

**READING COMPREHENSION – LEVEL 2**  
**Ohio Junior Classical League - 2010**

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**PASSAGE #1**

Natus est Augustus, M. Tullio Cicerone et C. Antonio consulibus, ante orientem solis ante diem IX Kalendas October. Postea Julii Caesaris et deinde Augusti nomen cepit. Cum natus sit, avunculus dixit, “Debemus infantem appellare Romulum pro rege primo.” Aetate IV Augustus patrem amisit. Tum avunculus ad Hispaniam processit ut bellum gereret et Augustus quoque processit. Bella civilia pugnavit post mortem Julii Caesaris. Brutum atque Cassium occidit. Marcum Antonium, quem ad mortem coegit, et Cleopatram inimicos Romae proclamavit. Cupiebat Cleopatram vivam Romae. Cleopatra tamen se occidit. Cognomine “pater patriae” a populo dato, Augustus lacrimavit. Moderate habitans casam humilem habuit. Gratosus et clemens erat paceque rexit.

1. When was Augustus born?  
a. before sunrise      b. before October 1<sup>st</sup>      c. neither a nor b      d. both a and b
2. What construction is *M. Tullio...consulibus*?  
a. ablative absolute      b. passive periphrastic      c. relative clause      d. appositive
3. On what day was Augustus born?  
a. September 22      b. September 23      c. October 7      d. October 6
4. Who said *Debemus infantem appellare Romulum pro rege primo*?  
a. the father      b. the mother      c. the grandfather      d. the uncle
5. The best translation of *Debemus infantem appellare Romulum pro rege primo* is  
a. We owe Romulus, the first king, the right to name the baby.  
b. We ought to name the baby so that he can be the first king like Romulus.  
c. We owe the baby the honor of being called Romulus after the first king.  
d. We ought to call the baby Romulus for the first king.
6. What happened when Augustus was four years old?  
a. he lost his father      b. his father sent him away  
c. he missed summer      d. he sent a letter
7. Why did his uncle go to Spain?  
a. to see Augustus      b. to travel      c. to see beauty      d. to wage war
8. What type of clause is present in line 5?  
a. relative      b. result      c. purpose      d. causal
9. What is the translation of *bella civilia* (line 5-6)?  
a. civil wars      b. beautiful cities      c. beautiful citizens      d. pleasant civility
10. Who is the subject of *pugnavit* in line 6?  
a. Brutus      b. Augustus      c. Caesaris      d. Bella
11. In line 7 *quem* refers to  
a. Augustus      b. Marcus Antonius      c. Brutus      d. Cassius
12. The best translation of *Romae* in line 8 is  
a. in Rome      b. of Rome      c. to Rome      d. Roman
13. How did Augustus want Cleopatra in Rome?  
a. dead      b. wounded      c. happy      d. alive
14. The best translation of “*pater patriae*” in line 9 is  
a. father's father      b. mother's father      c. country's father      d. father's country
15. What word does *dato* modify?  
a. *populo*      b. *cognomine*      c. *pater*      d. *patriae*

16. What tense is *habitans*?  
 a. present                      b. perfect                      c. future                      d. no tense
17. According to Suetonius, how could one describe Augustus as a ruler?  
 a. merciful                      b. peaceful                      c. neither a or b                      d. both a and b
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**PASSAGE #2**

Tullius Hostilius, rex tertius Romanorum, proelia amabat et multa bella gessit. olim bellum ferocissimum 1  
 contra Albanos gerebat, in quo non modo Albani sed etiam Romani non superaverunt. itaque tres Romani 2  
 et tres Albani electi sunt ad bellum finiendum, et illi sex in certamine magno pugnare coeperunt. duo 3  
 Romani mox humi mortui ceciderunt, et omnes tres Albani vulnera acceperunt. Horatius igitur (id nomen 4  
 erat Romano tertio qui vivus erat) fugam simulavit, et Albani eum sequebantur, sed propter vulnera mox 5  
 fatigati sunt, et Horatius eos separatim interfecit. Horatium victorem cives laetissimi in urbem duxerunt. 6  
 eius autem soror spolia unius Albani vidit et dolore exclamavit – nam ei sponsa erat. Sorore visa, frater 7  
 adeo iratus erat ut eam statim occideret. Mortem enim hostis deplorabat soror. Horatius apud iudices 8  
 accusatus est propter mortem sororis, sed cives vitam rogavit. illi patriae servatorem non damnaverunt, sed 9  
 pronuntiaverunt eum liberum esse. 10

18. Which of the following do we know about Tullius Hostilius from the passage?  
 a. he is eager to fight wars                      b. he loves rewards  
 c. he owns many beautiful things                      d. he was the fourth Roman king
19. What is the best translation of *gessit* in line 1?  
 a. wore                      b. carried                      c. behaved                      d. waged
20. What is the subject of *gerebat* (line 2)?  
 a. Tullius Hostilius                      b. bellum                      c. Romani                      d. Albanos
21. The best translation of *ad bellum finiendum* (line 3) is  
 a. to the final war                      b. to the war's end                      c. to end the war                      d. so that the war is begun
22. How many soldiers total were chosen to determine the outcome of the war?  
 a. three                      b. six                      c. three thousand                      d. too many to count
23. What did two of the Roman soldiers do at the beginning of the battle?  
 a. kill all the Albans                      b. die                      c. pray to the dead                      d. sit down on the ground
24. Why were the Albans able to be defeated?  
 a. they were outnumbered                      b. they ran away  
 c. they had been injured                      d. they weren't fast enough
25. *Separatim* (line 6) tells us that  
 a. the Albans died one by one                      b. the Albans disagreed with each other  
 c. the Horatii were separated                      d. the Albans were far from home
26. If it is true that *Horatius eos separatim interfecit* (line 6), then which of the following is also true?  
 a. Albani ab Horatio interfecti sunt                      b. ei ab Albanis interfecti sunt  
 c. Romani ab Horatio interfecti erant                      d. quattuor e Romanis ab Albanis interfecti erant
27. What caused Horatius' sister to react to seeing him?  
 a. he was wounded and about to die                      b. he had killed his patron  
 c. she was sad for her other brothers                      d. she realized her husband was dead
28. What are *spolia* (line 7)?  
 a. empty spaces in a line                      b. spoiled children  
 c. boastful people                      d. things stolen from a killed enemy
29. The best translation of *sorore visa* in line 7 is  
 a. when he saw his sister                      b. after the sister had seen  
 c. since the sister was visited                      d. because the sister could see
30. Why did Horatius react so harshly to his sister's actions?

- a. she put an enemy before her country
- b. she wasn't really Roman
- c. her husband was a traitor
- d. simply because she was sad

31. Who was responsible for Horatius being spared by the judges?  
 a. his lawyer                      b. himself                      c. the citizens                      d. his sister
32. In line 9, to whom does *illi* refer?  
 a. Horatius                      b. iudices                      c. cives                      d. patriae
33. In line 9, what is the best translation of *patriae servatorem*?  
 a. servant of the father                      b. servant of the country  
 c. savior of the father                      d. savior of the country
34. Who were the three men chosen by the Albans to fight Horatius and his brothers?  
 a. the Curiatii                      b. the Graeci                      c. the Iuli                      d. the Hostilii

**PASSAGE #3**

Roma regebatur a tyranno superbo, cuius filius erat Sextus Tarquinius. quadam nocte cum Tarquinius  
 vinum biberet cum amicis, coepit quisque uxorem suam laudare. Collatinus dixit suam Lucretiam omnibus  
 ceteris praestare: “nos conferamus in meas aedes videamusque quid mea uxor nunc agat. tum scietis  
 quanto melior sit mea Lucretia quam aliae.” omnes responderunt, “discedamus!” cum ad illas aedes  
 venissent, fidelem Lucretiam non ludentem, sed lanam ducentem invenerunt. Sextus, cum videret quam  
 pluchra et pudica Lucretia esset, malo amore captus est. paucis post diebus, cum abesset Collatinus, iste  
 revenit. cum, cena oblata, in hospitale cubiculum ductus esset, ad dormientem Lucretiam venit: “face!”  
 inquit, “Sextus Tarquinius sum; ferrum in manu fero. cede mihi aut te necabo!” cum Lucretia necari  
 mallet, denique tamen vicit Sextus eius pudicitiam. tum discessit. sed Lucretia omnia haec narravit  
 Collatino, qui iuravit se Sextum necaturum esse. tum Lucretia se necavit ne aliis uxoribus videretur malo  
 exemplo esse: “ego me culpa absolvo, sed poena non libero,” moriens dixit.

35. Looking at line 1 (*Roma...Tarquinius*), which of the following correctly expresses the same idea?  
 a. tyrannus superbus, cuius filius erat Sextus Tarquinius, Romam regebat.  
 b. tyranno superbo, cuius filius erat Sextus Tarquinius, Romam regebatur.  
 c. tyrannus superbus, cuius filius erat Sextus Tarquinius, Roma regebat.  
 d. a tyranno superbo, cuius filius erat Sextus Tarquinius, Romam regebat.
36. Which king is being referred to in line 1?  
 a. Tarquinius Priscus      b. Ancus Marcius      c. Numa Pompilius      d. Tarquinius Superbus
37. What is the best translation for *quadam nocte* (line 1)?  
 a. on that night      b. on a certain night      c. in the night      d. in which night
38. Which of the following words best replaces *cum* (line 1) without changing the meaning of the sentence?  
 a. postquam      b. quamquam      c. dum      d. ubi
39. What was the topic of conversation at the party?  
 a. marriage in general                      b. each man's great accomplishments  
 c. whom Sextus should marry                      d. each man's wife
40. What did Collatinus claim about Lucretia?  
 a. she was better than all others                      b. she has many friends  
 c. she is smarter than he is                      d. she usually walks in front of people
41. What independent use of the subjunctive can be found in line 3?  
 a. hortatory                      b. deliberative                      c. optative                      d. indirect command
42. What did Collatinus invite the others to do?  
 a. talk with his wife                      b. come to his home  
 c. bring their wives to the party                      d. come to the games
43. What was Lucretia doing when the other men saw her?  
 a. playing games                      b. being lazy                      c. spinning wool                      d. reading a book

44. What two qualities of Lucretia's impressed Sextus?  
a. her beauty and skill                      b. her beauty and modesty  
c. her beauty and lack of shame              d. her beauty and her intelligence
45. How long was it before Sextus saw Lucretia again?  
a. the next day              b. the same night              c. many days              d. a few days
46. How did Sextus threaten Lucretia?  
a. told her he had a sword                      b. told her he would tell Collatinus  
c. he didn't threaten her at all              d. told her that he would kill Collatinus
47. To whom does the first *se* in line 10 refer?  
a. Sextus                      b. Lucretia                      c. Collatinus                      d. Tarquinius
48. Why did Lucretia kill herself?  
a. to maintain her image                      b. because Collatinus asked her too  
c. she was guilty                      d. the other wives thought it was best
49. Which of the following correctly restates *ego...dixit* (line11)?  
a. moriens dixit se culpa absolvere, sed poena non liberare  
b. moriens dixit eam culpa absolvere, sed poena non liberare  
c. moriens dicit se culpam absolvere, sed poenam non liberare  
d. moriens dicit eam culpa absolvere, sed poena liberare
50. What happened to Collatinus after this story?  
a. he was murdered              b. he was made king              c. he was exiled              d. he became consul