

2004 NJCL CONVENTION – READING COMPREHENSION

LEVEL 2

N.B. There are no macrons on this test.

[5] Bellum scripturus sum, quod populus Romanus cum Iugurtha rege Numidarum gessit, primum quia magnum et atrox variaque victoria fuit, dein quia tunc primum superbiae nobilitatis obviam itum est; quae contentio divina et humana cuncta permiscuit eoque vecordiae processit, ut studiis civilibus bellum atque vastitas Italiae finem faceret. Sed prius quam huiusce modi rei initium expedio, pauca supra repetam, quo ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis magisque in aperto sint. Bello Punico secundo, quo dux Carthaginensium Hannibal post magnitudinem nominis Romani Italiae opes maxime attriuerat, Masinissa rex Numidarum in amicitiam receptus a P. Scipione, cui postea Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit, multa et praeclara rei militaris facinora fecerat. Ob quae victis Carthaginensibus et capto Syphace, cuius in Africa magnum atque late imperium valuit, populus Romanus, quascumque urbis et agros manu ceperat, regi dono dedit. Igitur amicitia Masinissae bona atque honesta nobis permansit. Sed imperi vitaeque eius finis idem fuit. Dein Micipsa filius regnum solus obtinuit Mastanabale et Gulussa fratribus morbo absumptis. Is Adherbalem et Hiempsalem ex sese genuit Iugurthamque filium Mastanabalis fratris, quem Masinissa, quod ortus ex concubina erat, privatum dereliquerat, eodem cultu quo liberos suos domi habuit.

[6] Qui ubi primum adolevit, pollens viribus, decora facie, sed multo maxime ingenio validus, non se luxu neque inertiae corrumpendum dedit, sed, uti mos gentis illius est, equitare, iaculari; cursu cum aequalibus certare et, cum omnis gloria anteiret, omnibus tamen carus esse; ad hoc pleraque tempora in venando agere, leonem atque alias feras primus aut in primis ferire: plurimum facere, [et] minimum ipse de se loqui. Quibus rebus Micipsa tametsi initio laetus fuerat, existimans virtutem Iugurthae regno suo gloriae fore, tamen, postquam hominem adulescentem exacta sua aetate et parvis liberis magis magisque crescere intellegit, vehementer eo negotio permotus multa cum animo suo voluebat. Terrebat eum natura mortalium auida imperi et praeceps ad explendam animi cupidinem, praeterea opportunitas suae liberorumque aetatis, quae etiam mediocris viros spe praedae transversos agit, ad hoc studia Numidarum in Iugurtham accensa, ex quibus, si talem virum dolis interfecisset, ne qua seditio aut bellum oriretur, anxius erat.

Sallust, Bellum Iugurthinum, 5-6

1. What is the name of the construction exemplified by “scripturus sum” in line 1?
 - a. active periphrastic
 - b. passive periphrastic
 - c. gerundive
 - d. supine
2. What is the best translation of the word “quod” in line 1?
 - a. that
 - b. which
 - c. because
 - d. where
3. Which of these best expresses the results of the war mentioned in line 4?
 - a. It disrupted all human and divine affairs.
 - b. There was a change in civil pursuits.
 - c. The boundaries of Italy changed.
 - d. It ended with the destruction of Italy.
4. What grammatical construction is introduced by “quo” in line 5?
 - a. relative clause of characteristic
 - b. relative clause
 - c. purpose clause
 - d. result clause

5. Which of the following is NOT true about the sentence beginning with “Bello Punico” in line 6?
- Publius Scipio did not like Masinissa.
 - Hannibal inflicted many disasters upon Rome.
 - Masinissa had committed many villainies in the name of the war.
 - Rome’s resources had been greatly depleted.
6. In line 9, what is the antecedent of the word “cuius”?
- quae (line 9)
 - imperium (line 10)
 - Syphace (line 9)
 - Carthaginiensibus (line 9)
7. In lines 9-11, what word is the subject of “dedit” (line 11)?
- Africa (line 9)
 - populus (line 10)
 - imperium (line 10)
 - regi (line 10)
8. What does the sentence “Sed imperi vitaeque eius finis idem fuit” show?
- Masinissa’s power ended because he died.
 - Masinissa had new boundaries of his life and his power.
 - There was an end to the command of Masinissa’s life.
 - Masinissa commanded his boundaries and his life.
9. What is the relationship between Adherbal and Masinissa?
- Adherbal was Masinissa’s nephew.
 - Adherbal was Masinissa’s great-nephew
 - Adherbal was Masinissa’s son.
 - Adherbal was Masinissa’s grandson.
10. In line 14, what does the phrase “quod ortus ex concubina erat” tell us about Jugurtha?
- Jugurtha had many women
 - Jugurtha had slept with a concubine.
 - Jugurtha wanted someone else’s woman.
 - Jugurtha was illegitimate.
11. What use of the ablative is illustrated the words “multo ingenio” in line 16?
- means
 - degree of difference
 - description
 - specification
12. What does the phrase “uti mos gentis illius est” indicate about Jugurtha’s activities?
- Jugurtha went against his clan.
 - Jugurtha did as his clan was accustomed to doing.
 - Jugurtha’s customs were similar to his clan’s.
 - Jugurtha’s customs were similar to another clan’s.
13. What is the best translation for “cum” in line 18?
- with
 - since
 - when
 - although
14. In line 19, what do we learn about Jugurtha’s hunting activities?
- He let others strike first, then he attacked.
 - He held back and let the first hunters endanger themselves.
 - He was among the first to attack.
 - He did not hunt the wild beasts or the lion.
15. What form is the word “fore” in line 21?
- imperative
 - future infinitive
 - future participle
 - present infinitive

16. In lines 20-23, which of these is NOT true?
- Micipsa was at first happy about Jugurtha's successes.
 - Micipsa thought that Jugurtha's glory might add to his own.
 - Micipsa understood that his sons were too young for power.
 - Micipsa was not terribly worried about Jugurtha's exploits.
17. In line 22, what part of speech is "eo"?
- adverb
 - verb
 - pronoun
 - conjunction
18. In line 24, what case and number is "opportunitas"?
- nominative singular
 - accusative singular
 - accusative plural
 - genitive singular (archaic)
19. Why is the verb form "interfecisset" in line 26 subjunctive?
- indirect statement in indirect discourse
 - past contrary to fact condition
 - present contrary to fact condition
 - jussive noun clause
20. What specifically was Micipsa worried about when he decided not to assassinate Jugurtha?
- That he would not succeed.
 - That the people would warn him.
 - That, by treason, he would be hidden in a battle zone where he couldn't be found.
 - That it might start a civil war because of his popularity.

[1] L. Domitio Ap. Claudio consulibus, discedens ab hibernis Caesar in Italiam, ut quotannis facere consuerat, legatis imperat quos legionibus praefecerat uti quam plurimas possent hieme naves aedificandas veteresque reficiendas curarent. Earum modum formamque demonstrat. Ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque paulo facit humiliores quam quibus in nostro mari uti consuevimus, atque id eo magis, quod propter crebras commutationes aestuum minus magnos ibi fluctus fieri cognoverat; ad onera, ad multitudinem iumentorum transportandam paulo latiores quam quibus in reliquis utimur maribus. Has omnes acturias imperat fieri, quam ad rem multum humilitas adiuvat. Ea quae sunt usui ad armandas naves ex Hispania apportari iubet. Ipse conventibus Galliae citeribris peractis in Illyricum proficiscitur, quod a Pirustis finitimam partem provinciae incursionibus vastari audiebat. Eo cum venisset, civitatibus milites imperat certumque in locum convenire iubet. Qua re nuntiata Pirustae legatos ad eum mittunt qui doceant nihil earum rerum publico factum consilio, seseque paratos esse demonstrant omnibus rationibus de iniuriis satisfacere. Accepta oratione eorum Caesar obsides imperat eosque ad certam diem adduci iubet; nisi ita fecerint, sese bello civitatem persecuturum demonstrat. Eis ad diem adductis, ut imperaverat, arbitros inter civitates dat qui litem aestiment poenamque constituent.

[2] His confectis rebus conventibusque peractis, in citeriorem Galliam revertitur atque inde ad exercitum proficiscitur. Eo cum venisset, circuitis omnibus hibernis, singulari militum studio in summa omnium rerum inopia circiter sescentas eius generis cuius supra demonstravimus naves et longas XXVIII invenit instructas neque multum abesse ab eo quin paucis diebus deduci possint. Collaudatis militibus atque eis qui negotio praefuerant, quid fieri velit ostendit atque omnes ad portum Itium convenire iubet, quo ex portu commodissimum in Britanniam traiectum esse cognoverat, circiter milium passuum XXX transmissum a continenti: huic rei quod satis esse visum est militum reliquit. Ipse cum legionibus expeditis IIII et equitibus DCCC in fines Treverorum proficiscitur, quod hi neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio parebant Germanosque Transrhenanos sollicitare dicebantur.

21. What verb form is "discedens" in line 1?
- infinitive
 - participle
 - imperative
 - supine

22. In line 2, what case is the word “legatis” and why?
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. dative with special verbs | b. dative of reference |
| c. ablative of specification | d. ablative of means |
23. In the first paragraph, which of these is NOT a modification to normal shipbuilding that Caesar ordered?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| a. slightly lower than normal | b. able to be loaded faster than usual |
| c. slightly wider than normal | d. no banks of oars for greater speed |
24. In line 7, what is the antecedent of “quibus”?
- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| a. fluctus (line 6) | b. naves (line 3) | c. onera (line 6) | d. mari (line 4) |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
25. What is the best translation of the word “vastari” in line 10?
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. to be destroyed | b. to destroy |
| c. was being destroyed | d. had been destroyed |
26. In line 12, what form is “factum”?
- | |
|--|
| a. syncopated form of the infinitive “factum esse” |
| b. perfect passive participle |
| c. supine used for purpose |
| d. second declension noun |
27. At the end of the first paragraph, which of these best describes the attitude of the Pirustae concerning the raids on the Roman province?
- | |
|---|
| a. They denied any responsibility and refused to pay reparations. |
| b. They tried to hide their guilt by lying. |
| c. They denied being responsible but offered to pay for any damage. |
| d. They admitted their guilt and begged for mercy. |
28. Which of the following was NOT one of the duties of the “arbitros” mentioned?
- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| a. To estimate the damage to the province. | b. To oversee the hostages. |
| c. To determine the financial penalty. | d. To go among the cities. |
29. In the second paragraph, how many warships had been built?
- | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| a. none | b. 28 | c. 600 | d. 628 |
|---------|-------|--------|--------|
30. In line 19, what case is “paucis diebus” and why?
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. dative of separation | b. ablative of time when |
| c. dative of purpose | d. ablative of time within which |
31. What is the meaning of the phrase “quid fieri velit ostendit”?
- | |
|---|
| a. He explained what was going to happen. |
| b. He showed them how much he wanted it. |
| c. He explained how he wished to be. |
| d. He showed what he wished to happen. |
32. In line 22, what case is the word “rei”?
- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| a. nominative | b. genitive | c. dative | d. ablative |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
33. What is the best translation of the verb form “visum est” (line 23)?
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| a. it has been seen | b. seemed |
| c. he saw | d. it was seen |
34. Why did Caesar go to the Treveri?
- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| a. They were responsible for the raids. | b. To levy additional troops. |
| c. To go to a council. | d. They would not obey his orders. |

35. What does the phrase “Germanosque Transrhenanos sollicitare dicebantur” imply about the relationship between the Treveri and the Gauls across the Rhine?

- a. It was rumored.
- b. They had a promise between them.
- c. They had a plot to attack the Romans.
- d. They had told Caesar about it.

[5] Vespasianus acer militiae anteire agmen, locum castris capere, noctu diuque consilio ac, si res posceret, manu hostibus obniti, cibo fortuito, veste habituque vix a gregario milite discrepans; prorsus, si avaritia abesset, antiquis ducibus par. Mucianum e contrario magnificentia et opes et cuncta privatum modum supergressa extollebant; aptior sermone, dispositu provisique civilium rerum peritus: egregium principatus temperamentum, si demptis utriusque vitiis solae virtutes miscerentur. ceterum hic Syriae, ille Iudaeae praepositus, vicinis provinciarum administrationibus invidia discordes, exitu demum Neronis positus odiis in medium consulere, primum per amicos, dein praecipua concordiae fides Titus prava certamina communi utilitate aboleverat, natura atque arte compositus adliciendis etiam Muciani moribus. tribuni centurionesque et vulgus militum industria licentia, per virtutes per voluptates, ut cuique ingenium, adsciscebantur.

[6] Antequam Titus adventaret sacramentum Othonis acceperat uterque exercitus, praecipitibus, ut adsolet, nuntiis et tarda mole civilis belli, quod longa concordia quietus Oriens tunc primum parabat. namque olim validissima inter se civium arma in Italia Galliave viribus Occidentis coepta; et Pompeio, Cassio, Bruto, Antonio, quos omnis trans mare secutum est civile bellum, haud prosperi exitus fuerant; auditique saepius in Syria Iudaeaque Caesares quam inspecti. nulla seditio legionum, tantum adversus Parthos minae, vario eventu; et proximo civili bello turbatis aliis inconcussa ibi pax, dein fides erga Galbam. mox, ut Othonem ac Vitellium scelestis armis res Romanas raptum ire vulgatum est, ne penes ceteros imperii praemia, penes ipsos tantum servitii necessitas esset, fremere miles et viris suas circumspicere. septem legiones statim et cum ingentibus auxiliis Syria Iudaeaque; inde continua Aegyptus duaeque legiones, hinc Cappadocia Pontusque et quicquid castrorum Armeniis praetenditur. Asia et ceterae provinciae nec virorum inopes et pecunia opulentae. quantum insularum mari cingitur, et parando interim bello secundum tutumque ipsum mare.

Tacitus, Historiae, 2.5-6

36. According to the first sentence, where did Vespasian like to march?

- a. at the front of the army
- b. at the back of the army
- c. a day before the army
- d. apart from the army

37. What is meant by the phrase “veste habituque vix a gregario milite discrepans” in line 2?

- a. that Vespasian had trouble telling his soldiers apart
- b. that Vespasian’s soldiers were friendly with him
- c. that Vespasian looked like his common soldiers
- d. that Vespasian’s clothing distinguished him

38. In line 3, to whom or what does the word “par” refer?

- a. ducibus (line 3)
- b. avaritia (line 3)
- c. milite (line 2)
- d. Vespasianus (line 1)

39. In lines 5-6, what does Tacitus wish were possible?

- a. to take away faults and virtues from men
- b. to subtract a man’s faults from his virtues
- c. to combine a man’s faults into his virtues
- d. to mix the virtues of two men and subtract their faults.

schola Hogvartensi. cum contubernalibus magistros audietis, in dormitorio cum contubernalibus dormietis, otium in loco communi cum contubernalibus agatis.’

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51. What is the best translation of the word ‘hinc’ in line 2?
a. from here b. here c. to this place d. now
52. What use of the subjunctive is found lines 3-4?
a. purpose clause b. result clause
c. indirect question d. indirect command
53. Which of the following phrases does NOT accurately describe the ‘scalae’ in line 5?
a. magnificae b. adversae eis
c. e marmore factae d. ad tabulata superiora
54. What is the subject of the sentence that begins line 7?
a. primani b. Professor McGonagall
c. stratum d. scalae
55. Which word does the participle ‘veniens’ (line 8) modify?
a. murmur (line 8) b. Harrius (line 7)
c. ianua (line 8) d. vocum (line 8)
56. How are the first years standing according to the phrase ‘turba solito confertior’ in line 10?
a. crowded, but alone b. pushed into a lonely crowd
c. closer than they were accustomed d. a crowd thicker than each one alone
57. What case is the word ‘vos’ in line 12?
a. nominative b. genitive c. accusative d. vocative
58. What would be the correct positive form of the superlative adjective found in line 13?
a. magni b. mali c. boni d. multi
59. What case and number are the words ‘familiae vestrae’ in line 14?
a. genitive singular b. dative singular
c. nominative plural d. vocative plural
60. Which of these is NOT specifically said to be one of the things that the houses do together?
a. go to classes b. eat c. spend free time d. sleep