

2008 LOUISIANA STATE JCL CONVENTION

Reading Comprehension Test – Levels ½ and 1

Read each passage and select the best answer for the following questions:

“Anna and the Bear”

1 *Anna est filia Galbae. Galba est agricola; prope magnam silvam habitat. In*
2 *silva densa sunt multae ursae. Galba filiam de ursis saepe monet.*

3 *“Silva est periculosa, quod ursae sunt in silva,” dicit. “Ambula semper in via*
4 *lata.”*

5 *Olim autem Anna sola in magna et obscura silva ambulat. Caelum, non viam,*
6 *spectat. Mox a via errat. Subito magnam ursam videt. Ursa stat; Annam expectat.*
7 *Ursa Annam spectat; Anna ursam spectat.*

8 *Anna perterrita clamare temptat, neque clamare potest. Viam non videt, sed celeriter*
9 *ambulat per densam silvam. Ursa quoque celeriter ambulat. Anna lente ambulat, ursam*
10 *quoque lente ambulat. Denique ursam prope viam stat et Annae viam pede monstrat.*

11 *Nunc laeta Anna casam videt; pater et mater pro casa stant. Anna de ursam narrat.*

12 *Galba dicit, “Ursa benigna est Callisto. Olim Callisto erat femina pulchra; nunc est*
13 *ursa pulchra. Saepe agricolae ursam necare temptant, sed ursam non necare possunt.”*

1. *Quis est pater Annae?* (line 1)
a) Galbae b) Filia c) Agricola d) Galba
2. *Ubi habitat familia?*
a) near the woods b) in the woods c) across the woods d) around the woods
3. *Cur est silva periculosa?* (line 3)
a) Because the trees are dense b) Because Anna’s father warned her
c) There are bears d) There are thieves
4. What is Anna’s father’s profession?
a) Farmer b) Hunter c) Sailor d) Charioteer
5. What did Anna see in the forest? (line 6)
a) Via b) Subito c) Ursa d) none of the above
6. What did Anna do when she saw it? (line 8)
a) run b) scream c) lie down d) none of the above
7. When Anna began to walk away quickly, what did the bear do?
a) walk quickly b) walk slowly c) stand tall d) roar loudly

8. When Anna began to walk away slowly, what did the bear do?
 a) walk quickly b) walk slowly c) stand tall d) roar loudly
9. What did happy Anna see? (line 11)
 a) a cub b) her father c) her house d) the road
10. *Qualis ursae est Callisto?* (line 12)
 a) tricky b) kind c) at night d) once a year
11. *Qualis femina erat Callisto?* (line 12)
 a) beautiful b) kind c) at night d) once a year
12. What did Anna's father do after Anna returned?
 a) He thanked Callisto for not harming his daughter
 b) He moved his family away from the forest
 c) He built a road through the forest
 d) He tried to kill the bear
13. *Potestne ursam necare?* (line 13)
 a) *Ita vero* b) *Minime* c) *Semper* d) *Olim*

“A Horse is Discovered”

1 *Graeci cum Troianis bellum gerunt. Magnum equum ligneum sub portis urbis Troiae*
 2 *nocte relinquunt. Troiani equum ibi inveniunt. “Graeci equum Minervae dedicant,”*
 3 *dicunt. “Si donum Graecorum ad templum deae ducemus, pacem habebimus et vitam*
 4 *bonae fortunae agemus.” Sed Laocoon, sacerdos magnae virtutis sapientiaeque, audet*
 5 *populum monere; “Sine ratione cogitatis, o Troiani! Si copiae in equo sunt, magno in*
 6 *periculo erimus. Non debetis Graecis credere, nam Graeci semper sunt falsi.” Tum*
 7 *equum hasta tundit. Ira Minervae magna est; dea duos serpentes ex mari mittit. “Miser*
 8 *Laocoon! Te tuosque duos filios mali serpentes strangulant! Troiani deam timent;*
 9 *equum in urbem ducunt. Ratio Laocoontis Troianos nihil docet. Laocoon frustra*
 10 *Toianium temptat monere, sed serpens surrexit ab aqua Laocoonem vorare.*

ligneum = wooden

sacerdos = priest

copia = soldier, troop

tundo, tundere = to strike

14. What case is *Troianis*? (line 1)
 a) nominative b) genitive c) accusative d) ablative
15. *Ubi Troiani inveniunt equum?* (lines 1-2)
 a) on the shore b) by the city port c) under the city gate d) at the North wall

16. Whom did the Trojans think the Greeks dedicated the horse too? (lines 2 -3)
 a) the Trojan king b) Minerva c) the Trojans d) gods of the winds
17. Where do they want to bring the horse? (line 3)
 a) away from Troy b) to the gates c) to the temple d) the stables
18. What do the Trojans hope to achieve by taking in the horse? (lines 3-4) (Select the correct choices from I to IV to answer the question, then select the correct choice a to d on the scantron).
- I. good life II. good fortune III. peace IV. wealth
- a) I and II b) II and III c) II and IV d) II, III and IV
19. What word does *magnae* modify? (line 4)
 a) *Laocoon* b) *sacerdos* c) *virtutis* d) *sapientiae*
20. What did Laocoon do? (lines 4-5)
 a) He heard the people inside the horse b) He dared to warn the people
 c) He ushered the horse through the gate d) He called for the gods' aid
21. What does Laocoon warn will put all them in danger?
 a) *Troiani* b) *copiae in equo* c) *ratione cogitatis* d) *Graeci semper*
22. What does Laocoon do to prove his point? (line 7)
 a) hit the horse b) burn the horse c) break the horse d) none of the above
23. How many serpents were sent to stop Laocoon? (lines 7-8)
 a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
24. How many people did the serpent(s) kill? (line 8)
 a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
25. Why do the Trojans bring the horse into the city? (line 8)
 a) They trusted Laocoon's warning b) They feared retribution by the Greeks
 c) They feared Minerva d) The gate was about to close for the day
26. What literary device is used to mimic the hissing of a snake in *sed serpens surrexit*? (line 10)
 a) Hyperbole b) Metaphor c) Personification d) Alliteration
27. What lesson would the Trojans have to learn the hard way after the events of this story?
 a) Don't look a gift horse in the mouth
 b) Heed the advice of the wise
 c) Never go in against a Sicilian when death is on the line
 d) Never get involved in a land war in Asia

“King Midas and Bacchus”

1 *Midas, nobilis genere, rex Phrygiae, qui multis oppidis expugnavit, magnam*
2 *auctoritatem habuit. Quondam Silenus, magister dei Bacchi, in agris Phrygiae*
3 *interceptus, ad hunc regem ductus est. Quod Silenus ab eodem rege multa beneficia*
4 *accepit, Bacchus paratus fuit regi dare id quod speravit. Midas dixit, “Si omnia quae*
5 *parte corporis mei tetigero in aurum vertentur, mihi gratum erit.”*
6 *Mox omnia communia quae rex tangebatur in aurem vertebantur. Terram tangit: non*
7 *iam terra est sed aurum. Aquam tangit: eodem modo in aurum vertitur. Tum gratias*
8 *Baccho pro magno praemio egit.*

genus, generis = birth, class, sort
communis, commune = common
verto, vertere = to turn

28. What case is *nobilis*? (line 1)
a) nominative b) genitive c) accusative d) ablative
29. Who is Silenus?
a) a teacher b) a soldier c) a king d) a farmer
30. What case is *dei*? (line 2)
a) nominative b) genitive c) accusative d) ablative
31. What is the best translation of *Phrygiae*? (line 2)
a) Phrygias b) of Phrygia c) to Phrygia d) with Phrygia
32. What is the best translation of *ab eodem rege*? (line 3)
a) from the king b) to the same king c) by the same king d) from the same king
33. How was Silenus treated by Midas?
a) cruelly b) kindly c) as a criminal d) indifferently
34. What was offered to Midas by Bacchus?
a) Midas’ worst fears b) Midas’ lost dreams
c) Midas’ hope d) none of the above
35. What is the best translation of *Si omnia quae parte corporis mei tetigero in aurum vertentur*? (lines 4-5)
a) if anything touches my body, let it be turned to gold
b) if anything which a part of my body touches should turn to gold
c) if everything which I touch with part of my body will be turned to gold
d) if everything which part of my body touches turns into gold
36. Who gave Midas this “gift”?
a) Silenus b) king of the gods c) Bacchus d) Phrygia

37. What is the best translation of *vertebantur*? (line 6)
- a) will be turned b) has been turned c) is turned d) might have turned
38. What did Midas do to the earth? (line 6)
- a) He touched it b) He stepped on it c) He kissed it d) He looked at it
39. What is the best translation of *non iam terra est sed aurum*? (lines 6-7)
- a) but now the earth is not gold b) but the gold is not on the ground now
c) now it is not earth but gold d) not now on earth is there but gold
40. What happened when Midas touched water?
- a) His gift dissappeared b) It turned to gold
c) He cursed Bacchus d) Nothing note worthy