ADVANCED READING COMPREHENSION

HS3 AND ABOVE

*LUDĪ*/SCRAM 2019

**Based on the texts below, choose the best answer for the following questions. Numbers to the left are line numbers.**

**I.ULYSSES FACES CIRCE**

1. *Ulixēs cum comitibus suīs ad īnsulam Aeaeam*
2. *nāvigāvit. habitābat ibi Circe, dea artīs magicīs*
3. *nōtissima. Ulixēs, in ōrā manēns, comitum nōnnullōs*
4. *in interiōrem partem īnsulae mīsit. ex quibus ūnus*
5. *sōlus revēnit, quī tristissimā voce tālia dīxit,’vix*
6. *ā tē discesserāmus, ubi magnam vīllam in mediā silvā*
7. *vīdimus. prope portās errābant multa animālia, sed*
8. *nōs nōn oppugnābant. tum domō excessit fēmina*
9. *pulcherrima, quae nōbīs cibum vīnumque dedit. tum*
10. *repente virgā comitēs meōs ferit et in porcōs*
11. *vertit. ego sōlus domum nōn intrāveram, itaque ad tē*
12. *revertī poteram.’*
13. Circe’s claim to fame (2-3) is that she is a

a. maiden b. wife c. friend d. witch

1. How many men did Odysseus send inland (3)?

a. none b. many c. some d. only one

1. How many men returned (4-5)?

a. one b. all of them c. none d. a few

1. What was strange about the animals in the forest (7-8)?
	1. They were wandering aimlessly.
	2. They did not attack.
	3. They stayed near the house.
	4. There were so many of them.
2. What does Circe NOT do in lines 8-11?
	1. She gave the men food and wine.
	2. She hit them with a stick.
	3. She turned them into pigs.
	4. She offered them a very beautiful woman.

1. How does the speaker escape Circe (11)?
	1. He ran.
	2. He did not go into the house.
	3. He went home.
	4. He had already returned to Odysseus.

**II.ULYSSES FACES CIRCE – continued**

13. *hōc dictō, Ulixes ad virōs currere incēpit. Mercurius*

14. *subitō apparuit ut auxilium ducī offerret. dedit Ulixī*

15. *herbam magicam, et Circe frūstrā artēs suās contra*

*16. Ulixem exercuit. tandem comitibus formam humānam*

17. *reddidit.*

1. What was the first thing Odysseus did after hearing the story (13)?
	1. He spoke out.
	2. He began to run to his men.
	3. He called upon Mercury.
	4. He asked for help.
2. What did Mercury **NOT** do in this story (13-15)?
	1. appeared suddenly c. gave a magic herb
	2. offered help d. threatened Circe
3. What did Circe do in the end?
	1. ran away c. cursed Odysseus
	2. cried d. reconstructed the men

**CONTINUTE TO THE NEXT PAGE!**

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**III. The Deer in the Woods (Anonymous, from Medieval Lit.)**

1. *cervus, bibēns dē fonte, sua cornua magna ut vīdit*

2. *in aquā, plūrimum laudāre coepit;* ***crūra*** *sed tenua*

3. ***vituperāvit****. quod cum faceret,* ***vēnātōris*** *vocem audīvit*

4*. et canēs repente lātrāre. fugā cervus per campum*

5*. dīcitur ēvāsisse* ***Molossōs****. at ut silva eum* ***suscēpit****,*

6*. magnitūdō cornuum vēnantibus eum retinuit. tunc*

7*. mortem suam vidēns, ait, “quae mihi erant ūtilia*

8***. vituperāvī*** *et* ***dēceptiōsa*** *laudāvī.*

*crūs*: leg *suscipiō*: receive

*dēceptiōsus*: deceitful *vēnātor*: hunter

*Molossus*: hunting hound *vituperō*: criticize

1. What was the deer doing in line 1?

a. sleeping b. drinking c. fighting d. running

1. He was looking at his(1)…

a. feet b. tail c. horns d. large eyes

12.How did he feel about them/it (1-2)?

 a. liked ’em b. feared ’em c. hated ’em d. can’t tell

13.What did he think about his legs (2-3)? They were…

 a. true b. beautiful c. thin d. crooked

14.The best translation of *quod cum faceret* (3) is…

 a. Because he did this c. Although he was doing this

 b. When he had done this d. While he was doing this

15.What did he hear (3-4)?

 a. a hunter and dogs c. voices

 b. hunters and a dog d. a sudden laugh

16.What did the deer do (4)?

 a. froze b. wept c. fled d. attacked

17.The deer went to (5)…

 a. the city b. the woods c. a camp d. the sea

18.What problem did he run into (6)?

 a. His horns were too big. c. Hunters wanted his horns.

 b. A crowd stopped him. d. He was too tall.

19.The essence of the last sentence “*quae mihi erant ūtilia vituperāvī et dēceptiōsa (*deceitful) *laudāvī”* (7-8) is…

 a. I criticized the bad and praised the good.

 b. I praised the bad and criticized the good.

 c. I was not useful and, though deceitful, was praised.

 d. It is right to praise the good and criticize the bad.

**IV. The Trojans meet Sinon, who has been planted in the swamp by the Greeks to be found by the Trojans.**

145. *his lacrimis vitam damus et* ***miserescimus*** *ultro.*

146. *ipse viro primus manicas atque* ***arta*** *leuari*

147. *vincla iubet Priamus dictisque ita fatur amicis:*

148. *'quisquis es, amissos hinc iam obliviscere Graios;*

149. *noster eris mihique haec* ***edissere*** *vera roganti:*

150. *quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere? quis auctor?*

151. *quidue petunt? quae religio? aut quae machina belli?'*

152. *dixerat. ille dolis instructus et arte Pelasga*

153. *sustulit* ***exutas*** *vinclis ad sidera palmas:*

Vergil, *Aeneid,* II.145-59

 *artus: tight exutus: freed*

 *edissero: tell miseresco: feel pity*

20.The *ipse* (146) refers to…

 a. *viro* b. *manicas* c. *vincla* d. *Priamus*

21.What do the Trojans do for Sinon in 146-7?

 a. tie him up c. lift him up by his chains

 b. tighten the chains d. loosen his bonds

22.The best translation of *quisquis es* (148) is…

 a. Who are you? c. What is this?

 b. Whoever you are. d. Whatever this is.

23.What does Priam say in 148-9?

 a. Forget the Greeks and tell us the truth.

 b. Don’t forget the Greeks, but tell us the truth.

 c. You are our prisoner so tell us the truth.

 d. You are now a Trojan so you always tell the truth.

24.The figure of speech in 149*(noster…roganti)* is…

 a. anaphora b. litotes c. chiasmus d. synchesis

25.In lines 150-151, which question is **NOT** asked?

 a. Why have they built this huge hulk of horse?

 b. Who came up with the idea?

 c. Should we take it into the city?

 d. Is it an offering or a war machine?

26.In line 152, the word *dolis* means…

 a. by tricks b. by grief c. for pain d. for gifts

27.What is Sinon doing in 153: *sustulit..palmas*

 a. throwing logs c. crying

 b. praying d. threatening

**V. The Trojans Meet Sinon - continued**

154. *'vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum*

155. *testor numen,' ait,'vos arae ensesque nefandi,*

156. *quos fugi, vittaeque deum, quas* ***hostia*** *gessi:*

157. *fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resoluere iura,*

158. *fas odisse viros atque omnia ferre sub auras,*

159. *si qua* ***tegunt****, teneor patriae nec legibus ullis.’*

 *hostia: victim tego: be hidden*

28. What are the *aeterni ignes* of line 154?

 a. hearthfires c. stars

 b. torches d. lampstands

29. What is the best translation of *omnia ferre sub auras* (158)?

 a. to bring all things into the open air

 b. that all things are being carried up to the air

 c. to bring everything to your ears

 d. that all things turn to gold

30. What country does he mean in the last line?

 a. Troy b. Greece c. Italy d. Sicily



**Answer Key for Advanced Reading Comp. 2019 *Ludi*/SCRAM**

1.D

2.C

3.A

4.B

5.D

6.B

7.B

8.D

9.D

10.B

11.C

12.A

13.C

14.D

15.A

16.C

17.B

18.A

19.B

20.D

21.D

22.B

23.A

24.C

25.C

26.A

27.B

28.C

29.A

30.B