**2019 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY**

**TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS**

**Reading Comprehension – Advanced Poetry**

**DIRECTIONS:** Please read the following passages and mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron answer sheet.

Horace, *Odes* I.9

permitte divis cetera, qui simul  
**stravere**1 ventos aequore fervido                1 – lay low, destroy  
**deproeliantis2**, nec **cupressi3** 102- battle; 3- cypress tree  
     nec veteres agitantur **orni4**. 4 – ash tree

quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, et  
quem **fors5** dierum cumque6 dabit, **lucro**7 5 – fortuna; 6-quemcumque; 7-profit  
adpone nec dulcis amores  
     sperne, puer, neque tu **choreas**8,               15 8 -dances

donec **virenti9** **canities10** abest 9-be green, bloom 10-gray hair, old age  
**morosa11**. nunc et campus et areae 11-hard to please  
lenesque sub noctem susurri  
     **composita12** repetantur hora, 12-arrange, appoint

nunc et latentis **proditor13** **intimo14**               20 13-traitor; 14-innermost, secret  
gratus puellae **risus15** ab angulo 15 - smile  
**pignus**que16 dereptum **lacertis17** 16-pledge, promise; 17-shoulder  
     aut digito male **pertinaci**.18 18-stubborn

1. What piece of advice does Horace give to the addressee in line 9?

a. try and become as rich as possible b. leave it all to the gods

c. give everything you own to the gods d. riches will never buy you happiness

2. What is being described as “battling” in lines 10-11?

a. the gods b. petty humans c. the winds d. the oceans

3. quales sunt orni (line 11)?

a. cupressi (10) b. veteres (11) c. agitantur (11) d. deproeliantis (10)

4. Two poems later in his *Odes* (I.11)*,* Horace expressed a similar sentiment about life. Which line from *Ode* I.11 poem best mirrors his sentiment in line 12-13?

a. tu ne quaesieris – scire nefas – quem mihi, quem tibi finem di dederint,

b. dum loquimur, fugerit invida aetas

c. carpe diem: quam minimum credula postero

d. sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi spem longam reseces.

5. According to the second stanza, to whom is this poem most likely addressed?

a. a young man b. an older friend c. a potential female lover

d. a wealthy woman

6. According to the third stanza, what type of activities should be pursued?

a. gardening b. counting time c. quiet nocturnal conversations

d. aging gracefully

7. What is “hard to please” according to Horace in the third stanza?

a. a girl b. youth c. the body d. old age

8. Which of the following is the best translation of line 19: *composita… hora*

a. let them be pursued at the appointed time

b. the hour will appoint them to purse

c. having been appointed, she will pursue within an hour

d. they will be won within the appointed time

9. From the third and fourth stanzas, what type of relationship is suggested by the poet as a valuable way to spend time?

a. platonic friendship b. intellectual battle c. athletic rivalry d. secret flirtation

10. In the fourth stanza, what is “lying hidden”?

a. a traitor b. a girl c. a corner d. a smile

11. In the fourth stanza, what is “pleasing”?

a. a traitor b. a girl c. a corner d. a smile

II. Ovid, *Heroides*: *Dido to Aeneas*

Forsitan et gravidam Didon, scelerate, relinquas 135  
     parsque tui lateat corpore clausa meo.   
accedet fatis matris miserabilis infans  
     et nondum nato funeris auctor eris.  
cumque parente sua frater morietur Iuli,   
     poenaque conexos auferet una duos.  140  
"Sed iubet ire deus." vellem, vetuisset adire  
     Punica nec Teucris pressa fuisset humus.  
hoc duce **nempe1** deo ventis agitaris iniquis  1- certainly  
     et **teris2** in rapido tempora longa **freto3**?  2 – wear out, waste 3 – strait, waterway  
Pergama vix tanto tibi erant repetenda labore,  145  
     Hectore si vivo quanta fuere forent.   
non patrium **Simoenta4** petis, sed **Thybridis5** undas, 4- Simois river (in Troy) 5 – Tiber river  
     nempe ut pervenias quo cupis hostes eris.  
utque latet vitatque tuis **obtrusa6** **carinis7**,  6 – blocked 7- keel (or ship)  
     vix tibi continget terra petita seni.  150

12. What shocking revelation does Dido admit in lines 135-136?

a. she will follow Aeneas to Italy b. she actually wanted him to leave her

c. she plans to marry someone like Aeneas d. she is pregnant with Aeneas’ child

13. Which word from lines 137-138 indicates that Dido blames Aeneas for her impending death?

a. fatis b. miserabilis c. nato d. auctor

14. To whom does *parente* in line 139 refer?

a. Dido b. Aeneas c. Creusa d. Venus

15. What is the best translation of line 140?

a. and punishment and connection will make one two

b. and with one bound to a punishment, those bound are stolen away

c. and one punishment will steal two bound together

d. and those two, connected together, bear one punishment

16. The following are lines from the *Aeneid* in which Aeneas describes why he is leaving Dido

nunc etiam interpres divum Iove missus ab ipso  
(testor utrumque caput) celeris mandata per auras  
detulit

Which phrase from the poem above lines 140-142 most closely reflects Aeneas’ excuse for leaving?

a. vetuisse adire Punica

b. “sed iubet ire deus”

c. nec Teucris pressa fuisset humus

d. cumque parente sua frater morietur Iuli,

17. Which of the following things does Dido NOT say about Aeneas’ journey in lines 143-144?

a. that he is pursued by unfavorable winds b. that a god is his guide

c. that he is devoured in a whirlpool c. that he wastes a lot of time

18. cui Pergama repetenda erant? (145)

a. tanto b. tibi c. labore d. mihi (understood)

19. According to line 148, when will Aeneas become her enemy?

a. he has always been b. when he reaches his desired destination

c. he will never be her enemy d. as soon as he leaves her shores

20. What will “lie hidden” and “avoid” in line 149-150?

a. Aeneas b. Dido’s love c. the land he seeks d. a peaceful old age

21. Which word in line 150 indicates that Aeneas' wanderings will be long?

a. vix b. tibi c. petita d. seni

III. Lucan's *Pharsalia* III.399-413

In this selection of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, III.399-450, Lucan describes Caesar's intrusion into a grove sacred to the Druids as he searches for wood to aid in his military operations.

lucus erat longo numquam violatus ab aevo,

obscurum cingens connexis aera ramis, 400

et gelidas alte submotis solibus umbras.

hunc non ruricolae Panes, nemorumque potentes

silvani Nymphaeque tenent, sed barbara ritu

sacra deum, structae diris altaribus arae;

omnisque humanis lustrata cruoribus arbor. 405

si qua fidem meruit superos mirata vetustas,

illis et volucres metuunt insistere ramis,

et lustris recubare ferae: nec ventus in illas

incubuit silvas, excussaque nubibus atris

fulgura: non ullis frondem praebentibus auris 410

arboribus suus horror inest. Tum plurima nigris

fontibus unda cadit, simulacraque molesta deorum

arte carent, caesisque extant informia truncis.

| *lucus, i m.* grove  *evum, i n. aevum* - age, time  *sol, is, m* sunlight  *ruricola*country-dweller  *silvanus* gods in the forest | *altar, ris, n* burnt offerings  *lustro, are* cleansed by sacrifice  *vetustas, atis, f* antiquity  *volucer, cris, m.* bird  *fulgura* - lightning, brightness |
| --- | --- |

22. How is this grove described in line 399?

a. violent and long in length b. never violent, but with long birds

c. largely untouched throughout time d. so sacred that no one should ever touch it

23. What do we learn about the grove from line 400?

a. the thick branches make shadows b. it is hard to see how all the roots are connected

c. the air is thick with the noise of animals d. warriors gird themselves with its branches

24. quales sunt umbrae (line 401)?

a. gelidae b. alte c. submotae d. solibus

25. Which of the following phrases from lines 402-404 shows that Lucan views the Gallic religion in a very negative light?

a. ruricolae Panes b. silvani Nymphae c. diris altaribus d. sacra deum

26. What further detail of Gallic religious practice do we get from line 405?

a. they are very concerned with nature b. they practice human sacrifice

c. they worship the same gods as the Romans d. they are atheists

27. What is the best translation of line 407 "volucres ... ramis"?

a. they fear to kill birds in the trees

b. birds lessen the insistence of the roots

c. birds fear to stop on the branches

d. they fear to hear birds with their cries

28. In lines 408-409, what does not enter the woods?

a. wind b. humans c. animals d. birds

29. quid inest arboribus (line 411)?

a. ullis b. frondem c. praebentibus d. horror

30. unde plurima unda cadit (line 411-412)?

a. tum b. nigris fontibus c. simulacra d. deorum

31. What do we learn about the statues of the Gallic gods from line 413?

a. they were make with great skill b. they were not present in the grove

c. they were cut from tree trunks d. they looked exactly like real people

**Tie Breakers:** The following questions will only be scored in the event of a tie. Please fill in 96-100 on your scantron.

Martial *Epigrams* I.1

Hic est quem legis ille, quem requiris,  
toto notus in orbe Martialis  
argutis epigrammaton libellis:  
cui, lector studiose, quod dedisti  
uiuenti decus atque sentienti,              5  
rari post cineres habent poetae.

96. To whom do *hic* and *ille* refer in line 1?

a. the reader b. the recipient of the book c. the little book d. Martial

97. What is the tone of line 2?

a. humble b. proud c. hopeful d. bitter

98. What is being given in line 4 *cui...quod dedisti*?

a. honor b. a new book c. a life and a mind d. ashes

99. According to line 6, what are "scattered" or "few"?

a. good books b. poets c. opinions d. true friends

100. The phrase *post cineres* most likely refers to

a. burned books b. cynical readers c. cremation d. publication