

2017 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.

The Childhood of the Emperor Gaius

Germanicus, imperator fortissimus, id nomen habebat quod multae victoriae a patre eius de Germanis reportatae erant. Quotiens in provincias a principe mittebatur, uxorem suam liberosque secum ducere solebat. Agrippina, uxor eius, feminae summa audacia superbiaque erat; cum unus a filiis, Gaius, infans esset, tamen Germanicus non timuit in Germaniam cum hoc et ceteris discedere. Ibi in castris inter gentes saevas et barbaras habitabant. Apud milites Gaius educatus est; eis placebat cum puero ludere, fabulas ei narrare, etiam in silvas ad venationes secum ducere. Quod parvas caligas portare solebat, ab omnibus “Caligula” vocatus est; etiam multis post annis, ubi princeps populi Romani fiebat, id nomen retinuit. Olim cum Caligula puer esset, magnus tumultus per provincias fuit; etiam a Germanici militibus seditio facta est. Orationibus, precibus, promissis imperator nihil effecit; tandem, periculum erat tam gravissimum ut timeret ne familia interficeretur. Agrippinae igitur persuasit ut liberos e castris in Galliam duceret. Non placebat Agrippinae maritum solum relinquere, sed tandem assensit, et liberos ad castrorum portas duxit. Sed milites, simul ac talia vident, undique e castris conveniunt, iter impediunt, et Germanicum rogant cur familiam eius e castris dimittat. “Nonne turpissimum est, si imperatoris uxor non tuta est apud milites Romanos? Liberi tui inter nos educati sunt; num in Gallorum oppida nunc mittentur? Nos, si tibi placuerit, suppliciiis gravibus affice; sed noli eos dimittere. Familia tua in castris maneat; nam tibi et tuis semper erimus fideles.” Germanicus occasionem non amisit; longa oratione habita, duces seditionis puniti sunt, ceteris venia data est.

Vocabulary

caliga, -ae, f. = army boot

venatio, -tionis, f. = hunt

venia, -ae, f. = pardon

- Who was Germanicus?
a. Roman emperor. b. son of an emperor c. Roman general d. German general
- He got his name because:
a. he won victories in Germany b. his father won victories in Germany
c. he was born in Germany d. his father died in Germany
- In line 1, the case of *victoriae* is:
a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. locative
- In line 1 the best translation of *reportatae erat* is:
a. had been won b. were being won c. have been carried back d. had been carried back
- In line 2, the best translation of *in* is:
a. in b. into c. on d. onto
- In line 2, *principe* is ablative because it expresses:
a. place from which b. means c. agent d. it is not ablative
- In line 2, the best translation of *liberos* is:
a. free b. freedmen c. books d. children
- In line 2, *ducere* is in the infinitive form because it is:
a. complementary b. subjective c. objective d. verb of indirect statement
- In line 3, what is the grammatical function of *superbia*?
a. nominative b. vocative c. ablative of manner d. ablative of description

10. In line 3, the best translation of *cum* is:
 a. with b. when c. since d. although
11. In line 4, *discedere* is in the infinitive form because it is:
 a. complementary b. subjective c. objective d. verb of indirect statement
12. In line 4, to whom does *hoc* refer?
 a. Germanicus b. Germania c. Agrippina d. Gaius
13. In line 5, why is *puero* ablative?
 a. accompaniment b. agent c. description d. it is not ablative
14. What was the attitude of the soldiers toward Gaius?
 a. they liked him b. they feared him c. they avoided him d. they obeyed him
15. In line 5, why is *eis* in the ablative?
 a. accompaniment b. agent c. means d. it is not ablative
16. Caligula was the nickname given to:
 a. Germanicus b. the Emperor c. Agrippina d. Gaius
17. What was the cause of the *periculum* mentioned in line 9?
 a. provincial unrest b. army sedition c. battle d. both a & b
18. How did Germanicus react to this trouble?
 a. he did nothing b. he gave earnest speeches
 c. he launched a battle. he escorted his family to safety
19. In line 9, why is *timeret* subjunctive?
 a. result b. purpose c. fear d. it is not subjunctive
20. In line 9, why is *interficeretur* subjunctive?
 a. result b. purpose c. fear d. it is not subjunctive
21. In line 9, why is *persuasit* subjunctive?
 a. result b. purpose c. fear d. it is not subjunctive
22. How did Agrippina react to the trouble?
 a. she ran away b. she insisted on remaining
 c. she obeyed her husband d. she escorted her children to safety
23. What is described as *turpissimum* in line 12:
 a. the flight of Germanicus b. the flight of Agrippina
 c. the flight of the children d. both b & c
24. In line 14, what tense is *placuerit*?
 a. present indicative b. future perfect indicative c. perfect subjunctive d. future indicative
25. What is the attitude of the soldiers in lines 12 to 15?
 a. shame b. anger c. rebellion d. bravery
26. What form is *noli* in line 14?
 a. nominative plural b. genitive singular c. passive infinitive d. active imperative
27. Who is being described as *fideles* in line 15?
 a. the soldiers b. Germanicus and Agrippina c. the children d. both b & c
28. At the end of the story Germanicus shows himself to be:
 a. indecisive b. strict. forgiving d. both b & c
29. In line 15, why is *longa* ablative?
 a. means b. manner c. ablative absolute d. it is not ablative

30. Which of the following virtues is NOT imputed to Agrippina anywhere in this passage?
- a. loyalty
 - b. bravery
 - c. obedience
 - d. kindness

Reading
Level III

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