

2001 NJCL  
Reading Comprehension, Level II

**Directions:** Mark the letter of the best answer on your scantron sheet

**Passage A:**

**Hannibal**

(After losing Sicily and other territories to Rome, Carthage attempted to compensate for this loss by enlarging her area of influence in Spain, where there had been Carthaginian colonies for some time. This policy led to more conflicts with Rome: the Second Punic War of 218-201 B.C.)

1 Carthaginienses post primum Punicum bellum imperium opesque in  
2 Hispania diligenter auxerunt. Dux huius operis Hamilcar erat, qui imperator  
3 primo bello fuerat atque indingabatur quod Carthago eo bello Siciliam  
4 Sardiniamque amiserat.

5 Hannibal, eius filius, annos novem natus patre incitante iuravit se semper  
6 hostem futurum esse populi Romani. Postea in Hispaniam missus est. Tam  
7 similis patri ore vultuque erat ut milites Hamilcarem iuvenem reddium sibi  
8 esse crederent. Ingenium autem erat ad res diversissimas, parendum atque  
9 imperandum, aptum. Non minus Hasdrubali, imperatori, qui interfecto  
10 Hamilcare ei successor fuit in Hispania, quam exercitui carus erat. Neque  
11 Hasdrubal alium quemquam militibus praeficere malebat, neque milites alio  
12 duce plus confidebant aut audebant.

13 Plurimum audaciae ad pericula capessenda, plurimum consilii inter ipsa  
14 pericula praebebat. Nullo labore aut corpus fatigari aut animus vinci poterat.  
15 Caloris ac frigoris patientia erat par.

1. Translate "imperium opesque" in line 1.
 

a. power and help	c. empire and help
b. power and resources	d. Spanish rule
  
2. Qui erat imperator?
 

a. Carthaginienses	c. Punicum
b. Hispania	d. Hamilcar
  
3. Translate "fuerat" in line 2.
 

a. he had been	c. he has been
b. he was	d. he will be

4. Translate “quod Carthago eo bello Siciliam Sardiniamque amiserat” (lines 3-4).
  - a. He had been away from Sicily and Sardinia too long.
  - b. He was lost in the first war in Sicily and Sardinia.
  - c. He had lost Sicily and Sardinia in the First Punic War.
  - d. Carthage had lost Sicily and Sardinia in the First Punic War.
  
5. Qui erat Hannibal?
  - a. Hamilcaris filius.
  - b. Carthaginis rex
  - c. frater Hamicaris
  - d. amicus Romae
  
6. Translate “auxerunt,” line 2:
  - a. They were increasing.
  - b. They increased.
  - c. They had increased
  - d. They will have increased.
  
7. What did Hannibal do when he was nine?
  - a. Swear that he always would be an enemy of the Roman people.
  - b. Swear that Carthage would always be enemies of the Romans.
  - c. Swear that he would always stay in Spain.
  - d. Swear to be in the future of the Roman people.
  
8. Why did Hannibal make an oath (lines 5-6)?
  - a. His father encouraged it.
  - b. His son wanted him to make the oath.
  - c. He was always a hostile person
  - d. He was excited at the birth of his son.
  
9. “se semper hostem futurum esse populi Romani” (lines 5-6), is a/an
  - a. purpose clause
  - b. result clause
  - c. indirect statement
  - d. indirect question
  
10. Translate “ut milites Hamilcarem iuvenem redditum sibi esse crederent” (lines 7-8).
  - a. so that the soldiers believed that the young Hamilcar was returned to him
  - b. that they believed the soldiers had returned to him
  - c. that the soldiers believed that a young Hamilcar had been restored to them
  - d. that Hamilcar believed that the soldier would return to him
  
11. Translate, “Tam similis patri ore vultuque erat” (lines 6-7):
  - a. He was so like his father in face and appearance
  - b. His face and appearance were so like his father’s
  - c. So similar was he to his father’s mouth and ace
  - d. Then he was like his father with his face and appearance

12. Translate "Ingenium autem erat ad res diversissimas, parendum atque imperandum, aptum" (lines 8-9).
- His intelligence was suitable for very different things, for obeying and ordering
  - He was ingenious at different things, preparing and commanding
  - He had an intelligence with very different things, for being a parent and for commanding
  - His talent was toward different situations, both obeying and commanding
13. Translate "qui interfecto Hamilcare ei successor fuit in Hispania" (lines 9-10).
- who had succeeded Hamilcar in Spain
  - when he killed Hamilcar they followed him into Spain
  - who was his successor in Spain after Hamilcar was killed
  - who, after Hamilcar died in Spain, was his successor
14. Translate "Neque Hasdrubal alium quemquam militibus praeficere malebat, neque milites alio duce plus confidebant aut audebant." (lines 10-12):
- Hasdrubal neither wanted to put some one else in charge of the soldiers, nor did the soldiers trust another leader more.
  - No one wanted Hasdrubal to be in charge of the soldiers, and the soldiers were not confident enough for another leader.
  - There was no other one whom Hasdrubal preferred to put in charge of the soldiers, nor were the soldiers daring enough to trust any other leader.
  - Hasdrubal neither preferred to put any other in charge of the soldiers, nor were the soldiers daring or trusting any other leader more.
15. Translate "ad pericula capessenda" (line 13):
- for dangers that must be engaged in
  - toward the engaged dangers
  - to the engaging dangers
  - for engaging in dangers
16. Translate "vinci" (line 14):
- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. I conquered     | c. to the conqueror |
| b. to be conquered | d. to conquer       |
17. Translate "poterat" (line 14)
- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a. he was able      | c. he was powerful |
| b. he had been able | d. he will be able |

**Passage B:**

**Pax et Princeps**

1 Augustus quamquam, bellis civilibus extinctis, pacem populo Romano  
2 reddiderat, ipse nec pace nec otio frui poterat; nam bella multis cum gentibus  
3 externis suscipere coactus est. Ultra fines enim imperii Romani habitabant  
4 gentes barbarae, quae provinciis semper minabantur.

5 Augustus, postquam antonii comiae se ei dederunt, sexaginta legiones  
6 in exercitu habebat; militum ducentis milibus missionem dare constituit;  
7 tantum octo et viginti legiones in exercitu retinebat, quas in finibus imperii  
8 collocavit. Ubi tamen rem cum Agrippa diu cogitavit, sensit imperium  
9 Romanum numquam tutum fore, nisi fines ad flumina Rhenum Danuviumque  
10 Protulisset. Ut haec efficeret, multos annos aut ipse aut alii duces militabant  
11 Multasque gentes imperio adiecerunt

12 Poetae semper canebant Augustum et mare transgressurum ut gentes Britanniae  
13 vinceret et copias in Parthos ducturum esse, ne cladem a Crasso acceptam  
14 relinqueret inultam.

18. Qui bella civilia extinguit?

- a. Romani
- b. Augustus
- c. Antonius
- d. Agrippa

19. Augustus pacem otiumque habebat.

- a. verum
- b. falsum

20. Translate "bellis civilibus extinctis" (line 1)

- a. while he was finishing the civil wars
- b. after the civil wars were finished
- c. when the wars were finished by the citizens
- d. he was about to finish the civil wars

21. "minabantur" (line 4) is best translated

- a. were threatening
- b. were being threatened
- c. will threaten
- d. will be threatened

22. Quo loco barbarae gentes habitabant?

- a. extra fines Romae
- b. intra fines Romae
- c. in provinciis
- d. cum gentibus

23. What did Antonius' troops do?

- a. fled from the battlefield
- b. were set free by the thousands
- c. stayed with the legions
- d. surrendered to Augustus

24. What did Augustus do with all his troops?
- discharged 200,000 and retained 28 legions
  - dared 200 soldiers to be sent against 28 legions
  - retained 200,000 and discharged 28 legions
  - retained 228,000 legions
25. What did he and Agrippa decide to do?
- locate them on the boundaries of the Empire
  - ordered them to locate into the territory of the enemy
  - send them home to the imperium Romanum
  - stay and wait for an attack
26. To what does “quas” (line 7) refer?
- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. exercitu | c. Agrippa   |
| b. legiones | d. missionem |
27. Translate “sensit imperium Romanum numquam tutum fore” (lines 8-9):
- he senses that there will never be a Roman empire
  - he knew that the Romans would never be an empire
  - he felt that the Roman empire would never be whole
  - he felt that the Roman empire would never be safe
28. Translate “nisi fines ad flumina Rhenum Danuviumque protulisset” (lines 9-10):
- except that the boundaries be extended to the Rhine and Danube rivers.
  - if he should bring the boundaries to the Rhine and Danube rivers.
  - Unless he had extended the boundaries to the Rhine and Danube rivers.
  - Unless the boundaries at the Rhine and Danube rivers had been protected.
29. Translate “transgressurum” (line 12):
- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| a. had crossed | c. did cross          |
| b. might cross | d. was going to cross |
30. Translate “transgressurum ut gentes Britanniae vinceret” (lines 12-13):
- so that he would be able to conquer the tribes of Britian
  - lest the tribes in Britain be conuered
  - so that the Britains might conquer the tribes
  - so that he could conquer the tribes of Britain
31. Translate “ne cladem a Crasso acceptam relinqueret inultam” (lines 13-14):
- so that the disaster received by Crassus would remain unavenged
  - so that he would not leave the disaster received from Crassus unavenged
  - so that .he could avenge the disaster by Crassus
  - lest he could not avenge the disaster received from Crassus

32. Another appropriate title for this selection is
- Augustus Expands Rome's Power
  - Augustus Enlarges the Roman Army
  - Augustus Invades the Rhine and Danube
  - Augustus and Agrippa Subdue Antonius

**Passage C:**

**Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus**

1 Gnaeus Pompeius bello civili annos viginti tres natus partes Sullae  
2 secutus est brevique tempore se ducem peritum praebuit. Imprimis  
3 militibus carus erat, quod nullum laborem vitabat atque cum omnibus  
4 saltu, cursu, luctando certabat. Coactis reliquiis eius exercitus cui pater  
5 praefuerat ad Sullam ex Asia advenientem contendit, et in itinere tres  
6 hostium exercitus aut superavit aut sibi adiunxit. Sulla imperatorem tum  
7 salutavit semperque maximo honore habuit.

8 Paulo post cum Numidiam intra dies quadraginta devicisset, a Sulla  
9 iussus est exercitum dimittere atque cum una legione successorem exspectare.  
10 Quamquam aegre id ferebat, paruit tamen et Romam rediit. Ei advenienti  
11 incredibilis hominum multitudo obviam iit; Sulla quoque laetus eum excepit  
12 et Magni cognomine salutavit. Nihilo minus Pompeio triumphum petenti  
13 restitit; neque vero Pompeius e re a proposito deterritus est aususque dicere  
14 plures adorare solem orientem quam occidentem; quae vox significabat Sullae  
15 potentiam minui, Pompeii crescere. Ea voce audita Sulla audacia adulescentis  
16 percussus, "Triumphet! Triumphet! Triumphet!" clamavit.

33. Translate "partes Sullae secutus est" (lines 1-2):
- he followed Sulla's party.
  - he was followed by Sulla's party.
  - Sulla followed that part.
  - parts of Sulla had been followed.
34. Translate "brevique tempore se ducem peritum praebuit" (line 2):
- in a short time he showed himself a skilled leader
  - he was a very skilled leader at that time
  - he himself was in danger in a short time
  - for a short time he was the leader of the army
35. How old was Pompey during the civil war?
- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| a. 23 | c. 20 |
| b. 13 | d. 23 |

36. Quis "carus erat" (line 3)?  
a. Sulla  
b. omnibus  
c. militibus  
d. Pompey
37. How did the soldiers feel about Pompey?  
a. They liked him  
b. they feared him  
c. they avoided him  
d. they hated him
38. Why did they feel this way?  
a. he was full of life  
b. he avoided no work  
c. he worked them too hard
39. What activity is NOT mentioned in line 4?  
a. sailing  
b. wrestling  
c. jumping  
d. running
40. Translate "advenientem" (line 5).  
a. having approached  
b. approaching  
c. having been approached  
d. they are approaching
41. Within what time period did Pompey conquer Numidia?  
a. within 14 days  
b. within 40 days  
c. after 14 days  
d. after 40 days
42. Who was ordered to disband his army (lines 8-9)?  
a. Sulla  
b. Numidia  
c. Paulo  
d. Pompey
43. Translate "paruit tamen et Roman rediit," (line 10).  
a. Nevertheless, he prepared and delivered Rome.  
b. Yet, he obeyed and returned to Rome.  
c. Yet, he prepared and delivered Rome.  
d. Nevertheless, he departed and returned to Rome.
44. To whom does "Ei" (line 10) refer?  
a. Sulla  
b. Numidia  
c. Paulo  
d. Pompey
45. What caused Pompey to realize Sulla's true feelings?  
a. When Sulla greeted him happily.  
b. When Sulla greeted him using his cognomen.  
c. When Sulla allowed him a triumph.  
d. When Sulla resisted his petition.

46. To whom does "orientem" (line 14) refer?  
a. Pompey  
b. Sulla  
c. Rome  
d. Numidia
47. To whom does "occidentem" (line 14) refer?  
a. Pompey  
b. Sulla  
c. Rome  
d. Numidia
48. Whose voice is "quae vox" (line 14)?  
a. Pompey  
b. Sulla
49. Translate "Ea voce audita" (line 15).  
a. When this voice was hear,  
b. When he heard this voice,  
c. With a daring voice,  
d. These things having been heard by voice,
50. Translate "Triumphet!" (line 16).  
a. He will celebrate a triumph!  
b. He is celebrating a triumph!  
c. Let him celebrate a triumph!  
d. Celebrate a triumph!