

2010 GJCL Reading Comprehension Exam: Vergil

Fill in the first four blocks of the scantron sheet with your own four digit code and the next four blocks with the code for this exam—1011. Fill in completely the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question (do not write on the exam itself).

Aeneid 6. 13-33

Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoia regna 13
praepetibus pennis ausus se credere caelo
insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos,
Chalcidicaque levis tandem super astitit arce.
redditus his primum terris tibi, Phoebae, sacraavit 18
remigium alarum posuitque immania templa.
in foribus letum Androgeo; tum pendere poenas
Cecropidae iussi (miserum!) septena quotannis
corpora natorum; stat ductis sortibus urna.
contra elata mari respondet Cnosia tellus:
hic crudelis amor tauri suppostaque furto 23
Pasiphae mixtumque genus prolesque biformis
Minotaurus inest, Veneris monimenta nefandae;
hic labor ille domus et inextricabilis error;
magnum reginae sed enim miseratus amorem
Daedalus ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, 28
caeca regens filo vestigia. tu quoque magnam
partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes.
bis conatus erat casus effingere in auro,
bis patriae cecidere manus.

1. The “Daedalus” of line 13 was a famous:
a. craftsman b. charioteer c. king d. hero
2. *fugiens* in line 13 modifies: a. fama
b. Minoia c. regna d. Daedalus
3. *credere* in line 14 is best translated as:
a. to believe b. to trust c. to yield d. to seize
4. *insuetum* in line 15 modifies: a. Arctos
b. iter c. gelidas d. caelo
5. To which god does *Phoebae* in line refer?
a. Janus b. Apollo c. Jupiter d. Helios
6. The direct object of *posuit* in line 18 is:
a. remigium b. alarum c. tibi d. templa
7. In line 19 the poet begins to describe:
a. a poem b. a speech c. artwork d. a dance
8. *pendere* in line 19 is dependent on which word?
a. iussi b. miserum c. poenas d. posuit
9. *Cecropidae* in line 20 refers to: a. the Romans
b. the Cretans c. the Spartans d. the Athenians
10. *ductis sortibus* in line 21 is an example of a/an:
a. ablative absolute b. indirect statement c. active voice
d. dative of agent
11. *crudelis* in line 23 describes: a. tauri b. furto
c. amor d. genus
12. *monimenta* in line 25 refers to: a. Pasiphae
b. Minotaurus c. Veneris d. amor
13. *reginae* in line 27 probably refers to: a. Pasiphae
b. Ariadne c. Minos d. Minotaurus
14. *miseratus* in line 27 is a/an: a. adjective b. participle
c. noun d. adverb
15. *tauri* in line 23 is an example of a/an: a. dative of agent
b. objective genitive c. genitive of possession d. predicate
nominative
16. *filo* in line 29 is an example of an ablative:
a. of instrument b. of manner c. of time d. of place
17. *regens* in line 29 is which kind of participle? a. present
active b. perfect passive c. future active d. future passive
18. *sineret* in line 30 is in the: a. imperfect subjunctive
b. present indicative c. perfect subjunctive d. infinitive
19. *haberes* in line 30 is used in which of the following
constructions?
a. ablative absolute b. contrary-to-fact condition c. passive
periphrastic d. purpose clause
20. *conatus erat* in line 32 is an example of a: a. passive
periphrastic b. deponent verb c. defective verb d. cum
clause
21. *effingere* in line 31 is an example of a/an:
a. complementary infinitive b. objective infinitive
c. infinitive in indirect statement d. infinitive used as a noun
22. *auro* in line 31 is in which case? a. dative b. nominative
c. ablative d. genitive
23. *casus* in line 31 is in which case? a. accusative
b. genitive c. dative d. nominative
24. The subject of *cecidere* in line 32 is: a. manus b. bis
c. Daedalus d. patriae
25. *cecidere* is a truncated form of: a. ceciderint
b. ceciderunt c. cecidisse d. cecideris

Aeneid 5. 545-567

At pater Aeneas nondum certamine misso 545
custodem ad sese comitemque impubis Iuli
Epytiden vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem:
‘vade age et Ascanio, si iam puerile paratum
agmen habet secum cursusque instruxit equorum,
ducat avo turmas et sese ostendat in armis 550
dic’ ait. ipse omnem longo discedere circo
infusum populum et campos iubet esse patentis.
incedunt pueri pariterque ante ora parentum
frenatis lucent in equis, quos omnis euntis
Trinacriae mirata fremit Troiaeque iuventus. 555
omnibus in morem tonsa coma pressa corona;
cornea bina ferunt praefixa hastilia ferro,
pars levis umero pharetras; it pectore summo
flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri.
tres equitum numero turmae ternique vagantur 560
ductores; pueri bis seni quemque secuti
agmine partito fulgent paribusque magistris.
una acies iuvenum, ducit quam parvus ovantem
nomen avi referens Priamus, tua clara, Polite,
progenies, auctura Italos; quem Thracius albis 565
portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi
alba pedis frontemque ostentans arduus albam.

Trinacria, ae f. = “Sicily”

26. *certamine* in line 545 is in which case?
a. accusative b. ablative c. nominative d. dative
27. *fidam* in line 547 modifies: a. Epytiden b. aurem
c. sese d. comitem
28. *puerile* in line 548 modifies: a. agmen b. paratum
c. Ascanio d. Epytiden
29. *ducat* in line 550 is a subjunctive used in which type of clause?
a. jussive noun clause b. purpose clause c. result clause
d. cum clause
30. *discedere* in line 551 is dependent on which word?
a. ipse b. iubet c. campo d. ait
31. *patentis* in line 552 is in which case? a. ablative
b. dative c. accusative d. genitive
32. The object of the preposition *ante* in line 553 is: a. ora
b. parentum c. pueri d. quos
33. The most likely antecedent for *quos* in line 554 is:
a. equis b. campos c. omnis d. iuventus
34. *euntis* in line 554 is best described as a/an: a. genitive
noun b. present participle c. future participle d. adverb
35. *mirata* in line 555 modifies which word? a. Troiae
b. Trinacriae c. iuventus d. omnis

36. *mirata* in line 555 is best translated: a. “having
marvelled at” b. “having been marvelled at” c. “having seen
oneself” d. “about to marvel at”
37. *tonsa* in line 556 modifies which word? a. coma
b. pressa c. corona d. iuventus
38. *omnibus* in line 556 is in which case? a. dative
b. ablative c. genitive d. locative
39. The phrase *in morem* in line 556 is best translated:
a. “according to custom” b. “into the custom” c. “in
keeping with morality” d. “into death”
40. The subject of *ferunt* in line 557 is: a. equi b. pueri
c. viri d. Trinacriae
41. *levis* in line 558 describes which word? a. ductores
b. pharetras c. umero d. hastilia
42. The statement *it...aure* in lines 558-9 describes :
a. weaponry b. ceremonial costume c. footwear d. special
saddles
43. *equitum* in line 560 is in which case? a. genitive
b. dative c. accusative d. ablative
44. *agmine* in line 562 is part of a/an: a. passive periphrastic
b. ablative absolute c. subjunctive clause d. indirect
statement
45. The antecedent of *quam* in line 563 is: a. avi
b. iuventum c. acies d. una
46. *auctura* in line 565 is a/an: a. present active participle
b. future active participle c. perfect passive participle
d. future passive participle
47. The antecedent of *quem* in line 565 is: a. nomen
b. acies c. parvus Priamus d. iuvenum
48. The horse which carries Polites’ son probably features:
a. a white blaze on its forehead b. a white tail c. white teeth
d. white decorative covers over its legs
49. *ostentans* in line 567 modifies which word? a. albam
b. equus c. Thracius d. progenies
50. In general, this passage describes: a. a marriage
ceremony b. a ceremonial pyrrhic (military) exercise
c. a sudden battle d. a dance between maidens and young
men

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1. A
2. D
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. D
7. C
8. A
9. D
10. A
11. C
12. B
13. B
14. B
15. B
16. A
17. A
18. A
19. B
20. B
21. A
22. C
23. A
24. A
25. B
26. B
27. B
28. A
29. A
30. B
31. C
32. A
33. A
34. B
35. C
36. A
37. C
38. A
39. A
40. B
41. B
42. B
43. A
44. B
45. C
46. B
47. C
48. A
49. B
50. B