

2002 NJCL  
Reading Comprehension  
Level 1/2 and 1

Directions: After reading each passage, choose the best answer and mark on your answer sheet

Hero et Leander  
A Love Story

Sunt multae fabulae de amore Leandri Herusque. Haec fuit puella pulchra, quae in Graecia habitabat et quae omnia in templo, quod erat in oppido suo, curabat. Ille in altera regione, quae erat trans Hellespontum, pontum Graeciae, habitabat, sed, cum eam videre cupiebat, trans mare quod non erat latum natabat. Ob leges templi cum ea videri non poterat, sed illa lex eum non impedivit. 5 Itaque ad eam semper noctu veniebat. Etiam longum et difficile iter trans aquam ab puella eum non prohibuit.

Hero ad mare de alto turri omnibus noctibus spectabat. Leander sine periculo ullo saepe veniebat et tum Hero ipsa vero laeta erat, quod eum bene amabat. Diu Leander bonam fortunam habebat et omnibus noctibus ad Graecia 10 facile natabat atque ad illam terram sine ullo periculo perveniebat.

Nullam inopiam celeritatis aut studi habebat. Ut accidit tamen uno tempore, cum natabat, tempestate magna victus est. Primo trans aquam turris Herus ab illo videri poterat, sed iam iter erat difficile et mox tempestate sub mare mittebatur. Hero totam noctem eum misere exspectabat. Tum ad mare properavit 15 et corpus illius petebat. Id primo non conspexit. Tum in loco non longe ab mari corpus Leandri invenit. Misera Hero in mare cucurrit et illa eum morte sua invenit.

Hero, -us, f - Hero	turris, turris, f - tower
suus, -a, -um - his own, her own	inopia, -ae - lack
pontus, ponti, m - sea	ut accidit - as it happened
cum (lines 3 and 13) - when	ullus, -a, -um - any

- Who was Hero? (1st paragraph)
  - a beautiful girl who lived in Greece
  - a handsome man who lived in Greece
  - a beautiful girl who lived across the Hellespont
  - a handsome man who lived across the Hellespont
- Who was Leander? (1st paragraph)
  - a beautiful girl who lived in Greece
  - a handsome man who lived in Greece
  - a beautiful girl who lived across the Hellespont
  - a handsome man who lived across the Hellespont

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3. Which of the following is true? (1st paragraph)
- a. Hero used to take care of the town.
  - b. Hero used to take care of the temple in the town.
  - c. Hero could swim across the sea.
  - d. The sea was very wide.
4. Which of the following is true? (1st paragraph)
- a. Leander used to take care of the temple.
  - b. Leander always obeyed the laws
  - c. Leander could swim across the Hellespont
  - d. Leander could only see Hero during the daytime
5. "Quod" in line 2 is best translated as:
- a. which
  - b. what
  - c. because
  - d. who
6. "Ille" in line 3 refers to:
- a. Hero
  - b. Leander
  - c. Greece
  - d. Hellespont
7. The case of "mare" in line 4 is:
- a. nominative
  - b. dative
  - c. accusative
  - d. ablative
8. Leander's journey is described as (1st paragraph)
- a. one he was not willing to make
  - b. one he was not able to make
  - c. one that was too difficult to make
  - d. one he was willing to break the law to make
9. His journey is also described as (1st paragraph)
- a. wide and difficult
  - b. long and difficult
  - c. happy and long
  - d. long but easy
10. The case of "puella" in line 7 is:
- a. nominative
  - b. dative
  - c. accusative
  - d. ablative
11. What did Hero do every night? (2nd paragraph)
- a. watch from the tower
  - b. swim across the sea
  - c. clean the temple
  - d. have good fortune

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12. "Saepe" in line 9 is best translated as  
a. sometimes      b. almost      c. rarely      d. often
13. "Diu" in line 10 is best translated as  
a. for a long time      b. hardly      c. daily      d. Lord!
14. The case of "omnibus noctibus" in line 10 is:  
a. nominative      b. dative      c. accusative      d. ablative
15. What did Leander not lack? (3rd paragraph)  
a. eagerness or ability  
b. speed or eagerness  
c. brains or brawn  
d. bravery or strength
16. How did Leander die? (3rd paragraph)  
a. he was overcome in a storm  
b. he grew tired of swimming  
c. he was arrested by the palace guard for breaking the law  
d. he was poisoned
17. "Mox" in line 14 is best translated as  
a. immediately      b. although      c. since      d. soon
18. How long did Hero wait for him? (3rd paragraph)  
a. a fortnight  
b. a week  
c. all night  
d. several days and nights
19. What does Hero do after waiting for Leander? (3rd paragraph)  
a. she hurries to the sea  
b. she walks up and down the shore  
c. she tries to swim to the other side of the sea  
d. she climbs up the tower so that she can see farther out to sea
20. "Id" in line 16 refers to.  
a. the sea      b. this place      c. that night      d. his body
21. How does this story end?  
a. Hero joins Leander.  
b. Hero builds a temple to honor her Leander  
c. Hero is joined in marriage to another boy  
d. Leander appears to Hero in a dream

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A Roman Hero  
(How Scaevola Got His Name)  
Part One

Porsenna, rex Clusinorum, urbem Romam iam diu obsidebat. Romani igitur, quod cibum in urbem portare non poterant, fame periebant. Tum miles Romanus, Gaius Mucius nomine, qui cives et patriam servare volebat, Porsennam necare constituit.

Itaque Mucius ad senatores Romanos iit et, "Tiberim transire," inquit, "et castra hostium intrare in animo habeo. Ibi regem Porsennam necare volo." 5

Responderunt senatores, "Si hoc temptare vis, tibi licet." Laetus domum venit Mucius. Gladium arripuit et sub tunica celavit. Trans Tiberim festinavit et castra hostium furtim intravit. Ibi magnam multitudinem militum vidit. Ad mensam ante milites sedebant duo homines. Alter pecuniam militibus dabat, alter spectabat. Cogitabat Mucius, "Uter est rex? Nonne ille est, qui omnia facit? Necesse est illum necare!" 10

Clusini, -orum - the people of Clusium  
fame perire - to die of hunger  
celo, -are - to hide

stupeo, -ere - to be amazed  
Scaevola, -ae, m - Scaevola (from  
scaevus, -a, -um - left)

22. Who is Porsenna? (1st paragraph)

- a. the king of the Clusini
- b. a Roman general
- c. the brother of Gaius Mucius
- d. a man who carries food into the city

23. Why were the Romans dying? (1st paragraph)

- a. their fame was dwindling away
- b. they were not able to bring food into the city
- c. Porsenna had killed the king of the Clusini
- d. Porsenna reigned for a long time in the Roman city

24. Cur Mucius Porsennam necare constituit? (1st paragraph)

- a. Romani cibum in urbem portare poterant.
- b. Porsenna senatores in urbem pugnavit.
- c. Cives et patriam servare volebat.
- d. Romani non fame periebant.

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- 25 Identify the use of both “servare” and “necare” in line 3.
- infinitives in indirect discourse
  - complementary infinitives
  - infinitives in an exclamatory clause
  - historical infinitives
- 26 Where did Mucius plan to go? (2nd paragraph)
- to Rome
  - to the senators
  - across the Tiber
  - back to his camp
- 27 The best translation of “in animo habeo” in line 6 is
- intend
  - have
  - appeal
  - conceal
- 28 The best translation of “Si hoc temptare vis, tibi licet” (line 7) is
- If this can be done, do it.
  - If you want to try this, you may
  - If this power tempts you, it will be dangerous for you.
  - If you can see to try it, do it
- 29 Identify the use of the dative illustrated by “tibi” in line 7:
- possession
  - purpose
  - agent
  - impersonal verbs
- 30 The case of “domum” in line 7 is
- nominative
  - genitive
  - accusative
  - locative
- 31 What does Mucius do after he picks up his sword? (3rd paragraph)
- he goes home
  - he cleans it with his tunic
  - he tosses it down next to his tunic
  - he hides it under his tunic
- 32 The case of “Tiberim” in line 8 is
- nominative
  - genitive
  - accusative
  - locative
- 33 The best translation for “furtim” in line 9 is
- secretly
  - carefully
  - timidly
  - boldly
- 34 Identify the case and use of “militum” in line 9:
- genitive of possession
  - partitive genitive
  - objective genitive
  - accusative - direct object

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35. What are the two men at the table doing?
- a. changing money for the soldiers
  - b. one watches the other pay the soldiers
  - c. playing knucklebones
  - d. writing in the camp log
36. "Illum" in line 12 refers to
- a. Mucius
  - b. rex
  - c. omnia
  - d. pecuniam

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Part Two

Mucius ad mensam appropinquavit et virum gladio necavit. Stupuerunt omnes milites. E castris effugiebat Mucius sed milites eum ceperunt.

"O sceleste?" inquit. "Cur scribam regis necavisti?"

"Regem, non scribam, necare volebam," respondit Mucius

Rex, ubi haec audivit, iratus erat et milites iussit Mucium punire. Superbe respondit Mucius: "Civis Romanus sum. Me Gaium Mucium vocant. Castra intravi quod urbem Romam servare in animo habebam. Me cepisti sed poenas non timeo."

Eo ipso tempore stabat Mucius prope aram et ignem. Subito dextram manum in ignem iniecit. Rex statim surrexit et milites iussit virum ab igne trahere. "Quamquam," inquit, "hostis es, te ad cives tuos iam remitto quod vir fortissimus es."

Postquam Mucius Romam rediit, rem totam narravit. Cives Mucium laudabant et, quod iam sinistram modo manum habebat, eum appellaverunt Scaevolam.

37. What did Mucius do? (1st paragraph)
- a. he gave money to the soldiers
  - b. he joined the game of knucklebones
  - c. he read over what the men were writing
  - d. he killed one of the men

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- 38 How did the others react? (1st paragraph)
- a. they were amazed
  - b. they were angry
  - c. they rejoiced
  - d. they screamed
- 39 What is the object of “ceperunt” in line 2?
- a. milites
  - b. eum
  - c. castris
  - d. sed
- 40 “Sceleste” in line 3 is what case?
- a. Nominative
  - b. ablative
  - c. locative
  - d. vocative
- 41 “Cur scribam regis necavisti?” in line 3 is best translated.
- a. Why will I write to the king you killed?
  - b. Why would I write to the king you killed?
  - c. Why did I kill the scribe of the king?
  - d. Why did you kill the king’s scribe?
- 42 How did the king react to Mucius’ actions? (4th paragraph)
- a. he was angry and ordered his soldiers to punish him
  - b. he was amazed and ordered his soldiers to bring him in
  - c. he was angry and ordered his soldiers to torture him
  - d. he was amazed and demanded that he explain his actions
- 43 “Superbe” in line 5 is best translated as
- a. powerful
  - b. overcoming
  - c. outstanding
  - d. proudly
44. When confronted, Mucius gives the soldiers his name, nationality and (4th paragraph)
- a. his intentions
  - b. his money
  - c. his commanding officer
  - d. what he was carrying with him
- 45 Where is Mucius standing? (5th paragraph)
- a. outside the camp
  - b. near the tempest
  - c. near the fire and altar
  - d. near the field and fire
- 46 “Subito” in line 8 is best translated
- a. by chance
  - b. suddenly
  - c. I go under
  - d. I undertake

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- 47 What does the king order the soldiers to do? (5th paragraph)
- a to throw Mucius onto the altar
  - b to burn off Mucius' right hand
  - c to drag Mucius away from the fire
  - d to throw more wood on the fire
- 48 "Quamquam" in line 10 is best translated
- a Whenever
  - b However
  - c Although
  - d Because
- 49 Cur Porsenna Mucium Romam remisit?
- a quod Mucius vir magna virtute fuit
  - b quod Mucius scribam regis necavit
  - c quod Mucius fuit civis Romanus
  - d quod milites sunt viri fortissimi
- 50 "Sinistram" in line 13 modifies
- a iam
  - b manum
  - c Scaevolam
  - d eum