

## 2012 NJCL Latin Poetry Reading Comprehension Test

## Passage 1—mūlī et latrōnēs

1 mūlī gravātī sarcinīs ībant duō.  
 2 ūnus ferēbat fiscōs cum pecūniā;  
 3 alter tumentēs multō saccōs hordeō.  
 4 ille onere dives, celsā cervīce ēminēns  
 5 clārumque collō iactāns tintinnābulum;  
 6 comes quiētō sequitur et placidō gradū.  
 7 subitō latrōnēs ex īnsidiīs advolant,  
 8 interque caedem ferrō mūlum lancinant;  
 9 dīripiunt nummōs, neglegunt vīle hordeum.  
 10 spoliātus igitur cāsūs cum flēret suōs,  
 11 “equidem,” inquit alter, “mē contemptum gaudeō.  
 12 nam nihil amīsī nec sum laesus vulnere.”  
 13 Hōc argūmentō tūta est hominum tenuitās;  
 14 magnae perīclō sunt opēs obnoxiae.

1. quot mūlī iter faciēbant?  
 A. ūnus                                      B. duō                                      C. trēs                                      D. multī
2. quid portābant euntēs?  
 A. dominōs                                      B. nihil                                      C. pondera ferrī                                      D. sarcinōs
3. quid mūlus p̄rimus in fiscīs suīs portābat?  
 A. pecūniam                                      B. frūmentum                                      C. tintinnābula                                      D. lignum
4. quomodō ībat mūlus dīvitiā onustus?  
 A. celeriter                                      B. timidē                                      C. cum dīligentiā                                      D. superbē
5. quid hic mūlus collō gerēbat?  
 A. tintinnābulum                                      B. iūgum                                      C. fasciam                                      D. vīncula
6. quomodō ībat mūlus alter?  
 A. sine dīligentiā                                      B. humiliter                                      C. celerius                                      D. pariter
7. quid portābat mūlus alter?  
 A. aurum                                      B. frūmentum                                      C. saccum vacuum                                      D. onus leve
8. quī subitō appāruērunt?  
 A. fūrēs                                      B. dominus mūlōrum                                      C. parvī liberī                                      D. mātrōnae
9. quot mulōs malī necāvērunt?  
 A. nūllōs                                      B. ūnum                                      C. duōs                                      D. ambōs
10. quid latrōnēs surripuērunt?  
 A. frūmentum                                      B. tintinnābulum                                      C. dominum mūlōrum                                      D. pecūniam
11. cūr mūlus vulnerātus fortunam suam dēplōrāvit?  
 A. dominus graviter vulneratus erat                                      C. amīcus mortuus est  
 B. c̄rēdidit omnia sibi surrepta esse                                      D. valdē ēsūriēbat
12. quomodō mūlō vulnerātō respondit alter?  
 A. cum gaudiō                                      B. īrātē                                      C. timidē                                      D. cum misericordiā
13. cūr ita respondit?  
 A. amīcus vulnerātus erat                                      C. nihil amīsit  
 B. pecūniam invēnerat                                      D. liber factus est
14. vulnerātusne erat mūlus quī frūmentum portābat?  
 A. haudquaquam                                      B. paulō                                      C. ita                                      D. graviter
15. quid significat *tenuitās*?  
 A. *fortitūdō*                                      B. *gaudium*                                      C. *paupertās*                                      D. *miser cordia*

16. cūr, ē hōc argumentō, decōrum est tenuitātem opibus anteponere?

A. tūtius est

B. omnēs tenuitātem māvult

C. nēmō satis pecūniae umquam habēbit

D. tenuitās est dominus dūrus

### Passage 2—iter librī

1 "Missus in hanc veniō timidē liber exulis urbem  
2 dā placidam fessō, lector amīce, manum;  
3 nēve reformīdā, nē sim tibi forte pudōrī:  
4 nūllus in hāc chartā versus amare docet.  
5 haec dominī fortūna meī est, ut dēbeat illam  
6 īnfēlix nūllīs dissimulāre iocīs.  
7 id quoque, quod viridī quondam male lūsit in aevō,  
8 heu nimium sērō damnat et ōdit opus.  
9 īnspecte quid portem: nihil hīc nisi trīste vidēbis,  
10 carmine temporibus conveniente suīs.  
11 Clauda quod alternō subsīdunt carmina versū,  
12 vel pedis hoc ratiō, vel via longa facit;  
13 quod neque sum cedrō flāvus nec pūmice levis,  
14 ērubuī dominō cultior esse meō;

15 littera suffūsās quod habet maculōsa litūrās,  
16 laesit opus lacrimīs ipse poēta suum.  
17 sīqua vidēbuntur cāsū nōn dicta Latīnē,  
18 in quā scrībēbat, barbara terra fuit.  
19 dīcite, lectōrēs, sī nōn grave, quā sit eundum,  
20 quāsque petam sedēs hospēs in urbe liber."  
21 Haec ubi sum furtim linguā titubante locutus,  
22 quī mihi mōnstrāret, vix fuit ūnus, iter.  
23 "dī tibi dent, nostrō quod nōn tribuēre poetae,  
24 molliter in patriā vīvere posse tuā.  
25 dūc mē, namque sequar, quamvis terrāque marīque  
26 longinquō referam lassus ab orbe pedem."  
27 --Ovid, *Tristia* III

17. quis hanc fābulam nārrat?

A. dūx

B. poēta

C. lector amīcus

D. liber

18. quomodō nārrātor fābulam incipit?

A. studiōsē

B. timidē

C. audācter

D. lēniter

19. quid dē lectōre quaerit nārrātor?

A. alterum lectōrem

B. lectum

C. auxilium

D. cēnam iucundam

20. cūr nārrātor hoc quaerit?

A. āb patriā suā longē abest

B. nēscit ubi dominus sit

C. nōminis suī oblītus est

D. ēsūrit

21. quid monet nārrātor?

A. ut cautē legātur

B. nē timeātur

C. nē relinquātur

D. ut statim ponātur

22. quid, secundum nārrātōrem, in sē invenīrī nōn potest?

A. nārrātiō dē bellī

B. pudor

C. crūdēlitās

D. fābula dē amōre

23. quis est dominus nārrātōris?

A. imperātor

B. poeta

C. ōrātor praeclārus

D. sacerdos

24. quid dominus nārrātōris aetāte puerilī fēcit?

A. sē exercuit

B. strēnuē labōrāvit

C. lūsit

D. servōs flāgitāvit

25. quam sententiam dominus nārrātōris dē priōribus factīs suīs nunc habet?

A. ea valdē dēsīderat

B. ea contemnit

C. ea laudat

D. sē eōrum piget

26. quid dominus nārrātōris lectōrī nunc offert?

A. fābulam amatōriam

B. carmina trīstia

C. cōnsilium optimum

D. modum vivendī

27. cur nārrātor claudicat?

A. senex est

B. tempus rēi convenit

C. verētur nē moriātur

D. tantum ūnum pedem habet

28. quomodō nārrātor sē dēscrībit?  
 A. inurbānum                      B. cultissimum                      C. expōlitum                      D. nudum
29. cūr, secundum nārrātōrem, est opus maculātum?  
 A. in lutum cecidit                      C. litterae parvae sunt  
 B. dominus in eō vīnum fūdit                      D. dominus, dum scrībit, saepe lacrimāvit
30. cūr nārrātōr sē barbariōrem dēscrībit?  
 A. ā barbarīs captus est                      C. dominus nūper linguam Latīnam didicit  
 B. dominus in terrā barbarā nunc habitat                      D. ā nūllō curātur
31. quid, ut denīque repperimus, nārrātor in urbe quaerit?  
 A. dominum novum                      B. sedem                      C. cēnam                      D. amīcum
32. quot amīcī nārrātōrī succurrunt?  
 A. paene nēmō                      B. ūnus amīcus avārus                      C. nūllus                      D. multī
33. quid nārrātor, auxiliō acceptō, contrā facit?  
 A. rogat ut dī grātiam offerat                      C. sē laudat  
 B. discēdit                      D. plūrimam pecūniam hospītī dat
34. quīs beneficium nōn idem ac nārrātor accēpit?  
 A. hospēs                      B. lector                      C. pater suus                      D. auctor suus
35. quā dē causā est nārrātor defessus?  
 A. diū colloquitur                      B. nōn cēnāvit                      C. iter longum fēcit                      D. hospitem diū secūtus est

### Passage 3—Aenēās īnferōs visitat

1 hūc omnis turba ad rīpās effūsa ruēbat,  
 2 mātērēs atque virī, dēfūnctaque corpora vītā  
 3 magnanimum herōum, puerī innūptaeque puellae,  
 4 īnpositīque rogīs iuvenēs ante ōra parentum:  
 5 quam multa in silvīs autumnī frīgore pīmō  
 6 lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto  
 7 quam multae glomerantur avēs, ubi frīgidus annus  
 8 trāns pontum fugat et terrīs inmittit aprīcīs.  
 9 stābant ōrantēs pīmī trānsmittere cursum,  
 10 tendēbantque manūs rīpae ulteriōris amōre;  
 11 nāvita sē trīstis nunc hōs nunc accipit illōs,  
 12 ast aliō longē submōtōs arcet harēna.  
 13 Aenēās mīrātus enim mōtusque tumultū,  
 14 “dīc,” ait, “ō virgō, quid vult concursus ad amnem?  
 15 quidve petunt animae? vel quō discrīmine rīpās  
 16 hae linquunt, illae rēmīs vada līvida verrunt?”

17 ollī sīc breviter fāta est longaeva sacerdos:  
 18 “Anchīsā generāte, deum certissima prōlēs,  
 19 Cōcētī stagna alta vidēs Stygiamque palūdem  
 20 dī cuius iūrāre timent et fallere nūmen.  
 21 haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumātaque turba  
 22 est  
 23 portitor ille Charōn; hī, quōs vehit unda, sepultī.  
 24 nec rīpās datur horrendās et rauca fluenta  
 25 trānsportāre prius, quam sēdibus ossa quiērunt.  
 26 centum errant annōs volitantque haec lītora  
 27 circum;  
 28 tum dēmum admissī stagna exoptāta revīsunt.”  
 29 constitit Anchīsā satus et vestīgia pressit,  
 30 multa putāns, sortemque animō miserātus  
 31 inīquam.  
 32 --Vergil, *Aeneid* VI

36. quō ruēbat turba?  
 A. ab rīpis                      B. ad flūmen                      C. in bracchia mātrum                      D. trāns flūmen
37. quī nōn erant in turbā?  
 A. mātērēs                      B. animālia                      C. puellae innūptae                      D. virī
38. quālēs adulēscentēs in turbā erant?  
 A. quī cōram parentēs mortuī sunt                      C. quī numquam ōra parentum vīderant  
 B. quī vītās parentum servāvit                      D. quī parentēs sepilīverant
39. quōcum haec multitudō cōnfertur?  
 A. cum frigore                      C. cum avibus mortuīs  
 B. cum annīs fugientibus                      D. cum foliīs cadentibus

40. cūr multitudō prope flūmen adstābat?  
 A. sitiēbant  
 B. flūmen trānsīre volēbant  
 C. sē mīrārī cupiēbant  
 D. manūs lavāre dēsīderābant
41. quid faciēbat nāvita?  
 A. lacrimābat  
 B. harēnam movēbat  
 C. aliquōs arcēbat  
 D. manūs tendēbat
42. quomodō, hōc vīsō, prīmum respondit Aenēās?  
 A. lacrimāvit  
 B. ad nāvem ambulāvit  
 C. vēniam ā deā ōrāvit  
 D. obstupuit
43. quid Aenēās cognoscere nōn volēbat?  
 A. cūr aliī manērent et aliī flūmen trānsīrent  
 B. quid animae quaerent  
 C. quī essent  
 D. cūr omnēs hōc in locō convēnissent
44. quis Aenēan certīōrem dē hōc facit?  
 A. sacerdos  
 B. nāvita  
 C. vir ignōtus  
 D. Anchīsēs
45. quomodō Aenēās compellātur?  
 A. superbē  
 B. sine benevolentīā  
 C. cum reverentiā  
 D. magnā vōce
46. quī, ut Aenēās reperit, in turbā in lītore errant?  
 A. virī fortissimī  
 B. īsepultī  
 C. pauperēs  
 D. portitōrēs
47. quamdiū hī vagantur antequam eīs trānsīre liceat?  
 A. brevissimum tempus  
 B. multōs diēs  
 C. centum hōrās  
 D. centum annōs
48. quis est nāvita, quī sēpultōs trāns flūmen portat?  
 A. Anchīsēs  
 B. Charōn  
 C. dea  
 D. Aenēās ipse
49. quid fēcit Aenēās postquam virgō rem nārrāvit?  
 A. lacrimāvit  
 B. fūgit  
 C. progredī dēsīvit  
 D. vestīgia ērāsīt
50. quōmodō, omnibus repertīs, Aenēās invīcem respondit?  
 A. irātē  
 B. sine animō  
 C. ācriter  
 D. cum misericordiā