

2015 GJCL READING COMPREHENSION EXAM: PROSE LEVEL III

Fill in the first four blanks of the scantron sheet with your own four-digit code, and then the next four blocks with the four-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.

In this passage Cicero describes the death of Clodius during an encounter with Milo.

Interim cum sciret Clodius (neque enim erat difficile scire) iter sollemne, legitimum, necessarium ante diem xiii Kalendas Februarias Miloni faciendum esse *Lanuvium*, Roma subito ipse profectus pridie est, ut ante suum *fundum* Miloni insidias conlocaret. Atque ita profectus est ut *contionem* turbulentam, in qua eius furor desideratus est, relinqueret quam, nisi obire facinoris locum tempusque voluisset, numquam reliquisset. Milo autem cum in senatu fuisset eo die, quoad senatus est dimissus, domum venit; *calceos* et vestimenta mutavit; paulisper, dum se uxor (ut fit) comparat, commoratus est; dein profectus est eo tempore cum iam Clodius, si quidem eo die Romam venturus erat, redire potuisset. Obviam fit ei Clodius, *expeditus*, in equo, nulla *raeda*, nullis impedimentis; nullis Graecis comitibus, ut solebat; sine uxore, quod numquam fere; sed hic ‘insidiator,’ qui iter illud ad caedem faciendam paravisset, cum uxore veheretur in raeda, *paenulatus*, magno et impedito et muliebri ac delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu. Fit obviam Clodio ante fundum eius hora fere undecima, aut non multo secus. Statim complures cum telis impetum in hunc faciunt de loco superiore; adversi raedarium occidunt. Cum autem hic de raeda, reiecta *paenula*, desiluisset, seque acri animo defenderet, illi qui erant cum Clodio, gladiis eductis, partim recurrere ad raedam ut a tergo Milonem adorirentur, partim, quod hunc iam interfectum putarent, caedere incipiunt eius servos, qui post erant; ex quibus viri qui animo fideli in dominum fuerunt, partim occisi sunt, partim, cum ad raedam pugnari viderent, domino *succurrere* prohiberentur, Milonem occisum et ex ipso Clodio audirent et re vera putarent, fecerunt id servi Milonis—dicam enim aperte, non *derivandi* criminis causa, sed ut factum est—nec imperante nec sciente nec praesente domino, quod quisque servos suos in tali re facere voluisset.

Lanuvium, -i, n.	a town south of Rome	expeditus, -a, -um	unencumbered
fundus, -i, m.	farm, estate	raeda, -ae, f.	wagon
contio, contionis, f	public political meeting	paenulatus, -a, -um	wrapped in a cloak (<i>paenula</i>)
obeo, obire	to be present at	succurro, -ere	to bring help, assistance
calceus, -i, m.	sandal	derivo, -are	to lead astray, to derail

- In line 1, the best translation for *cum* is:
 - with
 - when
 - since
 - although
- In line 1, what is the subject of the verb *erat*?
 - Clodius
 - Milo
 - scire
 - iter
- In line 2, how does the town of Lanuvium fit into the story?
 - Clodius had to go there
 - Milo had to go there
 - Clodius set out from there
 - Milo set out from there
- In lines 2-3, when did the journey take place?
 - mid-January
 - late January
 - early February
 - mid-February
- In line 2, what case is *Roma*?
 - nominative
 - accusative
 - ablative
 - locative
- In line 3, why is *conlocaret* subjunctive?
 - purpose
 - result
 - indirect command
 - it is not subjunctive
- In line 3, *eius* refers to:
 - Milo
 - Clodius
 - the meeting
 - the farm
- Who attended the meeting mentioned in line 3?
 - Milo
 - Clodius
 - both Milo and Clodius
 - neither Milo nor Clodius
- In line 3, the verb *desideratus est* is best translated as:
 - he was desired
 - (it) was missed
 - he was missed
 - (it) was desired
- In line 4, why is *relinqueret* subjunctive?
 - purpose
 - result
 - indirect command
 - it is not subjunctive
- In line 4 what kind of conditional sentence follows *nisi*?
 - simple past
 - present contrary to fact
 - past contrary to fact
 - future less vivid
- In line 5 why is *eo* in the ablative?
 - time
 - means
 - manner
 - it is not ablative

13. In line 6 the phrase *ut fit* may best be translated as:
a. in order that it may happen b. so that it might happen c. when it happens d. as [often] happens
14. In line 5, Milo's departure is delayed because he needed to...
a. go home b. change clothes c. wait for his wife d. all three of these reasons
15. In line 6 the word *iam* is best translated as:
a. now b. soon c. already d. by then
16. In line 7, the verb *venturus erat* is best translated as:
a. he came b. he had come c. he might come d. he was about to come
17. In line 7 what is the grammatical function of the word *redire*?
a. complementary infinitive b. subjective infinitive c. imperative d. indirect statement
18. The word *uxor* is used in line 5 and again in line 8; which of the following statements is true?
a. both instances refer to Milo's wife b. it is Clodius' wife in line 5 and Milo's wife in line 8
c. it is Milo's wife mentioned in line 5 and Clodius' wife in line 8 d. both refer to Clodius' wife
19. In line 8 the word *fere* means:
a. almost b. bring c. sword d. strike
20. The various details in the long sentences extending from line 7 to 10 are included to show that
a. Clodius was prepared for violence b. Milo was prepared for violence
b. both were prepared for violence d. neither was prepared for violence
21. According to line 10, what time of day did Clodius and Milo meet?
a. early morning b. late morning c. early afternoon d. late afternoon
22. According to line 11, who made the first aggressive move?
a. Milo b. Milo's attendants c. Clodius d. Clodius' attendants
23. Who is the first person to die?
a. Milo b. Milo's driver c. Clodius d. Clodius' driver
24. In line 11 to whom does *hic* refer?
a. Milo b. Milo's driver c. Clodius d. Clodius' driver
25. In line 12, what grammatical form is *defenderet*?
a. imperfect subjunctive b. present indicative c. future indicative d. present subjunctive
26. In line 13, why is *adorirentur* subjunctive?
a. result b. indirect command c. purpose d. it is not subjunctive
27. In line 13 *hunc iam interfectum* may best be translated as:
a. [Milo] had already been killed b. [Clodius] had already been killed
c. having now killed this man d. now about to kill this man
28. In line 15 the subject of *pugnari* is:
a. the wagon b. Milo c. Clodius d. it has no subject
29. According to lines 14-17 which of the following is NOT true about Milo's slaves:
a. some are killed b. some are restrained from helping Milo
c. some kill Clodius d. some flee from the wagon
30. In line 15 the word *et* (between *occisum* and *ex*) may best be translated as:
a. and b. even c. also d. both
31. In line 16 what case is *servi*?
a. nominative b. genitive c. vocative d. this word is a verb
32. In line 16 the word *causa* is best translated:
a. in this case b. for this reason c. due to this cause d. for the sake of
33. In line 16 *ut factum est* means:
a. so that it happened b. just as it happened c. in order that it might be done d. since it was done
34. In line 17 what is the grammatical function of *domino*?
a. ablative of agent b. indirect object c. ablative absolute d. dative of reference
35. The last clause of this paragraph implicitly refers to:
a. the murder of Clodius b. the defense of Clodius
c. the escape of Milo d. the final orders of Milo

Prose Level III

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