

**2001 NJCL Reading Comprehension
Level 1**

Reading Passage A:**King Midas and Bacchus**

1 Midas, nobilis genere, rex Phrygiae, qui multis oppidis expugnavit,
2 magnam auctoritatem habuit. Quondam Silenus, magister dei Bacchi, in agris
3 Phrygiae interceptus, ad hunc regem ductus est. Quod Silenus ab eodem rege
4 multa beneficia accepit, Bacchus paratus fuit regi dare id quod speravit. Midas
5 dixit: “Si omnia quae parte corporis mei tetigero in aurum vertentur, mihi gratum
6 erit.”

7 Mox omnia communia quae rex tangebatur in aurum vertebantur. Terram
8 tangit: non iam terra est sed aurum. Aquam tangit: eodem modo in aurum vertitur.
9 Tum gratias Baccho pro magno praemio egit.

genus, generis, n. - birth, class, sort
auctoritas, auctoritatis, f. - authority
tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum - touch

communis, commune - common
verto, vertere, verti, versus - turn

1. In line 1, what case is “nobilis“?

a) nominative	b) genitive	c) accusative	d) ablative
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2. Which of the following two words in the first sentence are in apposition?

a) genere, rex	b) multis oppidis	c) Midas, rex	d) rex, Phrygiae
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3. Who is Silenus?

a) a teacher	b) a soldier	c) a king	d) a farmer
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4. What case is “dei” in line 2?

a) nominative	b) genitive	c) dative	d) ablative
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5. “Phrygiae” in line 3 is best translated

a) to Phrygia	b) Phrygias	c) of Phrygia	d) with Phrygia
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6. "Quod" in line 3 is best translated as:
a) who b) what c) which d) because
7. In line 3, "ab eodem rege" is best translated:
a) away from that king b) to the same king c) by the same king d) from the same king
8. "quod" in line 4 refers to
a) Silenus b) Bacchus c) regi d) id
9. In line 4, "quod" is a
a) relative pronoun
b) interrogative pronoun
c) interrogative adjective
d) conjunction
10. The best literal translation of "Si omnia quae parte corporis mei tetigero in aurum vertentur . . ." (line 5) is
a) If anything touches my body, let it be turned to gold . . .
b) If everything which my body touches turns 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 . . .
11. "vertentur" in line 5 is best translated as
a) are turned b) will be turned c) is turned d) was turned
12. Who gave this gift to Midas?
a) Midas himself b) Bacchus c) Silenus d) the king
13. In line 8, "tangit" is best translated:
a) he touches b) he will touch c) he touched d) he has touched
14. "Baccho" in line 9 is best translated as
a) Bacchus b) of Bacchus c) to Bacchus d) by Bacchus
15. In lines 9, "pro magno praemio" is best translated
a) for the great gift
b) on behalf of the great gift
c) in front of the great gift
d) before the great gift
16. An idiomatic expression found in this passage is
a) ductus est b) eodem modo c) id quod d) gratias egit

22. When did the Gauls begin their assault?
a) at dawn b) at night c) at noon d) just before dinner
23. Where did the Gauls first go upon entering Rome?
a) to the bridge
b) to the Capitoline Hill
c) to the citadel
d) to the Temple of Juno
24. Who/what did not leave the attack unnoticed?
a) the dogs b) the guards c) Camillus d) the geese
25. In line 5, "Iunoni" is best translated as
a) Juno b) of Juno c) for Juno d) with Juno
26. When was Marcus Manlius consul?
a) three years before
b) for the last three years
c) in the third year
d) three years later
27. In line 6, "Haec" is what case?
a) nominative b) genitive c) accusative d) ablative
28. In line 7, "clarus" describes
a) Manlius b) Camillus c) Gallus d) tribus
29. In line 8, "ceteros" refers to
a) the dogs b) the geese c) the Gauls d) the men
30. In line 9, "rediit" is best translated
a) he gave back
b) he was called back
c) he returned
d) he sent back
31. In line 11, "eorum" could have as a substitute
a) Gallorum b) Romanorum c) Camilli et Manli d) civium

32. Why is Camillus called a second Romulus?
- a) he saw omens
 - b) he did not succumb to false praise
 - c) he slew his brother
 - d) he saved the city

Reading Passage C:

Hercules

1 Inter deos antiquos nemo magis hodie notus est quam Iovis filius Hercules,
 2 de quo fabulae multae et mirae traditae sunt. Vi corporis et hominibus et deis omnibus
 3 praestabat. Paucos iam menses natus, dum in cunis iacet, in maximum periculum venit:
 4 nam Iuno, quae semper ei inimicissima erat, duos serpentes contra eum misit: suis autem
 5 manibus deus infans fauces eorum elisit. Postea, quod Iuno mentem eius alienaverat,
 6 suos ipse liberos occidit. Magno tum dolore ultro in exilium discessit: mox ad Apollinis
 7 oraculum venit ibique auxilium a deo petivit. Ab eo iussus est regi cuidam Eurystheo
 8 duodecim annos servire: "Tum denique," inquit deus, "immortalis eris." Ab hoc rege
 9 Iunonis iussu coactus est Hercules duodecim labores peragere.

*Hercules, Herculis, m. - Hercules
 praesto, praestare (w/dative) - surpass
 cunae, cunarium, f. - cradle
 fauces, faucium, f. - throat
 perago, peragere, peregi, peractum - accomplish*

*elido, elidere, elisi, elisum - strangle
 alieno, alienare - estrange, alienate
 [mentem alienare - to drive mad
 w/ gen. of person)]*

33. In line 2 "quo" refers to
- a) Iovis
 - b) Hercules
 - c) deos
 - d) notus
34. Cuius filius Hercules est?
- a) Iuppiter pater Herculis est.
 - b) Iovis pater Hercules est.
 - c) Iovem pater Herculis est.
 - d) Iove pater Herculis est.
35. In line 2, "fabulae" is what case?
- a) nominative
 - b) genitive
 - c) dative
 - d) ablative
36. In line 2, "vi" means
- a) in power
 - b) in the road
 - c) from power
 - d) from the road
37. In lines 2-3, "paucos menses" is best translated
- a) in few months
 - b) for few months
 - c) within few months
 - d) after few months

38. In quo loco Hercules iacet?
a) in periculo b) in auxilio c) in cunis d) in anno
39. In line 4, "ei" is best translated as
a) him b) of him c) to him d) with him
40. In line 4, "inimicissima" refers to
a) Hercules b) Jupiter c) Juno d) Eurystheus
41. Quot serpentes erant? Erant _____ serpentes.
a) duo b) duas c) duoi d) duobus
42. In line 5, "quod" is best translated
a) which b) what c) that d) because
43. In line 6, "ipse" refers to
a) Juno b) Hercules c) Jupiter d) Apollo
44. What did Hercules seek from the oracle?
a) help b) immortality c) his children d) Eurystheus
45. In line 8, "iussus est" is best translated
a) he is ordered b) he was ordered c) he had been ordered d) he ordered
46. The antecedent of "eo" in line 7 is
a) Eurystheus b) Apollo c) Hercules d) Jupiter
47. In line 7, "Eurystheo" is best translated
a) Eurystheus b) of Eurystheus c) to Eurystheus d) from Eurystheus
48. In line 8, "deus" refers to
a) Apollo b) Jupiter c) Hercules d) Eurystheus
49. In line 9, "Ab hoc rege" is best translated
a) From this king b) To this king c) By this king d) For this king
50. In line 9, "iussu" is what case
a) nominative b) dative c) accusative d) ablative