

2013 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY
TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS
READING COMPREHENSION TEST (LEVELS ½ AND I)

Reading 1 (Questions 1-10)

- 1 Eurystheus Herculem iussit taurum ferocissimum ex insulā Crētā dūcere. Ubi
- 2 Hercules insulae appropinquābat, tempestās subitō coorta est. Nautae dē nāve
- 3 dēsperābant. Hercules tamen nōn timēbat. Mox mare placidum erat et nautae
- 4 nāvem ad terram navigābant. Hercules ē nāvī descendit, et ad rēgem Crētae
- 5 contendit. Deinde, postquam omnia parāta sunt, ad eam regiōnem contendit
- 6 quam taurus vāstābat. Mox Hercules taurum vīdit, et quamquam rēs erat magnī periculī,
- 7 cornua eius apprehendit. Tum ingentī labōre mōnstrum ad nāvem trāxit, et cum
- 8 praedā in Graeciam rediit.

1. What did Eurystheus order Hercules to capture? (l. 1)

- a. A lion
- b. A horse
- c. A bull
- d. A bird

2. What happened when Hercules was approaching Crete? (l. 2)

- a. Hercules flew into a rage
- b. The sailors became afraid of the gods
- c. A sea nymph helped them
- d. A storm arose

3. What is the best translation of "Hercules tamen nōn timēbat"? (l. 3)

- a. Lastly Hercules was no longer afraid.
- b. However, Hercules was no longer afraid.
- c. Lastly Hercules was not afraid.
- d. However, Hercules wasn't afraid.

4. Where does Hercules go as soon as he lands on the island? (l. 4-5)

- a. To find the animal
- b. To find supplies for the ship
- c. To the king
- d. To the nearest town

5. What did Hercules do after everything was ready? (l. 5-6)

- a. He hurried to the area which the animal was devastating.
- b. He hurried to the area where the huge animal was.
- c. He roamed the region and hurried toward the animal.
- d. He roamed the region looking for the devastating animal.

6. How did Hercules eventually grab the animal? (l. 7)

- a. by its horns
- b. by its tail
- c. by its ears
- d. by its neck

7. What is the most accurate translation of "quamquam rēs erat magnī periculī"? (l. 6)

- a. how dangerous the deed was
- b. although the deed wasn't dangerous
- c. although the deed was of some danger
- d. although the deed was of great danger

8. Herculēs mōnstrum necāvit.

- a. True
- b. False

9. What is the best translation of "cum praedā in Graeciam rediit"? (l. 7-8)

- a. He returned with pride to Greece.
- b. He went back to Greece with the booty.
- c. He went back with the animal to Greece.
- d. He went back to Greece with the monster.

10. What is the best translation of "ingentī labōre"? (l. 7)

- a. by a huge work
- b. of huge effort
- c. with huge effort
- d. with a huge work

Reading 2 (Questions 11-21)

Postquam Hercules ex insulā Crētā ad Argos rediit, Eurystheus, rēx Argolicus,
 1 eum
 2 in Thrāciam mīsit. Necesse erat eī equōs rēgis Diomēdis reducere. Hī equī carne
 3 hominum dēvorābant; Diomēdēs autem, vir crūdēlissimus, illīs obiciēbat viatōrēs
 4 quī in eam regiōnem vēnerant. Hercules igitur magnā celeritāte in Thrāciam
 5 contendit et rēgī imperāvit equōs sibi trādere. Rēx hoc facere nōlēbat, Herculēs
 6 irā commōtus rēgem interfēcit et cadāver eius equīs obiciēcit. Omnēs quī eam
 7 regiōnem incolēbant laetissimī erant et Herculī maximās grātiās agēbant. Nōn
 8 modo maximīs honōribus et praemiīs eum decorāvērunt sed etiam eōdem diē
 9 Herculem regem appellāre volēbant. Ille tamen hoc facere nōlēbat. Ad mare rediit
 10 equōsque in nāvem conlocāvit; deinde, sine morā ē portū solvit, et paulō post
 11 equōs in lītus Argolicum exposuit.

11. In which locations and in what order do the events of this passage take place?

- Crete, Argos, Thrace
- Argos, Thrace, Argos
- Thrace, Argos, Thrace
- Argos, Thrace, Crete
- Crete, Argos, Crete

12. To whom does the pronoun "eī" (l. 2) refer?

- The king of Crete
- Hercules
- Eurystheus
- The horses

13. What is the best translation of "illīs obiciēbat viatōrēs"? (l. 3)

- he used to throw travellers to them
- he used to obstruct travellers
- they used to throw travellers
- the travellers threw themselves

14. Dēlectābatne carne humānum equōs rēgis?

- Ita vērō
- Mīnimē

15. Prīmō Hercules Diomēdī animalia caedere iussit.

- Verum
- Falsum

16. How did Hercules travel to Thrace?

- with haste
- with very great haste
- with great haste

17. Why (according to the passage) did Hercules kill Diomedes?

- He and Diomedes were old enemies
- Eurystheus had ordered him to do so
- His people refused to allow it.
- He refused to hand over his animals.

18. Who honored Hercules with the greatest honors and rewards? (l. 8)

- the travellers
- the islanders
- the inhabitants
- the king

19. What is the best translation of *eōdem diē*? (l. 8)

- on that one day
- during the day
- at the end of the day
- on the same day

20. Hercules regnum recūsāvit.

- Verum
- Falsum

21. What word(s) show Hercules was in a hurry in l. 10?

- paulō post
- deinde
- sine morā
- ē portū

Reading 3 (Questions 22-30 and Tie-Breakers 96-100)

1 Lāomedōn illō tempore rēgnum Trōiae obtinēbat. Ad hunc Neptūnus et Apollo annō superiōre
 2 vēnerant, et quod Trōia nōndum moenia habēbat, ad hoc opus auxilium obtulerant. Postquam tamen
 3 hōrum auxiliō moenia cōfecta sunt, nōlēbat Lāomedōn praemium quod prōposuerat persolvere.
 4 Neptūnus igitur et Apollo ob hanc causam irātī mōnstrum quoddam mīsērunt speciē horribili, quod
 5 cotīdiē veniēbat et hominēs bovēsque vorābat. Trōiānī autem timōre perterritī in urbe
 6 continēbantur, et pecora omnia ex agrīs intrā mūrōs compulerant. Lāomedōn hīs rēbus commōtus
 7 ōrāculum cōsultuit, sed deus eī imperāvit filiam Hēsionem mōnstrō obicere.
 8 Lāomedōn, ubi hōc respōsum renūntiātum audīvit, magnum dolōrem percēpit; sed cīves suōs tantō
 9 periculō liberāre volēbat et ōrāculō pārēre cōstituit et diem sacrificiō dīxit. Aut cāsū aut cōsiliō deōrum
 10 Herculēs tempore opportūnissimō Trōiam attigit; simulac puella catēnīs vincta ad
 11 lītus dēducēbātur ille nāvem appulit. Herculēs ē nāvī ēgressus dē rēbus quae gerēbantur certior factus
 12 est; tum irā commōtus ad rēgem sē contulit et auxilium suum obtulit. Rēx libenter eī concessit et
 13 postquam monstrum caesum est, puellam, quae iam omnem spem salūtis dēposuerat, incolumem ad
 14 patrem reducta est. Lāomedōn magnō cum gaudiō filiam suam accēpit, et Herculi prō tantō
 15 beneficiō meritam grātiā rettulit.

22. What is the best translation of *Ad hunc Neptūnus et Apollo annō superiōre vēnerant* (1.1)?

- Neptune and Apollo had come to him the year before.
- Neptune and Apollo had come here the year before.
- Neptune and Apollo came to him the year before last.
- Neptune and Apollo came here the year before last.

23. How did Neptune and Apollo help Laomedon?(1.2-3)

- Building houses.
- Strengthening walls.
- Building walls.
- Strengthening the army.

24. According to the passage, where did the monster come from? (1.4-5)

- From the sky
- From the sea
- From a horrible cave
- The passage does not say

25. According to the passage, how often did the monster appear? (1.4-5)

- every day
- the next day
- on the same day
- every other day

26. How did the Trojans react in lines 5-6?

- they strengthened the city walls and did not come out
- they shut themselves inside the city with their crops
- they shut themselves in the city with their herds of animals
- shut themselves in the city and prayed to the gods to forgive their sins

27. What is the correct translation of *hīs rēbus commōtus* (1.6)?

- moving on these affairs
- disturbed by these matters
- unhappy about it all
- concerned for their safety

28. According to the passage, who tells Laomedon to give his daughter to the monster? (1.6-7)

- Apollo
- Poseidon
- an oracle
- Cassandra

29. According to the passage, why did Laomedon agree to give his daughter to the monster?

- a. he wanted to free his people from the danger
- b. he didn't want to give his wealth instead
- c. he was worried for his own safety
- d. he didn't want to offer himself

30. What was happening just as Hercules arrived?

- a. Hesione was being led to the shore overcome with tears
- b. Hesione was being led to the shore wreathed in garlands
- c. Hesione was being led to the shore along with offerings
- d. Hesione was being led to the shore bound in chains

TIE-BREAKERS

96. What is the reason given in the passage for Hercules' timely arrival?

- a. it was luck
- b. Laomedon summoned him
- c. he had heard of the matter on his travels
- d. it was chance or on the advice of the gods

97. When was Hercules told about the situation?

- a. when he saw the king
- b. before he arrived
- c. after he saw the king
- d. before he saw the king

98. Hercules mōnstrum ad regem rettulit.

- a. Verum
- b. Falsum

99. How did Laomedon receive his daughter?

- a. with great regret
- b. with great joy
- c. with great guilt
- d. with great shouting

100. What is the correct translation of *quae iam omnem spem salūtis dēposuerat* (l.13)?

- a. who already gave up all thought of safety
- b. who had already given up all thought of surviving
- c. who had now given up hope of safety
- d. who had now given up hope of surviving