

2007 GJCL Latin Reading Comprehension: Level I

Fill in the first four blocks of the scantron with your own four digit code, and then fill in the next four blocks with the code of the exam (1008); leave the last two blocks blank. Fill in completely the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the best answer for each question (do not write on the exam itself).

Servius Tullius; the census. Murder of the king

Post hunc Servius Tullius suscēpit imperium, genitus ex nōbilī fēminā, captivā tamen et famulā. Cum in domō Tarquinī Prīscī educārētur, flamma in eius capite vīsa est. Hōc prōdigio Tanaquil eī summam dignitātem portendī intellēxit, et coniugī persuāsīt, ut eum sicutī liberōs suos educāret. Cum adolēvisset, rēx eī filiam in mātrimonium dedit.

Cum Prīscus Tarquinius occīsus esset, Tanaquil dē superiōre parte domūs populum allocūta est, dīcēns, rēgem grave quidem sed nōn lētāle vulnus accēpisse; eum petere, ut populus, dum convaluisset, Serviō Tulliō oboedīret. Sic Servius rēgnāre coepit, sed bene imperium administrāvīt. Montēs trēs urbī adiūnxīt. Prīmus omnium cēnsū ordināvīt. Sub eō Rōma habuit capitum octōgintā tria milia cīvium Rōmānōrum cum hīs, quī in agrīs erant.

Hīc rēx interfectus est scelere filiae Tulliae et Tarquinī Superbī, fili eius rēgis, cui Servius successerat. Nam ab ipsō Tarquiniō dē gradibus cūriae dēiectus, cum domum fugeret, interfectus est. Tullia in Forum properāvīt, et prīma coniugem rēgem salūtāvīt. Cum domum redīret, aurīgam super patris corpus in viā iacēns carpentum agere iussit.

1. gignō, -ere, genuī, genitus, give birth to; pass., be born.
2. famula, -ae, f., maid-servant. cum, conj., when; in temporal clauses referring to the past, cum is followed by the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive to denote the circumstances under which the action took place. 4. prōdigium, -ī, n., omen, portent. 5. sic-uti, adv., just as. 9. al-loquor, -ī, -locūtus, [ad], speak to.

10. lētālis, -e, [lētum, death], fatal. 11. dum, conj., until; with the subjunctive to denote anticipation. con-valēscō, -ere, -valuī, —, [valeō], recover. ob-oediō, -ire, [audiō], give ear, obey. 13. Montēs trēs: the Caelian, Esquiline, and Viminal hills. These with the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, and Quirinal, which had been previously occupied, made up the famous "seven hills" of Rome. The wall, which Servius Tullius is said to have built around these hills, inclosed an area of about two square miles. cēnsus, -ūs, m., census, a registration of the citizens and their property by the censors. 14. ordinō, -āre, [ordō], arrange, appoint, establish. 18. gradus, -ūs, m., step. 19. properō, -āre, hasten. 21. carpentum, -ī, n., (two-wheeled, covered) carriage.

1. What tense is suscēpit (line 1)?
a. present b. future c. perfect d. pluperfect
2. What is genitus modifying (line 1)?
a. Tullius b. hunc c. imperium d. fēminā
3. What was visible on Servius' head?
a. a brain b. a flamen priest c. fire d. a crescent moon
4. What kind of ablative best describes prōdigio (line 4)?
a. cause b. place where c. place from d. attendant
5. Why is dignitātem in the accusative (line 4)?
a. direct object b. summam takes the accusative
c. indirect discourse d. this is an accusative of dignity
6. What is the best translation of liberōs (line 5)?
a. books b. children c. freedmen d. slaves
7. To whom does eī refer in line 6?
a. Servius b. Tanaquil c. the portent d. the king
8. What is the best translation of occīsus esset in line 8?
a. dies b. will die c. had died d. will have died

9. What case is *rēgem* in line 9?
 a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative
10. And so WHY is *rēgem* in that case (line 9)?
 a. indirect discourse b. indirect object
 c. means d. direct object
11. What case is *vulnus* (line 10)?
 a. genitive b. dative c. accusative d. ablative
12. And so WHY is *vulnus* in that case (line 10)?
 a. subject b. direct object c. indirect object d. cause
13. True / False: Servius ruled well (line 12-13)
 a. True b. False
14. What was NOT one of the actions of Servius when king (lines 13-15)?
 a. Adding territory to Rome b. Taking a census
 c. Having children d. Hosting large banquets
15. Who is Tullia (line 16)?
 a. Servius' daughter-in law b. Servius' grand-daughter
 c. Servius' daughter d. Servius' wife
16. Who is Tarquinius Superbus?
 a. Servius' son b. The son of Tarquinius Priscus
 c. The present king d. Servius' uncle
17. What does *dēiectus* modify (line 18)?
 a. Tarquinius b. Tullia c. Servius d. Tanaquil
18. What is the best way to translate *cum domum fugeret* (line 18-19)?
 a. When he fled home b. When he fled from home
 c. When the lord fled d. When the dome fled
19. What case is *Forum* (line 19)?
 a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative
20. Why is *Forum* in that case (line 19)?
 a. subject b. place where
 c. place to which d. direct object
21. What tense is *properāvit* (line 19)?
 a. present b. perfect c. future perfect d. future
22. Who was the first to salute Tarquinius Superbus as king?
 a. Servius b. himself c. Tanaquil d. Tullia
23. Where did Tullia go after the Forum?
 a. the Capitoline b. the sea c. home d. the temple
24. What is lying in the street in lines 21 and 22?
 a. the body of Servius b. the body of Tarquinius
 c. an empty chariot d. Trick question. Nothing is in the street
25. What is the best translation of *agere* in line 21?
 a. To do b. To lead c. To take d. To drive
26. What is the case of *corpus* in line 21?
 a. accusative b. nominative c. vocative d. dative