

## 2002 TSJCL READING COMPREHENSION TEST ADVANCED - POETRY

**Directions:** After reading the passages below, please choose the best answer for each question which follows and mark the correct letter on the answer sheet.

### Passage #1

1                                      Sic vates dixit et auro  
2      fulgentem ramum silva Iunonis Avernae  
3      monstravit iussitque suo divellere trunco.  
4      Paruit Aeneas, et formidabilis Orci  
5      vidit opes atavosque suos umbramque senilem  
6      magnanimi Anchisae; didicit quoque iura locorum,  
7      quaeque novis essent adeunda pericula bellis.  
8      Inde ferens lassos adverso tramite passus  
9      cum duce Cumaea mollit sermone laborem.  
10     Dumque iter horrendum per opaca crepuscula carpit,  
11     “Seu dea tu praesens seu dis gratissima,” dixit,  
12     “numen eris verum semper mihi, meque fatebor  
13     muneris esse tui, quae me loca mortis adire,  
14     quae loca me visae voluiti evadere mortis.  
15     Pro quibus aérias meritis evectus ad auras  
16     templa tibi statuam, tribuam tibi turis honoris.”

Ovid, Metamorphoses

atavus, -i, m. = ancestor	lassus-a-um = weary
trames, -itis, m. = footpath, way	tus, turis, n. = incense

1.    The Sibyl (vates) told Aeneas to
  - (A)    tear away a rough branch waving in the breeze.
  - (B)    pluck a branch gleaming with gold from its trunk.
  - (C)    snatch a frog from its hiding place, gleaming with gold.
  - (D)    snatch from the ground a root, gleaming with gold.
  
2.    Ubi erant Aeneas et vates?
  - (A)    in the forest of the Underworld Juno.
  - (B)    near the forest of Juno.
  - (C)    near the trunk of a tree covered with gold.
  - (D)    in sight of Juno’s golden apple tree.
  
3.    “Paruit Aeneas” (line 4) means Aeneas
  - (A)    appeared    (B)    spared    (C)    became pale    (D)    obeyed

4. Cuius opes Aeneas vidit?  
(A) The Sibyl's (B) Pluto's (C) Anchises' (D) his ancestor's
5. Quem etiam Aeneas vidit?  
(A) his ancestral home (B) his own mother  
(C) the spirit of Anchises (D) the shade of his mother
6. What did Aeneas learn in this place?  
(A) the way home (B) the laws of the place  
(C) how dangerous the place was (D) how to obtain the gold
7. "quaeque novis essent adeunda pericula bellis" (line 7) is best translated  
(A) and in what dangerous wars he was about to engage.  
(B) and what added dangers do you recognize in these wars?  
(C) and what perils he must undergo in new wars.  
(D) and what dangers had to be endured in nine wars.
8. "lassos" (line 8) modifies  
(A) ferens (B) passus (C) Cumaea (D) laborem
9. Cur Aeneas hoc tempore dicit?  
(A) He is bored and wants to know how long this task will take.  
(B) He is curious about the difficult task he has been given.  
(C) He is trying to make an arduous trip easier.  
(D) He is trying to hide his fear of the terrible sights in Tartarus.
10. "mollit" (line 9) is best translated  
(A) she softens (B) she piles up (C) he starts (D) he eases
11. "Dumque" (line 10) is best translated  
(A) and while (B) and until (C) and when (D) and then
12. "per opaca crepuscula" (line 10) reveals that the journey  
(A) is being made during the early morning.  
(B) has been completed at night.  
(C) is made through rustling darkness.  
(D) has rattlesnakes along the route.
13. Aeneas says to his guide that  
(A) he does not believe she is a goddess.  
(B) he prefers the safe world of the dead.  
(C) he knows she was sent by the gods to help him.  
(D) he owes his life to her.

14. "numen eris verum semper mihi" (line 12) is best translated as  
(A) your name will always be real to me.  
(B) your divine power will always be true to me.  
(C) but your name will always be in my thoughts.  
(D) you will always have divine power from me.
15. What did Aeneas confess?  
(A) that he was afraid.  
(B) that he was in her debt.  
(C) that he didn't know how to escape.  
(D) that he had a reward for her.
16. "visae" (line 14) modifies  
(A) quae (B) loca  
(C) the subject of voluisti (D) mortis
17. "Pro quibus . . . meritis" (line 15) refers to  
(A) the things the Sibyl did for Aeneas.  
(B) the deeds Aeneas has done.  
(C) the deeds Aeneas is about to do.  
(D) the services performed by Anchises.
18. Quid agere pollicetur Aeneas?  
(A) He will establish a religious cult in the Sibyl's honor.  
(B) He will create a type of incense for her.  
(C) He will establish a temple in her honor.  
(D) He will pay a large tribute to the Sibyl for many years.

Reading Passage #2 A Vision of Aeneas

1           Nox erat, et terris animalia somnus habebat:  
2 effigies sacrae divum Phrygiique penates,  
3 quos mecum a Troia mediisque ex ignibus urbis  
4 extuleram, visi ante oculos astare iacentis  
5 in somnis, multo manifesti lumine, qua se  
6 plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras;  
7 tum sic affari et curas his demere dictis:  
8 "Quod tibi delato Ortygiam dicturus Apollo est,  
9 hic canit, et tua nos en ultro ad limina mittit.  
10 Nos te, Dardania incensa, tuaque arma secuti,  
11 nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus aequor,  
12 idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes,  
13 imperiumque urbi dabimus; tu moenia magnis  
14 magna para, longumque fugae ne linque laborem.  
15 Mutandae sedes: non haec tibi litora suasit

- 16 Delius, aut Cretae iussit considerare Apollo.  
17 Est locus, Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt,  
18 terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glaebae;  
19 Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama minores  
20 Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem:  
21 hae nobis propriae sedes; hinc Dardanus ortus,  
22 Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum.  
23 Surge age, et haec laetus longaevo dicta parenti  
24 haud dubitanda refer: Corythum terrasque requirat  
25 Ausonias; Dictaea negat tibi Iuppiter arva.”

Vergil, Aeneid III

dēmō, dēmere, dēmpsī, dēmptus = take away, remove  
permētior, -īrī, permensus sum = measure through, traverse  
glaeba, -ae, f. = land, soil  
Ortygia, -ae, f. = another name for Delos  
Oenotrius-a-um = an old name for Southern Italy  
Iasius, -ī, m. = son of Jupiter and brother of Dardanus  
Dardanus, -ī, m. = founder of the Trojan line  
Corythus, -ī, m. = an Etruscan town  
Ausonius-a-um = Italian                      Dictaeus-a-um = Cretan

19. Quid accidit nocte?  
(A) All men are asleep.  
(B) Sleep holds the animals.  
(C) The lands are held in sleep.  
(D) Men and animals dream.
20. Who appeared to Aeneas?  
(A) the Trojan priests.  
(B) the household gods.  
(C) the images of the gods and the Trojan household gods.  
(D) the sacred statues and the household gods and Hector.
21. What had Aeneas done with these?  
(A) carried them into the middle of burning Troy.  
(B) raised them out of the city fires at midnight.  
(C) brought them with him out of the burning city.  
(D) stolen them from the midst of the flames at Troy.
22. “visi ante oculos astare iacentis in somnis” (lines 4-5) is best translated  
(A) they seemed to stand in front of the eyes of one lying in sleep.  
(B) they were seen by the eyes of one lying in a dream.  
(C) they stood in front of one throwing dreams in his eyes.  
(D) these were seen standing before the eyes of one lying in his sleep.

23. "se" (line 5) refers to  
(A) Aeneas (B) effigies (C) Troia (D) luna
24. Quomodo Aeneas hos videre poterat?  
(A) It was just before morning.  
(B) The sun was setting.  
(C) The windows were half open.  
(D) There was a full moon that night.
25. Quid fecerunt effigies et penates?  
(A) They called Aeneas by name and removed his cares.  
(B) They opened the windows and said a few words.  
(C) They took away his power to speak in such a way.  
(D) They spoke and removed his cares with their words.
26. From line 8-9 we learn that  
(A) Apollo had spoken to Aeneas before at Delos.  
(B) Apollo was going to tell Aeneas these things if he had gone to Delos.  
(C) Aeneas had to go to Delos to learn the future from Apollo himself.  
(D) Apollo had to tell Aeneas why he had been delayed at Delos.
27. Apollo had sent the penates to Aeneas' door.  
(A) **verum** (B) **falsum**
28. "en" in line 9 means  
(A) behold (B) inside (C) within (D) alas
29. "Dardania incensa" (line 10) is best translated as  
(A) When Troy was burning  
(B) After Troy had been burned  
(C) Because Troy was angry  
(D) Since they had burned Troy
30. According to the speakers, they  
(A) had traveled with Aeneas since he had left Troy.  
(B) were measuring the weapons he needed for his trip.  
(C) had followed his ship underneath the sea.  
(D) had swelled the sea so that he could sail his ships.
31. What promise is made in line 12?  
(A) Aeneas will be deified in the coming years.  
(B) They will raise the children about to come up to the stars.  
(C) Aeneas will have grandsons soon.  
(D) The children of Aeneas will make the same journey.

32. “urbi” (line 13) refers to  
(A) Troy (B) Ortygia (C) Rome (D) Southern Italy
33. “para” (line 14) means  
(A) obey (B) pray (C) spare (D) prepare
34. “ne linque” (line 14) means the same thing as  
(A) noli relinquere (B) non cedere  
(C) noli cadere (D) non cessi
35. “Mutandae sedes” (line 15) is best translated as  
(A) change the seats (B) homes must be changed  
(C) the temples are changed (D) We must change the buildings.
36. What two things does Apollo not grant?  
(A) homes and ships for the Trojans.  
(B) these shores and a home in Crete.  
(C) doorways and settlements in Crete.  
(D) persuading you and Delius to settle on Crete.
37. Qualis est Hesperia?  
(A) an old land (B) an ancient place  
(C) part of Greece (D) a local divinity
38. The figure of speech represented in line 18 is  
(A) anaphora (B) litotes (C) synchysis (D) chiasmus
39. “coluere” (line 19) is an alternate form for  
(A) coluisse (B) coluerunt (C) colunt (D) colueris
40. Qui erant Oenotri viri?  
(A) people of Southern Italy (B) Trojans and Italians  
(C) descendants of Iasius (D) followers of Dardanus
41. Quid fama dixit?  
(A) Italy was the name of a minor tribe in Oenotria.  
(B) the land had taken its name from the name of its leader.  
(C) the Italian race had settled there long ago.  
(D) you say that you are led from this Italian tribe.
42. “nobis” (line 21) means  
(A) we (B) for you (C) for us (D) with us

43. From lines 21-22 we learn that  
(A) Dardanus and Iasius were brothers.  
(B) Iasius was the father of a prince.  
(C) the founder of the Trojan race was born here.  
(D) the father of Iasius had his home here.
44. "Surge age and refer" (lines 23-24) are all  
(A) infinitives (B) imperatives (C) ablatives (D) vocatives
45. The figure of speech represented in line 23 is  
(A) Synchysis (B) asyndeton (C) metaphor (D)  
personification
46. "haud dubitanda refer" (line 24) is best translated as  
(A) you carry back not doubtful words.  
(B) do you return words which must not be doubted?  
(C) carry back sure words.  
(D) return these doubtful words.
47. "requirat" (line 24) means  
(A) he seeks (B) let him seek  
(C) he will seek (D) would that he seek
48. "Dictaea negat tibi Iuppiter arva" (line 25) is best translated as  
(A) Cretan Juppiter says no to your land.  
(B) Juppiter says that the Cretan land is for you.  
(C) Juppiter denies the Cretan land to you.  
(D) Juppiter says that the Cretan land is yours.

Reading Passage #3

1 Hic est quem legis, quem requiris,  
2 toto notus in orbe Martialis  
3 argutis epigrammaton libellis;  
4 cui, lector studiose, quod dedisti,  
5 viventi decus atque sentienti,  
6 rari post cineres habent poetae.

49. "Hic est" means  
(A) Here he is.  
(B) This is the man.  
(C) That is the one.  
(D) This was the one.

50. From lines 1-2 we learn that Martial
- (A) was familiar with the world.
  - (B) known by everyone.
  - (C) famous in the whole world.
  - (D) familiar to everyone famous.

Tie-Breakers. The following questions will be scored only to break ties. Be sure to mark your answers in spaces 96-100.

96. According to line 3 Martial was
- (A) a teacher of grammar in small books.
  - (B) a very prolific author.
  - (C) the writer of many little books.
  - (D) a writer of epigrams in clear little volumes.
97. "cui" in line 4 refers to
- (A) Martial
  - (B) a reader
  - (C) the books
  - (D) the world
98. The verse is addressed to
- (A) a fellow writer.
  - (B) an unknown reader.
  - (C) an eager reader.
  - (D) a worthy patron.
99. "viventi" and "sentienti" in line 5 modify
- (A) cui
  - (B) lector
  - (C) rari
  - (D) poetae
100. From the last two lines we learn that Martial was
- (A) proud of the glory he received while he was alive and able to enjoy it.
  - (B) a rare poet whose ashes were collected and preserved in an urn.
  - (C) happy that he would become famous after his death.
  - (D) knew that his epigrams would be appreciated only after his death.