

2007 NJCL

READING COMPREHENSION

LEVEL TWO

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

A Dreadful Sight

1 Ōlim erat in īnsulā Hēraklēiā puer nōmine Daimon. Daimon erat filius rēgis
 2 īnsulae quī Prōteus appellābātur. Duās sorōrēs habēbat, sed Daimon erat
 3 minimus nātū. Multī puerī in īnsulā cum Daimōne lūdēbant, sed Daimon parvus
 4 erat. Ubi amīcī cum Daimōne pugnābant, eum saepe superābant.
 5 Ūnō diē in lītore maris Aegaeī Daimon amīcīque nautās spectābant dum nāvem
 6 parant. Tum nāvis ab illā īnsulā Naxum nāvīgāvit. Nāvis magna erat, sed
 7 antequam longē nāvīgāvit, subitō quattuor serpentēs magnī ē marī in nāvem
 8 serpserunt, nāvem occupāvērunt, tum nautās necāvērunt.
 9 Reliquī nautae mīlitēsque in lītore irātī erant. Ūnus ex eīs clāmāvit: “Multōs
 10 annōs cum serpentibus circum Hēraklēiam pugnāvimus, sed quōmodo eōs
 11 superābimus? Ubi ūnum serpentem necāmus, duo serpentēs ē marī serpunt.”

minimus nātū = youngest lītus,-oris, N = shore serpō,-ere, serpsī = to creep

1. What Latin word does Daimon in the first sentence describe?
 A. *puer* B. *nōmine* C. *īnsulā* D. *Ōlim*
2. What is the antecedent of quī (line 2)?
 A. *rēgis* B. *īnsulae* C. *filius* D. *Daimon*
3. Who or what is the subject of habēbat (line 2)?
 A. *Prōteus* B. *īnsulae* C. *Daimon* D. *sorōrēs*
4. What is the best translation of ubi (line 4)?
 A. Why B. When C. Where D. Who
5. What happened when Daimon fought with his friends (line 4)?
 A. They had fun B. They beat him C. He beat them D. Nobody won
6. Where is Daimon from (first paragraph)?
 A. Rome B. Proteus C. Naxos D. Herakleia
7. What was the name of Daimon’s father (first paragraph)?
 A. Daimon the Elder B. Naxos C. Heracles D. Proteus
8. What do we learn about Daimon’s sisters (first paragraph)?
 A. They were pretty B. They were older than he was
 C. Daimon did not like them D. They often beat up Daimon
9. How many children played with Daimon (first paragraph)?
 A. not a lot B. a few C. just his sisters D. many
10. What did Daimon see one day (lines 5-6)?
 A. the Aegean shore B. sailors preparing a ship
 C. sailors looking at him and his friends D. a shipwreck

11. What direction does the accusative ending on Naxum (line 6) mean?
 A. toward B. from C. on D. next to
12. What is the best translation of longē (line 7)?
 A. longly B. easily C. far D. away
13. What happens in lines 7-8?
 A. Four serpents grab the ship and kill everyone B. The ship ends a struggle among four serpents
 C. Ivy vines grow over the ship and stop it D. The sailors kill four serpents
14. Who was NOT on the shore (line 9)?
 A. other sailors B. soldiers C. Daimon D. four serpents
15. What sentiment did those on the shore feel (line 9)?
 A. grief B. anger C. joy D. fear
16. Multōs annōs (lines 9-10) is an example of what construction?
 A. direct object B. time when C. extent of time D. subject of infinitive
17. What does quōmodo ask (line 10)?
 A. how B. when C. whatever D. somehow
18. What happened when the sailors killed a serpent (line 11)?
 A. They also died B. Two serpents died
 C. Two more serpents rose up D. Two sailors died
19. What verb tense does NOT appear in this passage?
 A. present B. imperfect C. future D. pluperfect

PASSAGE TWO

About Cleopatra

Ōlim ad rēgiam Cleopātrae vēnit aliquis ignōtus cum corbulā ūvārum quās rēgīnae dare cupiēbat. Nihil suspicantēs, servī uvās ad Cleopātram tulit. Mox magnus clāmor in rēgiā audītus est; ancillae undique currēbant, nam rēgīnam mortuam invēnerant. Vīpera inter ūvās cēlāta erat, cuius morsū rēgīna interfecta erat.

rēgia - palace
 vīpera - snake

corbula - basket
 morsus - bite

suspīcor,-ārī - suspect

20. Who came to the palace?
 A. Cleopatra B. a stranger C. a merchant D. two queens
21. What was the gift?
 A. a palace B. some eggs C. some grapes D. something unknown
22. quās (line 1) refers to
 A. *rēgiam* B. *Cleopātrae* C. *corbula* D. *ūvārum*
23. Why did the slaves allow the gift to reach Cleopatra?
 A. The gifts came from Cleopatra's lover
 B. There was nothing suspicious about the gift
 C. They were distracted by all the noise in the palace
 D. The maids came running for it
24. suspīcantēs (line 2) is an example of a
 A. present participle B. present tense verb C. gerund D. supine
25. tulit (line 2) is ...
 A. an alternate form of *tollit* B. the perfect tense of *fert*
 C. a compound of *eō, ire* D. the subjunctive of *tollit*
26. Why were the maids running around?
 A. There was so much noise B. Cleopatra was dead
 C. To find the queen D. They were afraid of snakes

27. What was the result of the gift to Cleopatra?
 A. She died B. She bit it C. She hid it D. She threw it out
28. What is the antecedent of cuius (line 4)?
 A. *aliquis* B. *servī* C. *ūvās* D. *vīpera*
29. What tense is *interfecta erat* (line 4)?
 A. imperfect B. perfect C. pluperfect D. future perfect
30. Identify the case and use of morsū (line 4).
 A. abl., means B. dat., purpose C. abl., respect D. dat., agent

PASSAGE THREE

The foundation story of the cult of Orphism

1 Ōlim deus iuvenis, Dionysus nōmine, in silvā errans ā Tītānibus captus est.
 2 Tītānēs erant filiī filiaeque Ūranī et Gaeae, ā quibus Deī ipsī nātī sunt.
 3 Dionysus ā Tītānibus domum portātus et coctus et ēsus est, quam ob rem Iuppiter
 4 erat tam irātus ut Tītānēs fulmine dēlēret.
 5 Ē cineribus eōrum Iuppiter hominēs creāvīt. Itaque hominēs et ā Tītānibus et ā deō
 6 Dionysō nātī duplicem nātūram habuērunt. Altera, ā Tītānibus nāta, est mala;
 7 altera, ā Dionysō nāta, est bona. Corpus est nostra nātūra Tītānia; anima est nostra
 8 nātūra dīvīna. Ubi mortuī sumus, anima ā corpore liberātur. Anima est captīva
 9 corporis tamquam Dionysus erat captīvus Tītānum. Cuius anima corpus regit, est
 10 fēlicissimus in vītā et in morte.

31. Why is nōmine ablative?
 a. means b. respect c. manner d. cause
32. How is errāns in line 1 best translated?
 a. hiding b. searching c. working d. wandering
33. Which did NOT happen to Dionysus (line 3)?
 a. He was carried off b. He was deified c. He was cooked d. He was eaten
34. Cūr Iuppiter erat irātus (lines 1-4)?
 a. Tītānēs Dionysum ēderant. b. Deī ā Tītānibus nātī erant.
 c. Dionysus in silvā errābat. d. Tītānēs Dionysum domum portāverant.
35. How is *ipsī* in line 2 best translated?
 a. him b. them c. themselves d. himself
36. Quōmodo Tītānēs dēlēti sunt?
 a. lightning b. flood c. war d. landslide
37. Why is dēlēret (line 4) subjunctive?
 a. purpose b. indirect command c. result d. anticipatory
38. How did Jupiter create human beings (line 5)?
 a. from dogs b. from horsehair c. from mud d. from ashes
39. Cūr hominibus est duplex nātūra?
 a. Hominēs ā deīs et ab animālibus nātī sunt. b. Hominēs ā deīs et ā terrā nātī sunt.
 c. Hominēs ā Dionysō et ā Tītānibus nātī sunt. d. Iuppiter hominibus et corpora et animās dedit.
40. Quis ē cineribus nātus est?
 a. *Iuppiter* b. *Dionysus* c. *homō* d. *nēmō*
41. Quae pars hominis est mala?
 a. *mēns* b. *anima* c. *corpus* d. *cor*
42. The second *altera* (line 7) is best translated
 a. another b. either c. each d. the other

43. Unde hominum nātūra dīvīna venit?
 a. *Iuppiter* b. *Dionysus* c. *Tītānēs* d. *Hominibus nōn est nātūra dīvīna*
44. The soul is to the body as _____ is to the Titans.
 a. *Iuppiter* b. *ignis* c. *Dionysus* d. *caelum*
45. Quandō anima ā corpore liberābitur? Postquam
 a. mortuī erimus b. diū vīxerimus
 c. *Iuppiter nōs liberāverit* d. *Dionysus iterum nātus erit.*
46. What is the case of *Tītānum* in line 9?
 a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative
47. What is the implied antecedent of *Cuius* in line 9?
 a. I b. you c. he d. we
48. *fēlicissimus* in the last line is best translated:
 a. quite friendly b. friendliest c. too happy d. happiest
49. Which of the following did NOT occur in the story?
 a. *Dionysus ē cineribus nātus est.* b. *Tītānēs Dionysum cōxērunt.*
 c. *Hominēs ā cineribus nātī sunt.* d. *Tītānēs ā Iove extinctī sunt.*
50. What does it take to be happy (lines 9-10)?
 a. a sound mind in a sound body b. letting the body control one's actions
 c. both life and death d. a soul which can rule the body