

**Reading Comprehension Test – Advanced Poetry
NJCL Convention 2001**

1006

Pick the best answer.

Aeneidos Liber VIII, l. 337-361
Evander shows Aeneas around Pallanteum

Vix ea dicta, dehinc progressus monstrat et aram et Carmentalem Romani nomine portam quam memorant, nymphae priscum Carmentis honorem, vatis fatidicae, cecinit quae prima futuros	340
Aeneadas magnos et nobile Pallanteum. hinc lucum ingentem, quem Romulus acer asylum rettulit, et gelida monstrat sub rupe Lupercal Parrhasio dictum Panos de more Lycaei.	
nec non et sacri monstrat nemus Argileti testaturque locum et letum docet hospitis Argi.	345
hinc ad Tarpeiam sedem et Capitolia ducit aurea nunc, olim silvestribus horrida dumis. iam tum religio pavidos terrebat agrestis dira loci, iam tum silvam saxumque tremebant.	350
'hoc nemus, hunc' inquit 'frondoso uertice collem (quis deus incertum est) habitat deus; Arcades ipsum credunt se uidisse Iouem, cum saepe nigrantem aegida concuteret dextra nimbosque cieret.	
haec duo praeterea disiectis oppida muris, reliquias veterumque vides monimenta virorum. hanc Ianus pater, hanc Saturnus condidit arcem; Ianiculum huic, illi fuerat Saturnia nomen.'	355
talibus inter se dictis ad tecta subibant pauperis Evandri, passimque armenta uidebant	360
Romanoque foro et lautis mugire Carinis.	

armentum, -i n. – cattle; herd

1. What are the first two things Evander shows Aeneas? (lines 337-8)
 - a. a gate and an altar b. a door and a song
 - c. a monster and a poem d. a wing and a song

2. What was the nymph the first to do? (lines 339-40)
 - a. found a city b. live in Pallanteum c. sing of Aeneas' descendants
 - d. visit Pallanteum

3. How is the grove or wood that Evander shows next described? (line 342)
 - a. small
 - b. dark
 - c. huge
 - d. old
4. The Lupercal is described as being under what? (line 343)
 - a. the hot sun
 - b. a cold cliff
 - c. an old monster
 - d. a cold monster
5. How is the Capitol (*Capitolia*) described now? (lines 347-8)
 - a. high
 - b. sedate
 - c. sedentary
 - d. golden
6. What god lives there? (lines 351-2)
 - a. Pan
 - b. Jupiter
 - c. Juno
 - d. it is unknown
7. What do the Arcadians believe? (lines 352-3)
 - a. that there is no god
 - b. that Jupiter himself seems kind
 - c. that they have seen Jupiter himself
 - d. that Jupiter sees them
8. What two symbols of Jupiter are described? (line 354)
 - a. Aegis and eagle
 - b. Aegis and clouds
 - c. Aegis and lightning
 - d. eagle and lightning
9. What two things does Evander tell Aeneas that he sees? (lines 355-6)
 - a. towns
 - b. walls
 - c. farms
 - d. paintings
10. What did Janus name the citadel that he founded? (lines 357-8)
 - a. Saturnia
 - b. Roma
 - c. Janiculum
 - d. Nomen
11. Where do they head next? (lines 359-60)
 - a. Evander's house
 - b. the weaver
 - c. the rooftop
 - d. shopping
12. *Tecta* is an example of ...(line 359)
 - a. chiasmus
 - b. synecdoche
 - c. hyperbole
 - d. simile
13. How is Evander described? (line 360)
 - a. wealthy
 - b. not wealthy
 - c. timid
 - d. small
14. Where do they see cattle? (line 360-1)
 - a. in the road
 - b. in Evander's house
 - c. in prison
 - d. in the Roman Forum

Metamorphoses Liber I, l. 543-565

Having been chased by Apollo, Daphne asks her father to rescue her.

viribus absumptis expalluit illa citaeque
victa labore fugae spectans Peneidas undas
'fer, pater,' inquit 'opem! si flumina numen habetis, 545
qua nimium placui, mutando perde figuram!' 547
vix prece finita torpor gravis occupat artus,
mollia cinguntur tenui praecordia libro,
in frondem crines, in ramos bracchia crescunt, 550
pes modo tam velox pigris radicibus haeret,
ora cacumen habet: remanet nitor unus in illa.
Hanc quoque Phoebus amat positaque in stipite dextra
sentit adhuc trepidare novo sub cortice pectus
complexusque suis ramos ut membra lacertis 555
oscula dat ligno; refugit tamen oscula lignum.
cui deus 'at, quoniam coniunx mea non potes esse,
arbor eris certe' dixit 'mea! semper habebunt
te coma, te citharae, te nostrae, laure, pharetrae;
tu ducibus Latiis aderis, cum laeta Triumphum 560
vox canet et visent longas Capitolia pompas;
postibus Augustis eadem fidissima custos
ante fores stabis mediamque tuebere quercum,
utque meum intonsis caput est iuvenale capillis,
tu quoque perpetuos semper gere frondis honores!' 565

15. When did Daphne grow pale? (line 543)
 - a. after Apollo touched her
 - b. after her strength was used up
 - c. when her father transformed her
 - d. after the men chased her
16. What prompted Daphne to begin speaking? (lines 544-5)
 - a. watching Apollo
 - b. seeing the river
 - c. seeing the wealth
 - d. after she finished the work
17. What does Daphne request from her father? (line 545)
 - a. help
 - b. money
 - c. that he hurt Apollo
 - d. power
18. The antecedant of "qua" in line 547 is?
 - a. *numen*
 - b. *flumina*
 - c. *figuram*
 - d. *nimum*
19. How does Daphne ask her father to destroy her form? (line 547)
 - a. by hiding
 - b. by drowning
 - c. by changing
 - d. by placing

20. What is the best translation for line 548, "*vix prece finita torpor gravis occupat artus?*"
- After the heavy numbness of her tongue barely finished the prayer, he occupies her limbs.
 - Having barely finished speaking, she grabs her arms with a serious grip.
 - While she was finishing the serious prayer, a numbness seizes her limbs.
 - When her prayer was barely finished, a heavy numbness seizes her limbs.
21. What is the best translation for line 549, "*mollia cinguntur tenui praecordia libro?*"
- Her soft heart is bound by tender bark.
 - Tender bark binds her soft heart.
 - Her soft breasts are bound by tender bark.
 - The tender bark binds her chest with softness.
22. What is the metrical pattern of line 550?
- dactyl – spondee – dactyl – spondee – dactyl - spondee
 - D-S-S-S-D-S
 - S-S-S-S-D-S
 - D-D-S-S-D-D
23. What do her arms grow into? (line 550)
- a tree
 - branches
 - leaves
 - hairs
24. Where is her foot sticking? (line 551)
- in thick mud
 - in swift roots
 - in slow roots
 - in slow mud
25. What is the metrical pattern of line 553?
- dactyl – dactyl – dactyl – dactyl – dactyl - spondee
 - S-D-D-S-D-S
 - S-D-D-S-D-S
 - D-D-D-S-D-S
26. How does Apollo react when Daphne turns into a tree? (line 553)
- with anger
 - with hatred
 - with jealousy
 - with love
27. What does Apollo feel? (line 554)
- her heart beating
 - a new realization of the tree's importance
 - bark on her right hand
 - both b and c

28. What word order is found in line 555?
a. synchysis b. chiasmus c. tricolon crescens d. antithesis
29. How does the wood react to Apollo's kisses? (line 556)
a. it runs to them b. it yields to them c. it flees from them
d. it now has no reaction
30. "*Cui*" in line 557 refers to...
a. Apollo b. Daphne's father c. Daphne d. Jupiter
31. What does Apollo say that Daphne is unable to do? (line 557-8)
a. be his wife b. be a tree c. live d. flee as a tree
32. Whom does Apollo address in lines 558-9?
a. Daphne's father b. the tree c. his quiver d. her hair
33. In lines 560-5, Apollo refers to the laurel's use in
a. landscaping b. wreaths c. construction d. poetry
34. "*Tuebere*" in line 563 is used in place of the form...
a. *tueberis* b. *tuti erunt* c. *tueris* d. *tuebantur*
35. The best translation for "*utque*" in line 564 is...
a. and so b. and as c. and to d. and so that

Aeneidos Liber II, l. 707-725
Aeneas leads his family out of Troy.

'ergo age, care pater, ceruici imponere nostrae;
ipse subibo umeris nec me labor iste grauabit;
quo res cumque cadent, unum et commune periculum,
una salus ambobus erit. mihi paruus Iulus 710
sit comes, et longe seruet vestigia coniunx.

vos, famuli, quae dicam animis advertite vestris.
est urbe egressis tumulus templumque vetustum
desertae Cereris, iuxtaque antiqua cupressus 715
religione patrum multos servata per annos;
hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam.

tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque penatis;
me bello e tanto digressum et caede recenti
attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo 720
abluero.'

haec fatus latos umeros subiectaue colla
veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis,
succedoque oneri; dextrae se parvus Iulus
implicuit sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis;
pone subit coniunx.

cupressus, -if. – cypress tree

36. Where does Aeneas say he will carry his father? (lines 707-8)
 - a. to Italy
 - b. on his shoulders
 - c. on his lap
 - d. to Greece

37. What two things does he want them to share? (lines 709-710)
 - a. the journey and the slaughter
 - b. land and cows
 - c. the danger and the safety
 - d. a community and a journey

38. *Periculum* (line 709) is an example of ...
 - a. tmesis
 - b. hyperbaton
 - c. personification
 - d. syncope

39. *Sit* (line 711) is in the subjunctive to show that it is Aeneas'...
 - a. wish
 - b. obligation
 - c. plight
 - d. indirect statement

40. What does Aeneas want Creusa to do? (line 711)
 - a. stay right with him
 - b. follow
 - c. stay at home
 - d. carry Ascanius

41. Where does Aeneas tell them all to meet? (lines 712-6)
 - a. on Mt. Ida
 - b. at the sea gate
 - c. near an old temple
 - d. at his father's house

42. Whom does Aeneas instruct to carry his household gods? (line 717)
 - a. the servants
 - b. Iulus
 - c. Creusa
 - d. his father

43. Aeneas says that he shouldn't touch the household gods until he has... (lines 718-20)
 - a. washed himself
 - b. gone swimming
 - c. had a drink
 - d. sailed

44. The most literal translation for "*haec fatus*" in line 721 is...
 - a. having said this
 - b. having said these things
 - c. saying this
 - d. saying these things

45. What did he spread over his neck and shoulders? (lines 721-2)
 - a. a collar
 - b. clothing
 - c. a lion's skin
 - d. his father

46. "*Non passibus aequis*" (line 724) implies that ...
 - a. Creusa did not pass by Aeneas.
 - b. Aeneas had a hard time carrying his father's weight.
 - c. Iulus had a shorter step than his father.
 - d. The household gods were too heavy for his father to carry.

Ars Amatoria, Liber I, l. 41-62
Ovid instructs men on where to find a girl

Dum licet, et loris passim potes ire solutis,
 elige cui dicas, "Tu mihi sola places."
 Haec tibi non tenues veniet delapsa per auras
 quaerenda est oculis apta puella tuis.
 Scit bene venator, cervis ubi retia tendat, 45
 scit bene, qua frendens valle moretur aper;
 aucipibus noti frutices; qui sustinet hamos,
 novit, quae multo pisces natentur aquae:
 tu quoque, materiam longo qui quaeris amori,
 ante frequens quo sit disce puella loco. 50
 Non ego quaerentem vento dare vela jubebo,
 nec tibi, ut invenias, longa terenda via est.
 Andromedan Perseus nigris portarit ab Indis,
 raptaque sit Phrygio Graia puella viro:
 tot tibi tamque dabit formosas Roma puellas, 55
 "Haec habet," ut dicas, "quidquid in orbe fuit."
 Gargara quot segetes, quot habet Methymna racemos,
 aequore quot pisces, fronde teguntur aves,
 quot caelum stellas, tot habet tua Roma puellas;
 mater in Aeneae constitit urbe sui. 60
 Seu caperis primis et adhuc crescentibus annis,
 ante oculos veniet vera puella tuos.

hamus, -i m. - hook

47. Lines 41-2, "*Dum...places.*" imply that...
- You should choose carefully the person to whom you promise love.
 - You should go everywhere and speak to every possible candidate.
 - You can't just go anywhere and talk to all the girls.
 - You are able to go out and solve your own problems by speaking to girls.
48. "*Haec*" (line 43) refers to...
- the poet
 - the girl
 - the breezes
 - the lover
49. The best translation for line 44, "*quaerenda est oculis apta puella tuis*" is...
- Your eyes are sought by a suitable girl.
 - Your suitable girl must be sought with the eyes.
 - Your eyes must be sought by a suitable girl.
 - A suitable girl must be sought with your eyes.

50. In line 45, to whom does Ovid compare the lover?
a. a deer b. a net c. a hunter d. a fisherman
51. Who is indicated by "*qui sustinet hamos*"? (line 47)
a. the girl b. a fisherman c. a hunter d. a bird
52. What does this person know in line 48?
a. where to find many fish b. what fish are swimming around
c. how to fish d. how to hunt
53. In line 49, to what other word does "*qui*" refer?
a. *amori* b. *materiam* c. *tu* d. understood "he"
54. In line 50, what does Ovid recommend?
a. Learn where the girls hang out.
b. Teach the girls where to meet.
c. Learn what place the girls avoid.
d. Tell the girls what places to avoid.
55. The point that Ovid is trying to get across in lines 51-2 is...
a. You don't have to travel far.
b. You must travel far.
c. You must find the right road.
d. Traveling on a ship is a good way to find a girl.
56. What is the most literal translation for line 55, "*tot tibi tamque dabit formosas Roma puellas?*"
a. You will bring so many and such beautiful girls to Rome
b. So many and such beautiful girls will give you anything in Rome.
c. Rome will give you so many and such beautiful girls.
d. Rome has so many and such beautiful girls.
57. How do you translate the "*ut*" in line 56?
a. in order to b. that c. as d. in order not to
58. The best translation for line 56, "*quot caelum stellas, tot habet tua Roma puellas*" is...
a. How many stars does the sky have? How many girls does Rome have?
b. Once you consider the stars in the sky, you will consider the number of girls in Rome.
c. Your Rome holds girls like the sky holds stars.
d. The sky has as many stars as your Rome has girls

59. "*Primis*" and "*crescentibus*" in line 61 refer to...
- a. crops
 - b. body parts
 - c. different ages
 - d. child-bearing
60. What does Ovid say you will see? (line 62)
- a. a hungry girl
 - b. a true pardon
 - c. a genuine girl
 - d. your own eyes