

2008 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY
TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS
READING COMPREHENSION LEVEL I TEST

PASSAGE A

Quīntus, ubi vestīmenta induit, in ātrium cucurrit Marcumque quaesīvit. diū quaerēbat; tandem eum invēnit in terrā iacentem post columnam. Quīntus eum tollere temptāvit; ille aegrē surrēxit; vacillāvit iterumque ad terram dēcidit. Quīntus eum summā ānxiētāte spectābat, sed Marcus nōn aeger erat: nimium vīnī cum amīcīs biberat et plānē ēbrius erat. iam accurrit eius paedagōgus, quī eum sustulit et domum dūxit. Quīntus, hīs rēbus commōtus, domum rediit.

postrīdiē Marcus ad lūdum nōn vēnit. nam pater, quī valdē irātus erat, eum domī retinēbat et ipse filiī studia cūrābat. posterō annō, pater eum Athēnās mīsīt ad Lyceum ubi philosophiae studēbat. sed Marcus in studiīs bene nōn agēbat nam lūdere mālēbat quam studēre. Quīntus trīstis erat quod amīcum tam bonum perdiderat eumque posteā numquam Rōmae vīdit, sed paucīs post annīs eī Athēnīs occurrit, ipse enim eō tempore in Acadēmiā studēbat.

1. Quintus ran to the atrium _____.
 - A. where he put on his clothes.
 - B. after he left the entry way.
 - C. after he put on his clothes.
 - D. where he had left his clothes.
2. Quintus looked for Marcus _____.
 - A. everywhere.
 - B. for a long time.
 - C. not too long.
 - D. not at all.
3. Quintus found Marcus _____.
 - A. sitting behind a column.
 - B. sitting in front of a column.
 - C. leaning on a column.
 - D. lying on the ground.
4. Quintus tried to _____ Marcus.

A. wake up	C. follow up
B. get up	D. pick up

5. Marcus got up and then ____.
 - A. turned away from Quintus.
 - B. shouted angrily.
 - C. decided to leave at once.
 - D. fell back down.

6. Marcus was obviously ____.
 - A. sick.
 - B. tired.
 - C. drunk.
 - D. anxious.

7. Who went to Marcus' house?
 - A. Marcus by himself
 - B. Quintus all alone
 - C. Marcus and the tutor
 - D. Marcus, the tutor, and Quintus

8. Who went to Quintus' house?
 - A. Marcus by himself
 - B. Quintus all alone
 - C. Quintus and the tutor
 - D. Marcus, the tutor, and Quintus

9. What was Quintus' reaction to the incident?
 - A. He was disturbed.
 - B. He was worried.
 - C. He was amused.
 - D. He was unmoved.

10. Marcus didn't go to school the next day because ____
 - A. his father made him stay home.
 - B. he was still drunk.
 - C. he wanted to stay home to study.
 - D. he was still sick.

11. Marcus left for Athens ____
 - A. the next day.
 - B. the next year.
 - C. years later.
 - D. soon thereafter.

12. Marcus did not do well in his studies because ____
 - A. he was homesick.
 - B. he was so lazy.
 - C. he got sick again.
 - D. he liked to play.

13. Why was Quintus sad?
- A. He wanted to be in Athens.
 - B. He missed Marcus.
 - C. He was punished unfairly.
 - D. His friend was not faithful.
14. When did Quintus see Marcus again?
- A. never
 - B. afterwards in Rome
 - C. many years later in Athens
 - D. when studying at the Academy

PASSAGE B

nēmō Antōnium vehementius oppugnāverat quam Cicerō. Antōnius ipse manum mīlitum mīsīt quī eum occīdere iussī sunt. ille in vīllā manēbat prope mare. ubi dē adventū mīlitum cognōvit, temptāvit in nāve effugere. ventīs tamen adversīs repellēbātur. tandem ad vīllam redīre cōstituit. “mortem obībō,” inquit, “in patriā quam saepe servāvī.”

in lectīcā ad vīllam ferēbātur ubi mīlitibus occurrit. nōn restitit sed cervīcem ē lectīcā extendit. illī caput gladiō praecīdērunt. tum manūs quoque praecīdērunt, quae tot orātiōnes in Antōnium scrīpserat. caput eius inter duās manūs in eīs rōstrīs affixum est in quibus Antōnium tantā ēloquentiā totiēns oppugnāverat.

15. Antony sent soldiers to ____.
- A. kill Cicero
 - B. hinder Cicero
 - C. help Cicero
 - D. accompany Cicero
16. When Cicero learned that the soldiers had arrived, he ____.
- A. stayed in his house on the sea
 - B. kept propriety at this house
 - C. tried to escape by ship
 - D. was tempted to flee
17. Cicero was prevented by ____.
- A. coming adversaries
 - B. adverse arrivals
 - C. repulsive adversaries
 - D. adverse winds

18. Cicero wanted to meet his end ____.
- A. in the countryside near the sea
 - B. in the land he had often served
 - C. in the land he had often saved
 - D. in the countryside near his father
19. Cicero stretched out his ____.
- A. hands
 - B. neck
 - C. head
 - D. sword
20. Cicero's hands had written speeches ____.
- A. against Antony
 - B. in behalf of Antony
 - C. for Antony
 - D. because of Antony
21. On the *rostra* were later displayed ____.
- A. Cicero's eloquent speeches
 - B. Cicero and his relatives
 - C. Cicero's head and hands
 - D. Cicero and his friends

PASSAGE C

inter fābulās quae nōbīs trāditae sunt dē Croesō rēge est haec: Croesus, quī maximum rēgnū et magnam cōpiam aurī habēbat; nōn tamen erat laetus quod filius suus vōcem nōn habēbat. medicōs ad sē undique vocābat, sed nēmō eōrum vōcem puerō miserō dare poterat. tandem Croesus ad urbem Delphōs ire cōstituit ut cōsiliū ab ōrāculō rogāret. ad illum oppidum itinere longō pervēnit. postquam sē sacrō in flūmine lāvit et ōrāculum accessit, tum haec verba ā rēge audīta sunt: "ubi puer vōcem habēbit, hōmō interficiētur." ōrāculum intellegere semper erat difficillimum, sed multī existimābant filium rēgis mox ē vītā excessūrum esse. Croesus igitur trīstissimus factus est.

multīs post annīs Croesī hostēs rēgnū maximīs cum copiīs oppugnābant. ūnus ex hīs hostibus ad rēgem cucurrit, cupiēns eum necāre. filius perterritus hostem armātum vīdit et exclāmāvit, "num rēgem interficiēs?" Croesus tamen gladiō occīsus est. hōc modō ōrāculum probātum est vērū.

22. Why was Croesus unhappy?
- A. His stories had been handed over to the nobles.
 - B. His riches had not been great enough.
 - C. His son had no voice.
 - D. His kingdom was too large.
23. What proved ineffective?
- A. the skill of the doctors
 - B. the power of the medicines
 - C. the strength of his voice
 - D. the depth of his misery
24. What did he decide to do?
- A. form a plan
 - B. ask for a counselor
 - C. seek advice
 - D. ask for an oration
25. Which of these actions did Croesus not do?
- A. wash his son in the sacred river
 - B. wash himself in the sacred river
 - C. approach the oracle
 - D. listen to the message
26. What did many people think the statement meant?
- A. that a man would die where the boy lived
 - B. that the boy would live without a voice until he was grown
 - C. that the boy would die soon
 - D. that it was too difficult to give the boy a voice
27. What did the statement actually say?
- A. Someone would be killed when the boy was given a voice.
 - B. A man would be killed if the boy stayed in the kingdom.
 - C. A man would be killed where the boy lived with the king.
 - D. The boy would be killed whenever he called out.
28. Who made an attack many years later?
- A. Croesus
 - B. a very great king
 - C. a very large kingdom
 - D. the enemies of Croesus
29. What did one man do?
- A. ran through the kingdom
 - B. tried to kill Croesus
 - C. tried to kill Croesus' son
 - D. ran to the enemies

30. How did the prophecy come true?
- A. When the king died, it was with a sword.
 - B. Because the boy was frightened, Croesus dropped his sword.
 - C. When the boy spoke, he met death by his father's sword.
 - D. When the boy spoke, his father died.

TIE-BREAKERS. Mark your answers 96-100 on your scantron.

Arion erat amplissimus poëta Graecus, cuius fama erat nōtissima in ómnibus terrīs. Ab patriā ad Ítaliā Siciliāque pervēnerat et carminibus multās urbēs laetās fēcīt. Populī barbarī eī dōna dedērunt. Multīs rēgibus fēlicior erat. Animālia fera eius carmine dēlectābantur; ad multam noctem stābant et id magnō cum gaudiō audiēbant. Hiems discesserat et Arion patriam nāve petēbat. Sed mare erat tūtius quam nāvis, nam nautae gladiīs in poētā impetum fēcērunt. Hic ab illīs fugit et in aquam saluit. Arion tamen, ubi saliēbat, carmen trīstissimum et pulcherrimum canēbat. Delphīnus quī hoc carmen audīvit poētā servāvit et in tergō ad patriam portāvit.

96. What kind of poet was Arion?
- A. very large
 - B. very distinguished
 - C. very exemplary
 - D. most noble
97. All were delighted by his poetry except ____.
- A. barbarians
 - B. Italians
 - C. Sicilians
 - D. kings
98. Animals showed their appreciation for Arion's poetry by ____.
- A. standing through the night
 - B. listening all night
 - C. listening carefully
 - D. standing until late at night
99. The sea was safer than the ship because ____.
- A. the ship was sinking
 - B. the sailors were hostile
 - C. the ship was not equipped to face storms
 - D. the sailors were not skillful
100. Arion was rescued by ____.
- A. an animal who liked his song
 - B. a sailor who was also a poet
 - C. a passing ship that heard his song
 - D. a poet swimming near his country