

2013 NJCL Latin ½ and 1 Reading Comprehension Test

All the passages on which this test is based are printed on the LAST sheet (page 5) of this test. If you like, you may tear it off now so that you may refer to it more easily while you answer the questions.

The questions begin on the back of this sheet (page 2).

## Passage 1 – Canis Amātus

- Issa was ....  
A. Publius' Roman name    B. the owner of Publius    C. a pet dog    D. Publius' girlfriend
- Nothing in this passage tells us that Issa was ....  
A. house-trained    B. smart    C. beloved    D. sensitive
- Ille (line 1) refers to ....  
A. Rōmānus    B. Pūblius    C. Issa    D. nōmen
- eum (line 2) refers to ....  
A. Rōmānus    B. Pūblius    C. Issa    D. nōmen
- What case and number are omnium animālium (line 2)?  
A. genitive plural    B. nominative singular    C. accusative singular    D. none of these
- What is the subject of Tristitiam gaudiumque sēnsit, et ōre vōceque ostendit (line 3)?  
A. Rōmānus    B. Pūblius    C. Issa    D. animālium
- What is the general meaning of Tristitiam gaudiumque sēnsit (line 3)?  
A. Sometimes he was happy, sometimes he was sad.    C. He was sad when others were happy.  
B. He was happy when others were sad.    D. He understood when others were happy or sad.
- What is the general meaning of ōre vōceque ostendit (line 3)?  
A. You could tell by his expression and voice how he felt.  
B. He whined and barked constantly.  
C. He loved to lick a person's face.  
D. His tongue hung out of his mouth when he was happy.
- He barked when he (line 4) ....  
A. wanted to be picked up.    C. went for a walk.  
B. wanted to be put down.    D. wanted to walk or sleep.
- What case is the first Issae on line 5?  
A. nominative    B. genitive    C. dative    D. ablative
- What case is the second Issae on line 5 (unless you are reading Plautus)?  
A. nominative    B. genitive    C. dative    D. ablative
- How did the dominus memorialize Issa?  
A. took his picture    B. painted his picture    C. cloned Issa    D. had him mummified
- To what does Omnēs (line 5) refer?  
A. other animals    B. Publius' friends    C. spectators at the funeral    D. Issa himself
- To what does eam (line 5) refer?  
A. tristitiam (line 3)    B. Issa    C. Pūblius    D. pictūram (line 6)
- How did Omnēs feel about how Issa had been memorialized?  
A. They looked at it wistfully.    C. They thought it an excellent likeness.  
B. They felt like Issa was looking at them.    D. They disputed the likeness.

## Passage 2 – A Roman Hero

- Who was Porsena?  
A. an attacker of Rome    B. an enemy of the Romans    C. a famous king    D. all of these
- What was the Romans' reaction (line 2)?  
A. They were afraid.    C. They immediately resisted him.  
B. They rushed to join him.    D. They employed diplomacy with him.
- Why did they react this way?  
A. They had no plans to defend Rome.    C. They had no hope of survival.  
B. His army was too large.    D. They had brave men to oppose him.
- validī virī (line 2) refers to ....  
A. Porsena    B. hostis    C. Rōmānī    D. Horātius

20. The Roman hero accomplished this task with ....  
 A. a few comrades      B. a strong man      C. Sublicius      D. no effort
21. What is the meaning of ā tergō (line 4)?  
 A. ahead of him      B. beside him      C. behind him      D. without him
22. What was so remarkable about this accomplishment (line 4)?  
 A. He did it single-handedly.      C. He did it quietly.  
 B. He was in disguise as one of the enemy.      D. No one came to his aid.
23. What is the best meaning of Tandem (line 5)?  
 A. immediately      B. surprisingly      C. nevertheless      D. finally
24. Assuming that our hero was on the bridge, what is the best meaning of dēsiluit (line 6)?  
 A. walked back      B. jumped down      C. ran away      D. killed
25. You have probably never seen the form Tiberim (line 6) before, but from the context of the sentence it must be which of the following?  
 A. ablative singular      B. accusative singular      C. neither a nor b      D. both a and b

**Passage 3 – Magister dicit.**

26. What case is vōbīs (line 1)?  
 A. ablative      B. dative      C. genitive      D. none of these
27. To which of the following do audāciā and cōstantiā Horātīi NOT refer?  
 A. family values      B. bravery      C. steadfastness      D. perseverance
28. What is the subject of line 1?  
 A. Discipulī      B. vōs (understood)      C. Horātius      D. ego (understood)
29. What is the basic meaning of sine dubiō (line 1)?  
 A. without repetition      B. with courage      C. without hesitation      D. without a doubt
30. What is the best translation of quis vestrum amīcīs factum Horātīi nōn nārrāvit (lines 2-3)?  
 A. Who has not told you and your friends the deed of Horatius?  
 B. Who has not told your deed to the friends of Horatius?  
 C. Which of you has not told your friends the deed of Horatius?  
 D. Who of you has not told Horatius about the deeds of your friends?
31. What word on line 3 determines the ending on nārrāvimus (line 4)?  
 A. Nōs      B. magistrī      C. vōbīs      D. fābulās
32. To what do dē vītīs et factīs (line 3) refer?  
 A. lies and truths      C. lives and deeds  
 B. flaws and perfections      D. victories and defeats
33. What impact should audācia et cōstantia have on Roman boys (lines 4-5)?  
 A. They should delight them.      C. They should scare them.  
 B. They should inspire them.      D. They should reassure them.
34. Why have we praised ancient Romans in our school (line 5)?  
 A. We shall follow their example in fighting for our country.  
 B. They have achieved glory through warfare.  
 C. They have defended their country gloriously.  
 D. We think that warfare is the same now that it was in the time of the Romans.
35. Subject pronouns are not generally used in Latin. Why is the subject pronoun vōs used on line 6?  
 A. the verb ending is -istis      C. The speaker is addressing his students.  
 B. eōs is plural      D. It is in contrast to Nōs magistrī (line 3).
36. On what foundation does a nation's glory rest (lines 6-7)?  
 A. its leaders      B. its public policies      C. its citizens      D. its laws
37. Which word in this passage does NOT illustrate a dative as an indirect object?  
 A. Cornēliae (line 2)      B. amīcīs (line 3)      C. vōbīs (line 3)      D. patriae (line 7)

## Passage 4 – The Wooden Horse at Troy

38. What tense is the verb aedificāverant (line 1)?  
A. imperfect                      B. perfect                      C. pluperfect                      D. future perfect
39. What preposition should be understood with the word Trōiam (line 2)?  
A. ab                      B. ad                      C. in                      D. prope
40. Why is novem annōs (line 2) accusative?  
A. length of time                      B. direct object                      C. object of Ibi                      D. none of these
41. Why had the Greeks not won the war after ten years (lines 2-3) ?  
A. The Trojan forces were too brave.  
B. The Greek forces were too brave.  
C. The gods refused to decide which side would win.  
D. The gods supported the Trojans.
42. According to lines 3-4, what had NOT happened?  
A. The Greeks created havoc all over the area of Troy.  
B. Many Greek died on Trojan soil.  
C. Many Trojans died defending their homeland.  
D. The Greeks had become miserable in their efforts.
43. What tense is aderat (line 4)?  
A. imperfect                      B. pluperfect                      C. perfect                      D. future
44. According to line 5, which was NOT a problem for the Greeks?  
A. Their greatest hero refused to fight.    C. They were homesick for Greece.  
B. They were exhausted from the war.    D. They missed their wives and kids.
45. Why did the Greeks build a wooden horse?  
A. It was their last resort.                      C. Ulysses advised them to.  
B. They had a large supply of wood.                      D. to scare the Trojans
46. What is another way by which Latin can express Nōn procul (line 6)?  
A. in locō                      B. ē viā                      C. inter                      D. prope
47. To what does hoc mōnstrum (line 7) refer?  
A. bellum longum                      B. equum magnum                      C. mūrīs urbis                      D. Graecī dēfessī
48. To what does quō (line 7) refer?  
A. lignō                      B. mūrīs                      C. urbis                      D. mōnstrum
49. What is the best meaning of latēbant (line 7)?  
A. were hiding                      B. lay open                      C. lay still                      D. were preparing
50. What happened to all the ships?  
A. They sailed back to Greece.                      C. They came back to Troy.  
B. They left Troy.                      D. none of these

## Passage 1 – Canis Amātus

1 Rōmānus, Pūblius nōmine, canem habuit cui nōmen Issa erat. Ille canem maximē  
2 amābat, eumque habuit omnium animālium cārissimum. Hic canis sagacissimus erat et  
3 multās rēs commūnicāre poterat. Tristitiā gaudiumque sēnsit, et ōre vōceque ostendit.  
4 Ubi ambulāre aut dormīre volēbat, latrāvit. Tum dominus eum sumpsit aut deposuit.  
5 Post mortem Issae, Pūblius picturam fecit Issae simillimam. Omnēs quī eam spectābant  
6 sē canem ipsum vidēre putābant. *maximē* = especially *sagax* = wise

## Passage 2 – A Roman Hero

1 Porsena, Rōmānōrum hostis, fuit rēx clārus. Ōlim urbem Rōmam obsidēbat.  
2 Magnus erat Rōmānōrum terror, quia parva eīs erat spēs salūtis. Sed virtūs validī virī  
3 eōs dēfendit. Nam paucīs cum sociīs prō ponte Subliciō Horātius hostēs sustinuit, dum  
4 Rōmānī ā tergō pontem rescindunt. Mox sociōs dīmīsit et sōlus sē pontemque contrā  
5 hostēs dēfendit. Tandem conruit pōns magnō fragōre. Tum inter hostium tēla Horātius  
6 armātus in Tiberim dēsiluit et ad sociōs trānāvit.  
obsidēre = to besiege spēs, spēs, F. = hope salūs, salūtis salvation validus-a-um strong  
sustinēre = to hold up, withstand rescindere = to cut down conruere = to collapse  
fragor,-oris M. = crash tēlum = weapon trānāre = to swim across

## Passage 3 – Magister dicit.

1 “Discipulī, vōbīs dē audāciā et cōstantiā Horātīi nārrāvī. Pūblī, sine dubiō  
2 sorōribus tuīs Cornēliae et Secundae meam fābulam dē Horātīō nārrāvistī. Puerī, quis  
3 vestrum amīcīs factum Horātīi nōn nārrāvit? Nōs magistrī vōbīs fābulās dē vītīs et factīs  
4 Rōmānōrum saepe nārrāvimus, quod audācia et cōstantia puerōs Rōmānōs semper  
5 dēlectāre dēbet. In lūdō nostrō antīquōs Rōmānōs saepe laudāvimus, quod cum glōriā  
6 prō patriā pugnāvērunt. Vōs quoque eōs laudāvistis. Nam audācia et cōstantia  
7 incolārum sunt magna glōria patriae.” Incola = inhabitant, dweller

## Passage 4 – The Wooden Horse at Troy

1 Ōlim bellum longum inter Trōiānōs et Graecōs erat. Graecī nāvēs aedificāverant et  
2 Trōiam nāvīgāverant. Ibi novem annōs cum Trōiānīs pugnāvērunt, quod deī et Graecīs et  
3 Trōiānīs victōriam negāvērunt. Graecī miseram terram Asiae vāstāvērunt. Multī in agrīs  
4 Trōiānīs mortuī sunt. Iam decimus annus bellī aderat. Nōndum autem Graecī Trōiam  
5 vīcerant. Graecī dēfessī propter bellum longum patriam et familiās cupiēbant. Cōnsiliō  
6 Ulixīs Graecī equum magnum ex lignō aedificāverunt. Nōn procul ā mūrīs urbis hoc  
7 mōnstrum posuērunt, in quō multī Graecī latēbant. Nocte omnēs nāvēs Graeciae ā Trōiā  
8 nāvīgāverunt. *negāre* = to deny *vāstāre* = to lay waste, devastate *lignum* = wood