

2016 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).

Daedalus et Icarus

Daedalus, nātū Athēniēnsis, vir summō ingeniō, multās ūtilīs artīs invēnit. Sed Perdix, eius sorōris filius, quī ā Daedalō docēbātur, etiam puer, celeriter praeceptōrem praecēdēbat. Quam ob rem Daedalus erat invidiae plēnus, ac dēnique eum ex altā rūpe praecipitem dēmīsīt. Deinde Athēniēnsēs, valdē irātī, Daedalum ad mortem condemnāvērunt.

Daedalus autem cum filiō Icarō ad Mīnōem, rēgem Crētae, effūgit. Eō ipsō tempore dīrum mōnstrum, nōmine Mīnō-10 taurus, nūper in Crētā appāruerat, cui corpus hominis erat, sed caput taurī. Itaque Mīnōs Daedalum benignē accēpit, atque eum in potestātem suam mōnstrum redigere iussit.

Inde Daedalus mīrābilem labyrinthum aedificāvit, quī mille viās et innumerābilīs ambāgēs habuit. Hīc Mīnō-15 taurum clausit. Tamen necesse erat mōnstrō corpora hominum ad cibum praebēre.

Paucīs post annīs Daedalus ad urbem Athēnās redīre volēbat. Id autem ab rēge nōn concēditur. Inde ille novam viam fugae reperit. Nam in ōrdine avium pennās 20 pōnit, quās līnō et cērā in ālārūm fōrmum adligat. Hās ignōtās ālās umerīs suīs et filiī accommodat. Inde perīculōsum iter incēpērunt.

Sed Icarus patris cōnsilium neglegit et celsior volat. Mox sōl cērā pennārūm mollit atque Icarus in mare 25 dēcidit, quod nōmen ab illō trāxit. Daedalus autem incolumis in Siciliam pervēnit.

Athēniēnsis, -is (adj), *Athenian*

praecēdō, -ere (3), *surpass, outdo*
in-vidia, -ae, f., [in-**videō**, *look askance at*], *envy*

Crēta, -ae, f., *Crete*, a large island in the Mediterranean.

taurus, -ī, m., *bull*
potestās, -ātis, f., [potis, *able*], *power*
red-igō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctus, [re+agō], *reduce*
mīrābilis, -e, *wonderful*
amb-āgēs, -um, f., [amb-, *around* + agō], *windings*

red-eō, -īre, -īi, -itus, *go back, return*

avis, -is, f., *bird*; **penna, -ae, f.**, *feather*
līnum, -ī, n., *thread*; **cēra, -ae, f.**, *wax*
umerus, -ī, m., *shoulder*

celsus, -a, -um, high; comp., **celsior, -ius, higher, too high**
molliō, -īre, soften

- Where was Daedalus born?
 - Sparta
 - Athens
 - Crete
 - Sicily
- What kind of ablative is *ingeniō* (line 1)?
 - time when
 - with preposition
 - description
 - place where
- What tense is *invēnit* (line 2)?
 - future
 - pluperfect
 - imperfect
 - perfect
- Who is Perdix (line 2-4)?
 - son of Daedalus' sister
 - father of Daedalus
 - brother of Daedalus
 - son of Daedalus
- What is the best translation of *ā Daedalō* in line 3?
 - to Daedalus
 - from Daedalus
 - for Daedalus
 - by Daedalus
- What is the tense of *docēbātur* in line 3?
 - perfect
 - imperfect
 - future perfect
 - pluperfect
- What does Daedalus do to Perdix?
 - gives him a job
 - accuses him of being too fast
 - kills him
 - sends him to an island
- For doing this (question 7) to Perdix, how do the Athenians feel about Daedalus (line 7-8)?
 - are pleased with him
 - are very angry at him
 - don't care at all
 - are very sad

9. What part of speech is *valdē* (line 6)?
 a. noun b. adjective c. interjection d. adverb
10. What punishment did the Athenians order for Daedalus' treatment of Perdix?
 a. imprisonment b. a fine c. death d. exile
11. What is the best way to translate *ad Minōem* (line 8)?
 a. to Minos b. to the Minoans c. for Minos d. from the land of Minos
12. With whom did Daedalus flee?
 a. his father b. his brother c. his nephew d. his son
13. What is the tense *appāruerat* (line 10)?
 a. perfect b. pluperfect c. imperfect d. future perfect
14. How did Minos treat Daedalus upon his arrival in Crete (line 11)?
 a. kindly b. jealously c. cheaply d. badly
15. To whom does *eum* refer (line 12)?
 a. the Minotaur b. Minos c. Daedalus d. Icarus
16. What is the antecedent of the relative pronoun *quī* (line 13)?
 a. Daedalus b. the labyrinth c. the Minotaur d. Minos
17. How would you describe *mille* (line 14)?
 a. cardinal number b. an ordinal number c. an ablative adjective d. a vocative noun
18. What is the case of *mōnstrō* (line 15)?
 a. nominative b. ablative c. dative d. vocative
19. What is the case of *hominum* (line 16)?
 a. genitive b. accusative c. vocative d. nominative
20. What is the case of *annīs* (line 17)?
 a. genitive b. ablative c. dative d. accusative
21. What is the case of *Athēnās* (line 17)?
 a. genitive b. ablative c. dative d. accusative
22. What is the tense of *conceditur* (line 18)?
 a. imperfect b. perfect c. present d. future
23. What new means of transportation does Daedalus invent?
 a. flight on wings b. riding on horseback c. driving in a chariot d. hiking across country
24. To what does the relative pronoun *quās* refer (line 20)?
 a. feet b. feathers c. paths d. birds
25. What is the case of *iter* (line 22)?
 a. accusative b. nominative c. dative d. ablative
26. What part of speech is *mox* (line 24)?
 a. noun b. adjective c. verb d. adverb
27. What is the meaning of *sol* (line 24)?
 a. soil b. sail c. sun d. salt
28. What is the case of *mare* (line 24)?
 a. nominative b. ablative c. vocative d. accusative
29. To whom or what does *illo* refer (line 25)?
 a. mare b. Icarus c. ceram d. Daedalus
30. Where did Daedalus end his journey?
 a. Athens b. between the columns c. Sicily d. Crete

READING:
LEVEL I-1008

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