

TSCJL READING COMPREHENSION, ADVANCED

Read each selection carefully, and then record on your answer sheet the letter representing the best answer for each item.

ANCHISES WITNESSES A FAVORABLE OMEN

- 1 Talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat,
cum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum.
Namque manus inter maestorumque ora parentum
ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli
5 fundere lumen apex, tactuque innoxia molles
lambere flamma comas et circum tempora pasci.
Nos pavidi trepidare metu, crinemque flagrantem
excutere et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignes.
At pater Anchises oculos ad sidera laetus
10 extulit, et caelo palmas cum voce tentendit:
"Iuppiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis,
aspice nos; hoc tantum, et, si pietate meremur,
da deinde auxilium, pater, atque haec omina firma."
Vix ea fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore
15 intonuit laevum, et de caelo lapsa per umbras
stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit.
.....
[Paulo post Anchises fatus est]
Iam iam nulla mora est; sequor et qua ducitis adsum.
20 Di patrii, servate domum, servate nepotem.

1. In l. 1, someone fills the whole house with _____.
a. a groan b. laughter c. grain d. his voice
2. The tense of *replebat* is _____.
a. present b. imperfect c. pluperfect
d. future perfect
3. "*Monstrum*" in l. 2 might best be interpreted as _____.
a. monster b. omen c. oracle d. star
4. "*Manus*" in l. 3 may mean _____.
a. hand b. power c. force d. all of the above
e. none of the above
5. The phrase "*de . . . vertice apex*" might also be
stated as _____.
a. immo vertice b. summa vertice c. summo monte
d. a culmine tecti
6. In l. 3, *ora* means _____.
a. shore b. face c. mouths d. pray
7. What seems to come from Iulus' head?
a. light b. falling hair c. water
d. blood
8. "*Flamma*" in l. 6 is described as _____.
a. sweet b. soft c. harsh d. invisible
9. "*Sanctos*" in l. 8 modifies _____.
a. crinem b. oculos c. ignes d. nos
10. Beginning at l. 11, the speaker is _____.
a. Iulus b. Aeneas c. Jupiter d. Anchises

11. What form is understood after *fatus* in l. 14?
a. esse b. sum c. fuisset d. est
12. Thunder occurred _____.
a. on the right b. on the left c. behind Anchises
d. over the head of Iulus
13. In l. 19, Anchises decides to do what?
a. stay at Troy b. follow wherever he is led
c. disown Aeneas d. try to find death peacefully
14. Quae res fusa est de vertice Iuli?
a. flamma b. pax c. lux d. aqua
15. Flammae visae sunt edere Iuli _____.
a. comas b. totum caput c. os d. pedes
16. Ad sidera Anchises sustulit partem _____.
a. suorum pedum b. suarum manuum
c. sui bracchi d. suorum oculorum
17. In l. 13, "*da*" might also be rendered as _____.
a. dona b. affer c. both a and b
d. none of the above
18. In l. 19, whom does the speaker address?
a. the gods of his fatherland
b. the penates c. the gods of his father
d. the lares of Troy
19. The speaker asks someone to preserve his _____.
a. grandson b. son c. nephew d. wife
20. The tone of the passage is _____.
a. light b. mournful and sad c. serious
but hopeful d. light and frivolous

A GREEK POET ACHIEVES FAME AT AN EARLY AGE

Nam, ut primum ex pueris excessit [poeta] atque ab eis artibus, quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, se ad scribendi studium contulit, primum Antiocheae (nam ibi natus est loco nobili), celebri quondam urbe et copiosa atque eruditissimus hominibus liberalissimisque studiis affluentibus, celeriter antecellere omnibus ingeni gloria coepit. Post in ceteris Asiae partibus cunctaque Graecia sic eius adventus celebrabantur, ut famam ingeni exspectatio hominis, exspectationem ipsius adventus admiratioque superaret.

Erat Italia tum plena Graecarum artium ac disciplinarum, studiaque haec et in Latio vehementius tum colebantur quam nunc eisdem in oppidis et hic Romae propter tranquillitatem rei publicae non neglegebantur.

21. The poet began to study his art _____.
a. as a child b. as soon as he left his boyhood home
c. as soon as he left his boyhood years
d. with his little brothers
22. The poet devoted himself to _____.
a. reading b. the art of writing c. learning
to be a teacher of rhetoric d. dramaturgy
23. Ubi poeta orbem terrarum intravit?
a. Romae b. in Itallia c. in Latio
d. Antiocheae

24. Urbs in qua poeta natus est erat ____.
- a. plena hominum eruditissimorum b. rustica in studiis suis c. non affluenti d. non in Graecia
25. Poeta celebrabatur ____.
- a. modum in patria sua b. omnibus in terris Europae c. in ceteris partibus Asiae d. in Latio solo
26. Homines Italiae tum artes Graecas non studebant.
- a. verum b. falsum
27. What was the attitude about Greek art and learning in Latium?
- a. There was little interest in anything Greek.
b. The people there especially cultivated Greek learning.
c. The war in that area made the pursuit of learning virtually impossible.
d. The people were too lazy to study Greek.
28. What was the condition at Rome at the time this selection was written, according to the passage?
- a. peaceful b. poor c. indifferent to learning d. hostile to anything Greek
29. What appears to be the writer's attitude toward learning and art?
- a. He values them. b. He is relatively indifferent to them c. He values Roman and Italian learning much more than he does Greek learning.
d. He seems to have no real personal opinion.
30. Where was the selection written?
- a. in Antioch b. in Brundisium c. in Asia Minor d. in Rome

TIE-BREAKERS

THE FOLLOWING FIVE ITEMS WILL BE SCORED ONLY TO BREAK TIES.

96. Simul atque poeta a pueritia discessit, se contulit studium scribendi.
- a. verum b. falsum
97. Poeta incipit celeriter omnes superare gloria ingeni.
- a. verum b. falsum
98. Hoc tempore, Roma tranquillitate fructa est.
- a. verum b. falsum
99. Scriptor eius selectionis videtur esse ____.
- a. vir eruditissimus b. vir stultus c. pauper scientiae linguae Latinae d. miles
100. Which of the following is neither mentioned nor alluded to in the passage?
- a. Rome b. Greece c. Asia d. Latium e. Athens