

## 2014 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.

### Caesar. *Commentarii de Bello Gallico*.

Cum Helvetii in agrōs populōrum vīcīnōrum invāsissent, Caesar bellum contrā eōs suscēpit ut poenās darent. Ponte in Ararī subitō factō et exercitū trāductō, Helvetiī Caesaris adventū tam commotī sunt ut legātōs ad eum mitterent. Ita illī locūtī sunt: “Sī nōbīscum pacem faciēs, manēbimus in illīs fīnibus ubi volueris. Sī autem bellō nōs persequī velīs, cogitēs antiquam virtūtem nostram.” Hīs Caesar ita respondit: “Bene sciō quid fēcerītis. Etiam sī vestrōrum vitiōrum antiquōrum obliviscī vellem, certē non possem novissimōrum vitiōrum obliviscī. Obsidēs igitur tradendī sunt.” Helvetiī, cum respondissent sē obsidēs numquam dedisse, profectī sunt. Sī Caesarī tum cessissent, certē tam multī mīlitēs mortī nōn essent.

1. What is the case of “vīcīnōrum” in line 1?  
a.) ablative                      b.) nominative                      c.) accusative                      d.) genitive
2. In line 1, what tense is “invāsissent”?  
a.) perfect                      b.) present                      c.) pluperfect                      d.) imperative
3. The use of the phrase “poenās darent” in line 2 is best described as an example of:  
a.) hyperbole                      b.) rhetorical question                      c.) an idiom                      d.) synecdoche
4. The word “Ararī” in line 2 is best described as an ablative of:  
a.) place where                      b.) cause                      c.) agent                      d.) material
5. In line 4, why is the verb “mitterent” in the subjunctive?  
a.) purpose                      b.) jussive                      c.) result                      d.) indirect question
6. The events of Caesar’s *De Bello Gallico* take place primarily in what modern-day country:  
a.) Germany                      b.) Netherlands                      c.) Italy                      d.) France
7. What is the case of “sē” in line 9?  
a.) ablative                      b.) nominative                      c.) accusative                      d.) vocative
8. The word “persequī” in line 5 is dependent on which word?  
a.) bellō                      b.) velīs                      c.) Caesar                      d.) autem
9. Why is “Caesarī” in line 10 in the dative?  
a.) dative of reference                      b.) indirect object                      c.) dative of agent                      d.) dative with compound verb
10. According to Caesar, what was the primary emotion felt by the Helvetians upon his arrival?  
a.) anger                      b.) fear                      c.) embarrassment                      d.) joy
11. What is the degree of the adjective “novissimōrum” in line 8?  
a.) positive                      b.) maximum                      c.) comparative                      d.) superlative
12. The word “quid” in line 6 is best translated as:  
a.) because                      b.) why                      c.) what                      d.) rather
13. The word “illī” in line 4 is in which case?  
a.) dative                      b.) genitive                      c.) accusative                      d.) nominative
14. What is the tense of the verb “fēcerītis” in line 7?  
a.) pluperfect                      b.) perfect                      c.) future perfect                      d.) imperfect
15. In lines 6-9, Caesar suggests that:  
a.) He expects the Helvetii to keep their promise to the Romans  
b.) Romans in previous years were especially cruel to captured enemies  
c.) He expects the Helvetii to break their promise with the Romans  
d.) He will invade the neighboring territories

16. The word “antiquōrum” in line 7 describes which word?  
 a.) novissimōrum                      b.) populōrum                      c.) vellem                      d.) vitiōrum
17. The word “darent” in line 2 is an example of a subjunctive verb in:  
 a.) a fear clause                      b.) a result clause                      c.) a purpose clause                      d.) a jussive noun clause
18. What is the tense of “commotī sunt” in line 3?  
 a.) perfect                      b.) future perfect                      c.) imperfect                      d.) pluperfect
19. What use of the ablative is at work in the phrase “exercitū trāductō” in lines 2-3?  
 a.) means.                      b.) description                      c.) absolute                      d.) manner
20. What kind of condition is found in line 10?  
 a.) future less vivid                      b.) past contrary to fact                      c.) present contrary to fact                      d.) simple past
21. In lines 2-3, what is the general quality expressed about Caesar’s arrival?  
 a.) it was planned and welcomed  
 b.) it was unexpected but welcomed  
 c.) it was unexpected and unwelcomed  
 d.) it was unexpected and ended suddenly
22. The word “illī” in line 4 is what kind of pronoun?  
 a.) intensifying                      b.) substantive                      c.) reflexive                      d.) personal
23. What case is bellum in line 1?  
 a.) accusative                      b.) nominative                      c.) vocative                      d.) genitive
24. With which word does “tradendī” in line 8 agree?  
 a.) Obsidēs                      b.) Caesarī                      c.) profectī                      d.) mīlitēs
25. The word “eōs” in line 2 should be taken with:  
 a.) ut                      b.) Caesar                      c.) suscēpit                      d.) contrā
26. The word “tradendī” in line 8 is an example of a:  
 a.) gerund                      b.) gerundive                      c.) infinitive                      d.) adjective
27. What is the form of the word “obliviscī” in line 8?  
 a.) adjective                      b.) infinitive in indirect statment                      c.) present participle                      d.) complimentary infinitive
28. What is the case of “mīlitēs” in line 10?  
 a.) nominative                      b.) accusative                      c.) vocative                      d.) ablative
29. What is the form of “dedisse” in line 9?  
 a.) pluperfect subjunctive                      b.) perfect infinitive                      c.) future infinitive                      d.) perfect indicative
30. What happens to the Helvetii in lines 9-10?  
 a.) They agree with Caesar and live together with the Romans  
 b.) They attack the Romans for their old vices  
 c.) They defeat the Romans and force them to hand over hostages  
 d.) They refuse to yield to Caesar and suffer many deaths
31. The tone of the final line is best described as:  
 a.) melancholy                      b.) advisory                      c.) defeatist                      d.) urgent
32. The word “finibus” in line 5 is in which case?  
 a.) dative                      b.) genitive                      c.) ablative                      d.) vocative

2014  
Level II Reading Comp.  
Answer Key

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