

2010 NJCL Latin 1/2 and 1 Reading Comprehension Test

PASSAGE #1 -- ENDYMION

Endymiōn, pastor et iuvenis pulcher, ovēs in agrō cūrābat, ubi Lūna, dea lūnae, eum aspexit. Statim eum amābat et cupiēbat. Itaque dē caelō dēscendit. Formam pulchram Lūnae Endymiōn nōn vīdit, nam dormiēbat. Ad eum Lūna iacēbat et faciem eius bāsiābat. Endymion fortunā beātus est: in perpetuum dormit, nec movēns nec vertēns, sed numquam vītā discēdet. Ibi Lūna eī multa bāsia cotīdiē dat, semper cupiēns Endymiōnem amāre.

Vocabulary: ovēs = sheep bāsiō, -āre = to kiss

1. Quid in agrō Endymiōn faciēbat?
 A. ovēs spectābat B. in agrum ducēbat C. in agrō currēbat D. ovēs petēbat
2. What best describes Endymion?
 A. young Greek guy B. shepherd C. young, handsome shepherd D. lover of Luna
3. Quis est Lūna?
 A. pastor, iuvenis et pulcher C. puella pulchra
 B. ovis in agrō D. dea lūnae
4. To whom does eum refer in line 1?
 A. a goddess B. sheep C. Endymion D. the moon
5. Quārē Lūna dē Endymiōne sentiēbat?
 A. eum amābat B. eum nōn amābat C. eum ludēbat D. eum spernēbat
6. The best translation for Itaque dē caelō dēscendit, line 2, is
 A. And so she came down from the sky. C. And so he departed from heaven.
 B. Thus she leaves from heaven. D. Thus he descends toward the sky.
7. Quārē Endymiōn dē Lūnā sentiēbat?
 A. eam amābat B. eam nōn vīdit C. eam ōdit D. eam discēdere volēbat
8. In line 3, ad eum Lūna iacēbat means
 A. He was lying near Luna. C. Luna was tossing rocks near him.
 B. Luna was lying near him. D. He was tossing rocks to Luna.
9. How is Endymion blessed?
 A. gets to keep working throughout life C. gets to love a goddess
 B. never dies D. will have many children
10. How is Endymion cursed?
 A. always must stay asleep C. has to take care of sheep
 B. loved a goddess D. gets mugged in an alley
11. How is Luna blessed?
 A. has many riches C. doesn't have to bathe
 B. has many children D. always knows where her lover is
12. How is Luna cursed?
 A. is very poor C. never has her love returned
 B. must love Jupiter D. She is unattractive.
13. . . . nec movēns nec vertēns. . . (line 4) translates
 A. . . . he doesn't move or turn. . . C. . . . neither moving nor turning. . .
 B. . . . and not a move nor a turn. . . D. . . . never turns, never moves. . .
14. What tense is discēdet (line 4)?
 A. present B. imperfect C. perfect D. future

PASSAGE #2 -- CICERO TO ATTICUS

Cicero Atticō salūtem dīcit:

1 Nōn est facile nāvīgāre etiam mēnse Quintīlī. In Āsiam tandem vēnimus; saevō ventō iter per mare
2 fēcimus, sine timōre sed nōn sine nausēā. Nunc in prōvinciam celeriter properō: incolae avidē, ut dīcunt,
3 mē exspectant; in summā inopiā sunt propter avāritiam nōn nullōrum Rōmānōrum. Vidē tamen
4 clēmentiam meam! Ego nihil postulāre in animō habeō, nec cibum nec pecūniam ab incolīs accipere.

5 Hodiē multās accēpī epistulās per tabellārium. Celeriter vēnērunt; sed quam procul ab urbe
6 absum! Paucīs verbīs hodiē respondeō, sed mox omnia tibi dē mē et dē provinciā nārrābō. Nunc, quod
7 ad castra properō, parvam epistulam in raedā scrībō. Gentēs barbarae iam diū ē montibus in agrōs
8 irrumpunt, nec facile erit eōs superāre, nam dīversī in montēs fugient. Sed ego et frāter meus nihil
9 nōn faciēmus; tandem barbarōs cēdere cōgēmus.

10 Fīliō meō placet quod Deiotarus, rēx Galatārum, populī Rōmānī amīcus fidēlis, eum sēcum in castra
11 dūcere in animō habet. Uxōrem tuam valēre iubē. Fīlius meus tuō filiō salūtem dīcit. Quotiēns ad tē
12 epistulam mittō, magnopere mē movet urbis, forī, amīcōrum memoria. Cūrā tē dīligenter; tuās epistulās
13 avidē exspectō. Valē.

Vocabulary: incola (1st) = inhabitant inopia (1st) = lack avāritia (1st) = greed
quam = how cōgō (3) = to force quotiēns = as often as
raeda = traveling wagon

15. How has Cicero been travelling?
A. by carriage B. by chariot C. by walking D. by sailing
16. During which of our months was this letter written?
A. August B. June C. November D. July
17. How has the trip been, thus far?
A. great– good weather C. strong wind, and with some sickness
B. really quick D. full of fear and treachery
18. Ubi nunc properat (line 2)?
A. per provinciam B. per mare C. ad urbem D. domum
19. How do the inhabitants feel about his pending arrival?
A. They're waiting eagerly. C. no opinion
B. not happy about it D. Some are happy, some are not.
20. Quis est difficultās incolārum?
A. inopia Rōmānōrum B. avāritia incolārum C. avāritia nautārum D. inopia incolārum
21. What does the idiom in animō habeō mean?
A. I have the spirit B. I intend C. the spirit moves me D. I deliver a speech
22. How is Cicero, the writer, showing mercy to the people (lines 3-4)?
A. giving them food C. not charging them for their food
B. not taking food or money D. giving them whatever he has
23. In line 5, Cicero receives letters. How had they been sent?
A. by Atticus' son B. by courier C. by a common friend D. by air mail
24. Why did he not expect them to arrive so quickly?
A. He was far from the city. C. Atticus often lost things.
B. Couriers were generally slow. D. Many letters were misplaced.
25. Paucīs verbīs hodiē respondeō (line 6) is best translated
A. Words come slowly today,. . . C. Words answer little today,. . .
B. Today I am answering with a few words,. . . D. Few answer in words today,. . .

26. How is omnia (line 6) best translated?
 A. everyone B. all the same C. all (of you) D. everything
27. Why is Cicero's answer short now?
 A. He can't find a stylus. C. He is in a hurry.
 B. He doesn't have much to tell now. D. It won't matter to Atticus.
28. In line 7, what does barbarae modify?
 A. raeda B. agros C. gentes D. nothing; means "barbarians"
29. nec facile erit eōs superāre (line 8) best translates
 A. . . . and it will not be easy to overcome them. C. . . . nor are they easily overcome.
 B. . . . it is not easy to surpass them. D. . . . they will easily overcome us.
30. What are the barbarian peoples doing now, according to lines 7-8?
 A. pillaging fields C. planting the mountains with field crops
 B. joining the Roman legions D. coming down from mountains to fields
31. Why does Cicero think it will be hard to overcome them?
 A. They are running all directions, into the mountains. C. They are fierce barbarians.
 B. The mountains are too heavily forested. D. The crops in the fields are so high.
32. Whom is Cicero counting on to help him defeat this enemy?
 A. his son B. his brother C. his father D. a famous general
33. Who is Deiotarus?
 A. a friend of the Romans C. both A and B
 B. king of the Galati D. neither A nor B
34. Why is Cicero's son eager to see Deiotarus (lines 10-11)?
 A. They are good friends. C. He'll take him to meet a king.
 B. He will defeat him in battle. D. He's going to a military camp with him.
35. What admonition does Cicero send to Atticus' wife?
 A. to stay well C. to avoid those mountains
 B. to have a good vacation D. to take care of her son
36. In line 12, what moves Cicero?
 A. everything he can remember C. the memory of city, forum, and friends
 B. that he does not remember the city D. that he does not get to write often
37. As Cicero is closing the letter, what is he expecting?
 A. a cure for his ills B. return letters C. more friends D. nothing in return

PASSAGE #3 -- SERPENS ET HOMŌ

1 Olim serpēns iacēbat super terram frīgidam, et serpēns multum frīgēbat. Homō quidam, amōre
 2 animālium motus, accēpit serpentem et posuit in sinum suum ad calēfaciendum. Serpēns calēfactus hominem
 3 dentibus fortiter vulnerābat. Et homō serpentī ait, "Cur ita male mē oppugnāvistī? Quia pro bonō tuō in sinū
 4 meō tē posuī." Respondit serpēns, "Nōnne scīs semper esse inimīcitiam inter genus meum et tuum, et odium
 5 quoque?" Tum serpēns discedēbat.
 6 Eōdem modō, is, quī malam natūrā habet, cum potest, semper natūrā suam exercet. Nōlī iuvāre
 7 neque amāre umquam hominem tibi adversum; nōlī mandāre eī tē ipsum.

Vocabulary: sinus (4th) = lap calēfaciō (3) = make warm exerceō (2) = exercise

38. Serpēns erat in periculō quod erat
 A. aetāte confectus B. leō in silvā C. frīgidissimus D. graviter vulnerātus

39. Homō quīdam (line 1) means
 A. Because the man. . . B. The man who. . . C. A clever man. . . D. A certain man. . .
40. Vir quī serpentem accēpit...
 A. plēnus timōris erat C. volēbat perīre
 B. bonus et benignus erat D. serpentem interficere voluit
41. Choose the best translation of amōre animālium motus:
 A. loving the movements of animals C. moved by the love of animals
 B. having moved the animal's affection D. because he moved the loving animals
42. The man's actions were designed to:
 A. feed the serpent B. see the serpent better C. show his own bravery D. keep the snake warm
43. Hoc facto, serpens statim...
 A. de sinū discessit C. in terram intrāvit
 B. hominem vulnerāre constituit D. mortuus est
44. The case of dentibus, line 3, is
 A. ablative B. accusative C. dative D. nominative
45. The man did not understand why the serpent...
 A. died quickly B. asked for help C. was able to speak D. attacked him
46. The man tells the snake the reason for his actions.
 A. true B. false
47. What is the best translation of "Nōne scīs. . . ?" (line 4)
 A. "Don't you know that. . . ?" C. "You didn't know, did you. . . ?"
 B. "Do you know that. . . ?" D. "Don't we know. . . ?"
48. Discedēbat (line 5) means
 A. went down B. will go down C. departed D. will leave
49. Nōlī (lines 6 and 7) means
 A. I don't want. . . B. Don't. . . C. I am unwilling. . . D. To be unable. . .
50. What is a good moral for this story, according to the last two lines?
 A. Always help your enemies. C. Give comfort to those in need.
 B. Trust in the safety of Nature. D. Don't give help to your enemies.