

2014 NJCL Latin 2 Reading Comprehension Test

Passage 1 -- Themistocles and the Spartans

1 postquam Persae ē Graeciā expulsī et bellō superātī sunt, Athēniēnsēs mūrōs suōs, ā Persīs dēlētōs,
 2 reficere coepērunt. Lacedaemoniī tamen, quī nōlēbant ūllam urbem validiōrem esse quam sē, lēgātōs
 3 Athēnās mīsērunt, quī nōn solum ōrārent eōs nē mūrōs reficerent, sed etiam aliās urbēs mūrōs reficere
 4 prohibērent. hīs rēbus dictīs, lēgātī Lacedaemoniī, hortante Themistocle, dīmissī sunt: Athēniēnsēs tamen
 5 respondērunt sē lēgātōs Spartam missūrōs esse, quī haec disputārent. deinde Themistoclēs cīvibus persuāsīt
 6 ut ipse statim Spartam mitterētur, sed cēterī lēgātī Athēniēnsēs domī retinērentur dum mūrī satis altī
 7 aedificārentur.

8 Themistoclēs igitur Spartam prōfectus est, et omnēs cīvēs Athēniēnsēs diem noctemque labōrābant ut
 9 mūrōs ad eam altitudinem tollerent dē quā urbs dēfendī posset.

10 Themistoclēs, cum Spartam advēnisset, rēgēs nōn statim adiit. sī quis eum rogāverat cūr in pūblicō nōn
 11 appāruisset, dīxit sē cēterōs lēgātōs exspectāre. sed Lacedaemoniī, cum ā proxenīs audīvissent Athēniēnsēs
 12 mūrōs iam reficere, Themistoclem perfidiae accūsāvērunt. ille autem dīcēbat rūmōrēs huiusmodī nōn fidōs
 13 esse; lēgātōs Athēnās mittendōs esse quī vēra cognōscerent. tum Themistoclēs Athēniēnsibus imperāvit ut
 14 hōs lēgātōs retinērent nēve dīmitterent priusquam ipse et aliī lēgātī Athēniēnsēs, quī iam Spartam
 15 advēnerant, domum redīrent. dēnique, cum iam eī nūntiātum esset mūrōs satis altōs aedificātōs esse,
 16 Lacedaemoniīs vēra patefēcit. Lacedaemoniī, quamquam irātissimī erant, nihil tamen in Themistoclem
 17 facere poterant; nam memoriā tenēbant Athēniēnsēs suōs lēgātōs velut obsidēs vigintī diēs retinēre.

1. quōs Graecī superāvērunt?
 A. Athēniēnsēs B. Lacedaemoniōs C. Persās D. nēminem
2. unde Persae expulsī sunt?
 A. ē Graeciā B. ab Athēniēnsibus C. ā mūrīs D. ā Lacedaemoniīs
3. quid Persae dēlēverant?
 A. mūrōs suōs B. mūrōs Spartae C. mūrōs Graeciae D. mūrōs Athēnārum
4. cuius generis est “urbem”?
 A. masculinī B. fēmininī C. neutrīus D. commūnis
5. What did the Spartans want?
 A. they wanted Sparta to be the strongest city C. they wanted the Athenians to build walls
 B. they wanted the other cities to help them D. they wanted the Athenians to defeat the Persians
6. The best translation of “Athēnās” in line 3 is:
 A. at Athens B. to Athens C. from Athens D. near Athens
7. quō tempore est “ōrārent”?
 A. praesente B. imperfectō C. futūrō D. perfectō
8. quō cōnsiliō lēgātī Lacedaemoniī missī sunt?
 A. Athēnās C. Spartam
 B. quī ab Athēniēnsibus ōrārentur D. quī mūrōs reficī prohibērent
9. quandō lēgātī Lacedaemoniī dīmissī sunt?
 A. hīs rēbus dictīs C. ubi Lacedaemoniīs ōrātiōnem habuerant
 B. postquam Athēnīs discessērunt D. priusquam Spartā discessērunt
10. quis lēgātōs dīmittī volēbat?
 A. Athēniēnsēs B. Lacedaemonius C. senātōrēs D. Themistoclēs
11. To whom does “sē” refer in line 5?
 A. the Spartans B. Themistocles C. the Athenians D. the ambassadors

12. The best translation of “missūrōs esse” as it is used in line 5 is
 A. will send B. will have sent C. would send D. would be sent
13. The best translation of “quī” as it is used in line 5 is
 A. which B. to C. whom D. whose
14. quibus persuāsum est quī Themistoclem mitterent?
 A. Lacedaemoniīs B. lēgātīs C. Athēniēnsibus D. rēgibus
15. The best translation of “dum” as it is used in line 6 is
 A. until B. while C. so long as D. provided that
16. quō Themistoclē iit?
 A. Athēnās B. ad Graeciam C. ad Persiam D. Spartam
17. quam diū Athēniēnsēs labōrābant?
 A. multōs annōs B. decem mēnsēs C. diem noctemque D. ūnam hōram
18. What type of dependent subjunctive is not found in the first two paragraphs?
 A. substantive purpose B. relative purpose C. adverbial purpose D. prospective
19. The antecedent of “quā” in line 9 is
 A. mūrōs B. altitūdinem C. urbs D. noctem
20. quōs Spartae Themistoclē statim nōn vīsītāvīt?
 A. lēgātōs B. rēgēs C. cīvēs D. omnēs
21. The best translation of “quis” in line 10 is
 A. who B. which C. anyone D. some
22. The best translation of “exspectāre” in line 11 is
 A. was waiting for B. had been waiting for C. were waiting for D. to wait
23. quō modō Lacedaemoniī dē mūrīs Athēniēnsium certiōrēs factī sunt?
 A. per proxenōs B. per lēgātōs C. per Themistoclem D. per Athēniēnsēs
24. prō līnēā XII, quō cāsū est “perfidiae”?
 A. nōminātīvō B. genitīvō C. datīvō D. accūsātīvō
25. quae pārs ōrātiōnis est “mittendōs”?
 A. nōmen B. verbum C. adverbium D. adiectīvum
26. Which of the following is not true according to the last paragraph?
 A. Themistocles told the Spartans that the rumors about the walls were not true
 B. Themistocles asked the Spartans to send ambassadors to Athens to find out the truth
 C. Themistocles declared publicly that he was waiting for more ambassadors to arrive
 D. Themistocles had a method of communicating with the Athenians back home
27. quī Athēniēnsibus retinendī sunt?
 A. lēgātī Lacedaemoniī B. lēgātī Athēniēnsēs C. Themistoclē D. nēmō
28. To whom does “eī” refer in line 15?
 A. Lacedaemoniī B. Athēniēnsēs C. lēgātī D. Themistoclē
29. The best translation of “aedificātōs esse” in line 15 is
 A. were built B. will be built C. had been built D. are built
30. quō cāsū est “vēra”, prō līnēā XVI?
 A. nōminātīvō B. genitīvō C. datīvō D. accūsātīvō
31. The best translation of “in” as it is used in line 16 is
 A. against B. in C. into D. onto

Passage 2 -- The King and the Dog

1 atque ego exemplum ōminis nōtum, quod deī cōsulī Rōmānō dedērunt, dēmōnstrābō: L. Paulus cōsul,
2 quī illō tempore bellum cum rēge Perseō gerēbat, fīliam Tertiam nōmine habuit quae tum erat octō annōrum.
3 eō ipsō diē quō L. Paulus magnum proelium pugnāverat, domum vesperī rediit. salūtāns Tertiam vīdit
4 dolōrem eius. “quid est,” inquit, “mea Tertia? cūr trīstis es?”
5 “mī pater,” inquit fīlia multīs lacrimīs ex oculīs effūsīs, “Persa mortuus est.”
6 tum ille puellam tenēns, “accipiō,” inquit, “mea fīlia, ōmen.” canis fīliae autem eō nōmine mortuus erat.
7 L. Paulus itaque ē similitūdine nōminum scīvit hoc ōmen ad sē a deīs missum esse ut mortem rēgis Perseī
8 praedīceret.

32. auctor nārrābit dē
A. ōmine clārō B. timōre hostium C. amīcitiā frātrum D. aedificiīs Rōmānīs
33. quid faciēbat L. Paulus illō tempore?
A. cum rēge regere cupiēbat C. fīliam dē proeliō monēbat
B. contrā rēgem pugnābat D. fīliam ad rēgem ferēbat
34. cuius fīlia erat Tertia?
A. deī B. magistrī C. mercātōris D. cōsulis
35. cum pater bellum cum Perseō gerēbat, Tertia erat
A. nova uxor B. amīca fēmina C. pulchra rēgīna D. parva puella
36. quid ēgit L. Paulus, proeliō factō?
A. ad mare ambulāvit B. domum pervēnit C. multōs diēs iter fēcit D. ad silvam revertit
37. quālis puella erat Tertia ubi L. Paulus eam vīdit?
A. aegra B. fortis C. misera D. irāta
38. cum L. Paulus eam interrogāvisset, Tertia nārrāvit dē
A. victōriā rēgis B. morte Persae C. domō L. Paulī D. amōre patris
39. L. Paulus scīvit ōmen sibi datum esse,
A. verbīs fīliae audītīs B. servīs convocātīs C. uxōre vocātā D. mātrimōniō nūntiātō
40. Persa, dē quō Tertia locūta erat, fuit
A. amīcus senātōris B. dūx Rōmānus C. canis Tertiae D. māter Tertiae
41. L. Paulus nunc intellexit
A. canem nox domum reditūrum esse C. nōmen canis esse simile nōminē rēgis
B. deōs amāre omnēs canēs D. rēgem canem interfēcisse

**There are nine more questions on
the back of this page. Don't stop
now.**

Passage 3

1 C. Canius, senātor Rōmānus, cum Syrācūsās vēnisset, dīcēbat sē vīllam emere velle quō amīcōs invītāre
2 posset. quā rē cognitā, Pŷthius quīdam, mercātor Syrācūsānus, eī dīxit vēnālem vīllam sē nōn habēre, sed eī
3 permissūrum ut suā vīllā amplissimā ad mare sītā ūterētur. eōdem tempore Canium ad cēnam in vīllam
4 invītāvit. intereā Pŷthius multitūdinem piscātōrum, quī hās regiōnēs incolēbant, ad sē convocāvit et ab eīs
5 petīvit ut ante suam vīllam posterō diē piscārentur, dīxitque quid eōs facere vellet. ad cēnam vēnit Canius.
6 quī ubi sūmptuōsē cēnāvit, multitūdinem piscātōrum ante vīllam cōspexit. illī cum nāvēs subdūxissent,
7 multa mīlia piscium ad pedēs Pŷthiī attulērunt. Canius, novitāte reī permōtus,
8 “quid est hoc, Pŷthī,” inquit, “tantumne piscium?”
9 et ille, “hōc locō,” inquit, “optimī et maximī piscēs capiuntur.”
10 Canius, ā Pŷthiō dēceptus, statim vīllam ēmit. postriēdiē Canius suōs amīcōs ad vīllam invītāvit. vēnit
11 ipse mātūrē. piscātōrēs nullōs videt, nullōs piscēs. agricolam quendam cōspicātus,
12 “suntne fēriae piscātōrum?” inquit.
13 “nullae,” respondit, “sed hīc piscārī nullī solent; itaque herī mīrābar quid accidisset.”
14 Canius, vērō cognitō, erat īrātissimus et miserrimus.

42. quandō Canius vīllam emere volēbat?
A. cum Syrācūsās vēnisset
B. cum Pŷthiō obiisset
C. postquam amīcōs invītāverat
D. priusquam Rōmā discessit
43. The best translation of “quō” in line 1 is
A. with which
B. to where
C. by which
D. so that
44. Which of the following is not true according to the first paragraph?
A. Pythius told Canius that he didn't have a house for sale at this time
B. Pythius told Canius that he used a house near the sea to entertain his friends
C. Pythius told the fishermen to bring lots of fish to his house on the next day
D. Pythius told Canius that he has hired many fishermen for their dinner party
45. Which of the following ablative usage is not in the first paragraph?
A. time when
B. with special verb
C. absolute
D. manner
46. quod mendācium ā Pŷthiō nārrābātur?
A. optimī et maximī piscēs prope vīllam Pŷthiī capiuntur
B. vīlla Pŷthiī optimum situm, optimum lūcrum
C. necesse est Caniō vīllam quam celerrimē emere
D. Caniō vīllam aequō pretiō vēnditūrus est
47. quae pārs ōrātiōnis est “dēceptus”?
A. nōmen
B. verbum
C. adiectivum
D. prōnōmen
48. quī ad vīllam invītātī sunt?
A. amīcī Pŷthiī
B. amīcī Caniī
C. piscātōrēs
D. mercātōrēs
49. What did Canius want to find out?
A. if the fishermen were on vacation
B. if the farmer had seen the fishermen
C. if the house was haunted
D. if the farmer had caught fish there before
50. quandō Canius īrātissimus et miserrimus factus est?
A. antequam vīllam vēndidit
B. priusquam agricolam interrogāvit
C. postquam nullōs piscēs cēpit
D. vēritāte dē vīllā Pŷthiī cognitā