

2012 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 Pliny writes a letter describing an atrocity suffered by a friend.

Larcus Macedo vir senatorius a servis suis passus est, superbus dominus et saevus, et qui servisse patrem suum *parum*, *immo* nimium meminisset. *Lavabatur* in villa Formiana. Repente eum servi circumstant. Alius *fauces* invadit, alius os verberat, alius pectus et ventrem contundit. Et cum *exanimem* putarent, abiciunt in *fervens* pavementum, ut *experirentur* an viveret. Ille sive quia non sentiebat, sive quia se non sentire simulabat, immobilis et extentus *fidem* peractae mortis implevit. Tum demum quasi aestu *solutus* effertur; excipiunt servi fidiolores, et uxor cum ululatu et clamore ad eum currit. Ita et vocibus excitatus et recreatus loci frigore sublatis oculis agitatoque corpore vivere se (et iam tutus erat) *confitetur*. Diffugiunt servi mali; quorum magna pars comprehensa est, ceteri requiruntur. Ipse paucis diebus aegre ad vitam revocatus non sine *ultionis* solacio decessit, nam omnes servi *occisi* sunt. Vides quot periculis, quot contumeliis, quot ludibriis *simus obnoxii*; nec est quod quisquam possit esse securus quia sit *remissus* et mitis; non enim iudicio domini sed scelere *perimuntur*.

Addam quod opportune de eodem Macedone *succurrit*. Cum in publico balneo Romae lavaretur, notabilis atque etiam (ut exitus docuit) ominosa res accidit. Eques Romanus a servo eius, ut transitum daret, manu leviter tactus est, et convertit se; nec servum, a quo erat tactus, sed ipsum Macedonem tam graviter *palma* percussit ut paene *concideret*. Ita balineum illi quasi per gradus quosdam primum *contumeliae* locus, deinde *exitii* fuit.

parum	too little; not enough	ultio, ultionis	revenge
immo	or rather	occido, -ere	to kill, execute
lavo, -are	to take a bath	contumelia, -ae	insult
fauces, -ium	throat	ludibrium -ii	mockery
exanimis, -e	dead	obnoxius, -a, -um	liable, exposed
fervens	very hot	remissus, -a, -um	kind, gentle
experio, -ire	to test, determine	perimo, -ere	kill, murder
fidem...implevit	he gave the impression	succurro, -ere	come to mind
solutus, -a, -um	overcome	palma, -ae	palm of the hand (= slap)
confiteor, -eri	to show, make clear	concido, -ere	to knock down
		exitium, -ii	death

- Who is Larcus Maecedo (line 1)?
 - victim
 - father of the victim
 - assailant
 - slave of the victim
- What is the best translation of the preposition *a* in line 1?
 - by
 - from
 - at the hands of
 - to
- Which of the following characteristic does NOT apply to the victim:
 - son of a slave
 - a cruel master
 - a senator
 - not conscious of his social class
- What kind of infinitive is *servisse* in line 1?
 - complementary
 - in indirect statement
 - subjective
 - objective
- Why is *meminisset* in line 2 in the subjunctive?
 - relative clause of purpose
 - relative clause of characteristic
 - result
 - it is not subjunctive
- What is the best translation of *alius* at the very beginning of line 3?
 - another
 - the other
 - one
 - different
- Where was the victim attacked?
 - at home
 - in the senate
 - on the street
 - at a friend's house
- How was the victim attacked?
 - beaten
 - stabbed
 - drowned in his bath
 - poisoned
- Which of the following does NOT characterize the assailants?
 - greedy
 - vengeful
 - slaves
 - at least three in number

10. What case is *pectus* (line 3)?
 a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative
11. What is the best translation of *cum* in line 3?
 a. with b. when c. since d. although
12. Why is *experientur* in line 4 in the subjunctive?
 a. indirect command b. purpose c. *cum*-clause d. result
13. Why is the victim *immobilis* (line 5)?
 a. he is dead b. he is unconscious c. he pretending to be dead d. either b or c
14. On what do the assailants blame the victim's condition?
 a. illness b. accident c. heat d. cold
15. What is his wife's reaction?
 a. she faints b. she cries out. she runs forward d. both b and c
16. What is the best translation of *sublatis* in line 7?
 a. brought down b. brought up c. opened d. supported
17. What kind of ablative is *frigore* in line 6?
 a. manner b. agent c. means d. it is not ablative
18. Who is the subject of *confitetur* in line 7?
 a. a wicked slave b. a faithful slave c. the victim d. the victim's wife
19. What is the best translation of *se* in line 7?
 a. he b. himself c. she d. herself
20. What is the grammatical use of *quorum* in line 7?
 a. possessive genitive b. partitive genitive c. objective genitive d. subjective genitive
21. What is the ultimate fate of the victim?
 a. he recovers completely b. he survives but crippled
 c. he dies immediately d. he dies eventually
22. What is the ultimate fate of the assailants?
 a. they all escape b. some escape
 c. they all are executed d. some are punished more than others
23. Why is *simis* in line 9 in the subjunctive?
 a. indirect question b. relative clause of characteristic c. result d. proviso clause
24. What is the moral lesson offered in lines 9 and 10?
 a. wicked masters deserve what they get b. gentle masters have nothing to fear
 c. slaves are irrational brutes d. slaves deserve compassion
25. What case is *Romae* in line 12?
 a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. locative
26. What is the best translation of *ut* in line 13?
 a. that b. in order that c. after d. as
27. To whom does the word *eius* in line 13 refers?
 a. Maecedo b. a slave of Maecedo c. a Roman knight d. a slave of a Roman knight
28. What does the Roman knight do?
 a. strikes Maecedo b. strikes Maecedo's slave c. strikes his own slave d. is himself struck
29. Why is *conideret* in line 15 in the subjunctive?
 a. purpose b. result c. indirect command d. it is not subjunctive
30. What is the point of the last sentence (lines 15-16)?
 a. Maecedo was as unpopular with knights as with slaves b. Maecedo had a bad temper
 c. Maecedo deserved mistreatment d. Maecedo was unlucky in baths

Reading
 Level III

1. a
 2. c

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