

## 2010 NJCL Latin 2 Reading Comprehension Test

## PASSAGE #1: A STORY FOR THE KING

- 1 Rēx dormīre nōn poterat; fābulam audīre volēbat. Itaque eī narrātōrem fābulam nārrāre iussit.  
 2 Nārrātor incēpit:  
 3 “Erat quīdam rusticus, quī pecūniam multam habuit. Rusticus in negōtiātiōne comparāverat  
 4 mīlle ovēs. Eō redeunte, accidit ut magna esset inundātiō aquārum. Quī cum neque vadō neque per pontem  
 5 transīre posset, invēnit tandem parvam nāvem, et necessitāte coactus, duās ovēs imponēns aquam transiit.”  
 6 Hīs dictīs, nārrātor obdormīvit. Rēx illum excitāns monuit ut fābulam quam incēpisset finīret.  
 7 Nārrātor ad haec:  
 8 “Flūmen illud magnum est; nāvicula autem parva, et numerus ovium magnus. Permite ergo rusticum  
 9 suās trānsferre ovēs; tum fābulam quam incēpī ad finem perdūcam.”

Vocabulary: coactus = "gathered, collected"      vadum = "ford"

- Cur rēx fābulam audīre volēbat?  
 A. quod nārrātōrem amāvit  
 B. ut ipse fabulam nārrat  
 C. ut rēx dormīret  
 D. quod iuvenis erat
- The primary character in the story told to the king was:  
 A. a country guy      B. a king      C. a soldier      D. money
- The best translation of comparāverat (line 3) is  
 A. was preparing      B. compared      C. was comparing      D. had obtained
- Eō redeunte (line 4) =  
 A. dum redit      B. illūc vēnit      C. posteā illūc rēvēnerat      D. cum rediisset
- Ut magna...aquārum (line 4) tells us there was  
 A. movement over a bridge      B. a swimming pool      C. a flood      D. a storm
- Cum, line 4, here translates  
 A. with      B. since      C. although      D. when
- In quibus duōbus modīs rusticus flūmen transīre volēbat?  
 A. equō et carrō      B. vadō et ponte      C. ponte et magnā nave      D. natante et equō
- Quōmodo rusticus trāns flūmen trānsīvit?  
 A. nāve      B. ponte      C. equō      D. vadō
- Quotiēns ovēs in nāvem unō tempore pōnī potuerunt?  
 A. 1      B. 2      C. 3      D. 8
- What did the narrator do, according to line 6 in the passage?  
 A. told a great ending      C. went to sleep  
 B. kept going and going and...      D. asked the king for more money
- Quid rēx monuit nārrātōrem (line 6)?  
 A. medicum ferre      B. fābulam finīre      C. rectius sedēre      D. aliam fābulam nārrāre
- Numerus ovium magnus means  
 A. the sheep are large      C. the number of large sheep is...  
 B. the number of sheep is large...      D. the largeness of the number of sheep is...
- Suās, line 9, translates  
 A. her      B. our      C. his      D. their
- The narrator did not finish telling the story.  
 A. true      B. false

15. What English saying is exemplified here?

- A. A stitch in time saves nine.
- B. Don't fear a large task.

- C. Too many cooks spoil the soup.
- D. To sleep, count sheep.

PASSAGE #2: M. AURELIUS TO HIS TUTOR

1 Marcus Aurēlius, p̄ncēps Rōmānus, erat philosophus doctissimus; adhūc puer, librīs avidē studēbat.  
2 Tālēs epistulās ad Frontōnem, magistrum suum, scrībere solēbat:  
3 "Avē, mi magister dulcissime. Ego valeō. Hodiē ego diutius dormīvī quam soleō, quod studiō et  
4 vēnātiōne dēfessus eram. Nam ab horā nonā noctis in secundam hōram diēi studueram; deinde tertiā  
5 fere hōrā, parātus ad vēnātiōnem, patrem meum salūtāvī. Tum omnēs in silvās excessimus: satis fortium  
6 factōrum ego fēcī! Nōnnullī aprī ā cēterīs captī sunt: nullōs tamen ego vīdī; sed montem altum ascendī;  
7 tum septimā fere hōrā domum rēvēnimus. Ego statim ad libros meōs rēvēnī; in lectō diū legēbam.  
8 Catōnis ōrātiōnibus magnopere dēlectātus sum.  
9 'Iō,' statim dices servo tuo, "celeriter ad Apollōnis bibliothecam curre, et ōrātiōnēs Catōnis ad mē portā."  
10 Sed frustrā eum mittēs – eōs enim librōs omnēs ē Apollōnis bibliothecā mēcum portāvī.  
11 "Deinde ōrātiōnem, ut mē iussistī, scrībere cōstituī; sed quoniam vēnātiōne dēfessus eram, bene  
12 scrībere nōn potuī. Ōrātiō mea ā tē, magister, nōn laudābitur; nam nē ā mē quidem laudāta est.  
13 "Ūnum a tē petō, ō magister: ōrātiōnem pulchram scrībere cupiō; ergo mitte ad mē māteriem īsignem –  
14 non tamen cruentam. Olim enim talem māteriem mihi dedistī: *cōsul cum leōnibus in ludīs pugnāvit*.  
15 Dē eius dēdecore mē scrībere iussistī. Nōn mihi placet tālis māteriēs; nam rem tam turpem cōsul  
16 numquam fēcit.  
17 "Valē, magister carissime. Rōmam dēsiderō, tibi autem multō acrius studeō."

Vocabulary: ne...quidem = "not even"      cruentam = "bloody"      māteriēs = "subject matter"  
īsignis = "famous"      fere = "almost"

16. What kind of a person was Marcus Aurelius as an adult?

- A. chief of Rome's enemy
- B. Roman doctor

- C. emperor and philosopher
- D. learned teacher of Fronto

17. Scrībere solēbat, line 2, is best translated

- A. was writing alone
- B. was the only one to write

- C. was accustomed to write
- D. only wanted to write

18. Quis erat magister Aurēliī, ubi puer erat?

- A. Fronto
- B. Taleo

- C. princeps Romanus
- D. nescimus

19. Ego valeō (line 3) translates

- A. I am leaving.
- B. We say good-by.

- C. We will leave.
- D. I am well.

20. Priōre diē, quās duās rēs puer fecerat?

- A. studuit valdē et vēnātus est
- B. dormīvit et valdē studuit

- C. cum Frontōne docuit et vēnātus est
- D. patrem salūtāvit et vēnātiōnem iussit

21. How many hours had he studied, from start to finish, according to line 4?

- A. 0
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 5

22. At what time had he greeted his father, according to U.S. time?

- A. 7 a.m.
- B. 10 a.m.
- C. 9 a.m.
- D. noon

23. What did he and his father set out to do together?

- A. eat
- B. hunt
- C. swim
- D. study

24. In lines 5-6, satis fortium factōrum ego fēcī is best translated

- A. Good facts are enough for me.
- B. I did enough brave deeds.
- C. Brave deeds did enough for me.
- D. It is enough for me to make good facts.

25. Quot aprōs M. Aurelius cēpit?

- A. nōnnullōs
- B. trēs
- C. ūnum
- D. nullōs

26. What accomplishment is attributed to the young M. Aurelius in line 6?  
 A. climbed a mountain    B. killed more boars    C. swam a long channel    D. saved his tutor
27. What is the tense of rēvēnī in line 7?  
 A. present    B. future    C. perfect    D. passive infinitive
28. The best translation of Catōnis orātiōnibus magnopere dēlectātus sum in line 8 is  
 A. I am very pleased for Cato's speeches.    C. I was pleased by Cato's great speeches.  
 B. I am delighted by the speeches of great Cato.    D. I was greatly delighted by Cato's speeches.
29. Why does M. Aurelius believe it to be useless for his tutor to send a slave to the library to retrieve Cato's speeches, according to line 10?  
 A. They are not worth reading.    C. He has sent them all away.  
 B. He already has all of them.    D. He could not find any when he looked there.
30. Quis labor Aurēliō datus erat?  
 A. orātiōnem scrībe    C. prō classe orātiōnem habē  
 B. lege orātiōnēs Catōnis    D. scrībe dē vēnātiōnem
31. Why did M. Aurelius not complete the given assignment well?  
 A. afraid to speak in front of class    C. too tired from the hunt  
 B. did not understand Cato's work    D. lost his writing equipment
32. How did he judge that the assignment was poorly done (lines 11-12) ?  
 A. His teacher did not praise it.    C. His father said it was not praiseworthy.  
 B. His classmates did not like it.    D. He himself did not think it praiseworthy.
33. Ūnum, line 13, is best translated  
 A. the only one    B. one person    C. one time    D. one thing
34. What does M. Aurelius ask for from his teacher in lines 13-16?  
 A. a famous speech to read    C. some bloody reading material  
 B. much patience with his writing    D. someone to speak what he wrote
35. What type of sample writing had the tutor once sent to M. Aurelius?  
 A. Lions killed the emperor in the arena.  
 B. A kind lion had been sent into the arena.  
 C. The consul sent many into the arena to be killed by lions.  
 D. The consul fought as a bestiarius in the arena.
36. Dē eius dēdecore mē scrībere iussistī, line 15, is best translated  
 A. About your shame it must be ordered for me to write.  
 B. You ought to write to me about his shame.  
 C. You ordered me to write about his shame.  
 D. You want me to write about their shame.
37. What does the closing line indicate young M. Aurelius missed more than Rome?  
 A. to be with his family    C. a sharper eagerness  
 B. his tutor    D. nothing more than Rome

PASSAGE #3: AENEID II.687-698

at pater Anchīsēs oculōs ad sīdera laetus	687
extulit et caelō palmās cum vōce tetendit:	688
‘Iuppiter omnipotēns, precibus sī <u>flecteris</u> ūllīs,	689
<u>aspice</u> nōs, hoc tantum, et sī pietāte merēmus,	690
dā deinde auxilium, pater, atque haec ōmina firmā.’	691
Vix ea fātus erat senior, subitōque fragōre	692
intonuit laevum, at dē caelō lapsa per umbrās	693
stella facem dūcēns multā cum lūce cucurrit.	694
Illam summa super labentem culmina tectī	695

<u>cernimus</u> Idaeā clāram sē <u>condere</u> silvā	696
signantemque viās; tum longō līmite <u>sulcus</u>	697
dat lūcem et lātē circum loca sulphure fūmant.	698

Vocabulary: flectō (3) = bend      aspice = look down on      cerno (3) = discern, see  
condō (3) = hide      sulcus (2nd) = track, path

38. Laetus, line 687, modifies  
A. Anchises      B. oculos      C. sidera      D. caelo
39. Quid Anchīsēs facit? (lines 689-691)  
A. celebrat      B. studet      C. ōrat      D. vituperat
40. Synonyms in lines 687-688 are  
A. pater, laetus      B. oculōs, palmās      C. caelō, vōce      D. sīdera, caelō
41. Cūr Iuppiter prō Trōiānīs flectātūr?  
A. propter necessitātem      C. propter dīvitiās et beneficium  
B. propter auxilium      D. propter precēs et pietātem
42. What does Anchises ask for in haec ōmina firmā (line 691)?  
A. everything to be strong      C. everyone to confirm these things  
B. omens to be confirmed      D. everyone to tell omens
43. Who/What is the antecedent of senior, line 692?  
A. Iuppiter      B. nos      C. Anchises      D. precibus
44. Quid fiēbat post precēs Anchīsae\*? (\* genitive)  
A. Stella dē caelō cecidit.      C. Senior ad umbrās īvit.  
B. Fragor et lūx Anchīsem verberāvērunt.      D. Dūcēs Troiānōrum discessērunt.
45. Laevum, line 693, modifies  
A. senior      B. fragore      C. facem      D. nothing (substantive)
46. What natural phenomenon occurs in line 694?  
A. earthquake      B. meteor      C. tornado      D. thunderstorm
47. The clause, Illam...viās, lines 695-7, has as its subject:  
A. it      B. we      C. the forest      D. the way
48. Illam summa super labentem culmina tectī cernimus (695-696):  
A. It observes the tops of the houses sliding from above  
B. The highest roofs are seen above, falling down  
C. We see it gliding above the tops of the house roofs  
D. Above the tops of the houses, we see those roofs
49. Quae erat “claram ...signantemque vias”?  
A. stella      B. culmina      C. silva      D. facem
50. In the last two lines, what two things happen?  
A. The thunder and lightning flash and cause a fire.  
B. The tornado blows down houses and leaves smoking ruins.  
C. The earthquake levels the area and causes a fire.  
D. The meteor leaves a bright and smoky path.