

2009 GJCL READING COMPREHENSION EXAM: PROSE LEVEL III

Fill in the first 4 blanks of the scantron sheet with your own 4-digit code, and then the next 4 blocks with the 4-digit code for this exam (1010); leave the last two blocks blank. Then read the following Latin passage and fill in completely the space on the answer sheet corresponding with the correct answer for each question. Do not write on the exam itself.

Tatius, dux Sabinorum, exercitum Romam duxerat ut Romanos *vinceret*. Sed copiae Romanae in arce *obsessae* omnes *impetus* hostium tam fortiter sustinuerant ut Sabini arce potiri non *possent*. Duci Romano una filia virgo erat quae Tarpeia appellabatur. Haec puella perfida erat, neque *quisquam* ei credebat. Quae ubi cognovit milites Sabinos aureas armillas brachio sinistro *gerere*, hoc consilium cepit: Postera nocte ex arce profecta est magna cum *cura* ne a militibus videretur. Ad castra Sabinorum accedebat ut illas armillas de quibus audiverat ipsa obtineret. Inde ad Tatium a milite Sabino *ducta*, “Tati,” inquit, “si quoddam praemium mihi dederis, vos omnes in arcem *admittam*.” “Quid cupis?” inquit Tatius. “Illa,” respondit Tarpeia, “*quae* tu militesque tui sinistro brachio habetis.” Tum ille “Si nos admittes,” inquit, “omnia quae sinistris brachiis gerimus mox tibi dabimus.”

His *rebus* confectis, Tarpeia ita celeriter ad arcem *se recepit* ut nemo intellexeret eam profectam esse. Ad multam noctem autem Tarpeia *domi* morata est ne *quis* se conspiceretur. Tum portis apertis exercitum Sabinorum qui huc adductus erat in arcem admisit. Undique erat caedes magna. Multa milia *Romanorum* occiduntur, et reliqui ex arce expulsi sunt. Postea Sabini Tarpeiam ad portam exspectantem repperunt. Cui Tatius, “Debita praemia,” inquit, “tibi dabimus.” Hoc dicto, Tatius et omnes milites eius scuta gravissima quae sinistris brachiis gerebant in perfidam puellam coniecerunt. Tarpeia tanta multitudine scutorum oppressa est ut caderet, neque *se* tollere posset. Brevi tempore mortua erat. Sic semper cadent omnes qui patriam hostibus tradunt.

arx, arcis, f.	citadel	armilla, -ae, f.	bracelet
obsideo, -ere, -sedi, -sessus	beseige	reperio, -ire, repperi, repertum	find
Sabini, -orum m.	Sabines (enemies of Rome)	scutum, -i, n.	shield

1. Why is Tatius at Rome?

- a. to visit the citadel b. to attack the citadel c. to defend the citadel d. to rescue his daughter

2. What is the reaction of the Romans to him?

- a. they withstand his assault b. they welcome him c. they drive him away d. they invit him in

3. Who is Tarpeia?

- a. daughter of Tatius b. daughter of a Roman general c. Vestal Virgin d. Sabine maiden

4. What is the dominant characteristic of Tarpeia?

- a. loyal b. brave c. chaste d. greedy

5. Who observes her leaving the citadel?

- a. her father b. Tatius c. the soldiers d. no one

6. Where does she go:

- a. to her father b. to the Roman camp c. to the Sabine camp d. to the river

7. Whom does she offer to betray?

- a. the Romans b. the Sabines c. Tatius d. herself

8. The golden bracelets are:

- a. Tarpeia’s jewelry b. Tarpeia’s dowry c. the reward offered by Tarpeia d. the reward desired by Tarpeia

9. Who knew about Tarpeia’s midnight visit?

- a. her father b. some Roman soldiers c. Tatius and his soldiers d. Tatius alone

10. Who opened the gates?

- a. Tatius b. the Roman soldiers c. Tarpeia d. Tarpeia’s father

11. Who dies?

- a. Tarpeia’s father b. Tatius c. thousands of Sabine soldiers d. thousands of Roman soldiers

12. What 'reward' does the traitor actually receive?

- a. golden bracelets b. exile c. heavy shields d. expulsion from the army

13. The overall moral of this tale is:

- a. treachery doesn't pay b. haste makes waste c. anger leads to madness d. pride goeth before a fall

14. Why is *vinceret* in line 1 in the subjunctive?

- a. purpose clause b. result clause c. indirect command d. it is not subjunctive

15. What case is *obsessae* in line 1?

- a. genitive b. nominative c. dative d. locative

16. What case is *impetus* in line 2?

- a. genitive b. nominative c. accusative d. dative

17. Why is *possent* in line 2 in the subjunctive?

- a. result b. purpose c. indirect command d. it is not subjunctive

18. In line 3, *quisquam* is best translated as:

- a. indeed b. anything c. whoever d. anyone

19. In line 4, what form is *gerere*?

- a. adverb b. ablative c. infinitive d. imperative

20. Why is *cura* in line 4 in the ablative?

- a. manner b. means c. accompaniment d. agent

21. In line 5, *ducta* is best translated:

- a. leader b. having been led c. about to lead d. was leading

22. In line 6, *admittam* is:

- a. future indicative b. present subjunctive c. accusative singular d. passive participle

23. In line 7, *quae* is:

- a. feminine plural b. genitive feminine c. nominative plural d. neuter plural

24. The conditional sentence in lines 8-9 is:

- a. future less vivid b. future more vivid c. present contrary to fact d. simple present

25. Why is *rebus* in line 9 in the ablative?

- a. ablative of means b. ablative of manner c. ablative absolute d. it is not ablative.

26. In line 9, the phrase *se recepit* is best translated:

- a. he returned b. she returned c. she rescued him d. he rescued her

27. What case is *domi* in line 10?

- a. ablative b. genitive c. nominative d. locative

28. In line 10, *quis* is best translated:

- a. anyone b. who c. whom d. which

29. In line 11, why is *Romanorum* in the genitive?

- a. possessive b. objective c. subjective d. partitive

30. In line 14, *se* is best translated:

- a. himself b. herself c. themselves d. she

Reading
Level 3

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. d
5. d
6. c
7. a
8. d
9. c
10. c
11. d
12. c
13. a
14. a.
15. b
16. c
17. a
18. d
19. c
20. a
21. b
22. a
23. d
24. b
25. c
26. b
27. d
28. a
29. d
30. b