**2012 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. Here Pliny writes a letter describing an atrocity suffered by a friend.

Larcius Macedo vir senatorius a servis suis passus est, superbus dominus et saevus, et qui servisse patrem suum *parum*, *immo* nimium meminisset. *Lavabatur* in villa Formiana. Repente eum servi circumsistunt. Alius *fauces* invadit, alius os verberat, alius pectus et ventrem contundit. Et cum *exanimem* putarent, abiciunt in *fervens* pavimentum, ut *experirentur* an viveret. Ille sive quia non sentiebat, sive quia se non sentire simulabat, immobilis et extentus *fidem* peractae mortis implevit. Tum demum quasi aestu *solutus* effertur; excipiunt servi fideliores, et uxor cum ululatu et clamore ad eum currit. Ita et vocibus excitatus et recreatus loci frigore sublatis oculis agitatoque corpore vivere se (et iam tutus erat) *confitetur*. Diffugiunt servi mali; quorum magna pars comprehensa est, ceteri requiruntur. Ipse paucis diebus aegre ad vitam revocatus non sine *ultionis* solacio decessit, nam omnes servi *occisi* sunt.Vides quot periculis, quot contumeliis, quot ludibriis *simus obnoxii*; nec est quod quisquam possit esse securus quia sit *remissus* et mitis; non enim iudicio domini sed scelere *perimuntur*.

Addam quod opportune de eodem Macedone *succurrit*. Cum in publico balneo Romae lavaretur, notabilis atque etiam (ut exitus docuit) ominosa res accidit. Eques Romanus a servo eius, ut transitum daret, manu leviter tactus est, et convertit se; nec servum, a quo erat tactus, sed ipsum Macedonem tam graviter *palma* percussit ut paene *concideret*. Ita balineum illi quasi per gradus quosdam primum *contumeliae* locus, deinde *exitii* fuit.

parum too little; not enough

immo or rather

lavo, -are to take a bath

fauces, -ium throat

exanimis, -e dead

fervens very hot

experio, -ire to test, determine

fidem...implevit he gave the impression

solutus, -a, -um overcome

confiteor, -eri to show, make clear

ultio, ultionis revenge

occido, -ere to kill, execute

contumelia, -ae insult

ludibrium -ii mockery

obnoxius, -a, -um liable, exposed

remissus, -a, -um kind, gentle

perimo, -ere kill, murder

succurro, -ere come to mind

palma, -ae palm of the hand (= slap)

concido, -ere to knock down

exitium, -ii death

1. Who is Larcius Maecedo (line 1)?

a. victim b. father of the victim c. assailant d. slave of the victim

2. What is the best translation of the preposition *a* in line 1?

a. by b. from c. at the hands of d. to

3. Which of the following characteristic does NOT apply to the victim:

a. son of a slave b. a cruel master c. a senator d. not conscious of his social class

4. What kind of infinitive is *servisse* in line 1?

a. complementary b. in indirect statement c. subjective d. objective

5. Why is *meminisset* in line 2 in the subjunctive?

a. relative clause of purpose b. relative clause of characteristic c. result d. it is not subjunctive

6. What is the best translation of *alius* at the very beginning of line 3?

a. another b. the other c. one d. different

7. Where was the victim attacked?

a. at home b. in the senate c. on the street d. at a friend’s house

8. How as the victim attacked?

a. beaten b. stabbed c. drowned in his bath d. poisoned

9. Which of the following does NOT characterize the assailants?

a. greedy b. vengeful c. slaves d. at least three in number

10. What case is *pectus* (line 3)?

a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative

11. What is the best translation of *cum* in line 3?

a. with b. when c. since d. although

12. Why is *experirentur* in line 4 in the subjunctive?

a. indirect command b. purpose c. *cum*-clause d. result

13. Why is the victim *immobilis* (line 5)?

a. he is dead b. he is unconscious c. he pretending to be dead d. either b or c

14. On what do the assailants blame the victim’s condition?

a. illness b. accident c. heat d. cold

15. What is his wife’s reaction?

a. she faints b. she cries out c. she runs forward d. both b and c

16. What is the best translation of *sublatis* in line 7?

a. brought down b. brought up c. opened d. supported

17. What kind of ablative is *frigore* in line 6?

a. manner b. agent c. means d. it is not ablative

18. Who is the subject of *confitetur* in line 7?

a. a wicked slave b. a faithful slave c. the victim d. the victim’s wife

19. What is the best translation of *se* in line 7?

a. he b. himself c. she d. herself

20. What is the grammatical use of *quorum* in line 7?

a. possessive genitive b. partitive genitive c. objective genitive d. subjective genitive

21. What is the ultimate fate of the victim?

a. he recovers completely b. he survives but crippled

c. he dies immediately d. he dies eventually

22. What is the ultimate fate of the assailants?

a. they all escape b. some escape

c. they all are executed d. some are punished more than others

23. Why is *simis* in line 9 in the subjunctive?

a. indirect question b. relative clause of characteristic c. result d. proviso clause

24. What is the moral lesson offered in lines 9 and 10?

a. wicked masters deserve what they get b. gentle masters have nothing to fear

c. slaves are irrational brutes d. slaves deserve compassion

25. What case is *Romae* in line 12?

a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. locative

26. What is the best translation of *ut* in line 13?

a. that b. in order that c. after d. as

27. To whom does the word *eius* in line 13 refers?

a. Maecedo b. a slave of Maecedo c. a Roman knight d. a slave of a Roman knight

28. What does the Roman knight do?

a. strikes Maecedo b. strikes Maecedo’s slave c. strikes his own slave d. is himself struck

29. Why is *concideret* in line 15 in the subjunctive?

a. purppose b. result c. indirect command d. it is not subjunctive

30. What is the point of the last sentence (lines 15-16)?

a. Maecedo was as unpopular with knights as with slaves b. Maecedo had a bad temper

c. Maecedo deserved mistreatment d. Maecedo was unlucky in baths

Reading

Level III

1. a

2. c

3. d

4. b

5. b

6. c

7. a

8. a

9. a

10. d

11. b

12. b

13. d

14. c

15. d

16. c

17. c

18. c

19. a

20. b

21. d

22. c

23. a

24. c

25. d

26. d

27. a

28. a

29. b

30. d