2018 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

READING COMPREHENSION LEVEL II TEST

**Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.**

Olim dominus dē Graeciā laetus veniēbat. Servus suus, Alātor, in Forō eum appropinquābat. Quem cum vidēret, dominus timuit nē Alātor aliquōs malōs rūmōrēs dīceret, ut mōs eius erat.

DOMINUS: Cavē nē dīcās mihi rūmōrēs malōs.

SERVUS: Nōn dicam rūmōrēs malōs, sed canis nostra parvula mortua est.

DOMINUS: Quōmodo mortua est?

SERVUS: Mūlus noster perterritus est, et dum fugit, canem sub pedibus suīs oppressit.

DOMINUS: Quid āctum est dē mūlō?

SERVUS: In puteum cecidit, et mortuus est.

DOMINUS: Quid mūlum perterruit?

SERVUS: Fīlius tuus, clāmāns, cecidit dē tectō et mortuus est. Inde mūlus perterritus est.

DOMINUS: Quid ēgit māter puerī?

SERVUS: Magnō dolōre mortua est.

DOMINUS: Quis custōdit domum meum?

SERVUS: Nēmō, quoniam domus et omnia quae in eā in cinerem versa sunt.

DOMINUS: Quōmodo incēnsa sunt?

SERVUS: Eādem nocte quā domina mortua est, ancilla oblīta est candēlae in cubiculō. Ergo tōta domus et uxor tua incēnsae sunt.

DOMINUS: Ubi est ancilla?

SERVUS: Ipsa temptābat īgnem exstinguere, et trabs in caput eius cecidit, et mortua est.

DOMINUS: Quōmodo tū effugistī? Īgnem quoque exstinguere temptābās?

SERVUS: Ubi ancillam mortuam vīdī, fūgī dōmō.

1. The master was out of town when much of this story took place.
	1. true
	2. false
2. The master had a pleasant time in Greece.
	1. true
	2. false
3. The master and his slave met each other in the Forum.
	1. true
	2. false
4. The word quem in line 2 refers to:
	1. the slave had a temper
	2. he didn’t want other to see him talking with his slave
	3. the slave was in the habit of telling rumors
	4. the story does not say
5. The master gives his slave an order as soon as he sees him.
	1. true
	2. false
6. What is the first piece of news that the slave shares?
	1. a bad rumor
	2. their dog died
	3. their dog ran away
	4. none of these
7. What was the cause of this event?
	1. no “real” cause-the slave is lying
	2. the mule crushed the dog’s feet
	3. a frightened mule stepped on the dog
	4. none of these
8. The mule is still alive.
	1. true
	2. false
9. What did the master’s son do?
	1. Kill the mule
	2. Chase the dog
	3. Fall off the roof
	4. None of these
10. The mule was frightened by what the son did
	1. true
	2. false
11. How did the master’s wife react to all of this?
	1. Story doesn’t say
	2. She cried
	3. She ran away
	4. She died
12. According to the slave, why is no one guarding the house?
	1. Everyone is dead
	2. The house is gone
	3. Everyone is at the funeral
	4. None of these
13. The wife’s reaction and the slave girl’s reaction took place on the same night.
	1. true
	2. false
14. Which word indicates the reason for the situation described in line 18?
	1. nocte
	2. cubiculō
	3. candēla
	4. ergo
15. Which statement about the slave girl is NOT true?
	1. She is dead
	2. She tried to put out the fire
	3. The beam fell on her head
	4. She ran away
16. The master doesn’t understand why Alator is alive.
	1. true
	2. false
17. The slave fled from the house.
	1. true
	2. false

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

1 Postquam Graecī pauca mīlia passuum ā lītore Trōiae progressī sunt, tanta tempestās

2 subitō coorta est ut nūlla nāvium cursum tenēre posset, sed aliae aliam in partem

3 disicerentur. Nāvis autem quā ipse Ulixēs vehēbātur, vī tempestātis ad merīdiem

4 dēlāta, decimō diē ad lītus Āfricae appulsa est. Ancorīs iactis, Ulixēs cōnstituit nōn

5 nullōs ē sociīs in terram expōnere, quī aquam ad nāvem referent, et quālis esset nātūra 6 eius regiōnis cognōscerent. Hī, ē nāve ēgressī, imperāta facere parābant. Sed dum

7 fontem quaerunt, quōsdam ex incolīs invēnērunt atque ab eīs hospito acceptī sunt.

8 Accidit autem ut maior pars vīctūs eōrum hominum in mīrō quōdam frūctū, quem

9 lōtum appellābant, cōnsisteret. Quem cum Graecī gustāssent, patriae et sociōrum

10 statim oblītī, cōnfirmāvērunt sē semper in illā terrā mānsūrōs, ut dulcī illō cibō in

11 perpetuum vescerentur.

1. This story takes place:
	1. Before the Trojan War
	2. During the Trojan War
	3. After the Trojan War
2. This story takes place:
	1. In the city of Troy
	2. Off the coast of Troy
	3. On the battlefield near Troy
3. Which word indicates that something unexpected happened?
	1. tanta
	2. tempestās
	3. subitō
	4. nūlla
4. What was the result of this unexpected action?
	1. The Greeks left Troy
	2. The ships sank
	3. The ships went off course
	4. The Trojans lost the war
5. The phrase aliae aliam in partem disicerentur indicates:
	1. The ships sank
	2. The men ran to the other side of the ship
	3. Some of the men went overboard
	4. The ships were far apart from each other
6. Ulixes went to the same place as others.
	1. true
	2. false
7. What phrase indicates the place to which Ulixes went?
	1. quā ipse Ulixēs vehēbātur
	2. ad lītus
	3. vī tempestātis
	4. decimō diē
8. The word appulsa in line 4 matches the gender of:
	1. diē (line 3)
	2. Ulixēs (line 3)
	3. merīdiem (line 3)
	4. navis (line 3)
9. Ulixes arrived in Africa alone.
	1. true
	2. false
10. Which phrase indicates something that was done prior to disembarking from the ship?
	1. quālis esset nātūra
	2. in terram expōnere
	3. aquam ad nāvem
	4. ancorīs iactis
11. The best translation of non nullos (line 4) is:
	1. none
	2. no
	3. many
	4. some
12. The best translation of quī (line 5) is:
	1. who
	2. because
	3. how
	4. in order to
13. What two activities does Ulixes ask his men to do?
	1. Bring back water and find out where they are
	2. Bring back water and find out what kind of place they are in
	3. Bring back water and find out whose kingdom this is
	4. None of these
14. Ulixes men followed his orders as soon as they left the ship.
	1. true
	2. false
15. What do the men do first?
	1. look for water
	2. look for the king
	3. look for food
	4. none of these
16. The inhabitants of the island showed hospitality to the Greeks.
	1. true
	2. false
17. The word eīs (line 7) refers to:
	1. the Greeks
	2. the inhabitants of the island
	3. the ships
18. Which word does not refer to the same basic type of item as the others?
	1. lōtum
	2. vīctūs
	3. frūctū
	4. hominum
19. The word quem (line 8) refers to:
	1. pars
	2. hominum
	3. mīrō
	4. fructū
20. The subject of appellabant (line 8) is:
	1. the Greeks
	2. the men of the island
	3. the ships
	4. none of these
21. The best translation of gustassent (line 8) is:
	1. would taste
	2. are tasting
	3. had tasted
	4. used to taste
22. The words patriae and sociorum (lines 8 and 9) are in the genitive case because of:
	1. gustāssent
	2. statim
	3. oblītī
	4. cōnfirmāvērunt
23. The word se (line 10) refers to:
	1. the Greeks
	2. the men of the island
	3. patriae
	4. sociorum
24. Which of the items from the last two lines of the story is not a reference to time?
	1. semper
	2. statim
	3. in perpetuum
	4. vescerentur

Tiebreakers – Latin Proverbs

1. Ubi lībertās cecidit, nēmō līberē loquī audet.
2. Quem multī timent, multōs timēre dēbet.
3. Aut amat aut ōdit mulier, nil est tertium.
4. Diū parandum est bellum, ut vincās celerius.
5. Homō semper aliud, Fortūna aliud cōgitat.
6. Mulier, cum sōla cōgitat, male cōgitat.
7. Iūdex damnātur cum nocēns absolvitur.
8. Occāsiō saepe dēliberandō perit.

96. Which proverb gives advice to people about who they should trust?

1. #1 b. #2 c. #5 d. #8

97. Which proverb suggests that people don’t always get what they want?

1. #3 b. #4 c. #5 d. #6

98. Which proverb suggests that freedom of speech is one of our most valuable freedoms?

1. #1 b. #5 c. #6 d. #7

99. Which proverb suggests that women have only two emotions?

1. #1 b. #2 c. #3 d. #4

100. Which proverb suggests that thinking quickly is preferable to thinking too much about a situation?

1. #4 b. #6 c. #7 d. #8