

1995 TSJCL AREA F
READING COMPREHENSION
ADVANCED

DIRECTIONS: read each selection carefully, and then answer the accompanying questions by marking the correct responses on your answer sheet.

DIDO SPEAKS TO AENEAS

Uror, ut inducto ceratae sulphure taedae,
ut pia fumosis addita tura focus.
Aeneas oculis semper vigilantis inhaeret;
Aenean animo noxque quiesque refert.
ille quidem male gratus et ad mea munera surdus, 5
et quo, si non sim stulta, carere velim;
non tamen Aenean, quamvis male cogitat, odi,
sed queror infidum questaque peius amo.
parce, Venus, nurui, durumque amplectere fratrem,
frater Amor, castris militet ille tuis! 10
aut ego, quae coepi, (neque enim dedignor) amorem,
materiam curae praebeat ille meae!
Fallor, et ista mihi falso iactatur imago;
matris ab ingenio dissidet ille suae.
te lapis et montes innataque rupibus altis 15
robora, te saevae progenuere ferae,
aut mare, quale vides agitari nunc quoque ventis,
qua tamen adversis fluctibus ire paras.
quo fugis? obstat hiemps. hiemis mihi gratia prosit.
adspice, ut eversas concitet Eurus aquas! 20
quod tibi malueram, sine me debere procellis;
iustior est animo ventus et unda tuo.

1. In line 1, the speaker is:
A. lighting torches at a grave.
B. using a torch to find a way.
C. on fire like torches.
D. setting the table for a wedding banquet.
2. The tense and mood of *velim* in line 6 are:
A. imperfect indicative
B. present subjunctive
C. future indicative
D. pluperfect subjunctive
3. The object of *odi* in line 7 is:
A. munera B. surdus C. Aenean D. infidum

4. In this passage, Aeneas
 - A. is preparing for his departure.
 - B. has left Carthage and Dido without telling her.
 - C. has just proposed marriage to Dido.
 - D. has died and his tomb is visited by Dido.
5. In the context of this passage, Amor can be given the title:
 - A. Venator
 - B. Miles
 - C. Mercator
 - D. Dux
6. The verb *iactatur* in line 13 is from the verb meaning:
 - A. to lie
 - B. to throw
 - C. to help
 - D. to build
7. In this passage, Dido speaks of the differences between Aeneas and:
 - A. Amor
 - B. his brother
 - C. herself
 - D. Venus
8. The word *progenere* in line 16 is best translated:
 - A. to beget
 - B. they begot
 - C. begetting
 - D. you were begotten
9. *Dido credit se copiam amoris coepisse.*
 - A. *verum*
 - B. *falsum*
10. *De loco Latino Eurus certe est:*
 - A. *navis*
 - B. *ventus*
 - C. *socius Aeneis*
 - D. *nomen tempestatis*
11. A synonym for *animo* in line 22 is:
 - A. *vita*
 - B. *vento*
 - C. *corde*
 - D. *umbra*
12. The predominant feature which adequately expresses Dido's feelings is:
 - A. personification
 - B. antithesis
 - C. metaphor
 - D. oxymoron
13. *Dido non caret his omnibus nisi:*
 - A. *ardore*
 - B. *pudore*
 - C. *odio*
 - D. *cupidine*
14. According to the passage, who/what is Dido's last saving grace?
 - A. a storm
 - B. her sister
 - C. Venus
 - D. her own sanity
15. The best translation for *malueram* in line 21 is:
 - A. I preferred
 - B. I will have preferred
 - C. I had preferred
 - D. I will prefer
16. What English word is a derivative of *parce* in line 9?
 - A. pepper
 - B. parcel
 - C. sparse
 - D. parsimonious
17. To whom does *ille* in line 10 refer?
 - A. Aeneas
 - B. Amor
 - C. Eurus
 - D. a brother
18. Where does Dido say Aeneas can be found?
 - A. in the heavens
 - B. in his boat
 - C. in her heart
 - D. in his resting place
19. Dido believes _____ is/are kinder than Aeneas.
 - A. the winds and waves
 - B. the rocks and mountains
 - C. no mortal man
 - D. the virtue of Venus
20. What rhetorical figure/literary device is found in line 2?
 - A. chiasmus
 - B. synchysis
 - C. anaphora
 - D. pleonasm

CAESAR ASSESSES THE SITUATION

Postridie eius diei mane tripertito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, ut eos qui fugerant persequerentur. His aliquantum itineris progressis, cum iam extremi essent in prospectu, equites a Quinto Atrio ad Caesarem venerunt, qui nuntiarent superiore nocte maxima coorta tempestate prope omnes naves adflictas atque in litore eiectas esse, quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent, neque nautae gubernatoresque vim tempestatis pati possent: itaque ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum.

His rebus cognitis Caesar legiones equitatumque revocari atque in itinere resistere iubet, ipse ad naves revertitur; eadem fere quae ex nuntiis litterisque cognoverat coram perspicit, sic ut amissis circiter XL navibus reliquae tamen refici posse magno negotio viderentur.

21. Quando Caesar milites dimiserat?
A. nocte B. pridie C. prima luce D. postmeridiano
22. Quot manus missae sunt et quos petiverunt?
A. quattuor, hostes C. tres, fugitivos
B. duae, Quintum Atrium D. septem, equites
23. What had been reported to Caesar?
A. a violent storm had taken place the night before
B. all of Caesar's men had been taken hostage
C. a small band of prisoners had fled from the garrison
D. all of Caesar's detachments were in place for battle
24. His rebus cognitis can be best translated:
A. His thoughts having been learned
B. Thus the situation had been ascertained
C. Therefore learning these things
D. After he learned of the situation
25. What was Caesar's order upon receiving the information from the troopers?
A. to open fire on the enemy
B. to recall the cavalry and legions
C. to make immediate repairs
D. to rest and prepare for the next phase
26. What types of behavior can be inferred from this passage?
A. Caesar was meticulous and took charge.
B. Caesar preferred to retreat and then lick his wounds.
C. Caesar often made spontaneous decisions, no matter what the cost.
D. Caesar insisted on letting others face serious challenges, while protecting himself from injury.

27. Another way of expressing *His aliquantum itineris progressis* is:
A. *Dum hi aliquantum itineris progrediuntur*
B. *Cum hi aliquantum itineris progressi essent*
C. *Ad aliquantum itineris progrediendum*
D. *Itaque cum his aliquantum itineris progrediebatur*
28. The case and number of *navium* are:
A. accusative singular C. accusative plural
B. genitive plural D. ablative singular
29. Ships had washed ashore due to the failure of:
A. sailors and steersmen C. the ships' hulls
B. masts and sails D. anchors and cables
30. At the end of the passage, Caesar decided that:
A. the ships could be repaired.
B. the troops needed immediate attention.
C. it was best to return to camp.
D. more forces should be recalled from Rome.

TIE-BREAKERS The following questions will graded and scored only to break ties.

96. It can be inferred from this passage that Quintus Atrius was Caesar's:
A. second-in-command B. commander C. enemy D. ally
97. *Quot naves amissae sunt?*
A. sexaginta B. quindecim C. quadraginta D. triginta
98. *Naves amissae facile refici poterant.*
A. verum B. falsum
99. The best translation for the word *pati* is:
A. having endured C. to be endured
B. to endure D. enduring
100. The word *maxima* is modifying which of the following?
A. *coorta* B. *tempestate* C. *nocte* D. *qui*