2022 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**

Iam vēr ēgelidōs refert tepōrēs,

iam caelī furor aequinoctiālis

iūcundīs Zephyrī silēscit aurīs.

Linquantur Phrygiī, Catulle, campī

Nīcaeaeque ager ūber aestuōsae: 5 **aestuōsus**: hot, sultry

ad clārās Asiae volēmus urbēs.

Iam mēns praetrepidāns avet vagārī, **praetrepidō**: trembling, hasty, impatient

iam laetī studiō pedēs vigēscunt. **vigēscō**: strengthen

Ō dulcēs comitum valēte coetūs,

longē quōs simul ā domō profectōs 10

dīversae variae viae reportant.

* Catullus 46

**Passage B**

tempora digereret cum conditor urbis, in anno **digerō**: divide

constituit menses quinque bis esse suo.

scilicet arma magis quam sidera, Romule, noras,

curaque finitimos vincere maior erat. 30

est tamen et ratio, Caesar, quae movent illum,

erroremque suum quo tueatur, habet,

quod satis est, utero matris dum prodeat infans, **prodeo**: emerge

hoc anno statuit temporis esse satis,

per totidem menses a funere coniugis uxor 35

sustinet in vidua tristia signa domo,

haec igitur vidit trabeatī cura Quirinī, **trabeatus**: wearing the ceremonial robe of state

cum rudibus populīs annua iura daret.

Martis erat primus mensis, Venerisque secundus:

haec generis princeps, ipsius ille pater, 40

tertius a senibus, iuvenum de nomine quartus,

quae sequitur, numero turba notata fuit.

at Numa nec Ianum nec avitas praeterit umbras,

mensibus antiquis praeposuitque duos.

* Ovid, *fasti* I.27-44

**Passage C**

Fama refert nostros te, Fidentine, libellos

Non aliter populo quam recitare tuos.

Si mea vis dici, gratis tibi carmina mittam:

Si dici tua vis, hoc eme, ne mea sint.

* Martial, *epigrammata* I.29

**Passage D**

formosus pastor Corydon ardebat Alexim, **ardebat:** burns with love for

delicias domini, nec quid speraret habebat; **Alexim** = accusative of “Alexis”

tantum inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos **cacumina:** peak, **fagus:** beech tree

adsidue veniebat. Ibi haec incondita solus

montibus et silvis studio iactabat inani: 5

O crudelis Alexi, nihil mea carmina curas?

Nil nostri miserere? Mori me denique coges. **misereor:** have mercy, pity

nunc etiam pecudes umbras et frigora captant; **pecudes:** herds (of cattle)

nunc viridis etiam occultant spineta lacertos, **spineta:** thicket; **lacertus:** lizard

Thestylis et rapido fessis messoribus aestu 10 **aestus:** heat, glow

alia serpyllumque herbas contundit olentis. **serpyllum:** thyme, **oleo:** give off a smell

at mecum raucis, tua dum vestigia lustro,

sole sub ardenti resonant arbusta cicadis.

[...]

o formose puer, nimium ne crede colori! 17

alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur.

Despectus tibi sum, nec qui sim quaeris, Alexi,

quam dives pecoris, nivei quam lactis abundans. 20

mille meae Siculis errant in montibus agnae;

lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit;

canto quae solitus, si quando armenta vocabat, **armenta:** cattle, herds

Amphion Dircaeus in Actaeo Aracimtho.

Nec sum adeo informis: nuper me in litore vidi, 25

cum placidum ventis staret mare; non ego Daphnim

iudice te metuam, si numquam fallit imago.

O tantum libeat mecum tibi sordida rura

atque humilis habitare casas, et figere cervos,

haedorumque gregem viridi compellere hibisco! 30 **haedus:** goat; **imitabere** = **imitaberis**

Mecum una in silvis imitabere Pana canendo. **Pana** = Pan, the shepherd god

* Vergil, *eclogae* II.1-13, 17-31

**Passage E (Tie-Breakers)**

Invisus natalis adest, qui rure molesto

et sine Cerintho tristis agendus erit.

Dulcius urbe quid est? an villa sit apta puellae

atque Arretino frigidus amnis agro? **Arretino:** a city in Etruria, modern Arezzo

Iam nimium Messalla mei studiose, quiescas,` 5 **Messalla:** Sulpicia’s patron

non tempestivae, saeve propinque, viae!

Hic animum sensusque meos abducta relinquo,

arbitrio quamvis non sinis esse meo. **quamvis:** however much

* Sulpicia, *Carmen II*

**Questions 1-10 refer to Passage A (Catullus 46)**

1. Based on the first 2 lines, closest to what date does the scene described by Catullus take place?

a. Kal. Feb b. Id. Mar. c. Kal. Aug. d. Non. Oct.

2. iūcundīs [...] aurīs (line 3) is best translated as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the pleasant winds”

a. with b. out of c. from d. in

3. “volēmus” (line 6) is best translated as

a. we will desire b. we will fly c. we desired d. let us fly

4. “vagārī” (line 7) is best translated as

a. vague b. wanderers c. unknown d. to wander

5. Based on lines 7-8, how does Catullus feel about his imminent journey?

a. angry b. weary c. afraid d. excited

6. Line 8 (iam [...] vigēscunt.) contains which of the following poetic devices?

a. zeugma b. simile c. personification d. tricolon crescens

7. “coetūs” (line 9) is in what case?

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

8. Based on lines 9-11, how would Catullus likely describe his traveling companions?

a. annoying b. worrisome c. friendly d. untrustworthy

9. quōs variae viae reportant? (10-11)

a. comitēs b. mēns c. pedēs d. urbēs

10. Based on the context of the earlier lines, “reportant” in line 11 likely means the travelers are going

a. back to Nicea b. back home c. back to Asia d. back to their winter quarters

**Questions 11-20 refer to Passage B (Ovid *fasti* I.27-44)**

11. Romulus originally instituted a calendar with how many months? (27-30)

a. two b. five c. ten d. twelve

12. Line 29 (scilicet [...] noras) indicates that Romulus

a. was such a good warrior he deserved a place in the stars

b. knew war better than any god among the stars

c. used his knowledge of the stars to guide him in war

d. knew the arts of war better than he knew the stars

13. “vincere” (line 30) is best translated as

a. to conquer b. to be conquered c. conquer! (imperative) d. they conquered

14. According to Ovid, which of the following does NOT have roughly the same duration? (line 31-38)

a. the time it took Romulus to subjugate the Sabines b. a pregnancy

c. the period of a widow’s mourning d. the original length of a Roman year

15. Whose “cura” is mentioned in line 37?

a. the widow’s b. Quirinus’ c. the people’s d. the pregnant woman’s

16. Line 38 (cum [...] daret) is best translated as

a. Years with the people gave him laws. b. When he gave the laws over the year to the people

c. When, with the people, he determined the laws. d. When a year with the people mandated that he make laws.

17. “ipsius” (line 40) refers to

a. Romulus b. Mars c. Venus d. the calendar

18. Which of the following months is one of those described by line 42? (quae [...] fuit.)

a. January b. March c. May d. September

19. According to line 43-44, Numa did which of the following?

a. placed himself before the ancient shades b. placed Janus before the ancient shades

c. did not neglect Janus or the ancient shades d. did not respect Janus or the ancient shades

20. In line 44, “mensibus antiquis” is best translated as

a. by the ancient tables b. from the ancient tables

c. to the ancient months d. during the ancient months

**Questions 21-24 refer to Passage C (Martial I.29)**

21. “nostros” (line 1) describes what of Martial’s?

a. his fame b. his books of poetry c. his friends d. his gifts

22. Which of the following stylistic elements is present in line 2? (“non [...] tuos”)

a. synchesis b. assonance c. alliteration d. polysyndeton

23 Which of the following most accurately translates the repeated “si dici vis” in lines 3-4?

a. “if you said that you want” b. “if you say that you wish”

c. “if you wish it to be said” d. “if you spoke of power”

24. Of what does Martial accuse Fidentinus in this poem?

a. plagiarism b. murder c. writing bad poetry d. being a bore at dinner

25. Based on line 2, we can infer that Alexis is

a. another farmer b. a priest c. a slave d. a shepherd

26. Why does Corydon go to the beech thicket? (lines 2-4)

a. to meet with Alexis b. to pine for Alexis

c. to hide from work d. to care for that part of the orchard

27. Corydon says that Alexis does not care for his songs in line 6. What word from the first 5 might indicate why?

a. ardebat (1) b. delicias (2) c. adsidue (4) d. inani (5)

28. What does Corydon say Alexis wants from him in line 7?

a. his pity b. for him to slow down c. his attention d. his death

29. In line 8, what word is the subject of “captant?”

a. etiam b. pecudes c. umbras d. frigora

30. In line 9, the adjective “viridis” describes what?

a. the lizards b. the thicket c. Corydon’s envy d. the shadows

31. What is the case of “olentis” (line 11)

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

32. Based on the details in lines 12-13, at what time of year is this scene taking place?

a. midwinter b. the height of summer c. early autumn d. not enough information

33. Based on Corydon’s advice to Alexis in lines 17-18, we can infer that Alexis is

a. wise b. blind c. careless d. shallow

34. Line 19 indicates that Alexis’s love for Corydon is

a. forbidden b. passionate c. unrequited d. nonexistent

35. “quam” in line 20 is best translated as

a. which b. whom c. with d. how

36. At what time of year does Corydon not have enough milk, according to lines 20-22?

a. Summer b. Winter c. both d. neither

37. “me” (line 25) is best translated as

a. I b. me c. myself d. my

38. What recent event, recounted in lines 25-28, seems to be the source of Corydon’s confidence?

a. hearing the story of Daphnis b. seeing the calm sea

c. hearing Alexis sing d. seeing his reflection in the water

39. “iudice te” (line 27) is best translated as

a. with you as judge b. judge yourself c. he will judge you d. I judge you

40. What is Corydon’s ideal future with Alexis? (28-31)

a. to go to the temple of Pan together b. to live in a fine, fancy house together

c. to go their separate ways d. to live in a simple farm house in the countryside

**Tie-breakers all refer to passage E (Sulpicia)**

96.Which of the following do we NOT learn in the first two lines?

a. It is Sulpicia’s birthday b. Sulpicia is going to visit Cerinthus

c. Sulpicia is going to the countryside d. Sulpicia does not like the countryside

97. Line 3 indicates that

a. Sulpicia is looking for a better city to live in b. Sulpicia hates living in the city

c. Sulpicia hates to leave the city d. Sulpicia has never been to the city before

98. Arretino [...] agro (line 4) is best translated as

a. in an Arretine field b. with an Arretine field

c. from an Arretine field d. for an Arretine field

99. “mei” (line 5) is best translated as

a. of me b. my c. for me d. with me

100. In line 8, Sulpicia bemoans her

a. lack of respect as a poet b. lack of control over her own life

c. distance from her boyfriend d. lack of attention from Messalla