

**NJCL READING COMPREHENSION
ADVANCED PROSE
2001**

Read over the following Latin passage and select the best answer to the questions which follow it by marking your scantron sheet accordingly.

PASSAGE ONE

1 Ōlim Winnie ille Pu sub nōmine Sandersī sōlus in silvā habitābat. Diē quōdam
2 inter ambulandum mediā in silvā ad rāriōrem silvae locum pervēnit et mediō in locō
3 quercus permagna stābat et de sublīmī quercū rumor magnus apium consonantium
4 prōdībat. Winnie ille Pu ad īmam quercum sedens manūs mentō subposuit et sēcum
5 reputāre coepit.

6 Prīmum sēcum dīxit: "Iste bombus aliquid significat. Nullus exstat bombus
7 bombans atque rebombans significātū carēns. Sī est bombus, est etiam bombans
8 aliquis, et ūnica causa bombī bombantis. quod equidem sciam, est haec: apēs
9 esse."

quercus (4) = oak tree

sublīmī = tall

mentum, -ī = chin

bombus, -ī = buzzing noise

exstō, -āre = to exist

careō, -ēre = to lack

quod + subjv. = as far as

1. The best meaning of Ōlim (line 1) in this context is
 - a. Just once
 - b. Once upon a time
 - c. Some day
 - d. Whenever
2. Winnie ille Pu lived
 - a. alone
 - b. in the woods
 - c. under the name of Sanders
 - d. all of these
3. Diē quōdam (line 1) tells us that this story happened
 - a. one day
 - b. the same day
 - c. last week
 - d. yesterday
4. ambulandum (line 2) is an example of a
 - a. present participle
 - b. future passive participle
 - c. gerund
 - d. supine
5. Winnie ille Pu came ad rāriōrem silvae locum (line 2), which best means to...
 - a. the middle of the forest
 - b. a haunted forest
 - c. his favorite spot in the forest
 - d. an area he didn't know well
6. What did Winnie ille Pu hear (lines 3-4)?
 - a. the wind through the trees
 - b. bees buzzing
 - c. a huge oak falling
 - d. people talking
7. What is the best meaning for prōdībat (line 4)?
 - a. betrayed
 - b. heard
 - c. went forth
 - d. murmured

Read over the following Latin passage and select the best answer to the questions which follow it by marking your scantron sheet accordingly.

PASSAGE TWO

Julius Caesar writes of the power of the Druids. (Bellum Gallicum VI.13)

1 Sed dē hīs duobus generibus alterum est Druidum, alterum equitum. III rēbus
2 dīvinīs intersunt, sacrificia pūblica ac p̄rivāta p̄ocūrant, religiōnēs interpretantur. Ad
3 hōs magnus adulescentium numerus disciplīnae causā concurrit, magnōque hī sunt
4 apud eōs honōre. Nam ferē dē omnibus contrōversiis pūblicis p̄rivātisque
5 constituunt; et, sī quod est admissum facinus, sī caedēs facta, sī dē hērēditāte, sī dē
6 fīnibus contrōversia est, iīdem dēcernunt; praemia poenāsque constituunt; sī quī aut
7 p̄rivātus aut pūblicus eōrum dēcrētō nōn stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt. Haec poena
8 apud eōs est gravissima.

genus,-eris = social class
dēcrētum,-ī = decree

ferē = almost
interdicō,-ere = to cut someone off from

facinus (n) = crime

17. What is the best translation of alterum...alterum (line 1)?
a. something...another thing
b. some...others
c. one...the other
d. sometimes...other times
18. What case are Druidum and equitum (line 1)?
a. nominative
b. genitive
c. dative
d. accusative
19. To whom or to what does III (line 1) refer?
a. duobus generibus
b. Druidum
c. equitum
d. rebus divinis
20. What is the best translation for intersunt (line 2)?
a. are present at
b. are between
c. invade
d. interpret
21. Which of the following is NOT a duty of Druids as spelled out on line 2?
a. to take care of all sacrifices
b. to acquire animals for sacrifices
c. to preside over religion in general
d. to explain religious beliefs
22. We learn what else about Druids from the words Ad hōs...concurrat (line 2-3)?
a. Many of them are young men.
b. They are disciplinarians.
c. They teach young men.
d. Many of them have cause to run.
23. To whom does eōs (line 4) refer?
a. Druids
b. equestrians
c. religious people
d. young men
24. We learn what else about Druids from the words Nam ... constituunt (lines 4-5)?
a. They are judges.
b. They argue publicly and privately.
c. They plead cases in court.
d. Almost all of them make decisions.

25. What is the best translation of quod (line 5)?
 a. because b. which c. as far as d. any
26. What stylistic device describes the repetition of the word sī (line 5)?
 a. alliteration b. tricolon c. anaphora d. pleonasm
27. Which of the following matters do Druids NOT handle (lines 5-6)?
 a. admitting crimes b. settling inheritance arguments
 c. solving boundary disputes d. investigating murder
28. Which of the following is the best synonym for dēcernunt (line 6)?
 a. constituunt (5) b. est admissum (5) c. controversia (6) d. stetit (7)
29. What is another way to express praemia poenāsque (line 6)?
 a. praemiaque poenas b. praemia poenasquae
 c. praemia quae poenas d. praemia et poenas
30. The words praemia poenāsque are
 a. synonyms b. antonyms c. patronyms d. metonyms
31. What is the general meaning of eōrum decretō nōn stetit (line 7)?
 a. has not made their decision b. disobeys their decision
 c. has not risen for their decision d. overrides their decision
32. What is the most serious punishment the Druids can give?
 a. Druids cease making all public sacrifices.
 b. The culprit is beheaded.
 c. The culprit is excommunicated from religious rites.
 d. The culprit is burned alive.
33. What are the case and use of sācrificiīs (line 7)?
 a. abl., separation b. abl., means
 c. dat., compound verb d. dat., purpose
34. Druids have no power over those whom the Gauls have chosen as public officials.
 a. True b. False

Read over the following Latin passage and select the best answer to the questions which follow it by marking your scantron sheet accordingly.

PASSAGE THREE

Virginius explains why he has killed his own daughter. (Livy, Ab Urbe Condita III.1)

1 Supīnās deinde tendens manūs, orābat nē, quod scelus Ap. Claudī esset, sibi
 2 attribuerent, neu sē, ut parricīdam liberōrum, āversārentur. Sibi vītam filiae suā
 3 cārīōrem fuisse, sī liberāe ac puḍīcae vīvere licitum fuisset. Cum, velut servam, ad
 4 stuprum rapī vidēret, (sē) rātum liberōs morte āmittī melius quam contumēliā,
 5 miserīcordiā sē in speciem crūdēlītātis lapsum. Illīs quoque enim filiās, sorōrēs,
 6 coniūgēsque esse, nec cum filiā suā libīdinem Ap. Claudī extinctam esse; sed, quō
 7 impūnītor sit, eō effrēnātiōrem fore.

supīnus-a-um = uplifted	parricīda = murderer	puḍīcus-a-um = chaste
stuprum = disgrace	reor, rēri, rātum = think	contumēlia = abuse
miserīcordia = pity	libīdo,-inis = lust	impūnītus-a-um = unpunished
effrēnātus-a-um = unrestrained		

35. What reinforces the words supīnās deinde tendens manūs (line 1)?
 a. orabat b. scelus c. attribuerent d. liberum
36. What did Virginius beg them to do (lines 1-2)?
 a. hold his uplifted hands b. punish him for murder
 c. not blame him for Claudius' crime d. not consider themselves murderers
37. What is the best translation of quod on line 1?
 a. because b. the fact that c. which d. as far as
38. For what name is Ap. (lines 1 and 6) the abbreviation?
 a. Apis b. Appius c. Appian d. Amplius
39. To whom does sibi (line 1) refer?
 a. Ap. Claudius b. Virginius c. the audience d. the filia (2)
40. What is the best translation of ut on line 2?
 a. as b. how c. that...not d. so that
41. What is the best translation of Sibi...fuisse (lines 2-3)?
 a. For him, life would have been better than his daughter.
 b. His daughter's, life would have been dearer to him than his own.
 c. His daughter would have been dearer to him than life.
 d. His daughter would have had a better life than he did.
42. Only under what circumstances would that (#41) have been true?
 a. she were free and chaste b. he could beg for her life
 c. Claudius were not allowed to live d. she were free from solicitation

43. From what basic verb is licitum fuisset (line 3) formed?
 a. ligare b. legere c. linquere d. licere
44. What did Virginius see on lines 3-4?
 a. a slave being disgraced b. a slave being taken off disgracefully
 c. Claudius being kidnapped d. his daughter being hauled off as a slave
45. What is the best translation of āmittī (line 4)?
 a. to lose b. I have lost c. to be lost d. lose!
46. What conclusion did Virginius reach on line 4?
 a. It is worse for children to die than to be abused.
 b. It is better for children to die than be abused.
 c. More children are lost from death than abuse.
 d. He had lost his abused children.
47. What did his misericiā do to him (line 5)?
 a. fell on him cruelly b. turned him against cruelty
 c. made him appear cruel d. made him forget his appearance
48. Who are illīs (line 5)?
 a. all women b. liberos (4) c. the audience d. Claudius' friends
49. What point is Virginius trying to make with the words illīs ... esse (lines 5-6)?
 a. Many of their women will die with his daughter.
 b. Ap. Claudius will want more women after he has finished with Virginia.
 c. Too many women have been put to death because of Claudius' lust.
 d. Other women should not be put to death with Virginia.
50. What is the point of quō impūnītor sit, eō effrēnātiōrem fore (lines 6-7)?
 a. Maybe Claudius will become bolder, maybe he'll be punished.
 b. The longer he goes unpunished, the bolder he'll get.
 c. A brave man who is not restrained may punish many people.
 d. The longer he goes unrestrained, the sooner he'll be punished.