

FOR LEVELS ½A, ½B, AND 1

**2006 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY  
TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS  
READING COMPREHENSION  
LEVELS ½A, ½B, AND 1**

**DIRECTIONS:** Please read the following stories and mark the best answer to each question on your answer sheet:

**Passage A:**

## A VISIT FROM THE GODS

- 1 Olim duo virī ā locō ad locum multās hōrās ambulābant et cīvēs cibum rogābant.
- 2 Nēmō illīs cibum dedit.
- 3 Tandem ad casam parvam ac pauperem ubi vir bonus, Philēmōn, et Baucis, uxor sua, habitābant pervēnērunt.
- 4 "Salvēte, amīcī," inquit ūnus ex virīs, "cibum aquamque petimus."
- 5 "Multa nōn habēmus, sed vōbīs id quod habēmus dabimus," alacriter respondit Philēmōn.
- 6 Cibus ā Baucide bonā celeriter parātus est.
- 7 Post cibum consumpsērunt, ūnus ex virīs nūntiāvit: "Ego sum Mercurius, nūntius deōrum.
- 8 Ante vōs stat Juppiter, rēx et pater deōrum, quī imperium caelī et terrae tenet ac deīs hominibusque lēgēs aequās dat.
- 9 Nōlīte timēre. Vīcus et incolae malī dēlēbuntur. Vōs sōlī servābiminī.
- 10 Nōbīscum ad montem venīte, et tūtī eritis.
- 11 Ubi ad summum montem pervēnērunt, post sē spectāvērunt.
- 12 Omnia praeter casam eōrum sub aquā erant.
- 13 Eōrum casa in templum pulchrum versa est.
- 14 Postea multōs annōs Philēmōn et Baucis dīlīgenter templum cūrant.

Vocabulary

**Pervenio, -ire, -ui, -itus** – arrive at  
**alacriter, adv.** – eagerly  
**caelum, -i** – heavens  
**terra, ae** – earth

**vicus, i** – village  
**incola, ae** – inhabitant  
**delebuntur** – they will be destroyed  
**servabimini** – you will be saved

1. **vērūm aut falsūm: prō lineā I, Duo virī diu ambulābant.**  
 (a) vērūm (b) falsūm
2. **qualis casam vir bonus habebat?** (a) bonus (b) pulchram ac magnam (c) parvam ac pauperem (d) parvam ac bonam
3. What did the men ask for? (a) water (b) food (c) wine (d) both a & b

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4. The best translation of "**Multa nōn habēmus, sed vōbīs id quod habēmus dabimus**" in line 5 is  
 (a) "We do not have much, but that which we have, we will give to you."  
 (b) "We do not have much, so we will not give any to you."  
 (c) "Many do not live here, but because we live here, we will give it to you."  
 (d) "We do not have much, but because we have it, we will give you some."
5. Who prepared the food? (a) Philēmōn (b) Baucis (c) a servant (d) the two men
6. **qualis uxor est Baucis?** (a) **pulchra** (b) **parvā** (c) **bonā** (d) **pauper**
7. How did this person prepare the food?  
 (a) slowly (b) quickly (c) skillfully (d) happily
8. When did one of the men make an announcement? (a) before the food was prepared  
 (b) before eating the food (c) When the food was stolen (d) after eating the food
9. Who did this man claim to be? (a) a messenger of Mercury (b) a messenger of Zeus  
 (c) Mercury himself (d) Zeus himself
10. According to line 8, which of the following is NOT a description of Zeus?  
 (a) the father of the gods (b) He has command over the sea and the earth  
 (c) He has command over the sky and the earth (d) He gives just laws to gods and men.
11. Why would the village and the inhabitants be destroyed? (a) the village was too close to the ocean  
 (b) the inhabitants forgot to sacrifice to the gods (c) the inhabitants gave nothing to strangers  
 (d) the inhabitants had treated Philēmōn and Baucis badly
12. **ubi Baucis et Philēmōn ad summum montem pervēnērunt, quid agēbant?**  
 (a) **spectāvērunt** (b) **servāvērunt** (c) **lacrīmant** (d) **dormiunt**
13. Philēmōn and Baucis saw all of the following EXCEPT  
 (a) The village under water  
 (b) their house under water (c) their neighbors' homes under water  
 (d) their house turned into a beautiful temple
14. What is the best translation for **postea multōs annōs**? (a) after many years  
 (b) many years later (c) many years ago (d) for many years afterward
15. How did the gods reward Philēmōn and Baucis ?  
 (a) they made them caretakers of the temple (b) they took them to Mt. Olympus (c) they made them immortal  
 (d) they gave them all of the neighbors' land

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**Passage B:**

**A PLEASANT RETREAT**

- 1 Fundus meus, optime Quīnctī, agrō dominum pāscit opulentatque olīvīs,  
 2 pōmīs, prātis et ulmō amictā vītibus. Scrībam tibi loquāciter dē fōrmā  
 3 et sitū agrī. Montēs nōn sunt continuī, sed opāca vallis dissociat eōs.  
 4 Sōl veniēns dextrum latus vallis aspicit, discēdēns laevum latus currū  
 5 fugiente vapōrat. Temperium laudābis.  
 6 Benignī veprēs rubicunda corna et prūna ferunt. Quercus et īlex  
 7 multā frūge pecus et multā umbrā dominum iuvant. Fōns est etiam  
 8 idōneus dare nōmen rīvō; Hebrus nec frīgidiōr nec pūrior Thrāciam  
 9 ambit. Aqua īnfirmō capītī fluit ūtilis et ūtilis alvō. Hae latebrae  
 10 sunt dulcēs, etiam, sī crēdis mihi, amoenae. Incolumen tibi mē  
 11 praestant Septembribus hōrīs.

**Vocabulary**

**fundus**, – farm

**arvō** – plowland

**pāscit** – supports, feeds

**opulentat** – enriches

**amictā** – draped

**vītibus** – with grapevines

**veniēns** – coming, rising

**aspicit** – looks at

**veprēs** – bramble bushes

**quercus** – oak tree

**īlex** – holm oak

**pecus** – cattle, herd

**idōneus** – large enough

**alvō** – for the stomach

**amoenus** - delightful

**incolumen** - safe

16. To whom does Horace address this letter? (a) commander Quintus (b) dearest Quinctius (c) dearest Quintus (d) commander Quinctius
17. According to lines 1 & 2, in what two ways does Horace’s farm benefit him? (a) it provides food and a place for opulent parties (b) it provides crops and a place for his friends to stay (c) it provides food and profit (d) it provides food and wine for his friends
18. Which of the following did the farm NOT produce? (a) olives (b) corn (c) fruit (d) cattle
19. How will Horace write about his farm? (a) in a short letter (b) in the form of a book (c) at length (d) at a later time
20. **ubi est fundus sītus?** (a) **in valle** (b) **in monte** (c) **prope mare** (d) **prope urbe**
21. On what does the sun shine when it is rising? (a) the right side of the villa (b) the left side of the valley (c) the left side of the villa (d) the right side of the valley

22. On what does the sun shine when it is setting? (a) the right side of the villa (b) the left side of the valley (c) the left side of the villa (d) the right side of the valley

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23. The best translation for **Temperiem laudābis** in line 4 is (a) the temperature is to be praised (b) let me praise the climate (c) you praised the climate (d) you will praise the climate
24. **quālēs sunt veprēs?** (a) **benignī** (b) **rubicunda** (c) **ingentēs** (d) **parvī**
25. What do they produce? (a) red corn (b) red berries (c) red flowers (d) red leaves
26. How do the oak trees benefit the cattle? (a) they provide much shade (b) they provide a windbreak (c) they provide leaves for food (d) they provide many acorns
27. How do the oak trees benefit the master? (a) they provide much shade (b) they provide a windbreak (c) they provide wood for fireplaces (d) they provide many acorns
28. How big is the stream? (a) too small to be named (b) as big as a river (c) almost big enough to be given a name (d) smaller than most named streams
29. To what river does Horace compare his stream?  
(a) the Tiber (b) the Rubicon (c) the Nile (d) the Hebrus
30. In what country is the above river situated?  
(a) Greece (b) Dacia (c) Thrace (d) Gaul
31. In what two ways does Horace compare his stream to the above river?  
(a) the river is neither colder nor purer than the stream  
(b) the river is colder and purer than the stream  
(c) the stream is colder and purer than the river  
(d) the stream is colder, but the river is purer
32. For what does Horace consider the stream's water most useful? (a) swimming (b) curing headaches & sick stomachs (c) fishing (d) providing water for the villa
33. **quālēs sunt hae latebrae?** (a) **ūtilis** (b) **dulcēs** (c) **amoenae** (d) **ambō b & c**
34. The best translation of **sī crēdis mihi** in line 10 is (a) if you can believe it (b) if he believes in me (c) if you believe me (d) if you care about me
35. From the last line, we can infer that Horace enjoyed his farm during (a) hot weather (b) the spring (c) the winter (d) when the city is not safe

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**Please note the change in numbering. Be sure to answer the five tie breakers as numbers 96 – 100 on your answer sheet. They will be counted only in the event of a tied score.**

**Passage C:**

ALII DEI DEAEQUE

- 1 Dē magnīs deīs, quōs Rōmānī ā Graecis accēperant, iam lēgimus. Nunc dē
- 2 multīs parvīs deīs, vērē Rōmānīs, legēmus. Concordiam, Victōriam, Salūtem,
- 3 Pācem, Fortūnam, Virtūtem Rōmānī deās vocāvērunt, quod sacrae erant et ā
- 4 Rōmānīs amābantur. Etiam Pecūnia ā Rōmānīs amābātur et dea erat, sed tamen
- 5 (ita scrībit auctor Rōmānus Iuvenālis) nōn in templō habitāvit.

Vocabulary

**accipiō, -ere, accēpī, acceptum** – accept, receive

**vērē** - truly

**amābantur** – they were loved

**amābatur** – she was loved

**auctor** – author

96. The best translation of **iam lēgimus** in line 1 is (a) we will now read (b) we are now reading (c) you have already read (d) we have already read
97. Concordiam, Victōriam, Salūtem, Pācem, Fortūnam, Virtūtem were:
  - (a) called goddesses by the Greeks
  - (b) called goddesses by the Romans
  - (c) called goddesses by both the Greeks and the Romans
  - (d) were not called goddesses, but virtues
98. Why was Money called a goddess? (a) She was loved by the Romans (b) She was loved by the Greeks (c) She ruled the lives of many Romans (d) She was an Olympian goddess
99. Which Roman author writes about Pecunia? (a) Horace (b) Juvenal (c) Martial (d) Ovid
100. **vērū aut falsū:** The goddess Pecūnia had her own temple in Rome.
  - (a) **vērū** (b) **falsū**