

## 2013 NJCL Advanced Prose Reading Comprehension Test

All the passages for this test are printed on the LAST page, which you may tear off now for easy reference to the passages as you answer the questions.

Passage One

- What tells the reader that Diviciacus is not alone?  
A. *prō hīs*                      B. *Galliae tōtīus factiōnēs*                      C. *Locūtus est*                      D. *Haeduus*
- Who make up the two factions?  
A. Diviciacus and Haeduus                      C. Locutus and Haeduans  
B. Diviciacus and Arvernians                      D. Haeduans and Arvernians
- What words have been omitted by ellipsis on line 2?  
A. *Galliae tōtīus*                      B. *Locūtus est*                      C. *prīncipātum tenēre*                      D. *duās factiōnēs*
- After these two factions fought for many years for the upper hand, what happened?  
A. The Haeduans summoned the Sequanians.  
B. The Germans summoned the Arvernians.  
C. The Haeduans summoned the Germans.  
D. The Sequanians and Arvernians summoned the Germans.
- Why did those who were summoned come readily?  
A. They were warlike.                      C. They were planning to invade anyhow.  
B. They were promised payment.                      D. They mistrusted Diviciacus.
- What happened at first?  
A. About 1500 entered Gaul.                      C. About 1500 Gauls defeated the invaders.  
B. The invaders killed about 1500 Gauls.                      D. The invaders drowned in the Rhine.
- To whom do hominēs ferī ac barbarī (lines 5-6) refer?  
A. Arvernians                      B. Germans                      C. Haeduans                      D. Sequanians
- What happened when they arrived in Gaul (lines 5-6)?  
A. They took over Gallic farms.                      C. They brought in more men.  
B. They fell in love with Gallic women.                      D. They decided to stay.
- What is the best meaning of Cum on line 7?  
A. with                      B. when                      C. although                      D. since
- To whom does eōrum (line 7) refer?  
A. Germans                      B. Haeduans                      C. Arvernians                      D. Sequanians
- What is the best way to translate armīs (line 7)?  
A. for weapons                      B. because of weapons                      C. with weapons                      D. in respect to weapons
- What is NOT part of the magnam calamitātem of line 8?  
A. losing the aristocracy                      C. losing the cavalry  
B. losing the senate                      D. losing their horses
- Those defeated had previously held all the advantages on lines 9-10 EXCEPT  
A. taking very noble Sequanians as hostages  
B. enjoying the friendship of the Roman people  
C. being known for their courage  
D. being welcomed among the Romans
- What punishment was exacted of those who had been defeated (line 11)?  
A. They had to give noble hostages to the Sequanians.  
B. The noblest states took over the defeated Gauls.  
C. The noblest states took over the Sequanians.  
D. They besieged by the Sequanians.

15. Which is true about the sentence structure of most of this passage?
- A. Caesar uses the typical historical infinitive in his narration.
  - B. Diviciacus did not speak Latin very well.
  - C. Caesar avoids using subjunctives in his narration.
  - D. It is a series of indirect statements after Locūtus est.

**Passage Two**

16. What effect does this fourth reason have (lines 1-2)?
- A. It torments us all summer.
  - B. It seems to worry senior citizens.
  - C. It makes summer less troublesome.
  - D. Senior citizens feel better.
17. What case is appropinquātiō (line 2)?
- A. nominative
  - B. dative
  - C. ablative
  - D. locative
18. What is this fourth reason?
- A. making preparations for death
  - B. the fear of death
  - C. the nearness of death
  - D. susceptibility to diseases
19. Why is miserum senem (line 3) in the accusative case?
- A. direct object
  - B. subject of infinitive
  - C. exclamatory
  - D. object of preposition
20. What makes an senior citizen miserable (lines 3-4)?
- A. He doesn't see why he has lived so long.
  - B. He thinks death is something to worry about.
  - C. He cannot enjoy a long summer.
  - D. He feels sorry for those he will leave when he dies.
21. What is the antecedent of quae (line 4)?
- A. appropinquātiō (2)
  - B. mortem (3)
  - C. causa (1)
  - D. aetāte (3)
22. Why should quae be neglected (line 4)?
- A. The soul rises above everything.
  - B. All people have souls.
  - C. Everyone loses their mind.
  - D. It completely blots out the mind.
23. What is the best translation of optanda (line 5)?
- A. it must be examined
  - B. examining
  - C. it must be hoped for
  - D. hoping for
24. What is the best meaning of aliquō (line 5)?
- A. in some way
  - B. from some place
  - C. to somewhere
  - D. for some purpose
25. To what does eum (line 5) refer?
- A. aetātem (2)
  - B. mortem (3)
  - C. animum (4)
  - D. miserum (3)
26. What is the meaning of atquē tertium certē nihil invenīrī potest (line 5-6)?
- A. You cannot meet death three times.
  - B. Certainly nothing can be invented three times.
  - C. No one is able to know for sure.
  - D. There can be no third possibility.
27. What is the best translation of Quid ... timeam (line 6)?
- A. Why am I afraid?
  - B. What will I fear?
  - C. What should I fear?
  - D. Let me fear something.
28. To what does nōn miser (line 6) refer?
- A. Ō miserum senem
  - B. sī omnīnō exstinguit animum
  - C. sī aliquō eum dēducit, ubi sit futūrus aeternus
  - D. in tam longā aetāte
29. What sort of person does Cicero consider stupid (lines 7-8)?
- A. one who thinks he will still be alive tonight
  - B. one who thinks he will win by evening
  - C. a young man who has explored his options
  - D. one who is sure he will have something to eat to dinner

30. What point is Cicero trying to make with aetās illa multō plūrēs quam nostra cāsūs mortis habet (lines 8-9)?  
 A. Young people die more often than senior citizens.  
 B. Young people die for many more reasons.  
 C. Summer is the unsafest season.  
 D. senior citizens are more likely to have accidents.
31. What construction are facilius, gravius, and trīstius (lines 9-10)?  
 A. genitive singulars      C. neuter comparative adjectives  
 B. genitive plurals      D. comparative adverbs
32. What is the general meaning of in morbōs incidunt (line 9)?  
 A. They fall to their death.      C. They see senior citizens die.  
 B. They catch diseases.      D. They recover from diseases.
33. What is the general meaning of gravius aegrōtant (lines 9-10)?  
 A. Their illnesses are a heavy burden for their families.  
 B. They gain weight when they are sick.  
 C. Getting sick is serious business.  
 D. Their illnesses are more serious.
34. What is the general meaning of trīstius cūrantur (line 10)?  
 A. Families fear the ill one may die.      C. They sometimes die.  
 B. It's harder to take care of them.      D. Others catch their illness.
35. To what does paucī (line 10) refer?  
 A. beātus (6)      B. cāsūs (9)      C. adulēscētes (9)      D. morbōs (9)

### Passage Three

36. What warning was given to everyone who was entering (line 1-2)?  
 A. Use your right foot!    B. Correct your foot!    C. Straighten your foot!    D. I will direct your step!
37. What was the reaction of those who were entering (line 2)?  
 A. They hesitated.      C. They crossed the threshold.  
 B. They trembled a while.      D. They defied the order.
38. If Petronius had written in Golden Age Latin instead of Silver Age Latin, what word would appear differently on lines 2-3?  
 A. nostrum would be written as ex nostrīs.      C. aliquis would be written as quis.  
 B. praeceptum would be written as praeceptō.      D. trānsīret would be written as trānseat.
39. What happened as they were climbing the stairs (lines 3-4)?  
 A. They were stripped for a beating.  
 B. They were rescued from impending punishment.  
 C. They had a slave stripped bare for a whipping.  
 D. A slave prostrated himself before them.
40. What is the best translation of ut (line 4)?  
 A. as      B. so that      C. when      D. none of these
41. What is the best translation of poenae (line 5)?  
 A. from punishment      B. of punishment      C. to punishment      D. for punishment
42. What phrase best explains peccātum suum (line 5)?  
 A. subducta enim sibi vestīmenta dispēnsātōris in balneō  
 B. propter quod perīclitārētur  
 C. exclāmāvit ūnus ex puerīs "Dextrō pede!"  
 D. prōcubuit ad pedēs
43. What is the best translation of sibi (line 6)?  
 A. to him      B. from him      C. for him      D. by him
44. What ENGLISH word(s) is/are best supplied to translate decem mīlium sestertiōrum (lines 6-7)?  
 A. approximately      B. exactly      C. a value of      D. for

45. What was the manager doing (lines 7-8)?  
 A. counting his money  
 B. rendering judgment over slaves  
 C. making sure the correct foot was used  
 D. collecting taxes
46. How is the dispensator described on line 8?  
 A. begging  
 B. dismissive  
 C. punitive  
 D. haughty
47. What is the best meaning of tam...quam (line 9)?  
 A. so much ... than  
 B. so ... which  
 C. as much ... as  
 D. as ... than
48. Why does the manager consider the slave worthless (line 10)?  
 A. The slave stole the manager's special dining clothes.  
 B. The slave lost the manager's special dining clothes.  
 C. The slave gave the manager's special dining clothes to someone else.  
 D. The slave sold the manager's special dining clothes to someone.
49. Why were the manager's special dining clothes so important to him (lines 10-11)?  
 A. They were a birthday gift.  
 B. He had intended to give them as a present.  
 C. They belonged to a client.  
 D. None of these
50. To whom/what does eum (line 12) refer?  
 A. unus ex pueris (1)  
 B. cliens (10)  
 C. peccatum (5)  
 D. servus (4)

**Passage One Caesar, Dē Bellō Gallicō I. 31**

1 Locūtus est prō hīs Dīviciācus Haeduus: Galliae tōtīus factiōnēs esse duās; hārum  
2 alterius prīcipātum tenēre Haeduōs, alterius Arvernōs. Hī cum tantopere dē  
3 potentātū inter sē multōs annōs contenderent, factum esse utī ab Arvernīs  
4 Sēquanisque Germānī mercēde arcesserentur. Hōrum prīmō circiter mīlia XV  
5 Rhēnum trānsisse; posteaquam agrōs et cultum et cōpiās Gallōrum hominēs ferī  
6 ac barbarī adamāssent, trāductōs plūrēs; nunc esse in Galliā ad C et XX mīlium  
7 numerum. Cum hīs Haeduōs eōrumque clientēs semel atque iterum armīs  
8 contendisse; magnam calamitātem pulsōs accēpisse, omnem nōbilitātem, omnem  
9 senātum, omnem equitātum amīssisse. Quibus proeliīs calamitātibusque frāctōs, quī  
10 et suā virtūte et populī Rōmānī hospitīō atque amīcitiā plūrimum ante in Galliā  
11 potuissent, coactōs esse Sēquanīs obsidēs dare nōbilissimōs cīvitātis.

*Adamāre = to fall in love with*

**Passage 2 Cicero, Dē Senectūte 66-67**

*The fourth reason why people fear old age.*

1 Quarta restat causa, quae maximē angere atque sollicitam habēre nostram  
2 aetātem vidētur, appropinquātiō mortis, quae certē ā senectūte nōn potest esse  
3 longē. Ō miserum senem quī mortem contemnendam esse in tam longā aetāte nōn  
4 vīderit! quae aut plānē negligenda est, sī omnīnō exstinguit animum, aut etiam  
5 optanda, sī aliquō eum dēducit, ubi sit futūrus aeternus; atquī tertium certē nihil  
6 invenīrī potest. Quid igitur timeam, sī aut nōn miser post mortem aut beātus  
7 etiam futūrus sum? Quamquam quis est tam stultus, quamvis sit adulēscēns, cui sit  
8 explorātum sē ad vesperum esse victūrum? Quīn etiam aetās illa multō plūrēs  
9 quam nostra cāsūs mortis habet; facilius in morbōs incidunt adulēscēntes, gravius  
10 aegrōtant, trīstius cūrantur. Itaque paucī veniunt ad senectūtem.

*Angere = to torment*

**Passage Three Petronius, Satyricon XXX**

*The speaker attempts to enter a dinner party.*

1 Cum cōnārēmur in triclinium intrāre, exclāmavit ūnus ex puerīs, quī super hoc  
2 officium erat positus: "Dextrō pede!" Sine dubiō paulisper trepidāvimus, nē contrā  
3 praeceptum aliquis nostrum līmen trānsīret. Cēterum ut pariter mōvimus dextrōs  
4 gressūs, servus nōbīs dēspoliātus prōcubuit ad pedēs ac rogāre coepit, ut sē  
5 poenae ēriperēmus: nec magnum esse peccātum suum, propter quod perīclitārētur;  
6 subducta enim sibi vestīmenta dispēnsātōris in balneō, quae vix fuissent decem  
7 mīlium sestertiōrum. Retulimus ergō dextrōs pedēs, dispēnsātōremque in ātriō  
8 aureōs numerantem dēprecārī sumus ut servō remitteret poenam. Superbus ille  
9 sustulit vultum et: "Nōn tam iacūtura mē movet," inquit, "quam negligentia  
10 nēquissimī servi. Vestīmenta mea cubitōria perdidit, quae mihi nātālī meō cliēns  
11 quīdam dōnāverat, Tyria sine dubiō, sed iam semel lōta. Quid ergō est? Dōnō  
12 vōbīs eum."

*praeceptum = instructions*

*gressus (4) = step*

*dēspoliātus = stripped for a whipping*

*peccātum = mistake*

*perīclitārī = to be in danger*

*subducere = to steal*

*dispēnsātor = manager*

*dēprecārī = to beg*

*remittere = to dismiss, lessen*

*iacutura = loss*

*nēquam = worthless*

*cubitōrius-a-um = for dining*

*lōtus-a-um = washed*