

2011 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.

This passage comes from Book 5 of Caesar's "Gallic Wars." Words in italics are glossed beneath the passage.

1 Erant in ea legione duo viri fortissimi, centuriones, qui primis *ordinibus* appropinquarent, Titus Pullo et Lucius Vorenus. Hi
 2 perpetuas inter se controversias habebant *quinam* anteferretur, omnibusque annis de locis summis *simultatibus* contendebant.
 3 Ex his Pullo, cum acerrime ad munitiones pugnaretur, "Quid dubitas," inquit, "Vorene? Aut quem locum tuae probandae
 4 virtutis exspectas? Hic dies de nostris controversiis iudicabit." Haec cum dixisset, procedit extra munitiones, quaque pars
 5 hostium confertissima est visa *irrupit*. Ne Vorene quidem tum sese vallo continet, sed omnium *veritus* existimationem
 5 subsequitur. Mediocri spatio relicto Pullo pilum in hostes immittit atque unum ex multitudine procurrentem traicit; quo
 7 percusso et *exanimato* hunc *scutis* protegunt, in hostem tela universi coniciunt neque dant regrediendi facultatem. Transfigitur
 3 scutum Pulloni et *verutum* in *balteo* defigitur. Avertit hic *casus* *vaginam* et gladium educere conanti dextram moratur manum,
 9 *impeditumque* hostes circumsistunt. Succurrit inimicus illi Vorene et laboranti subvenit. Ad hunc se confestim a Pullone
 0 omnis multitudo convertit; illum veruto arbitrantur occisum. Gladio *comminus* rem gerit Vorene atque uno interfecto reliquos
 1 paulum propellit; dum cupidius *instat*, in locum deiectus inferiorem concidit. Huic rursus circumvento fert subsidium Pullo,
 2 atque ambo incolumes compluribus interfectis summa cum laude sese intra munitiones recipiunt. Sic fortuna in contentione et
 3 certamine utrumque *versavit* ut alter alteri inimicus auxilio salutique esset, neque *diiudicari* posset uter utri virtute
 4 anteferendus videretur.

ordo, ordinis, f.	rank; officer status	balteum, -i, n.	baldric, sword-belt
quinam	who? (interrogative pn)	casus, -us, m.	misfortune
simultas, -tatis, f.	rivalry	vagina, -ae, f.	scabbard
irrumpe, -ere	rush forward, invade	impeditus, -a, -um	hampered, in trouble
vereor, -eri, veritus	fear	comminus (adv)	hand-to-hand; in close combat
exanimatus, -a, -um	breathless, terrified	insto, -are	to press forward, to advance
scutum, -i, n.	shield	verso, -are	to deal with, treat
verutum, -i, n.	spear, javelin	diiudico, -are	to judge between two

- Who are Pullo and Vorene?
 - two Gallic soldiers
 - a Roman soldier and a Gallic soldier
 - two Roman centurions
 - two Roman generals
- What is the dominant characteristic of the relationship between these two men?
 - friendship
 - rivalry
 - hatred
 - indifference
- What is the nature of their personalities?
 - both brave
 - both cowardly
 - one brave and the other cowardly
 - both treacherous
- What is their prime ambition?
 - their commander's rescue
 - destruction of the enemy
 - promotion
 - booty
- In line 1, what is the grammatical function of *ordinibus*?
 - ablative of means
 - ablative of manner
 - dative of agent
 - dative with a compound verb
- In line 2, why is *anteferretur* in the subjunctive?
 - purpose
 - result
 - indirect question
 - it is not in the subjunctive
- In lines 3 and 4, what is the tone of the words Pullo addresses to Vorene?
 - friendly challenge
 - bitter insult
 - desperate plea
 - confused question
- In line 3, the best translation of *locum* would be:
 - location
 - passage
 - region
 - opportunity
- In line 3, the grammatical form of *probandae* is a:
 - nominative gerundive
 - genitive gerundive
 - genitive gerund
 - dative gerund
- In line 4, the best translation of *cum* would be:
 - when
 - since
 - although
 - with

11. What is going on in the first clause in line 5? a. Pullo attacks a crowd of Gauls
b. Vorenus attacks a crowd of Gauls c. the Gauls attack the Romans d. Pullo attacks Vorenus
12. How should *sese* be translated in the middle of line 5? a. themselves b. from themselves c. himself d. by himself
13. In line 5, Vorenus fears being thought: a. hasty b. inferior c. a braggart d. an enemy
14. In line 6, why is *spatio* ablative: a. means b. place c. absolute d. time
15. Who is running in line 6? a. Pullo b. Vorenus c. Caesar d. a Gaul
16. What happens to this running man? a. he is replaced b. he is captured c. he is stabbed d. he is called back
17. To whom does the pronoun *hunc* refer in line 7? a. Pullo b. Vorenus c. Caesar d. a Gaul
18. To whom does *hostem* refer in line 7? a. Pullo b. Vorenus c. Caesar d. a Gaul
19. In line 7, *neque* is best translated: a. neither b. not even c. and...not d. not
20. In line 8, why is *Pulloni* in the dative? a. indirect object b. possessor c. agent d. not dative
21. In line 8, what problem is Pullo experiencing?
a. he can not draw his sword b. his sword is not in his scabbard c. his spear has broken d. he is badly wounded
22. What is the immediate result of this problem?
a. he dies b. he is surrounded c. he calls for help d. he saves himself
23. In line 8, why is *educere* in the infinitive form: a. indirect statement b. complementary c. subjective d. not infinitive
24. In line 9, *laboranti* refers to: a. Pullo b. Vorenus c. Caesar d. a Gaul
25. What happens in lines 9-10? a. the Gauls abandon Pullo and attack Vorenus
b. the Gauls abandon Vorenus and attack Pullo c. Pullo and Vorenus fight each other d. Vorenus is presumed dead
26. In its context in line 10, the phrase *rem gerit* means: a. he achieves b. he delivers c. he rescues d. he fights
27. In line 11, Vorenus makes a mistake owing to his: a. wound b. weariness c. ambition d. hatred
28. What happens following this mistake?
a. he is wounded b. he is killed c. he is rescued d. he rescues himself
29. In line 13, what is the grammatical function of *auxilio*?
a. ablative of means b. ablative of manner c. dative of purpose d. dative of indirect object
30. In line 13, why is *posset* in the subjunctive? a. purpose b. indirect question c. indirect command d. result
31. In line 14, why is *videretur* in the subjunctive?
a. purpose b. indirect question c. indirect command d. result
32. Considering the entire story, who is physically hurt the most?
a. Vorenus b. Pullo c. both men equally d. neither man is hurt
33. Who emerges from this story as the winner and hero?
a. Pullo b. Vorenus c. both Pullo and Vorenus d. all the Romans
34. What is the overriding irony of this tale? a. two friends harm each other b. two Romans help the Gauls
c. disobedience is rewarded d. two rivals help each other