

2008 GJCL Reading Comprehension Exam: Level II

Fill in the first 4 blocks of the Scantron sheet with your own 4-digit code, then the next 4 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.

Hercules and Cacus

[1] Hercules boves Geryonis in Italiam traduxit et ad flumen Tiberim venit. Tum tamen nulla erat urbs in eo loco; Roma enim nondum condita erat. Hercules, itinere fessus, constituit ibi paucos dies morari, ut se ex labore reficeret. Non procul a valle ubi boves pascebat spelunca erat, in qua Cacus, horribile monstrum, tum habitabat. Cacus, qui de adventu Herculis famam audiverat, noctu venit et dum Hercules dormit, quattuor pulcherrimos boves abripuit. Hos caudis in speluncam suam traxit, ne Hercules e vestigiis cognoscere posset quo in loco abditi essent.

[7] Postero die, Hercules furtum animadvertit et boves amissos quaerebat. Hos tamen nusquam reperire poterat quod vestigiis falsis deceptus est et, cum reliquis, progredi constituit. At dum proficisci parat, unus e bovis mugire coepit. Subito ei qui in spelunca inclusi erant mugitum reddiderunt, atque hoc modo Hercules cognovit quo in loco abditi essent. Ille vehementer iratus ad speluncam quam celerrime se contulit et, magno conatu, saxum ingens de aditu speluncae amovit ac speluncam patefecit. Hercules in speluncam inrupit et collum Caci monstri brachiis suis complexus est. Cacus nullo modo se liberare potuit et cum nulla facultas respirandi daretur, brevi tempore exanimatus est.

mugire, to moo, low **conatus**, an effort **patefacere**, to throw open
facultas, chance, opportunity **exanimare**, to kill

1. What did Hercules bring to Italy: a) horses b) cattle c) lions d) sheep
2. To whom did they belong: a) Hercules b) Cacus c) Nessos d) Geryon
3. *Traduxit* (line 1) is best translated: a) led across b) brought c) directed d) departed
4. What noun is *nulla* (line 1) modifying: a) *urbs* b) *Hercules* c) *boves* d) *flumen*
5. What tense is *condita erat* (line 2): a) present b) imperfect c) perfect d) pluperfect
6. Why did Hercules decide to stop at the Tiber: a) he couldn't cross the river b) he was drunk
c) he was tired d) he was scared
7. What case and usage is *paucos dies* (line 2): a) accusative / duration of time b) genitive / possession
c) ablative / place in which d) dative / agent
8. What tense and mood is *reficeret* (line 3): a) present subjunctive b) imperfect subjunctive
c) imperfect indicative d) perfect subjunctive
9. Where was the herd grazing: a) on a slope b) in a corral c) in a barn d) in a valley
10. Where did Cacus live: a) on a boat b) in the river c) in a cave d) in a hut
11. What word is the antecedent of *qua* (line 3): a) *Cacus* b) *valle* c) *boves* d) *spelunca*
12. What case is *Herculis* [line 4]: a) genitive b) dative c) accusative d) ablative
13. *Famam* [line 4] is best translated: a) renown b) rumor c) fame d) reputation
14. When did Cacus approach the herd: a) early morning b) noon c) night d) afternoon
15. How many animals did Cacus steal: a) four b) forty c) fourteen d) forty-four

16. *Pulcherrimos boves* [line 5] is best translated: a) ugliest cows b) beautiful cows c) biggest cows
d) handsomest cows
17. What case and number is *caudis* [line 5]: a) genitive singular b) ablative plural c) dative plural
d) accusative singular
18. Why did Cacus drag the cows in this manner: a) so their tails would fall off b) so their tracks would
not be clear c) he was confused d) he was lost
19. What kind of subjunctive clause is *ne ...posset* [lines 5-6]: a) negative result b) future less vivid
c) negative purpose d) relative characteristic
20. *Animadvertit* [line 7] is best translated: a) turned over b) thought about c) gave up d) noticed
21. *Quod* [line 8] is best translated: a) which b) that c) because d) what
22. What tense and voice is *deceptus est* [line 8]: a) imperfect passive b) imperfect active
c) perfect passive d) perfect active
23. What form of the verb is *progredi* [line 8]? a) infinitive b) subjunctive c) imperative d) indicative
24. Where was the first cow that mooed: a) in Cacus' cave b) in the river c) in the corral
d) with Hercules
25. What happened after the first cow mooed: a) nothing b) those in the cave mooed back
c) those in the cave stampeded d) Cacus fainted
26. *Quo in loco* [line 10] is best translated: a) on what log b) by which idiot c) where in the area
d) in what place
27. What mood and voice is *abditi essent* [line 10]: a) subjunctive passive b) imperative active
c) subjunctive active d) indicative passive
28. What part of speech is *vehementer* [line 10]: a) adjective b) adverb c) preposition
d) conjunction
29. Who is described as *iratus* [line 10]: a) Cacus b) boves c) Tiberim d) Hercules
30. *Quam celerrime* [line 10] is best translated: a) which accelerator b) whom rapidly
c) how very quick d) as quickly as possible
31. What did Hercules accomplish by his *magno conatu* [line 11]: a) he scared the cows
b) he fell down c) he moved a huge rock d) nothing
32. *De aditu speluncae* [line 11] is best translated: a) from the floor to the cave b) from the entrance
of the cave c) from the roof of the cave d) from the river to the cave
33. What part of Cacus did Hercules grab: a) his leg b) his arm c) his neck d) his nose
34. How did Hercules kill Cacus: a) strangulation b) defenestration c) remediation d) inflation
35. Which word [in line 13] is a gerund: a) nulla b) daretur c) tempore d) respirandi
36. What case is *brevi tempore* [line 13]: a) ablative b) dative c) accusative d) locative

Reading II

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