

2014 NJCL Convention
Latin 1/2 & 1 Reading Comprehension Test

Passage 1

1 Sicilia erat prōvincia Rōmāna. in Siciliā multī servī erant. hī servī in fundīs maximīs labōrābant;
2 frūmentum cīvibus Rōmānīs praebēbant. Rōmānī sine frūmentō Siciliae nōn poterant satis cibī importāre.
3 servī rebellīōnem interdum fēcērunt. sed servī ā Rōmānīs semper superātī sunt. praetōrēs tamen ēdicta
4 dedērunt quae dīxērunt “erit nūllus servus cum tēlō.”
5 saepe praetōrēs Rōmānī incolās sevērē tractābant; nōnnūllī erant sevērissimī; sed Domitius, praetor
6 Siciliae, etiam plūs sevērītātis praestitit.
7 ōlim aper ingēns ad praetōrium allātus est. nam decōrum erat incolīs rēs magnificās quās in prōvinciā
8 invēnērunt ad praetōrēs Rōmānōs ferre.
9 “quam splendidum est hic aper,” Domitius exclāmāvit. “quis eum percussit?”
10 “pāstor cuiusdam,” respondērunt amīcī, “hunc aprum percussit.”
11 Domitius pāstōrem arcessīvit. pāstor ad praetōrem cupidē accurrit quasi ad laudem et praemium.
12 “quō modō tū hunc magnificum aprum percussistī?”
13 “vēnābulō,” respondit pāstor.
14 tum Domitius clāmāvit, “dūcite eum; in crucem tollite! servus cum tēlō erat!”

1. ubi multī servī habitābant?
A. in Siciliā B. in Graeciā C. in Italiā D. in urbe
2. quālēs erant fundī in quibus servī labōrābant?
A. maximī B. parvī C. pulcherrimī D. multī
3. ā quibus frūmentum Rōmānīs praebēbātur?
A. ā servīs B. ā Rōmānīs C. ā cīvibus D. ā pāstōribus
4. cūr necesse est Rōmānīs Siciliam prōvinciam habēre?
A. quod servī labōrābant B. propter cōpiās C. ob frūmentum D. cōram praetōribus
5. quō cāsū est “cibī”, prō lineā II?
A. nōminātīvō B. genitīvō C. datīvō D. accūsātīvō
6. quid nōn ā praetōre prohibitum est?
A. gladius B. hasta C. medicīna D. pīlum
7. quōmodō Rōmānī praetōrēs incolās tractābant?
A. cum dignitāte B. cum sevērītate C. cum benignitāte D. cum frumentō
8. The best translation of “nōnnūllī” in line 5 is
A. many B. most C. some D. none
9. What use of the genitive is “sevērītātis” in line 6 an example?
A. objective B. subjective C. descriptive D. partitive
10. The best translation of “etiam” in line 6 is
A. then B. also C. even D. only
11. quid incolae attulērunt?
A. gemmās B. praetōrium C. rēs pretiōsās D. aprum
12. The best translation of “quam” in line 9 is
A. than B. how C. which D. as... as
13. quō cāsū est “cuiusdam”?
A. nōminātīvō B. genitīvō C. datīvō D. accūsātīvō
14. Which of the following is true?
A. Domitius pāstōrī praemium dare volēbat C. Domitius poenās dabat
B. praemium dominō pāstōris datum est D. pāstor laetissimus praemium exspectābat

15. Which of the following is not true?

- A. pāstor interfectus est quod vēnābulum habēbat C. Domitius pāstōrem dē necandō aprum rogāvit
B. Domitius pāstōrem pūnīrī volēbat D. pāstor, in crucem sublātus, ablātus est

Passage 2

1 fuērunt ōlim duo coniugēs: virō Cēyx, uxōrī vērō Alcyonē nōmen fuit. nēmō eīs laetior erat in tōtā
2 Graeciā, nam alter alterum valdē amābat. quōdam diē Cēyx templum Apollinis Delphīs situm vīsere
3 cōstituit quod deum cōsulere volēbat. Alcyonē autem, cum prīmum hoc nōvit, acerbō dolōre affecta,
4 lacrimās per genās effūdit tōtōque vultū palluit et, postquam ter frūstrā prae trīstitiā cōnāta est loquī, tum
5 dēmum,
6 “ēheu, mē miseram!” inquit, “nōn iam mē amās, ō Cēyx? num ita molesta sum tibi? num abīre mālīs
7 quam mēcum manēre mavult? praetereā multa genera periculōrum nāvīgantibus impendent: sī nāvis saxīs
8 occurrerit, frangētur; sī vorāginī, mergētur; sī tempestās orta erit, magnī flūctūs nāvem aquā implēbunt...
9 nūllum mare tūtum est ā periculīs! neque requiēscere poterō, antequam in patriam salvus reversus eris. sine
10 mē tēcum īre! sī necesse fuerit morī, simul ūnā cum tē morī cupiō!”
11 Cēyx autem nec uxōre sēcum īre sīvit nec eius verbīs ā nāvīgandō dēterritus est, sed iussit eam bonō
12 animō esse et patienter exspectāre, dum ipse aberat. etiam prōmīsīt sē brevī ex itinere reversūrum esse.
13 ubi igitur in portū gubernātōrem, quī nāvī praerat, “nāvem profectūram” nūntiantem audīvit, tum
14 dēmum uxōrem valēre iussit et, osculō datō, nāvem parātā cōnscendit.

16. quō cāsū est “eīs”, prō līnēā I?

- A. genitīvō B. datīvō C. accūsātīvō D. ablātīvō

17. Which of the following is not true, according to the first three lines?

- A. Cēyx et Alcyonē erant laetissimī in tōtā Graeciā C. Cēyx Alcyonēn valde amābat, et ea eum
B. Cēyx Apollinem dē morbō cōsulere volēbat D. Alcyonē magnō dolōre affecta est

18. The best translation of “Delphīs” in line 2 is

- A. at Delphi B. by Delphi C. from Delphi D. to Delphi

19. quōmodō Alcyonē lacrimābat?

- A. vehementer B. celeriter C. audācter D. fortiter




20. quotiēns Alcyonē aliquid dīcere temptābat?

- A. frūstrā B. prae trīstitiā C. ter D. vultū palluit

21. Which of the following is not one of the things that Alcyone communicated to her husband?

- A. she asked if he no longer loved her
B. she proclaimed that she was miserable
C. “surely I am not so troublesome for you?”
D. “you prefer to leave than to stay with me, don’t you?”

22. quid nōn est periculūm nāvīgantibus, prō sententiā Alcyonēs?

- A.  B.  C.  D. 

23. The best translation of “orta erit” as it is used in line 8 is

- A. rises B. will rise C. will have been raised D. did rise

24. Which of the following does Alcyone not proclaim?

- A. she will not be able to rest until he returns home safely
B. she cannot live without her husband and his affection
C. she proclaims that no sea is safe from dangerous things
D. if it is necessary to die, she wants to die together with him

25. prō līnēā IX, quae pārs ōrātiōnis est “sine”?

- A. praepositīvō B. coniūctīvō C. nōmen D. verbum

26. cui necesse est bonō animō esse?

- A. gubernātōrī B. Alcyonae C. Cēycī D. nēminī

27. *prō līnēis XI-XII quō cāsū est “bonō animō”?*
 A. genitīvō B. datīvō C. accūsātīvō D. ablātīvō
28. The best translation of “*reversūrum esse*” as it is used in line 12 is
 A. will return B. should return C. would return D. to be about to return
29. To whom does “*nūntiantem*” refer in line 13?
 A. the helmsman B. Alcyone C. Ceyx D. the king
30. Which of the following did not happen in the last two paragraphs?
 A. Ceyx didn’t get scared from sailing by Alcyone’s words
 B. Ceyx asked Alcyone to wait for his return patiently
 C. Ceyx gave Alcyone a kiss before he boarded the ship
 D. Ceyx got on the ship and then bid his farewell to his wife

Passage 3

1 *trēs iuvenēs in tabernā bibēbant et deōs immortalēs magnā vōce vituperābant; tristissimī erant, et nōn*
 2 *sine causā. “eheu!” dīcēbant; “morbus dīrus urbem nostram afflīgit. Mors omnēs amīcōs nostrōs interfēcit.*
 3 *Mortem quaerere dēbēmus. necesse est nōbīs Mortem ipsum interficere.”*
 4 *itaque iuvenēs ex urbe contendērunt et mox senem invēnērunt. ille baculum tenēns lentē prōcēdēbat et*
 5 *terram pulsābat, semper “cāra māter,” clāmāns, “admitte mē!”*
 6 *iuvenēs eum rogāvērunt: “Mortemne vīdistī? nam quaerimus eum.”*
 7 *“et ego eum quaerō,” respondit senex. “nūper eum sub illā arbore sedentem cōnspexi.”*
 8 *iuvenēs igitur ad arborem festīnāvērunt. ibi multum aurum in ōllā cēlātum invēnērunt.*
 9 *“euge! dīvitēs nunc sumus,” inquit iuvenis nātū maximus. “ad urbem contendite! nunc cēnāre et bibere*
 10 *dēbēmus.”*
 11 *“festīnā lentē!” inquit iuvenis nātū minimus. “melius est noctū aurum ad urbem ferre. tum nēmō nōs*
 12 *vidēre potest.”*
 13 *“ita vērō!” inquit medius iuvenis. “sed nunc cibum cōnsūmere et vīnum bibere possumus. tū ad urbem*
 14 *fūrtim contende! cibum et vīnum nōbīs comparā!”*
 15 *iuvenis nātū minimus, ubi ad urbem advēnit, nōn solum cibum et vīnum ēmit, sed etiam venēnum*
 16 *potentissimum. venēnum in amphoram vīnī mīscuit. “ita,” inquit, “omne aurum habēre possum.”*
 17 *sed postquam ille ad amīcōs rediit, iuvenis nātū maximus braccia eius comprehendit. deinde medius*
 18 *iuvenis pugiōnem inter costās impulit. ille, ab amīcīs suīs superātus, mortuus humī dēcidit.*
 19 *“nunc etiam dīvitiōrēs sumus!” inquit iuvenis nātū maximus. “vīnum bibe et bonam fortūnam salūtā!”*
 20 *vīnum igitur avidē hausērunt. mox venēnum, per vēnās mānāns, ad corda advēnit. illī quoque mortuī*
 21 *dēcidērunt.*
 22 *iuvenēs, ā sene ductī, Mortem ipsum rē vērā invēnērunt.*

31. What two things were the young men doing in the shop?
 A. drinking and dining B. dining and gambling C. drinking and cursing D. gambling and cursing
32. In what state of mind were these young men?
 A. they were wretched B. they were ecstatic C. they were temperate D. they were somber
33. Which of the following cannot be used to describe the “*morbus*”?
 A. innoxius B. horribilis C. sevērus D. lētālis
34. quem iuvenēs culpābant?
 A. morbum B. Mortem C. omnēs cīvēs D. vīnum
35. Which of the following is not true, according to the first four paragraphs?
 A. the young men hurried out of the city to seek the one responsible for their friends’ deaths
 B. an old man was holding a stick and he was beating the ground with it while walking slowly
 C. the young men heard the old man whispering to dear mother earth to let him into the ground
 D. the old man told them that he had seen the culprit for their friends’ deaths sitting under a tree

36. prō līnē VII, quae pārs ōrātiōnis est “sedentem”?
- A. nōmen B. verbum C. adiectīvum D. interiectiō
37. The best translation of “cēlātum” as it is used in line 8 is
- A. to hide B. hidden C. having hidden D. to have hidden
38. What use of the ablative is “nātū” in line 9 an example?
- A. specification B. manner C. cause D. means
39. Which of the following is not true, according to lines 9-12?
- A. the oldest of the three young men exclaimed that they are now rich
 B. the oldest wants the youngest to hurry to the city to get food and wine
 C. the youngest suggest for them to bring the gold into the city at night
 D. the youngest didn’t want anyone to see them bring the gold into the city
40. quid iuvenis nātū minimus in animō habet?
- A. cibum coquere B. senem arcessere C. auxilium quaerere D. amīcōs interficere
41. ā quō iuvenis nātū minimus vulnerātus et necātus est?
- A. ā iuvene nātū maximō B. ā iuvene mediō C. ā sene D. ab amīcīs
42. To whom does “superātus” in line 18 refer?
- A. iuvenis veterrimus B. senex C. iuvenis medius D. iuvenis nātū minimus
43. prō līnē XVIII, quō cāsū est “humī”?
- A. genitīvō B. vocātīvō C. locātīvō D. ablātīvō
44. The best translation of “etiam” as it is used in line 19 is
- A. even B. also C. only D. as...as
45. Which of the following statements is not true?
- A. iuvenis nātū minimus pugiōne necātus est C. iuvenis maximus venēnō necātus est
 B. duo iuvenēs superfuērunt et aurum abstulērunt D. duo iuvenēs tertium iuvenem necāvērunt

Passage 4

1 Naevius, tribūnus plēbis, accūsāvit Scīpiōnem ad populum, dīxitque eum accēpisse ā rēge Antiochō
 2 pecūniā. Scīpiō prōmiserat sē cum Antiochō pācem condiōnibus mollibus populī Rōmānī nōmine
 3 factūrum esse. tum Scīpiō respondit, “memoriā teneō hodiē esse diem quō Hannibalem, imperiō vestrō
 4 inimicissimum, magnō proeliō in terrā Africā vīcī, pācemque et victōriam vōbīs obtinūī. deīs ingrātī nōn
 5 dēbēmus esse. Iovī optimō maximō grātiās agere dēbēmus omnēs.” hīs dictīs, contendere at Capitōlium
 6 incēpit.

46. What did Naevius accuse Scipio of doing?
- A. he had given people’s money to king Antiochus C. he had given money to the people
 B. he had received money from people’s tribune D. he had been bribed by king Antiochus’ money
47. What had Scipio promised to do?
- A. to make peace by conditions acceptable to Romans
 B. to make known the name of the Roman people
 C. to make peace easy for Antiochus
 D. to make the peace terms acceptable to Antiochus
48. What did Scipio remember about this day?
- A. Hannibal was victorious in Africa C. Scipio was conquered in a great battle
 B. Hannibal obtained peace and victory D. Scipio obtained peace and victory for Rome
49. What reference is made to the gods?
- A. the gods ought not to be ungrateful C. the Romans should not be ungrateful to gods
 B. everyone should erect a statue to Jupiter D. the greatest and best gods ought to be thanked
50. What use of the ablative is not found in passage 4?
- A. personal agent B. time when C. manner D. absolute