

2007 GJCL Reading Comprehension Exam: Level II

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 (1009). Fill in completely the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question – do not write on the exam itself.

A Fatal Gift

Post haec Iāsōn et Mēdēa, ē Thessaliā expulsī, ad urbem Corinthum vēnērunt, cuius urbis Creōn quīdam rēgnum tum obtinēbat. Erat autem Creontī filia ūna, nōmine Glaucē; quam cum vīdisset, Jāsōn cōstituit Mēdēam uxōrem suam repudiāre eō cōsiliō, ut Glaucēn in māttrimōnium dūceret.

(5) At Mēdēa, ubi intellēxit quae ille in animō habēret, irā graviter commōta, iūre iūrandō cōfirmāvit sē tantam iniūriam ultūram. Hoc igitur cōsiliū cēpit. Vestem parāvit summā arte contextam et variis coloribus tīctam. Hanc dīrō quōdam infēcit venēnō, cuius vīs tālis erat ut, sī quis eam vestem induisset, corpus eius quasi igne ūrerētur.

Hōc factō, vestem Glaucē mīsīt. Illa autem, nihil malī suspiciāns, dōnum libenter (10) accēpit, et vestem novam statim induit. Vix vestem induerat Glaucē, cum dolōrem gravem per omnia membra sēnsit, et post paulum dīrō cruciātū affecta ē vītā excessit.

Hīs rēbus gestīs, Mēdēa, furōre atque āmentīā impulsa, filiōs suōs necāvit. Tum ex Thessaliā fugere cōstituit, quod timēbat nē in magnō periculō esset sī in eā regiōne manēret.

repudiāre, to divorce

iūs iūrandum, iūris iūrandī, n., an oath

cruciātus, -ūs, m., torture, mental torment

āmentia, -ae, f., madness, insanity

1. From what region are Jason and Medea driven out: a) Corinth b) Thessaly c) Crete d) Mycenae
2. *Vēnērunt* (line 1) is best translated:
a) they will have come b) they were coming c) they came d) they had come
3. What is the case and use of *Creontī* (line 2):
a) dative possession b) ablative agent c) genitive description d) ablative means
4. The clause *Erat... ūna* is equivalent to: a) *Fīlia ūna habēbat Creōntem*
b) *Creōn fīliam ūnam habēbat* c) *Creōn habēbat ūnās fīliās* d) *Creon fīlium ūnum habēbat.*
5. Of what city was Creon king: a) Thessaly b) Rome c) Thebes d) Corinth
6. *Nomine Glaucē* (line 2) is literally translated:
a) with Glauce as her name b) having been named Glauce c) Glauce by name d) named Glauce
7. *Quam cum vīdisset* (line 3) is a cum: a) causal b) circumstantial c) temporal d) adversative
8. The phrase *ut... dūceret* in line 3 is best translated:
a) in order to teach b) so that he might lead c) that he may teach d) as he led
9. What is the mood and tense of *dūceret* (line 3):
a) indic. imperf. b) subj. imperf. c) subj. perf. d) subj. plperf.
10. What was Jason's purpose for divorcing Medea: a) he wished to marry Glauce b) Medea had murdered their sons c) Medea was an unwelcome foreigner d) Creon had threatened him to do so

11. *Graviter* (line 5) is best translated: a) more seriously b) seriously c) serious d) more serious
12. What does Medea prepare to punish Jason's actions:
a) a poisonous garment b) venomous dyes c) cursed tapestry d) a deadly curse
13. In line 7, *quodam* modifies: a) *vestem* b) *Mēdēa* c) *hanc* d) *venēnō*
14. What is the case and use of *dīrō venēnō*:
a) dative purpose b) ablative instrument/means c) ablative manner d) dative special verbs
15. *Vīs* (line 7) is best: a) power b) scarcely c) you wish d) it seems
16. *Sī...ūrerētur* (line 7f) is what type of conditional sentence:
a) contrary to fact past b) contrary to fact present c) simple fact past d) mixed
17. What is the tense and mood of *ūrerētur* (line 8):
a) pluperfect subj. b) perfect subj. c) imperfect subj. d) imperfect indic.
18. *Hōc factō* (line 9) is an example of what:
a) relative clause b) ablative absolute c) partitive genitive d) double dative
19. Translate *Glaucæ* (line 9): a) with Glauce b) Glauce c) of Glauce d) to Glauce
20. What is the antecedent of *illa* (line 9): a) *vestem* b) *Glaucæ* c) *factō* d) *Mēdēa*
21. *Nihil...suspiciāns* (line 9) is best translated: a) with nothing evil having been suspected
b) suspecting nothing evil c) with no one suspecting evil d) having suspected nothing of evil
22. What part of speech is *libenter* (line 9): a) comparative adjective b) adverb c) noun d) adjective
23. What is the best translation of *accēpit* (line 10):
a) she accepts b) she accepted c) she will accept d) she had accepted
24. What phrase denotes Glauce's trusting nature and foreshadows her eventual death:
a) *vestem Glaucæ mīsit* b) *hanc dīrō...venēnō* c) *statim induit* d) *nihil malī suspiciāns*
25. The best translation of *vix* (line 10) is: a) scarcely b) power c) victory d) although
26. *Post paulum* (line 11) is best translated:
a) before too long b) not long after c) a little afterwards d) in a short time
27. *Dīrō cruciātū* (line 11) is an example of a(n):
a) double dative b) ablative of separation c) ablative of means d) supine
28. After she sent the garment to Glauce and had her killed, Medea first:
a) fled from Thessaly b) killed her own two sons c) killed herself d) remained in Corinth
29. *Nē* (line 13) introduces a:
a) negative result clause b) jussive noun clause c) negative purpose clause d) fear clause
30. Based on the story, Medea can best be described as:
a) reluctant b) vengeful c) compassionate d) courageous