

2013 GJCL Reading Comprehension Exam: Level I (1008)

Fill in the STUDENT ID NUMBER section of the Scantron sheet with your own 8-digit student code, then the TEST ID section with the 4-digit code for this exam (1008), followed by a digit for your level of Latin (1 for Latin I, 2 for Latin 2 etc. Students in Latin 5 and up should enter 5). Fill in completely the space of the answer sheet corresponding to the answer for each question. You may write on the exam itself, but only your Scantron sheet answers will count.

Servius Tullius

Auctōrēs historiae Rōmānae fābulam dē Rōmā narrant, potentī urbe quae ōlim ab rēgibus rēcta est. Ūnus ex hīs rēgibus Servius Tullius fuit, quem senātus Rōmānus rēgem lēgerat. Ille filius fēminae nōbilis, captīvae tamen et servae fuit. Multōs annōs in familiā Tarquinī Prīscī, rēgis, vivēbat servus. Puer tamen ab dulcī uxōre Tarquinī amābatur; cum filiīs igitur rēgis lūdere poterat. Eō nocte, ubi uxor Tarquinī puerum parvum spectābat, in capite eius flammam vīdit. Augurēs bis dīxērunt. "Quod est bonum signum! Servius Tullius Rōmam reget." Servius Tullius autem rēx fuit quī bōnus ab omnibus Rōmānīs sēnsus est: is Sabīnōs vīcit, populō multās bonās lēgēs scrīpsit, servīs quidem auxiliū dedit. Ille quoque moenia Rōmae fēcīt, quae ab ūnō monte ad alium cucurrērunt, et officia honōrēsque cīvium mūtāvīt. Duās filiās habēbat, ūnam ex quibus Tarquinīō Superbō, filiō Tarquinī Prīscī et frātrī suae uxōris, in matrimonium data est. Illī duo īnsidiam miseram fēcērunt et in forō regem necāverunt. Tum Rōma ab Tarquinīō Superbō rēcta est quī malus rēx Rōmānīs cīvibus vīsus est. Ille tamen dux pugnārū fuit: multās cōpiās in fugam dedit and multōs populōs vīcit et multa oppida expugnāvīt. Sed senātum cōnsilium ūllum et auxiliū nōn rogāvīt.

5

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1. Who tell(s) a story about Rome (line 1)?
a) historians b) Servius Tullius c) kings d) a slave
2. Who ruled early Rome (line 1)?
a) tyrants b) the founders c) kings d) the people
3. How is Servius Tullius presented (2)?
a) he's one of the kings b) out of the palaces c) as a founder d) by his regent
4. How did Servius Tullius become king (line 2)?
a) election b) succession c) usurpation d) murder
5. What kind of woman was the mother of Servius Tullius (lines 2-3)?
a) noble b) slave c) captive d) all of the above
6. What was the status of Servius Tullius in boyhood (line 3)?
a) slave b) freeborn c) noble d) foreigner
7. Who was king when Servius Tullius was a boy (line 3)?
a) an Etruscan b) Tarquinius Priscus c) Tarquinius Superbus d) a king
8. Who loved the Servius when he was a boy (line 4)?
a) a slave-girl b) the king's sons c) the wife of the king d) the king's daughter
9. What was the character of the wife of Tarquinius (line 4)?
a) charming b) generous c) mean-spirited d) pleasant
10. Where did the queen see the flame (line 5)?
a) the altar b) his head c) the boy's bedroom d) in her heart
11. With whom is Servius allowed to play (line 4)?
a) servis b) filiis c) fratribus d) uxor Tarquini
12. To whom does *eius* refer (line 5)?
a) Servius Tullius c) the wife of Tarquinius Priscus
b) Tarquinius Priscus d) the sons of Tarquinius Priscus
13. How did the *augurēs* interpret the *flammam* (6)?
a) as a bad omen c) as a good omen
b) as sign of the death of Tarquinius Priscus d) as seen by the wife of Tarquinius Priscus

14. What is the tense of *reget* (7)?
 a) future b) present c) perfect d) pluperfect
15. What did the Roman people think about Servius Tullius (7)?
 a) he was a bad king c) he was a tyrant
 b) he was an efficient king d) he was a good king
16. What is the case use of *Rōmānīs* (7)?
 a) accompaniment b) agent c) manner d) means
17. What did Servius Tullius accomplish for the *servīs* (8)?
 a) he gave them aid c) he gave them protection under the laws
 b) he gave them a greater role in political life d) he gave them to the *Sabīnī*
18. What was the relationship between Servius Tullius and the *Sabini* (8)?
 a) he defeated them c) they were his neighbors
 b) they defeated him d) he made them Romans
19. What course did the *moenia* at Rome follow (9)?
 a) the Palatine b) the sacred boundary c) the hills d) the walls
20. What is the case use of *monte* (9)?
 a) place where b) place to which c) place from which d) locative
21. What is the case use of *alium* (9)?
 a) locative b) place to which c) place where d) place from which
22. What is the subject of *habēbat* (10)?
 a) the daughters b) Servus Tullius c) Tarquinius Priscus d) Tarquinius Superbus
23. What is the case use of *quibus* (10)?
 a) cardinal numerals b) agent c) separation d) accompaniment
24. What is the relationship between Servius Tullius' wife to Tarquinius Priscus (11)?
 a) daughter-in-law b) sister c) daughter d) sister-in-law
25. What is the relationship between Servius Tullius and Tarquinius Superbus (11)?
 a) brother-in-law b) son-in-law c) father-in-law d) both a and b
26. Whom did one of the daughters of Servius Tullius marry (11)?
 a) Tarquinius Superbus b) Tarquinius Priscus c) a Sabine d) his brother
27. Who is the subject of *necāverunt* (12)?
 a) Servius Tullius and his daughter c) Tarquinius Superbus and his wife
 b) Tarquinius Priscus and Tarquinius Superbus d) Tarquinius Superbus and his sister
28. What act did the subject of *necāverunt* commit (12)?
 a) tyrannicide b) regicide c) suicide d) matricide
29. What is the case use of *forō* (12)?
 a) place from which b) place to which c) locative d) place where
30. To whom does *quī* refer (13)?
 a) Rome b) Tarquinius Superbus c) a citizen d) the king
31. How was Tarquinius Superbus in battle (13-14)?
 a) mostly victorious b) completely defeated c) somewhat successful d) often conquered
32. For what did Tarquinius Superbus ask the senate (14-15)?
 a) help b) counsel c) both a and b d) neither a nor b

2013 Reading Comp. I Answer Key

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