

2017 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); 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.

Cicero, *Pro Caelio*

Sunt autem duo crimina, auri et veneni; in quibus una atque eadem persona versatur. Aurum sumptum a Clodia, venenum quaesitum quod Clodiae daretur, ut dicitur. Omnia sunt alia non crimina sed maledicta, iurgi petulantis magis quam publicae quaestionis. “Adulter, impudicus, sequester” convicium est, non accusatio. Nullum est enim fundamentum horum criminum, nullae sedes; voces sunt contumeliosae temere ab irato accusatore nullo auctore emissae. Horum duorum criminum video auctorem, video fontem, video certum nomen et caput. Auro opus fuit; sumpsit a Clodia, sumpsit sine teste, habuit quamdiu voluit. Maximum video signum cuiusdam egregiae familiaritatis. Necare eandem voluit; quaesivit venenum, sollicitavit quos potuit, paravit, locum constituit, clam attulit. Magnum rursus odium video cum crudelissimo discidio exstitisse. Res est omnis in hac causa nobis, iudices, cum Clodia, muliere non solum nobili verum etiam nota; de qua ego nihil dicam nisi depellendi criminis causa.

iurgium: abuse **sequester:** a go-between **contumeliosus:** abusive **temere:** recklessly

1. What is the best translation of “veneni” in line one?
a) cheese b) life c) happiness d) poison
2. Which is a synonym for “persona”?
a) animal b) canis c) homo d) bellum
3. Which of the following is a charge against Caelius?
a) taking money b) impiety c) disloyalty d) losing a battle
4. What is the case of “quibus” in line 1?
a) dative b) ablative c) nominative d) genitive
5. Which missing form must you supply with both “sumptum” and “quaesitum” in line 2?
a) est b) estis c) sum d) sumus
6. In line 2, why is “Clodia” in the ablative case?
a) with preposition “a” b) causal c) means d) accompaniment
7. What is the tense of “daretur” in line 2?
a) future b) pluperfect c) present d) perfect
8. Besides the indicative, which mood usually appears in “ut” clauses?
a) infinitive b) subjunctive c) imperative d) optative
9. How would you translate “dicitur” in line 2?
a) it is said b) it is led c) it would be said d) say!
10. What is the gender of “crimina” in line 3?
a) feminine b) masculine c) no gender d) neuter
11. Of which adjective is “magis” (line 3) the comparative adverb?
a) bonus b) magnus c) manus d) parvus
12. What is the case of “accusatio” in line 4?
a) dative b) nominative c) ablative d) accusative
13. Which word does “horum” agree with in line 4?
a) criminum b) fundamentum c) Nullum d) enim

14. What is the number of “sedes” in line 5?
 a) singular b) plural c) dual d) indeclinable
15. What is the nominative singular form of “voces” in line 5?
 a) vocibus b) vocal c) vox d) vocum
16. What sort of ablative is “nullo auctore” in line 5?
 a) ablative absolute b) accompaniment c) means d) place from which
17. “Emissae” is the past passive participle of which verb?
 a) esse b) emitto c) emo d) eo
18. Who is the “auctorem” and the “fontem” of these charges?
 a) Cicero b) Caelius c) Caesar d) Clodia
19. What is the case of “teste” in line 7?
 a) nominative b) accusative c) vocative d) ablative
20. What is the tense of “voluit” in line 7?
 a) present b) imperfect c) perfect d) future
21. What is the unexpressed antecedent of “quos” in line 7?
 a) eos b) ea c) eas d) eum
22. “Attulit” in line 8 is a compound verb comprised of “ad” and which verb?
 a) tollo b) gero c) porto d) fero
23. What sort of ablative is “crudelissimo discidio” in lines 8-9?
 a) accompaniment b) manner c) means d) place from which
24. What is the case of “Res” in line 9?
 a) accusative b) genitive c) nominative d) vocative
25. What use of the dative is “nobis” in line 9?
 a) indirect object b) advantage c) possessor d) purpose
26. Why is “muliere” in the ablative case in line 9?
 a) accompaniment b) comparison c) agent d) apposition with “Clodia”
27. What is the antecedent of “qua” in line 10?
 a) causa b) Clodia c) Res d) no antecedent
28. “Dicam” (line 10) is which tense?
 a) present b) future c) perfect d) imperfect
29. What is the best translation of “nisi” in line 10?
 a) although b) nevertheless c) unless d) not
30. For which form is the gerundive “depellendi” substituting?
 a) infinitive b) gerund c) imperative d) adverb

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Answer Key

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