moderate size
8. What will happen otherwise?
9. Only Dolabella will be able to help them.
10. Dolabella will also be fearful of their safety.
11. Dolabella himself will betray them.
12. Dolabella will not be able to help them.
13. What does Cicero feel is already a problem?
14. They wont be permitted to leave when they want.
15. They wont want to leave after all.
16. They will be too afraid to leave their home.
17. They will be shut off and unable to leave.
18. What does Cicero believe will need to be considered?
19. whether they have any friends left in Rome
20. whether it will be proper for them to be in Rome
21. whether they are in the same plight as those near Rome
22. whether they have been treated honorably
23. What may be expected in a short time?
24. They will either be with him or on the estate.
25. They will be treated most pleasantly.
26. They will gain a reputation in the city of Rome.
27. There will be a famine in Rome.
28. In line 11, *generum* is best translated
29. family b) kind c) son-in-law d) generous
30. What does Cicero request?
31. that they continue corresponding
32. that they join Pomponius, Camillus, and the others
33. that they accept help from Piso and Labienus
34. that they do what they think is right
35. When was this letter written?
36. February 1 b) January 31 c) January 23 d) February 8

De Lucio, Viro Forti

 Quondam Romani et Aquitani, Romanorum amici, cum Germanis

brllum gerebant. Agmen Romanum iter faciebat. In locum difficilem

et angustum venit. Tum Germani, homines barbari et fortes, ineptum

in agmen Romanum fecerunt. Alieno loco Romani pugnabant atque

magnum erat periculum. Centuriones tamen virtutem militum

confirmabant. “Fortiter pugnemus! In acie firmi maneamus! Ne

barbaris cedamus!”

 Inter duces Aquitanorum erat Lucius, vir firmus et fortis. Etiam

Lucius milites ad proelium incitabat: “Ne fugiamus; gladiis rem

geramus; barbaros repellamus, reprimamus, vincamus!”

 Tamen, milites propter vulnera et propter magnum hostium

numerum impetum diutius non sustinuerunt. Itaque Romani fugerunt.

Cum Romanis etiam Lucius fugiebat. Servi autem ad Lucium

contendebant. “Germani fratrem capiunt! In castra reducunt!” Lucius

diutius non fugit. In hostes equum incitabat; armis hostes terruit atque

reppulit. Frater plurima vulnera habebat. Itaque Lucius fratrem in

equo secum posuit atque fugit. Equus tamen non satis valebat. Itaque

fratrem solum in equo posuit et equum ad castra Romana incitavit.

Ipse in proelio mansit et Germanos exspectavit. Hostes celeriter ad

Lucium contenderunt. Et Germani et Lucius acriter pugnaverunt.

Lucium gladiis telisque occiderunt. Fratrem servaverat; ipse morti

magna cum virtute se tradidit. Fortuna belli non semper fortibus

salutem dat.

 Quaero num Lucius vir fortis atque firmus fuerit. Quaero num virtutem

Lucii laudetis.

1. What does this passage describe?
2. the Trojan War
3. The Romans and Aquitanians fighting against the Germans
4. The Romans and Germans fighting agianst the Aquitanians
5. Caesar fighting the Aquitanians
6. The Roman column was
7. stopped b) on the march c) in camp d) on a boat
8. In line 2-3, the marching column came to what kind of place?
9. steep b) wide c) narrow d) long
10. Where were the Romans figting?
11. near Rome b) in Greece c) in an unfamiliar place d) in Aquitania
12. What were the centurions doing?
13. exhorting their soldiers to stand and fight bravely
14. rounding up horses to escape
15. searching for Caesar
16. lining the troops up in marching columns

**TIE-BREAKERS**

1. How is Lucius described?
2. an Aquitanian farmer b) an innkeeper c) a provincial senator d) a leader of the Aquitanians
3. In paragraph 3, what occurred?
4. A fog obscured the battlefield.
5. The Romans conquered the enemy.
6. The Romans fled the enemy.
7. Lucius was wounded.
8. What did the slaves report to Lucius?
9. They were joining the enemy.
10. The enemy had captured his brother.
11. Caesar was coning with a relief column.
12. The Romans had fled the battlefield.
13. After Lucius placed his wounded brother on his own horse with him,
14. the enemy stopped attacking.
15. the horse was not strong enough to carry both men.
16. the Romans returned and rescued them both.
17. the horse carried both men to safety.
18. After Lucius had saved his brother,
19. he was killed by the enemy’s swords and darts.
20. he returned as a hero to his own people.
21. he proved the fortunes of war always reward the brave.
22. he was elected to the Senate of Rome.