**2012 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.

**Caesar’s Description of Gaul**

Gallia est omnis dīvīsa in partēs trēs, quārum ūnam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquītanī, tertiam quī ipsōrum linguā Celtae, nostrā Gallī appellantur. Hī omnēs linguā, īnstitūtīs, lēgibus inter sē differunt. Gallōs ab Aquītanīs Garumna flūmen, ā Belgīs Mātrōna et Sēquana dīvidit. Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgae, proptereā quod ā cultū atque hūmānitāte prōvinciae longissimē   
(5) absunt, minimēque ad eōs mercātōrēs saepe commeant atque ea quae ad effēminandōs animōs pertinent important, proximīque sunt Germānīs, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Quā de causā Helvētiī quoque reliquōs Gallōs virtūte praecēdunt, quod ferē cōtīdiānīs proeliīs cum Germānīs contendunt, cum aut suīs fīnibus eōs prohibent aut ipsī in eōrum fīnibus bellum gerunt. Eōrum una pars, quam Gallōs obtinēre dictum est, initium (10) capit ā flūmine Rhodanō, continetur Garumnā flūmine, Ōceanō, fīnibus Belgārum, attingit etiam ab Sēquanīs et Helvētiīs flūmen Rhēnum, vergit ad septentriōnēs. Belgae ab extremīs Galliae fīnibus oriuntur, pertinent ad īnferiōrem partem flūminis Rhēnī, spectant in septentriōnem et orientem sōlem. Aquītania ā Garumnā flūmine ad Pȳrēnaeōs montēs et eam partem Ōceanī quae est ad Hispāniam pertinet; spectat inter occāsum sōlis et septentriōnēs.

**1.Which people does Caesar say are called *Gallī* in Latin?**  
a) the Celts b) the Aquitani c) the Belgae d) all of the above

**2. What is the case use of *īnstitūtīs* (2)?**  
a) means b) manner c) cause d) respect

**3. The region of the Aquitani is bordered by what river?**  
a) the Matrona (Marne) b) the Sequana (Seine)   
c) the Garumna (Garonne) d) the Rhenus (Rhine)

**4. The Rhodanus (Rhone) has its beginning in the region of what tribe?**  
a) the Belgae b) the Aquitani c) the Gauls d) the Sequani

**5. Why are the Belgae *fortissimī*?**  
a) They have the most effeminate spirits. b) They are furthest from the province.  
c) They have the most culture and humanity. d) They interact with merchants.

**6. What is the mood of *commeant* (5)?**  
a) indicative b) subjunctive c) optative d) imperative

**7. What is the case use of *fīnibus* (8)?**  
a) origin b) separation c) place where d) agent

**8. To whom does *suīs* (8) refer?**  
a) the Germans b) the Belgae c) the Gauls d) the Helvetii

**9. Within the area described, Aquitania lies in what ordinal direction?**  
a) north-east b) south-east c) north-west d) south-west

**10. Within the area described, the region of the Belgae lies in what ordinal direction?**  
a) north-east b) south-east c) north-west d) south-west

**11. What is the best translation of *virtūte* (7)?**  
a) by means of virtue b) in respect to virtue   
c) by means of courage d) in respect to courage

**12. What type of participle is *orientem* (13)?**  
a) perfect passive b) present active c) future passive d) future active

**13. What is the antecedent of *quibuscum* (6)?**  
a) *proximī* b) *Rhēnum* c) *Germānīs* d) *animōs*

**14. What word must be supplied to complete the meaning of *nostrā* (2)?**  
a) *linguā* b) *litterā* c) *rē* d) *lēge*

**15. What people live closest to the Germans?**  
a) the Gauls b) the Aquitani c) the Celts d) the Helvetii

**16. What is the function of *obtinēre* (9)?**  
a) complementary infinitive b) infinitive as subject  
c) historical infinitive d) verb in indirect statement

**17. What is the case and function of *Galliae* (12)?**  
a) nominative; appositive to *Belgae* b) genitive; possession  
c) dative; indirect object d) vocative; direct address

**18. Which river does NOT border the region of the Belgae?**  
a) the Garumna (Garonne) b) the Sequana (Seine)  
c) the Matrona (Marne) d) the Rhenus (Rhine)

**19. Ocean borders what tribal regions?**  
a) the Belgae b) the Aquitani c) both a & b d) neither a or b

**20. What is the best translation for *ad Hispāniam* (14)?**  
a) to Hispania b) near Hispania c) for Hispania d) toward Hispania

**21. What is the antecedent of *quārum* (1)?**  
a) *Gallia* b) *omnis* c) *trēs* d) *partēs*

**22. Who is the subject of *prohibent* (8) and *gerunt* (9)?**  
a) the Helvetii b) the Germans c) the Gauls d) the Aquitani

**23. What is the subject of *dīvidit* (3)?**  
a) *Garumna* b) *Mātrōna* c) *Sēquana* d) all of the above

**24. Where do the Helvetii fight with the Germans?**  
a) on their own borders b) in German territory  
c) both a & b d) in the middle of the Garumna

**25. What is the case, number, and gender of *ea* (5)?**  
a) nominative plural neuter b) accusative plural neuter  
c) nominative singular feminine d) accusative singular neuter

**26. *partēs* (1) is the antecedent to what word?**  
a) *ūnam* b) *aliam* c) *tertiam* d) all of the above

**27. The Helvetii are a subset of what tribe?**  
a) the Gauls b) the Sequani c) the Belgae d) the Aquitani

**28. What river borders all of the tribal regions?**  
a) the Matrona (Marne) b) the Sequana (Seine)  
c) the Garumna (Garonne) d) none of the above

**29. Which word modifies causā (7)?**

a) *quā* b) *virtute* c) *quoque* d) *quod*

**30. The word *septentriōnēs* (14) refers to what?**

a) seven stars b) the North c) the Great and Little Bear constellations d) all of these

**31. What is the antecedent of *quam* (9)?**

a) *bellum* b)*Rhēnum* c)*pars* d)*eōrum*

**32. To which direction does Aquitania “look?”**

a)north-west b)south-west c)south-east d)north-east

2012 Reading Comp. Key Level 1

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

29.A

30.D

31.C

32.A