

2010 GJCL Reading Comprehension Exam: Level I

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 (1008). Fill in completely the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question – do not write on the exam itself.

Excerpt from “Androclus and the Lion”

1 *Audīvistisne, puerī et puellae, fābulam dē Androclō et leōne? Ōlim dominus*
2 *Rōmānus servum bonum possidēbat. Servum Androclum appellāvit. Dominus*
3 *autem erat inīquus et servō inimīcus. Forte dominus et servus in Āfricā habitābant, ubi*
4 *dominus prō populō Rōmānō imperium prōvinciae tenēbat.*
5 *Tum Androclus, quod poenam dominī inīquī timēbat, ex agrīs fūgit et in cavernam*
6 *magnam pervēnit. Dominus statim virōs per silvās mīsit et Androclum quaesīvit.*
7 *Servum diū frūstrā quaerēbant.*
8 *Dum autem Androclus in cavernā manet, subitō leō in cavernam vēnit et ad servum*
9 *appropinquāvit. Leō pedem cruentum propter spīnam sustinēbat. Tum Androclus, vir*
10 *benignus, simul atque iniūriam vidit, leōnem nōn iam timuit et spīnam extrāxit.*
11 *Androclō grātus erat leō, quod auxilium virī vītā servāvit. Diū leō et servus in*
12 *cavernā mānsērunt, dum Androclus leōnem amīcum cūrat.*

1. What case is *pueri* in line 1?
a) dative b) genitive c) nominative d) vocative
2. What purpose does *–ne* serve in line 1 (*Audīvistisne*)?
a) plural ending b) asks question c) ablative ending d) imperative ending
3. How did the master treat his slave (lines 2-3)?
a) as equals b) unkindly c) as friends d) justly
4. For whom did the master hold command in Africa (lines 3-4)?
a) for the Romans b) for African tribes c) for merchants d) for the emperor
5. What tense is *tenēbat* (line 4)?
a) present b) perfect c) imperfect d) pluperfect
6. What is the best translation of *poenam dominī* (line 5)?
a) master’s poem b) poet’s house c) angry master d) master’s punishment
7. Where did Androclus hide (line 5-6)?
a) in a cave b) in a barn c) in a field d) in a barrel
8. What is the best translation of *frūstrā* (line 7)?
a) angrily b) first c) in vain d) for a long time
9. What is the best translation of *appropinquāvit* (line 9)?
a) was approaching b) approached c) had approached d) would approach
10. Why was Androclus not afraid of the lion (line 10)? The lion was...
a) blind b) young c) small d) hurt
11. How long did Androclus and the lion remain in the cave (line 11)?
a) a day b) a long time c) a year d) overnight
12. What part of speech is *amīcum* (line 12)?
a) noun b) verb c) adverb d) adjective

Excerpt from “The Punishment of Cassiopeia”

1 *Post mortem Medūsae Perseus ad orās Aethiopiae celeriter fugerat quod*
2 *īram Polydectis rēgis timuit neque in īnsulam Serīphum revenīre cupīvit. Itinera longa –*
3 *ita enim poēta antīquus nārrat – per Afrīcam fēcit. Tandem ad urbem rēgis Cēpheī vēnit.*
4 *Illō tempore superbia Cassiopēiae, marītae Cēpheī, iniūriās multās atque dolōrem*
5 *magnum rēgī et incolīs rēgnī praebēbat. Nam rēgīna īram nōn solum deārum sed etiam*
6 *deōrum commōverat quod haec dīxerat: “Sum pulchrior quam cēterae fēminae. Sum*
7 *pulchrior quam ūlla dea. Sum pulchrior quam nymphae maris.”*
8 *Quod nymphae maris Neptūnō deō maris cārae diū fuerant, haec verba rēginae neque*
9 *Neptūnō neque cēterīs deīs grāta erant. Itaque Neptūnus, īrā vehementer commōtus,*
10 *cotīdiē ex marī mōnstrum in agrōs Cēpheī mīsit. Cotīdiē hoc mōnstrum agrōs vāstābat*
11 *et incolās rēgnī interficiēbat.*

13. What case is *Medūsae* (line 1)?
a) nominative b) genitive c) accusative d) dative
14. What is the best translation of *fugerat* (line 1)?
a) flees b) was fleeing c) fled d) had fled
15. What word best answers the question “What did Perseus fear?” (line 2)
a) *īram* b) *īnsulam* c) *Serīphum* d) *revenīre*
16. What gender is the word *poēta* (line 3)?
a) masculine b) feminine c) neuter d) cannot be determined
17. How was Cassiopeia related to Cepheus?
a) daughter b) sister c) wife d) niece
18. What word does *magnum* (line 5) modify?
a) *iniūriās* b) *dolōrem* c) *rēgī* d) *incolīs*
19. What is the best translation of *nōn solum* (line 5)?
a) not the sun b) not less c) not only d) not without
20. What is the best translation of *pulchrior* (line 6)?
a) as beautiful b) also beautiful c) more beautiful d) most beautiful
21. What is the case of *maris* (line 7)?
a) nominative b) genitive c) accusative d) dative
22. To whom were the nymphs dear?
a) the sea b) the Olympians c) Cassiopeia d) Neptune
23. What is the use of *commōtus* (line 9)?
a) participle/adjective b) adverb c) verb d) syncopated form
24. How often was the monster sent from the seas?
a) at high tide b) every day c) on full moons d) every harvest
25. Besides destroying the fields, what else did the monster do?
a) destroy ships b) cause tidal waves c) kill Cassiopeia d) slay Cepheus’ citizens
26. What tense is *interficiēbat* (line 11)?
a) present b) imperfect c) perfect d) pluperfect
27. What sin does this story denounce?
a) sloth b) envy c) pride d) gluttony

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1. d

2. b

3. b

4. a

5. c

6. d

7. a

8. c

9. b

10. d

11. b

12. d

13. b

14. d

15. a

16. a

17. c

18. b

19. c

20. c

21. b

22. d

23. a

24. b

25. d

26. b

27. c