

2003 TSJCL READING COMPREHENSION TEST ADVANCED POETRY

- I. Read the following passage and answer the questions based upon it:

Two Warriors Set Out To Bring Back Aeneas

1 Nīsus erat portae custōs, ācerrimus armīs,
 2 Hyrtacidēs, comitem Aenēae quem mīserat Ida
 3 vēnātrix iaculō celerem levibusque sagittīs;
 4 it iuxtā comes Euryalus, quō pulchrior alter
 5 nōn fuit Aenēadum Trōiāna neque induit arma,
 6 ōra puer primā signāns intōnsa iuventā.
 7 Hīs amor ūnus erat, pariterque in bella ruēbant:
 8 tum quoque commūnī portam statiōne tenēbant.
 9 Nīsus ait: “Dīne hunc ardōrem mentibus addunt,
 10 Euryale, an sua cuique deus fit dīra cupidō?
 11 Aut pugnam aut aliquid iamdudum invādere magnum
 12 mēns agitat mihi nec placidā contenta quiēte est.
 13 Cernis, quae Rutulōs habeat fidūcia rērum.
 14 Lūmina rāra micant; somnō vīnōque solūtī
 15 prōcubuēre; silent lātē loca: percipe porrō,
 16 quid dubitem et quae nunc animō sententia surgat.
 17 Aenēan accīrī omnēs, populusque patrēsque,
 18 exposcunt mittīque virōs, quī certa reportent.
 19 Sī tibi quae poscō prōmittunt (nam mihi factī
 20 fāma sat est), tumultō videor reperīre sub illō
 21 posse viam ad mūrōs et moenia Pallantēa.”

Hyrtacides, m. = son of Hyrtacus = Nisus
 Ida, -ae, f. = a mountain nymph, mother of Nisus
 acciō, accīre = to summon, call

1. Quis erat Nīsus?
 A) a Trojan guarding Hyrtacus
 B) a Trojan guarding the gate
 C) a prisoner of Hyrtacus
 D) the dead son of Hyrtacus
2. ācerrimus (line 1) is best translated as
 A) very fast B) sharper C) very fierce D) rather keen
3. Aenēae (line 2) is best translated as
 A) of Aeneas B) to Aeneas C) from Aeneas D) with Aeneas

13. quae Rutulōs habeat fidūcia rērum (line 13) is best translated
 A) which the Rutulians have in great faith.
 B) what great confidence holds the Rutulians.
 C) who holds the Rutulians in such confidence of things.
 D) which faith in such affairs held the Rutulians.
14. Which of these is NOT true according to lines 14-15?
 A) There are campfires spread around the plain.
 B) The enemies are sleeping in the fields.
 C) There are drunken men dreaming about war.
 D) Everywhere the places are quiet.
15. porrō (line 15) means
 A) on the contrary
 B) I stretch out
 C) but
 D) only
16. quid dubitem (line 16) means
 A) what I am considering
 B) why I am hesitating
 C) which I doubt
 D) what I wonder
17. From quae nunc animō sententia surgat, (line 16), we learn that
 A) Nisus has gotten up from sleep.
 B) Euryalus expressed his opinion.
 C) Some idea is forming in Nisus' mind.
 D) Euryalus' sentiment is now rising.
18. accūī (line 17) is best translated as
 A) to summon
 B) be summoned
 C) has been summoned
 D) must be summoned
19. The antecedent of quī (line 18) is
 A) Aenēan B) omnēs C) patrēs D) virōs
20. What do the people and fathers demand?
 A) that men be sent to recall Aeneas.
 B) that they send Nisus and Euryalus to summon Aeneas.
 C) that Aeneas be sent to aid the men
 D) that everyone send men to Aeneas to summon their strength.
21. In line 19, tibi refers to
 A) Nisus B) Pallantea C) Aeneas D) Euryalus
22. What motivates Nisus to make his proposal?
 A) battle fatigue
 B) credit for the deed
 C) fame for his friend
 D) a proper tombstone

23. Quō modō Nīsus factum faciet?
 A) He will scout out the terrain.
 B) He will follow a path underneath that tomb.
 C) He will find a way around that hill.
 D) He will promise his friend a proper funeral.
24. Nīsus prō certō habet
 A) sē posse pervenīre ad mūrōs et moenia Pallantēa.
 B) sē potuisse pervenīre ad mūrōs et moenia Pallantēa.
 C) mūrōs et moenia Pallantēa ab Aenēā oppugnāta esse.
 D) mūrōs et moenia Pallantēa ab Aenēā munīta esse.

II Answer the questions which follow this passage:

Medea's love for Jason

1 "Frustā, Medea, repugnās;
 2 nescio quis deus obstat," ait, "mīrumque, nisi hoc est
 3 aut aliquid certē simile huic quod 'amāre' vocātur.
 4 Nam cūr iussa patris nimium mihi dūra videntur?
 5 Sunt quoque dūra nimis. Cūr quem modo dēnique vīdī,
 6 nē pereat timeō? Quae tanta causa timōris?
 7 Excute virgineō conceptās pectore flammās,
 8 sī potes, infēlix. Sī possem, sanior essem.
 9 Sed trahit invītā nova vīs; aliudque cupīdō,
 10 mēns aliud suādet. Videō meliōra probōque;
 11 deteriōra sequor. Quid in hospite, rēgia virgō,
 12 ūreris et thalamōs aliēnī concipis orbis?
 13 Haec quoque terra potest quod amēs dare. Vīvat an ille
 14 occidat, in dīs est. Vīvat tamen: idque prēcārī
 15 vel sine amōre licet. Quid enim commīsīt Iason?
 16 Quem nisi crūdēlem nōn tangat Iasonis aetās
 17 et genus et virtūs? quem nōn, ut cētera desint,
 18 ōre movēre potest? Certē mea pectora mōvit."

Metamorphoses, VII

25. From lines 1-3, we learn that
 A) someone is fighting with Medea
 B) Medea is fighting love
 C) a god is attacking Medea
 D) something strange is attacking a god
26. To what do hoc and aliquid refer?
 A) a god B) Medea C) a miracle D) love
27. For whom are these orders hard?
 A) father B) Medea C) many D) Jason

28. videntur (line 4) is best translated as
A) seemed B) will be seen C) seem D) will seem
29. quid timet Medea?
A) love B) fate C) that she may die D) that he may die
30. What advice does she give herself? (lines 7-8)
A) stir up the flames in a maiden's heart
B) strike the maiden with flames
C) banish the fire from her heart
D) execute the unlucky maiden with fire
31. sī possem sanior essem (line 8) is best translated as
A) If I were able, I'd be more sane.
B) If I could, I'd have been more sane.
C) If I had been able, I would have been saner.
D) If I can, I'll be saner.
32. What is the "nova vīs" in line 9?
A) love B) envy C) weight D) spite
33. The chiasmus in lines 9-10 explain that
A) something urges on desire and persuades the mind.
B) the mind urges someone to fall in love.
C) the mind is pressed by desire for something.
D) reason and desire urge different things.
34. meliōra (line 10) means
A) greater things B) better deeds
C) sweeter love D) a better woman
35. deteriōra (line 11) means lower.
A) verum B) falsum
36. rēgia virgō (line 11) means
A) royal maiden B) virgin queen
C) with a princess D) a kingdom for a maiden
37. quid cupit Medea?
A) a fire in the palace B) a foreign husband
C) a different bedroom D) a royal wedding
38. According to line 13, Medea can
A) love a fellow countryman.
B) love another country.
C) provide a home Jason would love
D) love this land which she has

39. **Vivat an ille occidat** (13-14) is best translated as
 A) Let him live or die
 B) Whether he may live or die
 C) He will live or he will die.
 D) Whether he lives or falls.
40. **in dīs est** (line 14) means
 A) it's up to the gods. B) it's on this day.
 C) good heavens! D) it's for a long time.
41. quid Medea prēcātur?
 A) for a true love B) that she might live
 C) that Jason might live D) for a life without love
42. Which of these does not affect a heartless person?
 A) age B) liberty C) birth d) courage
43. ut cētera desint (line 17) means
 A) to lack other things B) as the rest allow
 C) to permit others D) though the rest are lacking
44. What has moved her heart?
 A) Jason's good looks B) Jason's courage
 C) love of money D) hatred

III. Answer these questions about the following passage:

The Good Life

1 sī tēcum mihi, cāre Mārtiālis,
 2 sēcūrīs liceat fruī diēbus,
 3 sī dispōnere tempus ōtiōsum
 4 et vērae pariter vacāre vītae,
 5 nec nōs ātria nec domōs potentum
 6 nec litēs tetricās forumque trīste
 7 nōssēmus nec imāginēs superbās;
 8 sed gestātio, fābulae, libellī,
 9 Campus, porticus, umbra, Virgo, thermae,
 10 haec essent loca semper, hī labōrēs.
 11 nunc vīvit necuter sibī, bonōsque
 12 sōlēs effugere atque abīre sentit,
 13 quī nōbīs pereunt et imputantur.
 14 quisquam, vīvere cum sciat, morātur?

--Martial

fruo. fruī = enjoy

dispōnō. dispōnere = to arrange

vacō. vacāre = have the time for/litēs

lit. l = lawsuit

tetricus-a-um = gloomy. grim

gestātio. -ōnis. f = riding

Virgo = Aqua Virgo, an aqueduct in Rome

labōrēs here means interests

necuter = neither of the two (of us)

imputo imputāre = charge to. reckon up

45. "cāre Mārtiālis" means
 A) lost Martial B) dear Martial
 C) clever Martial D) famous Martial
46. What does the speaker want?
 A) to be safe with a friend.
 B) to spend a day with a friend.
 C) to enjoy the poems of Martial.
 D) to enjoy carefree days with Martial.
47. ōtiōsum (line 3) means
 A) hateful B) luxurious C) tedious D) restful
48. Quōmodō auctor hoc agere in animō habet?
 A) without looking back. B) in a drunken stupor.
 C) together with his friend. D) thoughtfully.
49. potentum (line 5) means 'of the powerful'.
 A) **verum** B) **falsum**
50. What has the speaker not known?
 A) powerful enemies B) gloomy lawsuits
 C) the sad marketplace D) proud statues

Tie-Breakers: These will be scored only to break ties. These are based upon the last reading passage.

96. Which of these is NOT mentioned in lines 8-10?
 A) riding B) plays C) colonnades D) ghosts
97. From lines 11-12, we learn that
 A) Neither enjoys his life now.
 B) Each feels that better days are for others.
 C) Each has escaped death at some time.
 D) Neither has a lot of money.
98. quī (line 13) refers to
 A) Martial B) the speaker C) work D) time
99. cum sciat (line 14) is best translated
 A) although he knows B) because he knows
 C) when he knows D) as he knows
100. The point of this passage is to
 A) live for one's friends. B) avoid stressful situations
 C) love your neighbor D) enjoy life now.