

1996 NJCL Reading Comprehension Level II Exam

Livy L22.3-23.1 How Tullus Hostilius, third King of Rome, got the gods on his side in a war against Alba Longa.

- 1 Forte evenit ut agrestes Romani ex Albano agro,
Albani ex Romano praedas invicem agerent. Imperitabat
tum Gaius Cluilius Albae. Utrimque legati fere sub
idem tempus ad res repetendas missi. Tullus praeceperat
5 suis ne quid prius quam mandata agerent; satis
sciebat negaturum Albanum: ita pie bellum indici posse.
Ab Albanis socordius res acta; excepti hospitio ab Tullo
blande ac benigne comi fronte regis convivium celebrant.
Tantisper Romani et res repetiverant priores et neganti
10 Albano bellum in trecesimum diem indixerant. Haec
renuntiant Tullo.
Tum legatis Tullus dicendi potestatem, quid petentes
venerint, fecit. Illi omnium ignari primum purgando
terunt tempus: se invitos quicquam quod minus placeat
15 Tullo dicturos, sed imperio subigi: res repetitum se
venisse, ni reddantur, bellum indicere iussos. Ad haec
Tullus "Nuntiate" inquit "regi vestro, regem Romanum
deos facere testes, uter prius populus res repetentes
legatos aspernatus dimiserit, ut in eum omnes expetant
20 huiusce clades belli."
Haec nuntiant domum Albani.

- 3 utrimque = from both sides 7 socordius = more negligently
8 comi fronte = with friendly looks
13 purgando = apologizing, making excuses (abl. of gerund)
14 terunt tempus = lit. they wear away time, they waste time

1. An English derivative from forte (line 1) is:
a. fort b. fortuitous c. forty d. fortify
2. What word is understood with Albani (line 2)?
a. agerent b. praedas c. agrestes d. none
3. What word is understood with Romano (line 2)?
a. agro b. Albano c. invicem d. Romani
4. The meaning of invicem (line 2) is:
a. unconquered b. unconquerable
c. in turn d. turned backwards

5. The case of Albae (line 3) is:
 a. vocative b. locative c. genitive d. dative
6. The meaning of ad res repetendas (line 4) is:
 a. for things repeated b. for repeating things
 c. for repetition of things d. to demand restitution
7. The case of suis (line 5) is:
 a. dative b. locative c. accusative d. ablative
8. What word is understood with negaturum (line 6)?
 a. est b. erat c. fuisse d. esse
9. What is the meaning of indici (line 6)?
 a. to declare b. to indict c. I declared d. to be declared
10. What is the meaning of regis ... celebrant (line 8)?
 a. they celebrated the king's birthday
 b. they enjoyed the king's hospitality
 c. they had a party
 d. they were inebriated
11. What part of speech is tantisper (line 9)?
 a. adverb b. preposition c. adjective d. verb
12. What is the construction of neganti Albano (lines 9,10)?
 a. ablative absolute b. subject of indixerant
 c. dative with indixerant d. accusative with indixerant
13. The meaning of tricesimum diem (line 10) is:
 a. on the third day b. on the thirtieth day
 c. the third of a day d. on the 300th day
14. Hæc (line 10) refers to:
 a. stolen flocks b. the king's hospitality
 c. the Alban ambassador d. news that war had been declared
15. What sort of dative is Tullo (line 11)?
 a. indirect object b. purpose c. agent d. reference
16. Which is dicendi (line 12)?
 a. gerund b. infinitive c. supine d. gerundive
17. Why is venerint (line 13) subjunctive?

- a. purpose b. result c. indirect question d. jussive
18. Omnium ignari (line 13) means they were ignorant of:
 a. what they were b. who Tullus was
 c. the declaration of war d. how many cows had been stolen
19. Se...dicturos...subigi (lines 14, 15) is:
 a. indirect statement b. indirect question
 c. relative clause d. circumstantial clause
20. What case is Tullo (line 15)?
 a. ablative b. genitive c. dative d. vocative
21. An English derivative from the 4th principal part of subigi (line 15) is:
 a. substance b. subject c. sublime d. subway
22. What is repetitum (line 15)?
 a. supine b. gerund c. present participle d. noun
23. The verb from which iussos (line 16) comes is:
 a. iuvo b. iubeo c. iusso d. iungo
24. The word haec (line 16) refers to:
 a. what the Romans said b. the stolen property
 c. the future war d. what the Albans said
25. Nuntiate (line 17) is:
 a. imperative singular b. imperative plural
 c. vocative plural d. present infinitive
26. The nominative singular of regi vestro (line 17) is:
 a. rex vester b. regum vestrum
 c. regius vester d. regum vestrorum
27. Aspernatus (line 19) is:
 a. active b. passive c. deponent d. irregular
28. The word eum (line 19) refers to:
 a. the Albans b. The Romans c. Climbius d. Tullus
29. Omnes (line 19) modifies:
 a. belli b. huiusce c. clades d. nothing
30. What case is Albani (line 21)?
 a. nominative b. accusative c. genitive d. vocative

Adaptation of Petronius' Satyricon, 61-62 This passage is taken from the first Roman novel, the Satyricon of Petronius. It is the story of the adventures of a young man, Encolpius, throughout the seaports and towns of southern Italy. One of the most interesting characters in the story is Trimalchio, a freedman given to extravagant, decadent living. In this passage, Encolpius and his friends are at a party at Trimalchio's villa, and one of the guests, Niceros, tells this story.

Cum adhuc servirem, habitabamus in vico angusto. Forte dominus aberat et ego ad quandam amicam, Melissam nomine, ire cupiebam. Nactus ego occasionem persuadeo domini hospiti ut mecum ad quintum miliarium veniat. Erat autem miles, fortis tamquam Orcus. Profecti sumus circa gallicinium. Luna lucebat tamquam meridie. Venimus extra vicum prope monumenta. Miles meus coepit ad monumenta accedere. Sedeo ego cantans et stellas numero. Deinde ut respexi ad comitem, ille omnes vestes in via posuit. Mihi anima in naso est; stabam tamquam mortuus. Ille lupus subito factus est. Nolite me iocari putare. Sed, ut coeperam dicere, postquam lupus factus est, ululare coepit et in silvas fugit.

Ego primum nesciebam ubi essem; deinde accessi ut vestes eius tollerem. Illi autem lapidei facti sunt. Quis mori timore potuit nisi ego? Gladium tamen strinxi et in tota via umbras cecidi donec ad villam amicae meae pervenirem.

Ut intravi, paene animam ebullivi; sudor mihi per os volabat, oculi mortui, vix umquam refectus sum. Melissa mea mirari coepit cur tam sero ambularem et, "Si ante," inquit, "venisses, profecto nos adiuvisses; lupus enim villam intravit et omnia pecora devoravit. Servus noster lancea collum eius traiecit."

Haec ut audivi, aperire oculos amplius non potui, sed luce clara domum fugi, et postquam veni in illum locum in quo lapidei vestes erant facti, nihil inveni nisi sanguinem. Ut vero domum veni, iacebat miles meus in lecto tamquam bos, et collum illius medicus curabat. Tum intellexi illum versipellem esse, nec postea cum illo panem gustare potui, non si me occidisses.

31. Whom does Niceros go to visit?
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| a. his master | b. a friend of his master |
| c. a girlfriend | d. a soldier |
32. Who goes with him?
- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| a. Melissa | b. a guest of his master |
| c. his master | d. a rooster |
33. A synonym for circa gallicinium is:
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a. <u>multa nocte</u> | b. <u>multo die</u> |
| c. <u>illo tempore</u> | d. <u>prima luce</u> |
34. A synonym for coepit is:
- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| a. <u>inceptit</u> | b. <u>arbitratus est</u> | c. <u>voluit</u> | d. <u>tulit</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|

35. What does Niceros do while his companion goes over to the tombstones?
a. He counts the tombstones. b. He takes off his clothes.
c. He sits and sings. d. He blows his nose.
36. What was his companion doing when Niceros looked back at him?
a. He counted the stars. b. He knocked over the tombstones.
c. He was singing. d. He took off his clothes.
37. In English, we often say, "My heart was in my mouth," to express being shocked and scared. Where was Niceros' anima when he looked back at his companion?
a. ear b. face c. nose d. hand
38. What did Niceros do when he saw that his companion had turned into a wolf?
a. He howled at the moon. b. He killed his companion.
c. He fled into the forest. d. He went to get his clothes.
39. Who or what had turned into stone?
a. Niceros b. his companion c. the clothing d. his sword
40. What is Niceros' state as he arrives at Melissa's house?
a. cool and collected b. mad
c. dead d. dazed and sweaty
41. How does Melissa react when she sees Niceros?
a. She is annoyed that he is late b. She is scared of him.
c. She needs him to protect her. d. She wants to wring his neck.
42. What happened before Niceros' arrival at Melissa's?
a. The wolf had eaten all the livestock.
b. The wolf had attacked the slave.
c. The slave destroyed the farmhouse.
d. The wolf bit Melissa in the neck.
43. A synonym for devoravit is:
a. interfecit b. contulit c. coniecit d. edit
44. What does Niceros do after Melissa's tale?
a. He heads for home. b. He pokes her eyes out.
c. He kills the wolf. d. He shines a light to find the wolf.
45. What did he find when he went to the place where the clothing was?
a. nothing b. the clothing c. blood d. a dead wolf
46. Whom/what did Niceros see in the bed when he got home?
a. a wolf b. the soldier c. Melissa d. a cow

47. Where was he/she/it injured?
a. head b. neck c. foot d. eye
48. Who/what else was present?
a. a doctor b. his master c. a cow d. stones
49. What would Niceros no longer be able to do with that one?
a. sleep b. drink c. eat d. live
50. A synonym for occidisses is:
a. invenisses b. necavisses c. consecutus esses d. remisisses