2009 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

READING COMPREHENSION ADVANCED POETRY TEST

**DIRECTIONS:** Please mark the letter of the best answer on your scantron answer sheet.

Passage A

***To Cynthia - Propertius***

| Vocabulary:  carina, ae - keel, ship  chorea, ae - a dance to music  nixa- pressed upon  ebrius, a, um – drunken  deperdo, ere - ruin  lacertus- upper arm  sumo, ere – lay hold of  iurgium, i - dispute |
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1. Qualis Thesea iacuit cedente carina
2. languida desertis Cnosia litoribus;
3. qualis et accubuit primo Cepheia somno
4. libera iam duris cotibus Andromede;
5. nec minus assiduis Edonis fessa choreis
6. qualis in herboso concidit Apidano:
7. talis visa mihi mollem spirare quietem
8. Cynthia non certis nixa caput manibus,
9. ebria cum multo traherem vestigia Baccho,
10. et quaterent sera nocte facem pueri.
11. hanc ego, nondum etiam sensus deperditus omnis,
12. molliter impresso conor adire toro;
13. et quamvis duplici correptum ardore iuberent
14. hac Amor hac Liber, durus uterque deus,
15. subiecto leviter positam temptare lacerto
16. osculaque admota sumere et arma manu,
17. non tamen ausus eram dominae turbare quietem,
18. expertae metuens iurgia saevitiae;
19. What is the best translation of “qualis” in line 1?

(A.) what sort of (B.) how many (C.) Just as (D.) the same kind

1. What word does “cedente” in line 1 describe?

(A) Thesea (B) languida (C) carina (D) desertis

1. To whom do the first two lines most likely refer?

(A.) Hippolyta (B.) Ariadne (C.) Pasiphae (D.) Andromeda

1. Which word in lines 3-4 does not describe Andromeda?

(A) somno (B) Cepheia (C) libera (D) all these describe her

1. In lines 5-6, why is the Edonian girl “fessa”?

(A) minus assiduis (B) assidius choreis (C) qualis choreis (D) herbosco Apidano

1. In lines 7-8, what is Cynthia doing?

(A.) drinking wine (B.) holding the speaker’s head in her hands

(C.) holding out her hands (D.) sleeping

1. Which statement about the boys is true?

(A.) there were four of them (B.) they were shaking torches

(C.) they were followers of Baccus (D.) they had serene faces

1. In lines 11-14, which best describes the way the speaker approaches Cynthia?

(A.) he calls on Love to accompany him (B.) he approaches softly

(C.) his senses have been ruined by Love (D.) he wants to snatch her away

1. Based on the last two lines, what impression do you get of the speaker’s feelings for Cynthia?

(A.) he is so considerate that he does not wish to disturb her

(B.) he thinks of nothing but kissing her

(C.) he fears her temper

(D.) he is passionately angry with her

1. Which is true of Cynthia throughout the poem?

(A.) She is drunk (B.) She is angry

(C.) She is talking with someone other than the speaker (D.) She is asleep

Passage B

***Lost verses – Catullus***

| Vocabulary:  pugillaria, ae – writing tablets  moecha- adulteress  codicillos- little books  lutum – mud |
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1. Adeste, hendecasyllabi, quot estis
2. omnes undique, quotquot estis omnes.
3. iocum me putat esse moecha turpis
4. et negat mihi vestra reddituram
5. pugillaria, si pati potestis.
6. persequamur eam, et reflagitemus.
7. quae sit quaeritis? illa quam videtis
8. turpe incedere, mimice ac moleste
9. ridentem catuli ore Gallicani.
10. circumsistite eam, et reflagitate:
11. “moecha putida, redde codicillos,
12. redde, putida moecha, codicillos.”
13. non assis facis? o lutum, lupanar,
14. aut si perditius potes quid esse.
15. sed non est tamen hoc satis putandum.
16. quod si non aliud potest, ruborem
17. ferreo canis exprimamus ore.
18. conclamate iterum altiore voce
19. “moecha putida, redde codicillos,
20. redde, putida moecha, codicillos.”
21. sed nil proficimus, nihil movetur.
22. mutanda est ratio modusque nobis,
23. si quid proficere amplius potestis,
24. “pudica et proba, redde codicillos.”
25. To whom is the poem addressed?

(A.) the adulteress (B.) all you who are reading

(C.) the poems (D.) the writing tablets

1. Why is the speaker upset with “moecha”?

(A.) she has taken his poems (B.) she has read his poems

(C.) she has made fun of his poems (D.) she thought his poems were foul

1. What does the speaker suggest as a remedy?

(A.) go and search for her (B.) suffer in silence

(C.) follow her and demand them back (D.) threaten her

1. With what question does line 7 begin?

(A.) Where shall you find her? (B.) Who is she?

(C.) What is she searching for? (D.) Where did she find them?

1. How is the woman described in lines 8-9?

(A.) she is laughing with a puppy (B.) she is watching a mime

(C.) she has a foul strut (D.) she is demanding

1. Which is true of the verbs in line 10?

(A) they are plural (B) they are participles

(C) they are Subjunctives (D) there is only one verb in line

1. Which best expresses the woman’s response, expressed in “non assis facis” in line 13?

(A.) She is not worth a penny (B.) She does not dare to do anything

(C.) She will not hand over any money (D.) She is unconcerned

1. What is suggested in line 18?

(A) more must join in the shouting (B) they must shout from the housetops

(C) they must shout more loudly (D) they must shout repeatedly

1. What is the grammar of “mutanda est” in line 22?

(A) passive periphrastic (B) perfect passive indicative

(C) deponent verb in the perfect tense (D) ablative absolute

1. What is the best translation of “proficere” in line 23?

(A) they have made headway (B) to have succeeded

(C) to be achieved (D) to gain results

1. In line 24, how does Catullus hope for resolution?

(A) by complimenting the woman (B) by asking a virtuous woman instead

(C) by giving up (D) by offering the books to the woman

Passage B

***Dido’s Lament – Vergil’s Aeneid, Book IV***

| Vocabulary:  Elissae – Dido  ululata- wail  preces - prayers  infandum – unspeakable  poscunt – demand  extorris – banished  avulsus – tear away |
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1 Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras,

tuque harum interpres curarum et conscia Iuno,

nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes,

et Dirae ultrices, et di morientis Elissae,

5 accipite haec, meritumque malis advertite numen,

et nostras audite preces. Si tangere portus

infandum caput ac terris adnare necesse est,

et sic fata Iovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret:

at bello audacis populi vexatus et armis,

10 finibus extorris, complexu avulsus Iuli,

auxilium imploret, videatque indigna suorum

funera; nec, cum se sub leges pacis iniquae

tradiderit, regno aut optata luce fruatur,

sed cadat ante diem, mediaque inhumatus harena.

15 Haec precor, hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo.

1. What is the case of “sol” in line 1?

(A.) Nominative (B.) Ablative (C.) Vocative (D.) Locative

1. How many elisions are in line 2? (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 0
2. How is Hecate described in line 3?

(A) she wails through the streets at night (B) her name is wailed at the crossroads

(C)she is nocturnal (D) she has three names

1. Who is “morientis”? (A) Elissa (B) di (C) Dirae (D) ultrices
2. What prayer does Dido make, in line 5?

(A) accept my offering (B) turn away these evils

(C) turn your power toward me (D) make me deserving of power

1. Which words in lines 6-8 suggest that Dido considers herself to be subject to Fate?

(A) necesse est (B) sic fata Iovis poscunt (C) his terminus (D) si…infandum caput

1. Whom does “vexatus” in line 9 describe? (A) populi (B) armis (C) Dido (D) Aeneas
2. Which of the following does Dido not wish upon Aeneas?

(A) that he not reach his destination (B) that he be harassed in war

(C) that he be separated from his son (D) that he be forced to beg for help

1. How is “videat” best translated?

(A) he shall see (B) let him see (C) if he see (D) he is seeing

1. When the war finally ends, Aeneas’s troubles will not; he will instead

(A) be unequal to rule during peacetime

(B) be handed over to the enemy as terms of peace

(C) be subject to unjust laws

(D) be forced into an unjust peace

1. What do “imploret” “fruatur” and “cadat” have in common?

(A) they are all imperfect (B) they are all indicative

(C) they are all subjunctive (D) they are all future

1. Which does Dido not hope will be true regarding Aeneas’s death?

(A) he will lie unburied (B) he will be known as an unjust king

(C) he will die young (D) he will die before he enjoys the fruits of his labors

1. What is the best translation of “haec precor”?

(A) my prayer (B) this prayer (C) this I pray (D) thus it is prayed

1. Based on line 15, what happens immediately after Dido speaks this line?

(A) she tries to kill Aeneas (B) she kills herself

(C) she offers a sacrifice (D) she never speaks again

**Tie-Breakers**

96. What is the best translation for “avulsus” in line 10?

(A) tearing away (B) by tearing away (C) having been torn away (D) having torn away

97. What tense is tradiderit in line 13?

(A) present (B) imperfect (C) perfect (D) future

98. What is the mood of the verbs in lines 13-4?

(A) Indicative (B) Subjunctive (C) Imperative (D) Infinitive

99. Who is the only male diety Dido invokes?

(A) Dirae (B) sol (C) Iuno (D) Hecate

100. Whose will does Dido equate with Fate?

(A) sol (B) Iuno (C) Iuppiter (D) Aeneas