

2007 NJCL READING COMPREHENSION LEVEL ONE

Read over each Latin passage, then, basing your answers on what the Latin actually says, select the best answer for the questions which follow it.

PASSAGE ONE Too Clever By Half

Roscius, praeclārus iūris cōsultus, pūblicōs lūdōs quondam spectābat. Subitō 2
vir occurrit. “Dā mihi,” inquit, “respōnsum, praeclāre Roscī. Canis dīvitis vīcīnī
3 meum agrum intrāvit, necāvitque trēs pullōs. Quantam tū culpam dominō canis
4 impōnis?” “Quattuor assēs,” respondit Roscius. “Dā mihi igitur tantās assēs,” vir
5 inquit, “tuus enim canis erat reus.” “Aequum est,” iterum respondit Roscius, “et
6 libenter tibi quattuor assēs dābō. At tū prīmum numerā mihi quinque assēs,
7 numquam enim iūris cōsultī sine mercēde dant responsa.”

iūris cōsultus = attorney-at-law
quondam = once
occurrere = to run up
dīves, dīvitis = rich
pullus, -ī = chicken

quantus-a-um = how much?
culpa, -ae = guilt
as, assis = copper coin
igitur = therefore
tantus-a-um = that many

enim = for
iterum = again
libenter = gladly
at = but

1. In line 1, cōsultus is a/an
a. subject b. predicate noun c. appositive d. predicate adj.
2. What is the BEST translation of spectābat in line 1?
a. was watching b. used to watch
c. kept watching d. had been watching
3. What is the best translation of mihi in line 2?
a. my b. to me c. mine d. from me
4. What is the case of Roscī in line 2?
a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. vocative
5. What is the case of vīcīnī in line 2?
a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. ablative
6. Where did this encounter take place?
a. in a circus b. in a lawcourt c. in a shop d. at a party
7. In line 3 canis is translated
a. dog’s b. dog c. dogs d. dogs’
8. What did the dog do?
a. It bit Roscius b. It bit the speaker c. It killed some chickens d. It died
9. Based on the context, what is the meaning of reus (line 5)?
a. the lawyer b. the accused c. the judge d. the jury
10. Why did the farmer seek Roscius’ advice?
a. His fence was broken. b. His house caught fire.
c. His chickens were dead. d. His crops were failing.

25. Which word is the best synonym of cūncta (line 4)?
 a. mora b. omnia c. territa d. putrida
26. The word maestus on line 4 is a synonym of miser. Which word is the synonym of lacrimāre?
 a. *fortūna* b. *bona* c. *plōrāre* d. *cūrāre*
27. The best translation of monet (line 5) is
 a. stays b. sends c. hurries d. warns
28. What is the point of the farmer's statement in lines 5-6?
 a. Good apples save the value of a bad bunch.
 b. A good boy can be corrupted by bad friends.
 c. A good boy can save his bad friends.
 d. Only eat the good apples and not the bad ones.
29. *Quis erat bonus puer in hāc fābulā?*
 a. *agricola* b. *pōma* c. *Mārcus* d. *amīcus*

PASSAGE THREE How to Outfox the Bad Guy

1 Atticus, Athēniēnsis iuvenis, fēminam ingenuam dēperit amōre mūtuō. Ut lēgātus
 2 domō Naupactum abit. Mīles fēminam eandem amat et invītam dēportat
 3 Ephesum. Servus Atticī, quī dominō factum nūntiāre vult, nāvigat; forte captus est
 4 et servus fi illī eīdem mīlitī. Ad Atticum scrībit, "Venī Ephesum!" Atticus ad illum
 5 locum festinat atque in proximā domō cum hospite paternō remanet. Servus per
 6 medium parietem clanculum perfodit, quod mīles fēminam in domō vīcīnā habet.

ingenuus-a-um = freeborn	dēpereō,-īre = to desire	Naupactus = Greek town	īdem-
eadem-īdem = the same	invītus-a-um = unwilling	Ephesus = town in Asia province	forte =
by chance	fiō, fierī = to become	hospes, hospitis, M = host/friend	pariēs,
parietis, F = wall	clanculum = secretly	perfodiō,-ere = to dig	

30. What does line 1 tell us about Atticus?
 a. He was young b. He was freeborn c. He was mute d. He was clever
31. How does Atticus feel about the fēminam?
 a. He loves her b. He wants to kill her
 c. He wants her to go away d. He fears her
32. What word indicates how the girl feels in return?
 a. *mūtuō* b. *dēperit* c. *ingenuam* d. *lēgātus*
33. Why is Atticus going to Naupactus?
 a. That city is his home b. He is on official business
 c. He wants to visit a friend d. He and the woman will be on a honeymoon
34. In line 2, what happens to the girl?
 a. She is invited to Ephesus b. She elopes with a soldier
 c. A soldier captures her d. She decides she doesn't love the young man
35. What Latin word(s) indicate(s) the cause of this event ?
 a. *invītam* b. *servus* c. *fēminam eandem* d. *mīles amat*
36. Where is the slave from?
 a. Asia b. Ephesus c. Naupactus d. Athens

37. What direction is understood by the ablative ending on domō in line 2?
 a. from b. in c. outside d. toward
38. For what purpose does servus Atticī nāvīgat?
 a. to do things for his master b. to tell his master the news
 c. to take a trip d. to visit Attica
39. What word is the antecedent of quī (line 3)?
 a. *Mīles* b. *Ephesum* c. *Servus* d. *Atticī*
40. To what does factum (line 3) refer?
 a. The girl has been kidnapped b. The girl has gone to Naupactus
 c. A soldier will meet him in Naupactus d. The girl no longer loves Atticus
41. What happens to the slave in lines 3-4?
 a. An army attacks him b. He fulfills his goal
 c. He is captured and killed d. He is captured and given to the soldier
42. What does the slave do in order to persuade his master to come?
 a. He writes a letter b. He travels to Ephesus himself
 c. He sends money and women d. He prays to the gods
43. What direction is understood by the accusative ending on Ephesum in line 4?
 a. from b. in c. outside d. toward
44. What case and number is illī eīdem mīlitī (line 4)?
 a. genitive singular b. dative singular
 c. ablative singular d. nominative plural
45. To what does illum locum (line 4) refer?
 a. Athens b. Attica c. Ephesus d. Naupactus
46. Give the best meaning of proximā (line 5).
 a. approximate b. similar c. large d. nearby
47. What is significant about the youth's host at Ephesus (line 5)?
 a. He is a friend of the youth's father b. He owns a very large house
 c. He is also hosting the soldier d. He once loved the girl too
48. What did the slave do on lines 5-6?
 a. He dug up the middle wall
 b. He discovered a secret wall between the two houses
 c. He dug a hole through the wall between the two houses
 d. He rescued his master
49. What English word comes from vīcīnō?
 a. vicious b. victory c. vicinity d. vice
50. Who is the hero of the story?
 a. Atticus b. *lēgātus* c. *mīles* d. *servus*