

## 2013 NJCL Latin 2 Reading Comprehension Test

All the passages on which this test is based are printed on the LAST sheet of this test. If you wish you may tear it off now so that you can more easily answer the questions.

**Passage 1 After Defeat**

1. Who has just defeated whom?
  - A. The Romans have defeated their consuls.
  - B. The consuls have defeated the Samnites.
  - C. The Roman people have defeated the Samnites.
  - D. The Samnites have defeated the consuls' soldiers.
2. What is the best way to read īnsidiīs (line 1)?
  - A. by means of an ambush
  - B. from an ambush
  - C. for an ambush
  - D. to an ambush
3. What is the best way to read silentiō (line 2)?
  - A. by means of silence
  - B. from silence
  - C. for silence
  - D. in silence
4. Lines 3-4 tell us that Roman soldiers ....
  - A. fought hard.
  - B. forced the Samnites to bow before them.
  - C. threw away their weapons.
  - D. celebrated another victory.
5. How did the consuls look in this parade (line 5)?
  - A. They were embarrassed.
  - B. They were weeping.
  - C. They showed great pride.
  - D. They looked everyone in the eye.
6. Why did they feel this way (line 6)?
  - A. The Samnites had not refused the Romans' conditions.
  - B. The Samnites had exacted strict conditions from them.
  - C. They were sad to see the Samnites so sad after defeat.
  - D. None of these choices.
7. To whom is Postumius speaking on line 7?
  - A. the people
  - B. the Samnites
  - C. the senate
  - D. the consuls
8. What does Postumius claim to have done (lines 8-9)?
  - A. forced the Samnites to sign the treaty
  - B. signed the treaty without the consent of the Roman people
  - C. brought great honor to Rome
  - D. set an example for future consuls
9. What is the best translation of Nōs, nōn populus Rōmānus, hōc foedere obstringimur (lines 9-10)?
  - A. We do not bind the Roman people to this treaty.
  - B. We, not the Roman people, are bound by this treaty.
  - C. The Roman people do not bind us to this treaty.
  - D. Not us, but the Roman people are bound by this treaty.
10. What does Postumius offer to give up (lines 10-11)?
  - A. a Roman citizen's rights
  - B. his consulship
  - C. all his spoils of war
  - D. his army
11. What is the best meaning of Nōs in potestātem hostium date (line 11)?
  - A. We give in to the enemy.
  - B. Power over the enemy has been given to us.
  - C. Give us power over the enemy.
  - D. Turn us over to the power of the enemy.
12. Which word is NOT in the accusative case?
  - A. cōsulēs (1)
  - B. condiōnēs (6)
  - C. Nōs (9)
  - D. Nōs (11)

**Passage 2****Before Possible Defeat**

13. What had Postumius decided to do (line 1)?  
 A. start a battle  
 B. join with the Latins  
 C. send Regillus to fight  
 D. become dictator of Rome
14. How did the soldiers fight (line 2)?  
 A. long and fiercely  
 B. day and night  
 C. to the death  
 D. poorly
15. What is the construction of hostibus (line 2)?  
 A. dative, indirect object  
 B. dative, object of a special verb  
 C. ablative, person agent  
 D. ablative, accompaniment
16. To whom do eōs and eōrum (line 3) refer?  
 A. the Romans  
 B. Regillus  
 C. Postumius  
 D. the Latins
17. What word must be understood with suōs (line 4)?  
 A. hostēs  
 B. deōs  
 C. mīlitēs  
 D. Latīnōs
18. Why is esse (line 4) an infinitive?  
 A. complementary with cōstituit  
 B. indirect statement with vidēbat  
 C. subjective with rogāre  
 D. objective with vidēbat
19. What is the best translation of quid dē hāc rē fierī dēbēret (lines 4-5)?  
 A. what he ought to do about this matter  
 B. what ought to be done about this matter  
 C. what they should do in this situation  
 D. who ought to be in charge of this situation
20. What construction is manibus ... sublātīs (line 6)?  
 A. periphrastic  
 B. temporal clause  
 C. ablative absolute  
 D. indirect statement
21. Why does he pray to Castor and Pollux (lines 5-6)?  
 A. They are twins.  
 B. He sacrifices to them.  
 C. They protect everyone.  
 D. They have helped him before.
22. What is the best translation of pellāmur (line 7)?  
 A. we may be pushed  
 B. let us push  
 C. we may push  
 D. let us be pushed
23. What tense and mood is pellāmur?  
 A. present indicative  
 B. future indicative  
 C. present subjunctive  
 D. imperfect subjunctive
24. What is the best meaning of audācter (line 7)?  
 A. bold  
 B. bolder  
 C. very boldly  
 D. boldly
25. What is the best meaning of dīūtius (line 8)?  
 A. for long  
 B. today  
 C. many more days  
 D. any longer
26. To whom does vōbīs (line 9) refer?  
 A. Latins  
 B. Castor & Pollux  
 C. his soldiers  
 D. Rome
27. What is the best translation of Rōmae (line 9)?  
 A. Rome's  
 B. in Rome  
 C. to Rome  
 D. from Rome
28. Which verb is NOT the same tense as the others?  
 A. implōrō (5)  
 B. pellāmur (7)  
 C. defendētis (8)  
 D. possīmus (8)
29. The last line [Sī nōs dēfendētis, amplum pulchrumque templum vōbīs Rōmae aedificābimus] sounds most like which of the following?  
 A. a promise  
 B. a threat  
 C. a bribe  
 D. a prayer

**Passage 3****Sertorius' Fawn**

30. This beautiful fawn was  
 A. given to Sertorius  
 B. a prize of war  
 C. stolen from a Lusitanian  
 D. a sacrificial offering
31. What is the best meaning of dōnō (line 1)?  
 A. I donate  
 B. with a donation  
 C. as a gift  
 D. from his home

32. To whom/what does Ille (line 2) refer?  
 A. the fawn                                      B. the Lusitanian                                      C. the offering                                      D. Sertorius
33. To whom/what does hanc (line 2) refer?  
 A. Hispania                                      B. the fawn                                      C. the Lusitanian                                      D. Sertorius
- ~~33. To whom/what does sibi (line 2) refer?  
 A. the fawn                                      B. the Lusitanian                                      C. everyone                                      D. Sertorius~~
34. This amazing fawn could (lines 2-3) ....  
 A. be told what had to be done.                                      C. be inspired by the gods.  
 B. do what had to be done.                                      D. talk with Sertorius.
35. What gender, number, and case is quae (line 3)?  
 A. neuter plural nominative                                      C. neuter plural accusative  
 B. feminine plural nominative                                      D. feminine singular nominative
36. What is the best translation of quid (line 3)?  
 A. what                                      B. which                                      C. anything                                      D. why
37. What is the best translation of dūrius (line 3)?  
 A. difficult                                      B. hard                                      C. rather strenuous                                      D. very harsh
38. Sertorius claimed that he gave unusual orders when (lines 3-4) ....  
 A. the soldier faced unusual odds.                                      C. the fawn was kept from him.  
 B. the fawn warned him to do so.                                      D. he knew what had to be done.
39. To what does Quō audītō (line 4) refer?  
 A. the origin of the fawn                                      C. what had to be done  
 B. the orders to the soldiers                                      D. what the fawn could do
40. What is the best meaning of pārēbant (line 4)?  
 A. produced                                      B. prepared                                      C. worshiped                                      D. obeyed
41. Everyone thought the fawn had died because (lines 5-6) ....  
 A. nobody had found it.                                      C. the swamp was so close.  
 B. it had fled into a swamp.                                      D. it feared being sacrificed.
42. What is the best translation of Sertōriō nūntiātum est (line 6)?  
 A. it was announced to Sertorius.                                      C. Sertorius announced.  
 B. The announcement was made by Sertorius.                                      D. Sertorius' messenger said
43. What is the best translation of cervam inventam esse (line 6)?  
 A. the fawn was found                                      C. the fawn had been found  
 B. the fawn is found                                      D. the fawn has been found
44. What did Sertorius tell the man who had found the fawn (lines 7-8)?  
 A. to return the fawn to his friends  
 B. to let the fawn loose where he would be the next day.  
 C. both A and B  
 D. neither A nor B
45. What did Sertorius tell his friends (line 8)?  
 A. He had been asleep when the fawn disappeared.  
 B. The fawn had seen him in a dream.  
 C. He could communicate with the fawn in dreams.  
 D. He had seen the fawn in a dream.
46. What did Sertorius claim that his dream meant (lines 8-9)?  
 A. The fawn would return.                                      C. The fawn continued to advise him.  
 B. Everyone should continue to worship the fawn.                                      D. The fawn was dead.
47. What does servō signum cōstitutum dedit (line 9) suggest?  
 A. He erected a statue to the slave.                                      C. He turned over the decision to the slave.  
 B. He gave the slave a pre-arranged sign.                                      D. He told the slave to make a statue of the fawn.

48. What is the best meaning of Quō factō (line 10)?  
A. What fact                      B. After what was done    C. This having been done    D. What was made
49. Which word CANNOT be a participle?  
A. faciēda (3)                      B. audītō (4)                      C. cōstitūtum (9)                      D. admīrātiō (10)
50. Which statement about this passage is true?  
A. Sertorius successfully fooled his friends.  
B. The faun never actually existed.  
C. Sertorius upheld the best standards of Roman diplomacy.  
D. You can't fool all the people all the time.

### Passage 1 After Defeat

1 Populus Rōmānus cōsulēs cum mīlitibus quōs Samnītēs īnsidiīs superāverant  
2 silentiō spectāvērunt. Dēdecus cōsulum et legiōnum in animīs cīvium haerēbat. Cīvēs  
3 exclāmāvērunt: “Numquam antea mīlitēs Rōmānī arma abiēcērunt et sub iugum missī  
4 sunt. Numquam sine pugnā victī sunt Rōmānī.”  
5 Cōsulēs quoque, quī oculīs dēmissīs per viās ambulābant, magnō pudōre affectī  
6 sunt quod trīstēs condiōnēs Samnītium accipere nōn recūsāverant. Dēnique  
7 Postumius, ūnus ex cōsulibus, quī in senātum vocātus erat, haec dīxit: “Nōs, nōs  
8 cōsulēs et tribūnī, quī sine auctōritāte populī Rōmānī condiōnēs Samnītium  
9 accēpimus et foedus fēcimus, tantī dēdecoris auctōrēs sumus. Nōs, nōn populus  
10 Rōmānus, hōc foedere obstringimur. Dē nōbīs supplicium sūmite. Iūra cīvium  
11 Rōmānōrum retinēre nōn possumus. Nōs in potestātem hostium date.”

*Insidiae = ambush*

*dēdecus = shame*

*sub iugum mittere = to force to bow before an enemy*

*recūsāre = to refuse*

*dēnique = finally*

*foedus, -eris, n. = treaty*

*obstringere = to bind*

*supplicium sūmere = to exact punishment*

*iūs, iūris, n. = legal right*

### Passage 2

#### Before Possible Defeat

1 Bellō Latīnō Aulus Postumius, dictātor Rōmānus, cum Latīnīs apud lacum  
2 Rēgillum proelium commiserat. Mīlitēs Rōmānī hostibus diū et ācriter resistēbant,  
3 sed neque eōs in fugam dare neque eōrum impetum sustinēre poterant. Aulus  
4 quod vidēbat suōs in perīculō esse, deōs rogāre cōstituit quid dē hāc rē fierī  
5 dēberet. Itaque manibus ad caelum sublātīs, “Vōs implōrō,” inquit, “Ō deī geminī,  
6 Castor et Pollux, quī omnēs hominēs dēfenditis, auxilium vestrum nōbīs mittite nē  
7 ab hostibus pellāmur. Istī Latīnī tam audācter prōcēdunt ut eōrum impetum  
8 diūtius morārī nōn possīmus. Sī nōs dēfendētis, amplum pulchrumque templum  
9 vōbīs Rōmae aedificābimus.”

*tollo, -ere, sustulī, sublātum = to raise*

*pellō, -ere = to push, drive*

*moror, -ārī = to delay*

### Passage 3

#### Sertorius' Fawn

1 Cervā alba et pulcherrima Sertōriō in Hispāniā dōnō data est ā Lusitānō  
2 quōdam. Ille omnibus persuāsit hanc sibi dīvīnitus datam esse, et sēcum loquī,  
3 atque monēre quae facienda essent. Sī quid dūrius mīlitibus imperandum erat,  
4 dīcere solēbat sē ā cervā monitum esse. Quō audītō omnēs eī quāsī deō pārēbant.  
5 Diē quōdam, cervā in palūdem proximam fūgit, diūque et frustrā petita, periisse  
6 crēdita est. Paucīs post diēbus Sertōriō nūntiātum est cervam inventam esse. Illī  
7 quī hoc nūntiāvit Sertorius imperāvit ut cervam postridiē immitteret in eum locum  
8 ubi ipse cum amīcīs futūrus erat. Amīcīs dīxit sē cervam in somniō vīdisse,  
9 eamque ad sē reditūram esse. Simul servō signum cōstitutum dedit, cervaque ad  
10 eum cucurrit. Quō factō, admīratiō omnium orta est.

*dīvīnitus = divinely, by the gods*

*quāsī = as if*

*palūs, palūdis, F, swamp*

*postridiē = the next day*

*orior, -īrī, ortum = to rise*