

2016 GJCL READING COMPREHENSION EXAM: PROSE LEVEL III

Fill in the first 4 blanks of the scantron sheet with your own 4-digit code, and then the next 4 blocks with the 4-digit code for this exam (1010); leave the last two blocks blank. Then read the following Latin passage, and fill in completely the space on the answer sheet corresponding with the correct answer for each question. Do not write on the exam itself.

Here we read the myth of the rescue of Phineus by Jason and the Argonauts.

1 Dum Argonautae Colchidem navigabant, ad Thraciam cursum tenerunt ubi in terram egressi sunt. Ibi, cum ab
 2 incolis quaesivissent quis regnum eius regionis obtineret, certiores facti sunt Phineum quendam tum regem esse.
 3 Cognoverunt etiam hunc caecum esse et diro quodam supplicio afflicti, quod olim se crudelissimum in filios suos
 4 praebuisset. Cuius supplicii hoc erat genus: missa erant a Iove monstra quaedam, specie horribili, quae capita
 5 virginium, corpora volucrum habebant. Hae volucres, quae Harpyiae appellabantur, Phineo summam molestiam
 6 afferebant; quotiens enim ille accubuerat, veniebant et cibum appositum statim auferebant. Quae cum ita essent,
 7 Phineus fame paene mortuus est. Res igitur in hoc loco erant, cum Argonautae navem appulerunt. Phineus autem,
 8 simul atque audivit eos in suos fines egressos esse, magnopere gavisus est. Sciebat enim quantum opinionem
 9 virtutis Argonautae haberent, nec dubitabat quin sibi auxilium ferrent. Nuntium igitur ad navem misit qui
 10 Iasonem sociosque ad regiam vocaret. Eo cum venisset, Phineus demonstravit quanto in periculo suae res essent,
 11 et promisit se magna praemia daturum esse si illi remedium repperissent. Argonautae negotium libenter
 12 susceperunt, et ubi hora venit, cum rege accubuerunt. At simul ac cena apposita est, Harpyiae cenaculum
 13 intraverunt, et cibum auferre conabantur. Argonautae primum ensibus volucres petiverunt; cum tamen viderent
 14 hoc nihi prodesse, Zetes et Calais, qui alis instructi erant, in aera se sublevaverunt, ut desuper ensibus impetum
 15 facerent. Quod cum sensissent Harpyiae, rei novitate perterritae, statim aufugerunt, neque postea umquam
 16 redierunt.

Vocabulary

Colchis, -idis	Colchis, a city on the Black Sea	gaudeo, -ere, gavisus sum	rejoice that (after <i>dubito</i>)
Thracia, -ae	Thrace (NW part of Greece)	quin	palace
certiores facere	to inform	regia, -ae	find, discover
caecus, -a, -um	blind	reperio, -ire	sword
praebo, -ere	offer, give; with <i>se</i> = behave	ensis, -is	to be of service, to help
volucris, -is	bird	prosum, prodesse	wing
molestia, -ae	vexation, annoyance	ala, -ae	equip
accumbo, -ere	to recline (at table)	instruo, -ere	air
fames, -is	hunger	aer, aeris (acc: <i>aera</i>)	to raise up from above
appello, -ere, -puli	bring [to shore]	sublevo, -are	= <i>ab</i> + <i>fugio</i>
		desuper (adv)	
		aufugio, -ere	

- In line 1, Colchidem is best translated:
 - in Colchis
 - to Colchis
 - from Colchis
 - at Colchis
- What did the Argonauts do in Thrace?
 - go ashore
 - question the inhabitants
 - meet the king
 - all of these
- In line 2 why is *quaesivissent* subjunctive?
 - cum clause
 - indirect question
 - purpose clause
 - it is not subjunctive
- In line 2, why is *obtineret* subjunctive?
 - cum clause
 - indirect question
 - result clause
 - it is not subjunctive
- In line 2, *obtineret* is best translated as:
 - obtained
 - held
 - gained
 - prevailed
- In line 2, the best translation of *quendam* is:
 - who
 - whom
 - each
 - a certain
- In line 2, the best translation of *esse* is:
 - to be
 - is
 - was
 - were
- In line 3, what grammatical form is *afflicti*?
 - present passive infinitive
 - genitive singular participle
 - dative noun
 - none of these

9. Why was Phineus blind?
 a. he was born blind b. this was a punishment c. he mistreated his children d. both b & c
10. In line 3, the best translation of *se* is:
 a. himself b. themselves c. with himself d. from themselves
11. In line 4, why is *Iove* ablative?
 a. agent b. means c. separation d. it is not ablative
12. In line 4, why is *horribili* ablative?:
 a. means b. separation c. description d. it is not ablative
13. In line 4, what case is *monstra*?
 a. nominative b. ablative c. vocative d. accusative
14. In line 5, what case is *Harpyiae*?
 a. nominative b. vocative c. genitive d. dative
15. What body parts did the Harpies probably have?
 a. noses b. feathers c. claws d. all of these
16. What form did the *molestiam* (mentioned in line 5) take?
 a. sleeplessness b. hunger c. clawing d. all of these
17. In line 7 the word *res* is best translated as:
 a. thing b. things c. circumstances d. objects
18. Why is *appulerunt* in line 7 subjunctive?
 a. *cum* clause b. temporal clause c. relative clause of characteristic d. it is not subjunctive
19. In line 8 *atque* is best translated:
 a. and b. and also c. but d. as
20. In line 8, why is *egressos esse* an infinitive?
 a. indirect statement b. complementary c. objective d. it is not an infinitive
21. In line 9 why is *haberent* subjunctive?
 a. indirect question b. relative clause of characteristic c. proviso clause d. it is not subjunctive
22. In line 9 to whom does *sibi* refer?
 a. Phineus b. the Harpies c. the Argonauts d. none of these.
23. Which of the following is NOT a stated reason for the joy mentioned in line 8?
 a. the Argonauts were nearby b. the Argonauts brought food
 c. the Argonauts were brave d. the Argonauts were likely to help
24. Who is the subject of the verb *venisset* in line 10?
 a. Phineus b. the messenger of Phineus c. Jason d. one of Jason's men
25. In line 10 what form is *quanto*?
 a. ablative adjective b. dative adjective c. first person verb d. adverb
26. In line 11 to whom does *illi* refer?
 a. Jason b. the Argonauts c. the Harpies d. Phineus
27. In line 12 *cum* is best translated:
 a. with b. when c. since d. although
28. In line 13 *cum* is best translated:
 a. with b. when c. since d. although
29. Which of the following is NOT true about Zetes and Calais?
 a. they are Argonauts b. they are Harpies c. they have wings d. they have swords
30. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 a. the Harpies are attacked b. the Harpies are frightened
 c. the Harpies are put to flight d. the Harpies are killed

Reading
Level III

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