2009 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

READING COMPREHENSION LEVEL I TEST

Use the following passages to answer the questions.

**Boudicea**

Olim in īnsulā Britanniā rēgīna pulchra bonaque habitābat. Incolae Britanniae erant et agricolae et nautae. Agricolae bonī agrōs arābant, et līberī agricolārum in agrīs labōrābant. Nautae prope ōram navigābant. Līberī nautārum cum nautīs saepe navigābant. Vitae et agricolārum et nautārum erat laeta. Puerī puellaeque quoque erant laetī.

 Boadicea erat rēgīna Britannōrum. Britanniam amābat. Virī et feminae et puerī et puellae rēgīnam Boadiceam amābant et laudābant, quod rēgīna erat bona et pulchra.

 Subitō Rōmānī prope ōram īnsulae pulchrae nāvigābant. Britannī Rōmānōs vidēbant et ad rēgīnam properābant. Rēgīna cum virīs, fēminīs, et līberīs prope aquam stābat et Romānōs spectābat. Rōmānōs non timēbant.

 Britanni cum Romānīs pugnābant. Prō patriā vītās dedērunt. Sed Rōmānī Britannōs superābant, quod Britannī multa tēla nōn habebant. Post victōriam Romānōrum, Britannia erat prōvincia Rōmāna, et multī incolae erant servī Rōmānōrum. Rōmānī erant dominī. Sed pulchra rēgīna Boadicea semper erat lībera. Numquam erat serva Rōmānōrum.

Word List:

incola, -ae, m. -- inhabitant laetus, -a, -um -- happy tēlum, -ī, n. -- weapon

arō, arāre -- to plow ōra, -ae, f. -- beach

Questions:

1. In line 1 the queen is described as:

 a. rich and beautiful b. beautiful and good c. powerful and warlike

2. What are the two main types of inhabitants in Britain?

 a. rich and poor b. masters and slaves c. farmers and sailors

3. What are the children said to do in line 2?

 a. play all day b. help the sailors c. help the farmers

4. The sailors’ children often sailed with them.

 a. true b. false

5. Whose life is said to be happy in lines 3 and 4?

 a. farmers’ b. sailors’ c. both farmers and sailors d. none of these

6. How did Boadicea feel about Britain?

 a. she loved it b. she hated it c. she wanted to invade it

7. Which is NOT named as a group who loves and praises Boadicea?

 a. men b. women c. girls d. sailors

8. Why do these groups love and praise her?

 a. she is good b. she is beautiful c. both A and B d. none of these

9. What is described as beautiful in the third paragraph?

 a. Britain b. Boadicea c. the Romans d. girls

10. What did the people of Britain first do upon seeing the Romans?

 a. hide b. flee c. fight d. go to the queen

11. Who was NOT at the beach with the queen when the Romans were approaching?

 a. sailors b. men c. women d. children

12. Which statement is TRUE, according to the story?

 a. the Romans feared the people of Britain c. the people of Britain feared the Romans

 b. the people of Britain didn’t fear the Romans d. none of these

13. Some of the people of Britain died in the fighting.

 a. true b. false

14. Who won the battle?

 a. the Romans b. Britain c. the story doesn’t say

15. Who at the end of the story are made to be slaves?

 a. the Romans b. the people of Britain c. no one

16. What was the ultimate fate of Boadicea?

 a. she was made a slave b. she was killed in the war c. she was free

**Callisto**

Callisto, femina pulchra et superba, olim in terra Arcadia habitabat. Interdum in

silvis cum amicis feminis Arcadiae ambulabat. Juno est dea pulchra. Juno in caelo habitat, sed saepe in terra ambulat. Juno est invidiosa et pulchras non amat feminas. Hodie Callisto et duae feminae in silva ambulant. Callisto superba dicit, “Pulchra sum, et incolae Arcadiae me laudant. Juno quoque est pulchra, sed incolae deam non laudant, quod Juno est invidiosa.” Juno, quae ex caelo feminas spectat, dicit, “Nunc, Callisto, es femina pulchra, sed non semper eris pulchra. Non semper eris femina; eris ursa.” Itaque in silvis incolae magnam ursam interdum vident. Ursa est Callisto. Saepe agricolae ursam necare temptant. Juppiter autem ursam servare desiderat. Itaque in caelo stellam novam ponit. Callisto est stella clara et nova in caelo. Incolae multarum terrarum claram spectant stellam; inter stellas Magnam Ursam vident.

17. Which is NOT true about Callisto:

a. she lived in Arcadia b. she had super powers

c. she walked in the forest d. she was beautiful

18. Which is NOT true about Juno:

a. she admires beautiful women b. she is a beautiful goddess

c. she lives in the sky d. she often walks on earth

19. What does Callisto NOT say to her friends:

a. I am beautiful b. Juno is beautiful.

c. The Arcadians praise me d. The Arcadians praise Juno

20. Juno was:

a. looking up at the sky b. talking to her friends

c. walking with the women d. watching the women from the sky

21. Juno said:

a. You are a beautiful woman b. You are not more beautiful than I

c. You will be attacked by a bear d. Sometimes you will be a woman, sometimes a bear

22. The farmers:

a. always flee from the bear b. call the bear Callisto

c. sometimes see a small bear d. try to kill the bear

23. Jupiter wanted:

a. to have the bear killed b. to save the bear

c. to see the bear d. to have a fur coat

24. Which is true:

a. Callisto is a bright new star b. Callisto is given the name Ursa Magna

c. Callisto sees a new star d. Jupiter puts 9 stars in the sky

25. The star is seen:

a. by many people on clear nights b. by people all over the world

c. by people in many lands d. near 9 bright stars

**Passage 3:**

Ego et quinque amici prope magistrum nostrum stamus. Nullos libros portamus, quod

non iam in schola sumus. Nullos libros habere est gratum. Viam propinquam spectamus.

“Ante vos, pueri,” inquit magister, “viam Appiam videtis. Quam pulchra via est! Multas vias habemus sed via Appia maxime pulchra et clara est. Appius Claudius, vir Romanus et clarus et bonus, hanc viam munivit. Diligentiam Appi nos Romani probamus, itque via Appia appellatur. Per viam Appiam ad Brundisium appropinquamus. Brundisium est locus unde ad Graciam navigamus. Appium certe laudare debemus. Bonum est virum bonum laudare.

“Multas vias latas et longas et planas in Italia habemus, quod ad Graeciam et

Galliam et provincias celeriter properare necesse est. Per vias milites qui arma et gladios portent saepe properant. Patriam amant et pro patria pugnant. Per vias carri olivas, vinum, et frumentum portant. Viri et feminae ad villas properant. Via Romana est locus ubi amicos

saepe videmus. “Sed vesper appropinquat. Domum properare debetis. Valete, pueri!”

26. How many boys are there?

a. 4 b. 5 c. 6 d. 7

27. Where are they standing?

a. beside the school b. beside their master c. in a field d. near their teacher

28. Why don’t they have books?

a. It is recess b. Their back packs were too heavy

c. They are not in school now d. They lost them

29. What is NOT true of the Appian Way:

a. It is especially beautiful b. It is one of many roads

c. It is the widest road d. It will take you to Brundisium

30. Which is NOT a description of Appius Claudius:

a. brave b. diligent c. famous d. good

31. The road is called the Appian Way because:

a. Appius was a great hero

b. Appius was the leader when it was built

c. It was the way to Appia

d. The Romans approved of Appius’ diligence

32. The best translation of the first *et* in line 5 is:

a. also b. and c. both d. too

33. We ought to:

a. admire good men b. declare Appius leader

c. praise Appius d. sail to Greece

34. There are many roads in Italy because:

a. Greece and Gaul pay for them b. the land is flat and easy to build on

c. the provinces are nearby d. the Romans have to get to places quickly

35. Which do the soldiers NOT do:

a. carry weapons b. fear war c. love their country d. hurry along the roads

36. The carts on the roads do NOT carry:

a. grain b. olives c. water d. wine

37. On the road you do NOT see:

a. farmers b. friends c. men d. women

38. The teacher says it is time to go because:

a. evening is approaching b. he is tired

c. it is time for school d. soldiers are coming

**TIE-BREAKERS**

**Romulus et Remus**

Romulus et Remus, qui erant filii Silviae, postquam Amulium superaverunt, oppidum novum aedificare voluerunt. Sed erat discordia magna. Inde Romulus caelum ab Aventino spectavit; Remus caelum a Palatio spectavit. Remus sex aves vidit, postea Romulus bis sex vidit. Sed agricolae Romulo faverunt. Romulus, qui nunc erat rex, muros aedificavit. Remus risit muros, quod non erant alti, et Romulum irritavit. Inde Romulus, iratus, Remum necavit.

Word List

Faveo, ere (governs dative) -- befriend, support

Bis -- twice

96. What did the brothers decide to do after they defeated Amulius?

a. build a new city b. reinforce their city

c. invade another city d. create a huge temple

97. Cur Romulus et Remus caelum spectaverunt?

a. They were mad at each other. b. They were looking for an omen.

c. They were afraid of a thunderstorm. d. A comet was passing overhead.

98. How many birds were there in all?

a. 6 b. 12 c. 14 d. 18

99. Why did Romulus become king?

a. His omen came first. b. The farmers supported him.

c. He had killed Remus. d. He was on the Aventine.

100. What was the first thing Romulus did as king?

a. build walls b. laugh c. kill Remus d. look for birds