BEGINNERS READING COMPREHENSION

(MS1, MS2 and HS1)

*Ludī* and SCRAM 2019

**Read the stories below and choose the best answer to the questions. You do NOT need to be able to translate every word. The numbers the immediate left are line numbers**

I. **The Trojans’ Journey**

1. *Trōiānī patriam amant, sed Graecī contrā Trōiānōs pugnant*
2. *et vincunt. nunc Trōiānī patriam novam invenīre dēbent.*
3. *prīmō nāvigant ad Thrāciam, sed ibi sunt in magnō*
4. *perīculō. parvus fīlius Priamī est mortuus in Thrāciā.*
5. *Trōiānī nāvigant Dēlum, patriam deōrum et Apollōnis et*
6. *Diānae. deus offert Trōianīs verba: ‘petite mātrem*
7. *antīquam.’ Anchīsēs, pater Aeneae, dīcit patriam*
8. *antīquam esse Crētam, sed hoc est falsum.*
9. Who is fighting the Trojans (1-2)?

a. Priam b.the Greeks c. Apollo d.none of these

1. What do the Trojans have to do (2)?
2. fight back c. rebuilt their home
3. conquer d. find a new homeland
4. Why don’t the Trojans stay in Thrace(3-4)?
5. It is too dangerous.
6. It has no money.
7. Priam’s son has died in Troy
8. Priam calls them back.
9. What does Apollo tell them at Delos (6-7)?
10. It is the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.
11. Their mother is there.
12. Their mother is old.
13. They must seek their ancient mother.
14. Who is Anchises to Aeneas (7)?

a. his father c. his friend

b. his mother d. his uncle

1. Where does Anchises send the Trojans (7-8)?

a. Troy b. Crete c. Thrace d. Asia

**II. Sabina and her father Faustus make an offering to their household gods.** (*Suburānī* p. 69)

1. *Faustus et Sabīna, fīlia, ad****īnsulam****festīnant. puella servōs vocat.*

2. *Sabīna:  Lūcriō! Currāx! nōs omnēs ad****focum****iam*

*convenīmus. vōs dōna habētis?*

4. *Lūcriō:  certē, nōs dōna habēmus, Sabīna. ecce!*

*dōna sunt****tūs****et* ***fār****et vīnum.*

6. *familia ad focum convenit. parva****simulācra****sunt in focō.*

7. *simulācra sunt Larēs, quod Larēs familiam cūrant. parva*

8. ***lucerna*** *quoque est in focō. Sabīna prope lucernam stat.*

9. *silentium est. pater* ***vōta*** *facit.*

10. *Faustus: vōs Larēs familiam nostram cūrātis. nōs tūs*

*incendimus. nōs fār damus. nōs quoque vīnum..*.

***fār*:**grain

***focum*:**hearth

***īnsulam*:**apartment

***lucerna*:** lamp

***simulācra*:**statues

***tūs*:**incense

***vōta*: p**rayers

7. Who is Faustus(line 1)?

a. Sabina’s brother c. Sabina’s dad

b. a slave d. an uncle

8. Who is Lucrio (line 2)?

a. Sabina’s brother c. Sabina’s dad

b. a slave d. an uncle

9. What are they doing at the hearth (line 2-3)?

a. cooking b. eating c. meeting d. cleaning

10.What do they all bring to the sacrifice (line 3)?

a. gifts b. animals c. slaves d. water

11.Which of the following is **NOT** part of the offerings (line 5)?

a. grain b. water c. incense d. wine

12.Who are the statues (lines 6-7)?

a. slaves b. Lares c. Sabrina d. Faustus

13.What is Sabrina doing(line 8)?

a. running c. standing

b. thinking d. laughing

**II. Sabina and her father Faustus make an offering to their household gods. - continued**

12. *subitō Sabīna clāmat, quod perterrita est.*

13. *Sabīna: ei! vestīmenta mea! est incendium!*

14. *magnum perīculum est. Lūcriō vīnum iacit et incendium*

15. *exstinguit. dominus servum laudat, sed ānxius est.*

16. *Faustus: vōta nostra sunt inūtilia. Larēs sunt īrātī.*

14.Why is Sabina frightened (line 13)?

a. the house ison fire c. the slaves are dangerous

b. her father is angry d. her clothes are on fire

15. Who saves the day (lines 14-15)?

a. Lucrio b. Faustus c. Sabina d. Currax

16. What does Faustus think about his prayers (line 16)? They are...

a. useful b. irritating c. important d. useless

**Continue on next page.**

1. **Marcus and Quintus Meet**

1. *Marcus: quis es tū?*

2. *Quīntus: ego sum Quīntus. sum discipulus in scholā extrā Rōmam. quis es tū?*

4. *Marcus: ego sum Marcus. sum discipulus in urbe Rōmā. in Monte Palatinō habitāmus. pater meus est senātor. quid facit pater tuus?*

7. *Quīntus: pater meus est agricola bonus. habet multōs agrōs cum multīs animālibus. tū et familia tua cōnsūmitis cibum ex agrīs patris meī. habēmus familiam in urbe et nunc vīsitāmus. quid agis, Marce?*

12. *Marcus: nōn male, grātiās, et tū?*

17.Where does Quintus go to school (2-3)?

a. outside of Rome c. on the Palatine Hill

b. he works the fields d. near the senate

18.Where does Marcus live (5)?

a. outside of Rome c. on the Palatine Hill

b. he works the fields d. near the senate

19.Who is the senator (5-6)?

a. Marcus’s dad c. Quintus’s dad

b. Marcus d. Quintus

20.Who is the farmer (7)?

a. Marcus’s dad c. Quintus’s dad

b. Marcus d. Quintus

21. What does Quintus’s family provide for Marcus’s (8-9)?

a. money b. food c. advice d. fields

22. Why is Quintus in the city (10)?

a. to sell grain c. to sell animals

b. to go to school d. to visit family

23. What does *quid agis* (11) mean?

a. What are you doing? c. Who are you?

b. Where are you going? d. How are you?

**IV. Marcus and Quintus Meet -- continued**

13. *Quīntus: optimē! amō Rōmam vīsitāre, sed ad urbem nōn saepe venimus.*

15. *Marcus: cupiō tē Forum Rōmānum vidēre. venī mēcum. sunt multa templa et basilicae in forō. omnēs Rōmānī veniunt ad forum. sunt semper multī aliī populī in forō. veniunt ex Ītaliā, Graeciā, Helvētiā, Galliā, Hispāniā, Germāniā, Britanniā, etiam Africā. Rōma, autem, est urbs optima omnium.*

24. Why is Quintus so happy (13)?

a. He doesn’t have to go to school.

b. He is in Rome.

c. He is meeting a new friend.

d. He doesn’t have to work the fields.

25. How often does he come to Rome (13-14)?

a. always b. regularly c. not often d.frequently

26. What does *venī mēcum* (15) mean?

a. I have been there. c. Come with me.

b. Did you see me? d. I saw myself.

27.Marcus mentions the *basilicae* in the Forum (16). What are they?

a. temples b. law courts c. homes d. statues

28. Marcus gives a number of reasons why he wants to show off the Forum (16-20) but he does **NOT** mention…

a. the temples c. the many Romans

b. the shops d. the many foreigners

29. In Marcus’s mind, the most exotic of the places he mentions (18-20) is…

a. Italy b. Switzerland c. France d. Africa

30. The best translation of the last sentence (20-21) is…

a. Rome, however, is the largest of all cities.

b. Rome, however, is the best city of all.

c. Rome, however, is a city of the best people.

d. Rome, however, is the happiest of all cities.

ANSWERS FOR READING COMP. BEGINNERS *Ludī/SCRAM* 2019

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. d
5. a
6. b
7. c
8. b
9. c
10. a
11. b
12. b
13. c
14. d
15. a
16. d
17. a
18. c
19. a
20. c
21. b
22. d
23. d
24. b
25. c
26. c
27. b
28. b
29. d
30. b