

Exam Code: (1008)

The Labors of Hercules

1 Quis nōmen Herculis nōn audīvit? Dē magnīs factīs illiūs nunc pauca dīcam.

Herculem, virum Graecum cuius vīrēs erant extraōrdināriae, in servitūtem fortūna dūxerat. Eurystheus eī miserō duodecim gravēs labōrēs dederat. Sed Herculēs metū nōn victus erat; neque novīs animālibus terrērī poterat, neque ab hominibus eius generis quod numquam sceleribus caret.

5 Magnum leōnem sōlīs manibus Herculēs superāvit; celerem cervam, cuius cornua aurea erant, cēpit et ex eō locō in quō eam invēnerat Mycēnās trāxit. Deinde ille missus est ab Eurystheō contrā Cerberum, ācrem canem; etiam hunc āmovēre poterat ab ipsā portā Plūtōnis!

8 Post haec et alia facta Herculēs labōribus līberātus est. Quod autem praemium eī datum est? Nūllum. Quī erat frūctus labōrum eius? Glōria memoriaque perpetua in versibus poētārum.

1. What is the tense of *dicam* (line 1)?

a. perfect	b. future	c. imperfect	d. present
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2. What is the antecedent of *illiūs* (line 1)?

a. <i>nōmen</i>	b. <i>Quis</i>	c. <i>Herculis</i>	d. <i>magnīs factīs</i>
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3. What case is *Herculis* (line 1)?

a. genitive	b. ablative	c. nominative	d. dative
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4. What part of speech is *extraōrdināriae* (line 2)?

a. verb	b. adjective	c. noun	d. adverb
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5. What is the subject of *dūxerat* (line 2)?

a. <i>vīrēs</i>	b. <i>Herculem</i>	c. <i>extraōrdināriae</i>	d. <i>fortūna</i>
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6. What is the tense of *erant* (line 2)?

a. perfect	b. imperfect	c. future perfect	d. pluperfect
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7. What is the gender of *vīrēs* (line 2)?

a. none; <i>vīrēs</i> is a verb	b. masculine	c. feminine	d. neuter
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8. What is the case of *eī* (line 3)?

a. ablative	b. genitive	c. nominative	d. dative
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9. What did Eurystheus give Hercules (line 3)?

a. twenty heavy books	b. twelvefold misery	c. twenty important tasks	d. twelve weighty labors
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10. What is the use of the ablative *metū* (line 3)?

a. manner	b. means	c. instrument	d. separation
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11. What tense is *victus erat* (line 3)?

a. perfect	b. imperfect	c. future perfect	d. pluperfect
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12. What is the best translation of *terrērī* (line 4)?

a. terrified	b. to be terrified	c. to terrify	d. terrifying
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13. What is best translation of *neque... neque* (lines 3-4)?

a. not... and not	b. neither... nor	c. and not... nor	d. either... or
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14. What case is *eius* (line 4)?

a. nominative	b. genitive	c. dative	d. accusative
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2017 Reading Comp. Key Level 1

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. D
10. A
11. D
12. B
13. B
14. B
15. A
16. A
17. C
18. D
19. A
20. C
21. C
22. A
23. A
24. B
25. B
26. D
27. C
28. A
29. B
30. B