

2017 NJCL READING COMPREHENSION TEST LEVEL 2

The passages on which the following questions are based are on the **BACK** page of this test. Tear off that page for easier access between the passages and the questions.

PASSAGE ONE

Excerpts from the *Confession of St. Patrick* (adapted)

1. How old was Patrick at the beginning of this passage (line 1)?
A. 60 B. 17 C. 16 D. 70
2. What is the best meaning of **quia** (line 2)?
A. who B. because C. how many D. although
3. What is the best meaning of **profugus** (line 2)?
A. runner B. deserter C. traitor D. refugee
4. To what does Patrick compare himself (line 3)?
A. a rock placed on a wall B. a man who built a wall
C. a person who stole a gemstone D. a person playing a lute
5. What is the best meaning of **Hiberniā** (line 4)?
A. Ireland B. winter camp C. Spain D. Scotland
6. Which word would NOT be an acceptable replacement for **frequēns** (line 4)?
A. frequenter B. interdum C. crēbrō D. saepe
7. What is the best meaning of **portum** (line 5)?
A. gate B. harbor C. colonnade D. window
8. What is the best meaning of **cum** (line 5)?
A. since B. with C. although D. when
9. What did the sailor initially tell Patrick (line 6)?
A. Patrick should pray. B. Patrick could not sail with them.
C. Patrick should return later. D. The ship was not going to sail that day.
10. What is the best meaning of **cum** (line 8)?
A. although B. when C. with D. since
11. What does Patrick imply about the man with the letter (lines 8-9)?
A. The man had traveled a great distance. B. He was an important messenger.
C. They knew each other. D. It was a dream.
12. What case is **puer** (line 9)?
A. nominative B. vocative C. dative D. accusative
13. Which of these is NOT an imperative?
A. redī (line 5) B. ambulā (line 10) C. venī (line 9) D. advēnī (line 4)

PASSAGE TWO

A Conspiracy against Charlemagne

14. What is the best translation for **scriptum est** (line 1)?
A. has been written B. is written C. had been written D. has written
15. What is the best translation of **invenīrī** (line 1)?
A. to arrive B. to find C. to be found D. to be considered
16. What is the subject of **potest** (line 1)?
A. homo (line 1) B. pueritiā (line 1) C. Carolī (line 1) D. nihil (line 1)

17. What decision has the author made (line 2)?
 A. to write about the north wind
 B. to write about what he knows
 C. to write about Charlemagne's childhood
 D. to learn about Charlemagne's childhood
18. What does the author NOT tell us about the son of Charlemagne (lines 3-4)?
 A. He fought in Baioaria.
 B. He had an attractive face.
 C. He had a hunched back.
 D. his name
19. Where was Pippin when the conspiracy was formed?
 A. in Baioaria
 B. at home
 C. in the province
 D. fighting
20. What is the case of **auctōrēs** (line 5)?
 A. genitive
 B. nominative
 C. dative
 D. accusative
21. What happened to the founders of the conspiracy?
 A. exile
 B. death
 C. freedom
 D. nothing

PASSAGE THREE

Cato provides advice for olive farms

22. What is the best meaning of **adulescentiā** (line 1)?
 A. with a farm
 B. with a young woman
 C. with a young man
 D. in childhood
23. What should the farmer do first? (lines 1-2)
 A. build
 B. think about planting
 C. plant
 D. start a family
24. When should the farmer build a house (lines 2-3)?
 A. when the farm is 36 years
 B. when he is 36 years old
 C. when he has 36 full-grown plants
 D. when the wine vats are full
25. What word does **aedificatam** (line 3) modify?
 A. patrem (line 3)
 B. villam (line 3)
 C. cellam (line 3)
 D. dolia (line 4)
26. What does Cato NOT recommend the farmer have (lines 3-4)?
 A. a house
 B. vats of olives
 C. vats for wine
 D. a prison
27. When does Cato say the olives should be pressed (lines 4-6)?
 A. during a storm
 B. after they have aged
 C. as soon as they are picked
 D. when the price is favorable
28. What is the best translation of **citius** (line 6)?
 A. too quickly
 B. quickly
 C. most quickly
 D. quick
29. Which of the following does Cato NOT say is helpful for preparing olives (lines 8-9)?
 A. pins
 B. ropes
 C. bars
 D. smoke
30. How many pulleys does Cato recommend using (lines 8-11)?
 A. 6
 B. 12
 C. 14
 D. 26
31. According to Cato, what is an advantage of using wheels (lines 8-11)?
 A. The process is faster.
 B. Less work is required.
 C. Wheels are easily replaced.
 D. Cato does not provide an advantage.
32. What is the best meaning of **vīs** (line 10)?
 A. strength
 B. force
 C. want
 D. power

PASSAGE FOUR

Farming advice from Varro

33. How does Varro NOT describe farming (line 1)?
 A. art
 B. magic
 C. science
 D. necessary
34. What is the best meaning of **principia** (line 1)?
 A. elements
 B. origins
 C. leaders
 D. headquarters
35. Which of these does Varro NOT list as **principia** (lines 1-2)?
 A. water
 B. sun
 C. darkness
 D. earth
36. What is the antecedent of **haec** (line 2)?
 A. semina (line 3)
 B. principia (line 1)
 C. initium (line 3)
 D. mundī (line 2)

37. What is the case of **fructuum** (line 3)?
 A. vocative B. accusative C. nominative D. genitive
38. What is the best meaning of **metās** (line 3)?
 A. turning posts B. goals C. mill stones D. harvests
39. What is the form of **proficisci** (line 3)?
 A. perfect indicative B. imperative C. infinitive D. participle
40. What does Varro believe a farmer should want from his farm?
 A. pleasure B. profit C. both A and B D. neither A nor B
41. What is the best meaning of **fructuosiore** (line 5)?
 A. profitable B. more profitable C. profit D. less profitable
42. Lines 4-6 all describe things that make the farm...
 A. more valuable B. less valuable C. harder to care for D. worse
43. What does Varro NOT say is a result of caring for a farm?
 A. It generates more money B. It is easier to sell.
 C. It can be sold for a good price. D. The farmer will be more respected.
44. What is the tense of **mavult** (line 6)?
 A. future B. perfect C. imperfect D. present
45. What is the best meaning of **quamquam** (line 6)?
 A. however B. although C. someone D. nevertheless
46. How can **quam aliū** (line 7) be replaced without altering the meaning of the sentence?
 A. **aliīs** B. **quam aliīs** C. **aliū** D. none of these
47. What is the form of **amittī** (line 8)?
 A. imperative B. perfect indicative C. participle D. infinitive
48. Line 6 (**Nēmo...fructuosum**) tells us that...
 A. a farm should be good looking and fruitful B. In farming, appearance is not important
 C. they only concern is that the farm looks good D. buyers only want a productive farm
49. What two words are connected by **-que** (line 9)?
 A. **numerum** (line 9) and **villarum** (line 9) B. **locum** (line 8) and **numerum** (line 9)
 C. **numerum** (line 9) and **fructum** (line 9) D. **locum** (line 8) and **fructum** (line 9)
50. Which of the following statements would both Cato (**Passage 3**) and Varro (**Passage 4**) be likely to agree on?
 A. Farming requires a lot of attention by the farmer. B. A farm should focus on profit.
 C. A farm should focus on pleasure. D. Buildings are not important.

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PASSAGE ONE

Excerpts from the *Confession of St. Patrick* (adapted)

1 Cum sedecim annōrum eram, prope villam captus sum. In captivitāte adductus sum cum tot mīlia
2 hominum, quia ā Deō recessimus. Ego profugus indoctus eram, quī nesciō in posterum providēre.
3 Eram velut lapis, quī iacēbat in lutō et potēns homō vēnit et mē sustulit ponuitque in mūrō.
4 Postquam in Hiberniā advēnī, cotidiē pecora pāscēbam et frequēns in diē orābam. Unā nocte, dum
5 dormiēbam, vocem audīvī: “Redī ad patriam tuam.” Itaque ad portum īvī. Cum advēnī, nautae
6 locutus sum. Primō mē sēcum navigāre posse negat, et orāre coepī. Dum orābam, nauta mē vocāvit et
7 dīxit mē sēcum navigāre posse.
8 Itaque, tandem, cum parentibus eram, quī mē recēpērunt. Rōgāvērunt ut numquam discēderem. Dum
9 dormiēbam, hominem cum epistolā vīdī. Simul ac epistolam lēgī, vocem audīvī: “Sancte puer, venī
10 et ambulā inter nōs.”

PASSAGE TWO

A conspiracy against Charlemagne

1 Nihil scriptum est dē pueritiā Carolī Magnī, nec vīvus homo, quī dē pueritiā scit, invenīrī potest.
2 Itaque dēcrēvī scrībere dē partibus nōtīs.
3 Pippinus erat filius Carolī Magnī. Eius faciēs erat pulcher sed tergum erat gibbum. Cum pater pugnābant
4 in Baioariā, is mansit domī et coniūrātiōnem nōbilitātis fēcit. Posteā coniūrātiō cognita erat,
5 coniūrātī puniēbantur. Omnēs auctōrēs mīsērunt ē prōvinciā. Pippinō licēbat vīvere in coenobiō.

auctor, auctōris, m. – traitor

coenobium, coenobiī, n – convent

coniūrātus, coniūrātī, m. – conspirator

gibbus, gibba, gibbum – hunched

coniūrātiō, coniūrātiōnis, f. – plot

PASSAGE THREE

Cato provides advice for olive farms

1 Adulescentiā patrem familiae agrum conserere studēre oportet. Aedificāre diu cogitāre oportet,
2 conserere cogitāre non oportet, sed facere oportet. Ubi aetas accessit ad annōs XXXVI, tum
3 aedificāre oportet. Patrem familiae villam rusticam bene aedificatam habēre expedit, cellam, oleīs
4 vinōque dolia multa. In hōc mōdō pretium bonum exspectāre poterit. Sī torcularia bona habuerit,
5 opus bene effīcī poterit. Simul ac oleās legis, oleās preme. Sī nōn fēceris, corrumpentur. Cogitā
6 quotannis tempestatēs magnās venīre et oleās deicere solēre. Sī citius sustulēris et torcularia parata
7 erunt, nihil amissa erit ob tempestātem. Sī in terrā olea nimium diu sunt, corrumpuntur. Trapetōs
8 inparēs esse oportet. Sī orbēs contritī sunt, commutāre potes. Funēs, vectēs sex, fibulās duodecim, et
9 loreōs habēre oportet.
10 Orbiculīs superioribus octo, inferioribus sex citius duces; sī rotās habēre vīs, tardius ducētur, sed
11 minore lābore.

torcular, torcularis, n. – oil-press
vectis, vectis, m. - bar

consero, conserere – to plant

trapetus, trapetī, m. – oil-press
orbiculus, orbiculī, m. – pulley

PASSAGE FOUR

Farming advice from Varro

1 Primum, nōn modo est ars, sed etiam necessaria ac magna; eaque est scientia. Eius principia sunt
2 eadem, quae mundi esse Ennius scribit: aqua, terra, anima, et sōl. Haec enim cognoscere debēs,
3 priusquam sēmina conserēs, quod est initium fructuum. Agricolaē ad duās metās proficiscī debent, ad
4 utilitātem et voluptātem. Utilitās quaerit fructum, voluptās delectationem. Ea, quae faciunt cultura
5 honestiorem agrum, pleraque nōn solum fructuosiore eadem faciunt, sed etiam vendibiliorem atque
6 adiciunt ad fundī pretium. Nēmo enim fundum turpem emere mavult, quamquam est fructuosum.
7 Fertilis ager melior est quam aliī, quod fructus est magis certus. Quamquam ager est fertilis, fructus
8 amittī ob calamitātem potest. Cum fructus est incertus, tamen incertum scientiā deminuitur. Locum
9 numerumque villārum, ostiī, ac fenestrae ad fructum adicere possunt.