

2003 TSJCL Area-B/San Antonio Classical Society Convention
Reading Comprehension Test
Levels ½ A, ½ B, and I Contest Code: 05

Directions: After reading the passages, choose the best answer for each question which follows.

Circus Maximus

Pudēns magnō cum studiō primā lūce surrēxit, nam lūdōs circēnsēs in Circō Maximō vidēre voluit. vestem induit et domī parvum cibum ēdit. deinde per Viam Sacram contendit, nam cōsul initium pompae in Capitōlinō colle semper fēcit et ea per Viam Sacram ad Circum prōcessit. Pudēns pompam in Vicō Tuscō invēnit et cum eā īvit ad Circum. cōsul pompam in Circum Maximum et circum spīnam in mediā harēnā dūxit ubi deīs sacrificia fēcit et Imperātōrem salūtāvit. cōsul purpuream tunicam similem colōri Iovis tunicae gessit; super eam pulchram togam purpuream gessit. in capite corōnam foliōrum aureōrum gessit, sed corōna fuit gravis, itaque servus eam sustinuit. postquam Pudēns tria crustula¹ in tabernā ēmit in porticū circī, in caveā² ad sedem īvit.

subitō cōsul surrēxit et mappam³ in harēnam dēiēcit; dum signum tubā fit, fūnem⁴ ante carcerēs⁵ equōrum hominēs āmovērunt. equī cucurrērunt et Pudēns quattuor aurīgās⁶ et quadrigās⁷ post equōs nunc vīdit. Rōmae celebrātī fuērunt aurīgae, sed antīquīs temporibus aurīgae Athēnīs etiam celebrātī fuērunt. hodiē quattuor aurīgae colōrēs, albātum⁸, prasinum⁹, venetum¹⁰, et russātum¹¹ gessērunt. magnā cum celeritāte equī quadrigās circum mētās¹² trāxērunt. omnēs oculī aurīgam albātum spectāvērunt quod fuit favōrābilis. omnēs spōnsiōnēs¹³ fēcērunt, sed spōnsiō Pudētis aurīgae russāto favit. subitō multitūdō clāmāvit. rota¹⁴ ē quadrigā albātī aurīgae recēssit et aurīga in terrā statim fuit ubi pedēs equōrum multa vulnera eī fēcērunt. aurīga russātus praecurrit; equī magnā cum vī cucurrērunt; magnā difficultāte spīrāvērunt. mox septimum ōvum magnum dē spīnā homines āmovērunt, et aurīga russātus palmam victōriae¹⁵ meruit. Pudēns et amīcī laetī fiunt.

¹ crustula – small cake

⁴ funis – rope

⁷ quadriga – chariot

¹⁰ venetus – in blue

¹³ spōnsiō – bet

² cavea – sitting area

⁵ carcer – stall, barrier

⁸ albātus – in white

¹¹ russātus – in red

¹⁴ rota – wheel

³ mappa – handkerchief

⁶ aurīga – charioteer

⁹ prasinus – in green

¹² mēta – turning point

¹⁵ palma victōria – prize

1. When did Pudēns get up?
 - a) in the middle of the night
 - b) at noon
 - c) at dusk
 - d) at dawn
2. quās rēs vidēre voluit Pudēns?
 - a) with much enthusiasm
 - b) games in the Circus Maximus
 - c) he got dressed quickly
 - d) in the Colosseum
3. cūr Pudēns per Viam Sacram contendit?
 - a) pompam spectāre voluit
 - b) sacrificium fēcit
 - c) Imperātōrem salūtāvit
 - d) in Capitōlīnō colle
4. Which of the following actions did the consul not do?
 - a) lead the parade around the arena
 - b) greet the emperor
 - c) leave the Circus Maximus at once
 - d) make sacrifices to the gods
5. Why is Jove (Jupiter)'s tunic mentioned?
 - a) the consul is wearing Jove's tunic
 - b) the emperor wants a tunic like Jove's
 - c) Jove gave his tunic to the charioteer whom he wants to win
 - d) the consul's tunic is similar to Jove's
6. quid in capite cōsul gessit?
 - a) a golden crown
 - b) it was too heavy
 - c) a purple tunic and toga
 - d) because it made him look official
7. cūr servus corōnam sustinuit?
 - a) in capite cōsulis
 - b) corōna fuit gravis
 - c) cōsul eum rogāvit
 - d) ita vērō, servus corōnam sustinuit
8. What did Pudēns do after watching the parade and sacrifice?
 - a) he walked around the arena
 - b) he threw cakes onto the arena floor
 - c) he went to a shop and bought cakes
 - d) he looked closely at the consul's crown

9. quō auxiliō signum fit?

- a) cōnsule
- b) mappā
- c) Pudente
- d) tubā

10. What was the function of the rope?

- a) to signal the start of the race
- b) to measure the length of the course
- c) to keep the horses in their stalls until the beginning of the race
- d) to keep the horses away from the crowd

11. Pudēns erat aurīga.

- a) vērum
- b) falsum

12. quot quadrīgae vīdit Pudēns?

- a) quattuor
- b) post equōs
- c) cum aurīgīs
- d) aurīgae erant celebrātī

13. In this race, the charioteers from Athens were the most famous.

- a) vērum
- b) falsum

14. cūr omnēs aurīgam albātum spectāvērunt?

- a) celer fuit
- b) favōrābilis fuit
- c) post aliōs aurīgās fuit
- d) tantum trēs equōs habuit

15. Pudēns bet on the charioteer in red.

- a) vērum
- b) falsum

16. What happened to the charioteer in white?

- a) he was trampled by his own horses
- b) he took the lead in the race in the last lap
- c) he had to pull over to repair his chariot's broken wheel
- d) he wounded his horses as he tried to gain speed to be the first at the finish line

17. What is the best description of the red charioteer's horses?
- a) they were out of strength and breathing heavily
 - b) they had difficulty breathing and running
 - c) they ran quickly and had an easy time breathing
 - d) they were breathing heavily, but had great strength as they ran
18. ubi fuerat ōvum?
- a) in spīnā
 - b) hominēs
 - c) magnum
 - d) mox
19. quis erat victor?
- a) aurīga russātus
 - b) aurīga albātus
 - c) palma victōriae
 - d) septimum ōvum
20. Pudēns and his friends were upset at the outcome of the race.
- a) vērum
 - b) falsum

hērōs Trōiae

Aenēās, clārus Trōiae vir, erat fīlius deae Veneris et Anchīsae. māgnā cum celeritāte sociōs ad arma vocāvit, et in viīs Trōiae contrā Graecōs pūgnāvit. sed Graecī mūrōs urbis tenuērunt et domicilia et aedificia inflammāverant. ante oculōs patris, Pyrrhus Polītam, fīlium Priamī, et postea rēgem Priamum necāvit, dum Hecuba, rēgīna Trōiae et uxor Priamī, cum filiābus spectat.

tum Aenēās per flammās patrem Anchīsam in umerīs¹ cum celeritāte portāvit. quod Trōiam servāre nōn potuit, ex urbe contendit et cum patre Anchīsā et filio Ascaniō et paucīs sociīs ad terram novam nāvigāvit. diū terrā marique Aenēās errāvit. post septem annōs, nāvēs Trōianae in flūmen Tiberim nāvigāverunt.

incolae² regiōnis erant Latīnī, rēxque erat Latīnus. Latium erat nōmen partis Ītalīae ubi nunc est clāra urbs Rōma. Latīnus fīliam, nōmine Lāvīniam, habēbat. Turnus, prīnceps nōbilis Ītalīae, Lāvīniam pulchram in mātīmōnium dūcere dēsīderābat. sed pater Latīnus negāvit, quod vōcēs deōrum rēgem monuerant³: "externus Lāvīniam habēbit, et nōmen tuum propter facta externī clārum erit."

hērōs Trōīae (cont.)

Latīnus pācem cum Trōiānīs esse dēsīderābat, sed Amāta, uxor Latīnī, Aenēam Lāvīniam in mātīmōnium dūcere nōn dēsīderābat. Turnus, rēx Rutulōrum, filiam rēgis amābat et māgnā cum irā populum regiōnis incitāvit. magnās cōpiās⁴ habēbat. Aenēās cum paucīs hominibus auxilium ab Etrūscīs habēbat.

inter Turnum et Aenēam multa erant proelia⁵. tum Turnus cum Aenēā sōlō pūgnāvit, sed Aenēae erat nōn pār. post mortem Turnī erat pāx inter Trōiānōs et Rutulōs. Latīnus Aenēae Trōiānō filiam pulchram Lāvīniam in mātīmōnium dedit. Aenēas parvum oppidum in Latiō aedificāvit et ex nōmine uxōris Lāvīniae oppidum Lāvīnium appellāvit. hīc per paucōs annōs rēgnāvit et rēgnūm aequīs⁶ lēgibus administrāvit. quod bonus vir et deōs et patrem ac filium amābat, poētae Rōmānī Aenēam semper laudābant.

¹ umerus = shoulder

² incola = inhabitant

³ monēre = to warn

⁴ copiae = troops

⁵ proelium = battle

⁶ aequus-a-um = fair, just

21. quis erat māter Aenēae?

- a) Lāvīnia
- b) dea Venus
- c) Trōia
- d) Anchīsēs

22. quālis erat Aenēās?

- a) Graecōs pūgnāvit
- b) nōbilis
- c) in viīs Trōiae
- d) clārus vir

23. Trōiānī Graecōs superāvērunt.

- a) vērum
- b) falsum

24. Which of the following does not describe an action of the Greeks?

- a) they held the walls of Troy
- b) they set fire to buildings
- c) they held Trojan leaders captive
- d) they set fire to houses

25. Which of the following is not true about Polites?
- a) he killed Priamus
 - b) he was killed by Pyrrhus
 - c) his mother was Hecuba
 - d) his father was Priamus
26. quis erat in umeris Aenēae?
- a) cum celeritāte
 - b) quod erant multae flammae
 - c) pater Anchīsēs
 - d) quod Aenēās erat fortis
27. Why did Aeneas hurry out of Troy?
- a) his father was sick
 - b) he was being chased by Pyrrhus
 - c) he was afraid for his son
 - d) he was not able to do anything to save Troy
28. Who did not sail with Aeneas?
- a) his wife
 - b) his father
 - c) his son
 - d) his friends
29. quō nāvēs Trōiānae nāvigāvērunt?
- a) paucī sociī
 - b) post septem annōs
 - c) in flūmen Tiberim
 - d) quod Aenēās Trōiam discēdere voluit
30. How long did it take Aeneas to get from Troy to Italy?
- a) seven years
 - b) six years
 - c) seven months
 - d) seventy days
31. Which of the following does not describe Lātīnus?
- a) rēx Latīi
 - b) pater Lāvīniae
 - c) frāter Turnī
 - d) marītus Amātae

32. hodiē urbs Rōma est in Latīō.

- a) vērum
- b) falsum

33. quis Lāvīniam dēsīderābat?

- a) Latīnus
- b) Latium
- c) Ascanius
- d) Turnus

34. quī Latīnum monuerant?

- a) incolae Latīnī
- b) Turnus
- c) Lāvīnia
- d) vōcēs deōrum

35. What was the warning to Latīnus?

- a) Lāvīnia was going to make her father famous
- b) Turnus should marry Lāvīnia, because a stranger would marry her if he didn't
- c) a stranger should marry Lāvīnia to make Latīnus famous
- d) a stranger would force Lāvīnia to marry Turnus

36. quid Latīnus dēsīderābat?

- a) magnās cōpiās
- b) mortem Aenēae
- c) auxilium
- d) pācem cum Trōiānīs

37. Why did Amata not want Lāvīnia to marry Aenēas?

- a) he was a stranger
- b) he was hostile towards her husband
- c) Turnus loved Lāvīnia
- d) voices of the gods foretold to her that Lāvīnia would be in danger if she married Aenēas

38. Aenēas had more troops than Turnus.

- a) vērum
- b) falsum

39. quō modō Aenēās rēgnum administrāvit?
- a) per paucōs annōs
 - b) aequīs lēgibus
 - c) quod erat bonus vir
 - d) Lāvīnium
40. What is **not** a reason given that the poets praise Aenēās?
- a) he was a brave fighter
 - b) he loved his father and son
 - c) he was a good man
 - d) he loved the gods

Tie-breakers: **N.B.** These questions are numbered **96-100**.

Echō

ōlim Echō, nympha laeta Diānae pulchrae, in silvīs cum multitūdine nymphārum habitābat. Echō fuit loquāx, et praetereā verbum ūltimum habēre semper dēsiderābat. Iūnō, deārum māter et rēgīna, erat invidia et nympham numquam iterum prīmum verbum sed semper verbum ūltimum habēre iūssit. misera Echō ad altōs montēs contendit et in silvīs et cavernīs habitābat. cotīdiē corpus nympphae ēvanēscēbat et post breve tempus vōx sōla manēbat.

96. ubi Echō habitābat?
- a) cum multitūdine nymphārum
 - b) Diānae pulchrae
 - c) Echō erat nympha
 - d) in silvīs
97. What did Iūnō not like about Echō?
- a) Echō was the most beautiful of the nymphs
 - b) Echō always liked to have the last word
 - c) Echō never spoke to Iūnō
 - d) Echō favored Diāna over Iūnō
98. What did Iūnō order to happen to Echō?
- a) that Echō's first word always be repeated
 - b) that Echō's last word never be repeated
 - c) that Echō's last word always be repeated
 - d) that Echō would never speak again

99. quō Echō contendit?

- a) ad montēs
- b) Diānae
- c) Echō erat misera
- d) rēgīna erat invidia

100. What happened to Echō?

- a) she died alone in the forest
- b) her body disappeared, but her voice remained
- c) her voice vanished after a short time
- d) every day the nymphs took her body farther away