

2011 GJCL Reading Comprehension Exam: Level I

Fill in the first four blocks of the Scantron sheet with your own 4-digit code, then the next four blocks with the code for this exam (1008). Fill in completely the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question – do not write on the exam itself.

Vesta and the Vestals

1 Per annōs multōs Rōmānī omnēs erant agricolae; in vallibus gregēs custōdiēbant et, ubi nox aderat, compellēbant eōs ad collēs. In domiciliīs manēbant fēminae et ignem servābant. Difficile enim erat novum ignem facere.

5 Quia Vesta, dea Rōmāna, custōs erat focī, eam Rōmānī colēbant et eī post annōs multōs templum ē marmore albō in Forō dēdicāvērunt. Quod templum parvum et rotundum erat. Ignis sacer in templō Vestae servābātur, quō in locō focus erat cīvitātis Rōmānae.

Puellae annōrum fermē sex ā Pontifice Māximō (the Pontifex Maximus) dēligēbantur et XXX (trīgintā) annōs in Ātriō Vestae habitābant. Eae appellābantur Vestālēs.

11 Fīdae erant Vestālēs et amābantur. Eīs honōrēs tribuēbantur. Trīgintā annōs ut (as) dīximus, in Ātriō Vestae habitābant; tum eīs licēbat Ātrium Vestae relinquere et domicilia prīvāta repetere. Īnfīdae Vestālēs – perpaucae Īnfīdae erant – semper pūniēbantur et ad mortem condemnābantur.

1. What case is annōs in line 1?  
a. dative      b. accusative      c. nominative      d. vocative
2. What gender is agricolae in line 1?  
a. masculine      b. feminine      c. neuter
3. What tense is erant in line 1?  
a. imperfect      b. future      c. pluperfect      d. perfect
4. What case is gregēs in line 1?  
a. nominative      b. genitive      c. accusative      d. ablative
5. To what does eōs refer in line 2?  
a. the Romans      b. the valleys      c. The flocks      d. the hills
6. What case is domiciliīs in line 2?  
a. accusative      b. nominative      c. dative      d. ablative
7. Why is domiciliīs in the case that it is in?  
a. accusative, direct object      b. nominative, subject  
c. dative, indirect object      d. ablative, place where
8. What is the best translation of “Quia” in line 4?  
a. although      b. because      c. despite the fact      d. certainly
9. How does “dea Rōmāna” function grammatically in line 4?  
a. ablative place where      b. apposition      c. substantive      d. vocative

10. What tense is *colēbant* in line 4?  
a. perfect                      b. future                      c. present                      d. imperfect
11. What case is *eī* in line 4?  
a. dative                      b. nominative                      c. vocative                      d. nominative
12. The Romans dedicated a temple to Vesta. What was it made of?  
a. white marble                      b. black marble                      c. bricks                      d. wood
13. What did this temple look like in lines five and six?  
a. big and square                      b. small and round                      c. none of the above
14. What part of speech is *ē* in line 5?  
a. noun                      b. verb                      c. preposition                      d. adverb
15. Is *servābātur* in line 6 active or passive?  
a. active                      b. passive
16. What is the best translation for *servābātur* in line 6?  
a. preserves                      b. was preserved                      c. will be preserved                      d. preserved
17. What case is *cīvitātis* in line 7?  
a. genitive                      b. ablative                      c. nominative                      d. dative
18. How old were the girls chosen to be Vestals in line 8?  
a. seven                      b. eight                      c. five                      d. six
19. For how long did they serve as Vestal Virgins in line 9?  
a. 10 years                      b. 20 years                      c. 30 years                      d. 40 years
20. What is the best translation of *appellābantur* in line 10?  
a. were called                      b. have been called                      c. are called                      d. have been called
21. What is the case of *Eīs* in line 11?  
a. ablative                      b. dative                      c. vocative                      d. genitive
22. What is the case of *annōs* in line 11?  
a. nominative                      b. genitive                      c. dative                      d. accusative
23. Why is *annōs* in this case (line 11)?  
a. nominative, subject                      b. genitive, possession  
c. dative, indirect object                      d. accusative, duration of time
24. True / False Question. The Vestals were loved by the Roman people (in line 11).  
a. True                      b. False
25. What is the best way to translate *licēbat* in line 12?  
a. he forbade                      b. he allows                      c. it was allowed                      d. he will allow
26. Were the Vestals ever allowed to leave the *Ātrium Vestae* in lines 12-13?  
a. Yes                      b. No
27. What is *repetere* in line 13?  
a. an ablative singular noun                      b. a complementary infinitive  
c. a second person singular passive verb                      d. a vocative address
28. How many Vestals were unfaithful in line 13?  
a. many                      b. some                      c. all of them                      d. very few
29. What is the best way to translate *semper pūniēbantur* in line 14?  
a. they were never punished                      b. they were always punished  
c. they will always be punished                      c. they will never be punished
30. What is the best way to translate *ad mortem condemnābantur* in line 14?  
a. they died                      b. they were condemned to death  
c. She was executed                      d. they killed them all

READING

LEVEL 1

2011

1. b

2. a

3. a

4. c

5. c

6. d

7. d

8. b

9. b

10. d

11. a

12. a

13. b

14. c

15. b

16. b

17. a

18. d

19. c

20. a

21. b

22. d

23. d

24. a

25. c

26. a

27. b

28. d

29. b

30. b