

2009 GJCL Latin reading Comprehension: Level 1

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).

— OEDIPUS: RIDDLE AND DISCOVERY —

Laius erat rēx, Iocasta rēgīna Thēbārum. Diū nulli pueri eīs erant.  
 Dēnique Iocasta erat gravida, sed horrendum ōrāculum datum est:  
 "Filius patrem interficiet." Laius igitur filium suum timēbat.  
 Postquam puer nātus est, rēx servum iūssit primum tālōs infantis  
 perforāre et adligāre, tum infantem in monte Cithaerōne **expōnere**. 5  
 Servus autem eum miserēscēbat et Corinthiō servō dedit, quī tum  
 infantem Corinthiō rēgī, Polybō, dedit. Polybus et rēgīna Meropē,  
 quibus nulli liberi erant, eum filium **sibi** adoptāvērunt, sed vēram  
 originem infantis occultābant. Infantem Oedipum nōmināvērunt,  
 quod tāli erant turgidi. 10  
 Corinthi Oedipus adolēvit. **Oedipō** nunc iuveni aliquis ēbrius  
 dixit: "Tū es nothus." Oedipus irātus ad parentēs cucurrit et rogāvit:  
 "Estisne vōs parentēs mei?" Rēx rēgīnaque falsē responderunt:  
 "Parentēs sumus." Tamen ille rūmor Oedipum vexābat; **iter** igitur  
 ad Delphicum ōrāculum fēcit. Pŷthia autem ad rogātiōnem dē vēris 15  
 parentibus nōn respondit, sed horrendum ōrāculum dedit: "Patrem  
 tuum **interficiēs** et matrī nūbēs." Oedipus **timōre** victus Corinthum  
 numquam redire statuit. Sic fātum vītāre temptābat.

**Thēbae**, -ārum, f. pl. - *Thebes*, Greek city in Boeotia  
**gravidus**, -a, -um - *pregnant*  
**ōrāculum**, -i, n. - *oracle, prophecy*  
**nātus est**: *was born*  
**servus**, -i, m. - *slave, servant*  
 5 **perforō** (1) - *to pierce, perforate*  
**adligō** (1) - *to tie, bind*  
**tālus**, -i, m. - *ankle*  
**expōnō**, -ere, -posui, -positum - *to expose, abandon*  
**Cithaerōn**, -rōnis, m. - *Mount Cithaeron*, near Thebes  
**miserēscō**, -ere - *to pity*  
**Corinthius**, -a, -um - *Corinthian*, of Corinth, a Greek city south of Thebes  
**quibus**: dative of possession with a form of *sum*, for whom, translate who had  
**liberī**, -ōrum, m. pl. - *children*  
**origō**, -ginis, f. - *origin, birth*  
**occultō** (1) - *to hide, keep concealed*  
**nōminō** (1) - *to name*  
**Oedipus**, i, m. - *Oedipus*; in Greek his name means "swollen-foot."  
 10 **turgidus**, -a, -um - *swollen*

**Corinthi**: locative case (see Wheelock, Ch. 37), in Corinth  
**adolēscō**, -ere, -lēvi - *to become mature, grow up*  
**iuvenis**, -is, m. - *a young man, youth*  
**aliquis, aliquid** (pronoun) - *someone, something*  
**ēbrius**, -a, -um - *drunk*  
**nothus**, -i, m. - *bastard, illegitimate*  
**falsē**: (adv.) - *falsely*  
**vexō** (1) - *to distress, bother, trouble*  
**iter, itineris**, n. - *journey*  
 15 **Delphicus**, -a, -um - *Delphic*, of Delphi, the site of Apollo's oracle  
**Pŷthia**, -ae, f. - *Pythia*, the priestess, seer of Apollo at Delphi  
**rogātiō**, -tiōnis, f. - *question*  
**nūbō**, -ere, nūpsi, nūptum (+ dat.) - *to marry*  
**victus**: *conquered, overcome*  
**Corinthum**: with cities the preposition *ad* may be omitted  
**redire**: present active infinitive, to return  
**statuō**, -ere, -uī, -ūtum - *to decide*  
**fātum**, -i, n. - *fate*  
**temptō** (1) - *to try, attempt*

- What tense is *erat* (line 1)?  
 a. present      b. perfect      c. imperfect      d. future
- What does *diū* mean (line 1)?  
 a. now      b. soon      c. for a long time      d. once upon a time
- What case is *eīs* (line 1)?  
 a. dative      b. ablative      c. accusative      d. locative
- Is *ōrāculum* (line 2) accusative or nominative?  
 a. accusative      b. nominative
- What tense is *interficiet* (line 3)?  
 a. imperfect      b. present      c. perfect      d. future
- What case is *īnfantis* (line 4)?  
 a. genitive      b. dative      c. ablative      d. accusative
- Who is *eum* (line 6)?  
 a. Laius      b. the servant      c. Iocasta      d. Oedipus
- Who is *quī* (line 6)?  
 a. the slave      b. Oedipus      c. Laius      d. Iocasta
- What case is *quibus* (line 8)?  
 a. ablative      b. accusative      c. nominative      d. dative
- Why is *quibus* (line 8) the case it is?  
 a. indirect object      b. place where      c. possession      d. subject
- How does one best translate *sibi* (line 8)?  
 a. by themselves      b. for themselves      c. in themselves      d. themselves
- What tense is *occultābant*?  
 a. imperfect      d. perfect      c. pluperfect      d. future perfect

13. Why did they name the infant Oedipus (line 10)?  
 a. because he was very sick                      b. because he had a lovely smile  
 c. because his ankles were swollen            d. because his ankles were missing
14. What case is Oedipō (line 11)?  
 a. nominative                      b. ablative                      c. accusative                      d. dative
15. What is īrātus (line 12)?  
 a. perfect passive participle                      b. future active participle  
 c. future active participle                      d. present active participle
16. ad (line 12) takes what case?  
 a. nominative                      b. genitive                      c. dative                      d. accusative
17. What case is meī (line 13)?  
 a. nominative                      b. genitive                      c. dative                      d. accusative
18. What is the best translation for tamen (line 14)?  
 a. after a time                      b. it seemed that                      c. nevertheless                      d. not at all
19. What case is iter (line 14)?  
 a. nominative                      b. dative                      c. accusative                      d. ablative
20. What is the best translation for fēcit iter (lines 14-15)?  
 a. He made a journey                      b. He took a shortcut  
 c. He got lost                      d. He did a way
21. What case is ōrāculum (line 15)?  
 a. nominative                      b. genitive                      c. accusative                      d. ablative
22. What tense is nūbēs (line 17)?  
 a. present                      b. future                      c. future perfect                      d. perfect
23. What does the oracle say he's going to do?  
 a. kill his mother and father                      b. abandon his mother and father forever  
 c. kill his father and marry his mother                      d. marry his sisters
24. What kind of ablative is timōre (line 17)?  
 a. time when                      b. manner                      c. accompaniment                      d. means
25. What case is Corinthum (line 17)?  
 a. nominative                      b. genitive                      c. accusative                      d. locative

READING  
LEVEL 1

2009

1. c

2. c

3. a

4. b

5. d

6. a

7. d

8. a

9. d

10. c

11. b

12. a

13. c

14. d

15. a

16. d

17. b

18. c

19. c

20. a

21. c

22. b

23. c

24. d

25. c