## READING COMPREHENSION – LEVEL $^{1}\!/_{2}$ and 1 Ohio Junior Classical League – 2012

## Passage I: A visit from the gods

| olim duo viri a loco ad locum multas horas ambulabant et cives cibum rogabant. nemo illis cibum dedit. tandem ad casam parvam ac pauperem ubi vir bonus, Philemon, et Baucis, uxor sua, habitabant pervenerunt.  "salvete, amici," inquit unus ex viris, "cibum aquamque petimus."  "multa non habemus, sed vobis id quod habemus dabimus," alacriter respondit Philemon. cibus a Baucide bona celeriter paratus est.  post cibum consumpserunt, unus ex viris nuntiavit: "ego sum Mercurius, nuntius deorum. ante vos stat Juppiter, rex et pater deorum, qui imperium caeli et terrae tenet ac deis hominibusque leges aequas dat. nolite timere. vicus et incolae mali delebuntur. vos soli servabimini. nobiscum ad montem venite, et tuti eritis."  ubi ad summum montem pervenerunt, post se spectaverunt. omnia praeter casam eorum sub aqua erant. eorum casa in templum pulchrum versa est. postea multos annos Philemon et Baucis diligenter templum curant. |                         |   |                 |  |  |
|--|-------------------------|---|-----------------|--|--|
| Vocabulary pervenio, -ire, -ui, -itus – arrive at alacriter, adv. – eagerly caelum, -i – heavens terra, -ae – earth  |                         | vicus, -i – village<br>incola, -ae – inhabitant<br>delebuntur – they will be destroyed<br>servabimini – you will be saved |                 |  |  |
| 1. verum aut falsum: duo viri d<br>a. verum  | iu ambulabant.          | b. falsum   |                 |  |  |
| 2. What is the best translation for <i>tandem</i> in line 2? a. however b. at last   |                         | c. furthermore  | d. nevertheless |  |  |
| <ul><li>3. qualis casam vir habebat?</li><li>a. bonus</li><li>c. parvam ac pauperem</li><li>4. What did the men ask for?</li></ul>   |                         | b. pulchram ac magnam<br>d. parvam ac bonam   |                 |  |  |
| <ul> <li>a. water</li> <li>b. food</li> <li>c. neither a or b</li> <li>d. both a &amp; b</li> </ul> 5. The best translation of <i>multa non habemus, sed vobis id quod habemus dabimus</i> in line 5 is <ul> <li>a. We do not have much, but that which we have, we will give to you.</li> <li>b. We do not have much, so we will not give any to you.</li> <li>c. Many do not live here, but because we live here, we will give it to you.</li> </ul>   |                         |   |                 |  |  |
| <ul><li>d. We do not have muc</li><li>6. Who prepared the food?</li><li>a. Philemon</li></ul>  | b.Baucis                | it, we will give you some c. a servant  | d. the two men  |  |  |
| 7. qualis uxor est Baucis?<br>a. pulchra   | b. parva                | c. bona   | d. pauper       |  |  |
| 8. How did this person prepare a. slowly   | the food?<br>b. quickly | c. skillfully   | d. happily      |  |  |
| 9. When did one of the men make an announcement? a. before the food was prepared c. when the food was stolen   |                         | <ul><li>b. before eating the food</li><li>d. after eating the food</li></ul>  |                 |  |  |
| <ul><li>10. Who did this man claim to be?</li><li>a. a messenger of Mercury</li><li>c. Mercury himself</li></ul>   |                         | b. a messenger of Jupiter<br>d. Jupiter himself   |                 |  |  |

| <ul><li>11. According to lines 8-9, which of the following</li><li>a. the father of the gods</li><li>c. he has command over the sky and the ea</li></ul>  | b. he rules with his thu   | b. he rules with his thunderbolts   |                                 |  |  |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------|--|--|
| 2. Why would the village and the inhabitants be destroyed?  a. the village was too close to the ocean  c. the inhabitants gave nothing to strangers  d. the inhabitants had treated Philemon and Baucis badly   |  |   |                                 |  |  |
| 13. Which of the following could be used as the su a. ego b. nos  | bject of <i>eritis</i> in line 10?<br>c. tu  | d. vos  |                                 |  |  |
| 14. ubi Baucis et Philemon ad summum montem p<br>a. looking around b. praying   | ervenerunt, quid agebant?<br>c. crying   | d. talking  |                                 |  |  |
| 15. Philemon and Baucis saw all of the following a. The village under water c. their neighbors' homes under water   | EXCEPT  b. their house under w d. their house turned in  |   |                                 |  |  |
| 16. What is the best translation for <i>postea multos a</i> a. after many years b. many years late  |  | d. for many years afterward   |                                 |  |  |
| 17. How did the gods reward Philemon and Baucis<br>a. they made them caretakers of the temple<br>c. they made them immortal   |  |   |                                 |  |  |
| 18. In line 12, the case of <i>eorum</i> is a. nominative b. genitive   | c. dative  | d. accusative   |                                 |  |  |
| 19. After this story ends, Philemon and Baucis are a. birds b. stones   | eventually transformed into c. trees   | d. constellations   |                                 |  |  |
| Passage II: A letter about a pleasant retreat   |  |   |                                 |  |  |
| fundus meus, optime Quincti, agro dominum pascivitibus. scribam tibi loquaciter de forma et situ agreos. sol veniens dextrum latus vallis aspicit, disced laudabis. benigni vepres rubicunda corna et pruna umbra dominum iuvant. fons est etiam idoneus dar Thraciam ambit. aqua infirmo capiti fluit utilis et umihi, amoenae. incolumen tibi me praestant Septer | ri. montes non sunt continui, si<br>lens laevum latus curru fugier<br>ferunt. quercus et ilex multa fre<br>re nomen rivo; Hebrus nec fri<br>atilis alvo. hae latebrae sunt d           | sed opaca vallis dissociat<br>nte vaporat. temperium<br>fruge pecus et multa<br>gidior nec purior | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 |  |  |
| Vocabulary fundus – farm agro – field pascit – supports, feeds opulentat – enriches amicta – supportive of vitibus –grapevines veniens – coming, rising aspicit – looks at  | vepres – bramble bush<br>quercus – oak tree<br>ilex – holm oak<br>pecus – cattle, herd<br>idoneus – large enougl<br>alvo – for the stomach<br>amoenus - delightful<br>incolumen - safe | h   |                                 |  |  |
| <ul><li>20. To whom does Horace address this letter?</li><li>a. commander Quintus b. dearest Quincti</li><li>21. According to lines 1 &amp; 2, in what two ways do</li></ul>  | _  | d. commander Quinctius  |                                 |  |  |
| a. it provides food and a place for opulent b. it provides crops and a place for his frie   | parties  |   |                                 |  |  |

c. it provides food and profit

d. it provides food and wine for his friends

| 22. Which of the following did a. olives  | the farm NOT produce? b. corn  | c. fruit  | d. cattle          |
|---|--|---|--------------------|
| 23. How will Horace write about a. in a short letter  | t his farm? b. in the form of a book   | c. at length  | d. at a later time |
| 24. ubi est fundus situs? a. in valle   | b. in monte  | c. prope mare   | d. prope urbe      |
| 25. What case is <i>latus</i> in line 3? a. nominative  | b. genitive  | c. accusative   | d. dative          |
| 26. On what does the sun shine when it is rising? a. the right side of the villa c. the left side of the villa                            |  | b. the left side of the valley d. the right side of the valley                    |                    |
| 27. On what does the sun shine a. the right side of the v c. the left side of the vil   | illa   | b. the left side of the va<br>d. the right side of the v                          |                    |
| 28. The best translation for <i>temp</i> a. the temperature is to c. you praised the clima  | be praised   | 3-4 is b. let me praise the clin d. you will praise the cl                        |                    |
| 29. quales sunt vepres? a. benigni  | b. rubicunda   | c. ingentes   | d. parvi           |
| 30. What do they produce? a. red corn   | b. red berries   | c. red flowers  | d. red leaves      |
| 31. In lines 4-5, <i>multa umbra</i> is a. nominative   | what case? b. dative   | c. accusative   | d. ablative        |
| 32. How do the oak trees benefit the cattle? a. they provide much shade c. they provide leaves for food                                   |  | <ul><li>b. they provide a windbreak</li><li>d. they provide many acorns</li></ul> |                    |
| 33. How do the oak trees benefi<br>a. they provide much sh<br>c. they provide wood fo   | ade  | b. they provide a windb<br>d. they provide many ac                                |                    |
| 34. How big is the stream?  a. too small to be named c. almost big enough to  |  | b. as big as a river d. smaller than most na                                      | med streams        |
| 35. To what river does Horace ca. the Tiber   | compare his stream? b. the Rubicon   | c. the Nile   | d. the Hebrus      |
| 36. In what country is the above a. Greece  | river situated?<br>b. Dacia  | c. Thrace   | d. Gaul            |
| 37. In what two ways does Hora a. the river is neither co b. the river is colder and c. the stream is colder a d. the stream is colder, l | lder nor purer than the st<br>I purer than the stream<br>nd purer than the river |   |                    |
| 38. For what does Horace considerate a. swimming c. fishing   | der the stream's water me  | ost useful? b. curing headaches & s d. providing water for t                      |                    |
| 39. quales sunt hae latebrae?   | b. sweet   | c. beautiful  | d. both b & c      |

| 40. The best translation of <i>si credis mihi</i> in line of a. if you can believe it b. if he believes   |  | d. if you care about me                          |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 41. From the last line, we can infer that Horace ea. hot weather b. the spring  | enjoyed his farm during c. the winter          | d. when the city is not safe                     |  |  |  |
| Passage III: Alii dei deaeque   |  |  |  |  |  |
| de magnis deis, quos Romani a Graecis acceperant, iam legimus. nunc de multis parvis deis, vere Romanis, legemus. Concordiam, Victoriam, Salutem, Pacem, Fortunam, Virtutem Romani deas vocaverunt, quod sacrae erant et a Romanis amabantur. etiam Pecunia a Romanis amabatur et dea erat, sed tamen (ita scribit auctor Romanus Iuvenalis) non in templo habitavit. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vocabulary accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum – accept, receive vere - truly amabantur – they were loved amabatur – she was loved auctor – author  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 42. Which detail about "the great gods" is known a. the Romans gave them to the Greeks c. the gods liked Romans more than Greeks  | b. the gods accepted b                         | oth Greeks and Romans<br>ir gods from the Greeks |  |  |  |
| 43. The best translation of <i>iam legimus</i> in line 1 a. we will now read c. you have already read   | b. we are now reading d. we have already rea   |  |  |  |  |
| 44. What is the best translation of the word <i>quod</i> a. which b. although   | d in line 3? c. because                        | d. whom  |  |  |  |
| 45. Concordiam, Victoriam, Salutem, Pacem, Fortunam, Virtutem were:  a. called goddesses by the Greeks b. called goddesses by the Romans c. called goddesses by both the Greeks and the Romans d. were not called goddesses, but virtues  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 46. The goddesses listed in line 2 are all example a. dead Romans b. Muses  | es of c. abstract concepts                     | d. rivers and mountains                          |  |  |  |
| 47. Why was Money called a goddess?  a. She was loved by the Romans c. She ruled the lives of many Romans   | b. She was loved by the d. She was an Olympi   |  |  |  |  |
| 48. Which Roman author writes about <i>Pecunia</i> ? a. Horace b. Juvenal   | c. Martial                                     | d. Ovid  |  |  |  |
| 49. verum aut falsum: The goddess Pecunia had a. verum  | her own temple in Rome.<br>b. falsum           |  |  |  |  |
| 50. Which of the following would be least approa. Bellona b. Quirinus   | opriate to add to the content of t<br>c. Janus | his paragraph?<br>d. Eros                        |  |  |  |