

2005 TSJCL
READING COMPREHENSION TEST -
ADVANCED POETRY

Please choose the best answer for the questions that follow each passage below.

Passage A - Vergil, *Aeneid* V.641-663

641 [“Quin agite et mecum infaustas exurite puppes.”]
 Haec memorans, prima infensum vi corripit ignem,
 sublataque procul dextra conixa coruscat,
 et iacit: arrectae mentes stupefactaque corda
 Iliadum. Hic una e multis, quae maxima natu,
645 Pyrgo, tot Priami natorum regia nutrix:
 “Non Beroe vobis, non haec Rhoeteia, matres,
 est Dorycli coniunx; divini signa decoris
 ardentesque notate oculos; qui spiritus illi,
 qui vultus, vocisque sonus, vel gressus eunti.
650 Ipsa egomet dudum Beroen digressa reliqui
 aegram, indignantem, tali quod sola careret
 munere, nec meritos Anchisae inferret honores.”
 Haec effata.
 At matres primo ancipites, oculisque malignis
655 amibguae spectare rates miserum inter amorem
 praesentis terrae fatisque vocantia regna,
 cum dea se paribus per caelum sustulit alis,
 ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum.
 Tum vero attonitae monstris actaeque furore
660 conclamant, rapiuntque focis penetralibus ignem;
 pars spoliant aras, frondem ac virgulta facesque
 coniciunt. Furit immissis Volcanus habenis
 transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppe

1. What is the best translation of *haec*, line 641?
 (A) that woman (B) she (C) her (D) these words
2. What is the best translation for *dextra*, line 642?
 (A) right (B) on the right (C) from the right (D) with her right hand
3. What did she seize?
 (A) fire (B) a board (C) water (D) a memory

4. In what way did she seize the item?
(A) easily (B) carefully (C) violently (D) quickly
5. What did she then do to the item?
(A) cursed it (B) considered it (C) threw it (D) handed it over
6. What effect did her actions have on the Trojan [women]?
(A) They were calmed. (B) They were astonished
(C) They were afraid. (D) They were cheered.
7. The words *una e multis* indicates which of the following?
(A) many small groups (B) a large group
(C) several small groups acting as one (D) one person from the group
8. Which description fits Pyrgo?
(A) the largest woman (B) the most important woman
(C) the oldest woman (D) a woman of high birth
9. How was Pyrgo related to Priam? She was...
(A) his sons' nurse (B) his wife's mother (C) his queen
(D) his friend
10. What did Pyrgo do?
(A) she listened carefully (B) she spoke up (C) she left
(D) she cried
11. What accusation was made?
(A) This woman is the wife of Doryclus. (B) Do not trust Beroe.
(C) Beroe has died. (D) This woman is not Beroe.
12. *quem Pyrgo affata est?*
(A) *feminas* (B) *viros* (C) *milites* (D) *nautas*
13. What kind of dative is *vobis*, line 646?
(A) dative of advantage (B) ethical dative (C) dative of possession
(D) dative object of a special verb
14. What is the best translation of *matres*, line 646?
(A) the mothers (B) of mothers (C) of mother (D) O, mothers
15. *quis erat maritus Beroes?*
(A) *Rhoeteia* (B) *Priamus* (C) *nutrix* (D) *Doryclus*
16. What is the best translation of *notate*, line 648?
(A) to mark (B) in order to mark (C) [you. pl] mark (D) they mark

17. What evidence was given to support the accusation? (mentioned in question # 11 above)
(A) harsh eyes (B) divine beauty (C) vulgar words (D) the body
18. What is the best translation of *ardentes*, line 8?
(A) flashing (B) by flashing (C) flashed (D) flashes
19. The clauses beginning with *qui...qui* in lines 648 and 649 are best described as which of the following?
(A) relative clauses of characteristic (B) indirect statements
(C) indirect commands (D) indirect questions dependent on *notate*
20. What is the case of *eunti*, line 649?
(A) accusative (B) genitive (C) ablative (D) dative
21. In what actual condition was Beroe at the time of this scene?
(A) desperate to escape (B) rejoicing (C) ill (D) dead
22. Where was Beroe at this same time?
(A) in the midst of the speakers (B) paying honors to Anchises
(C) left behind by the others (D) with the funeral procession
23. *cur Beroe non erat laeta?*
(A) *infans erat cum eā.* (B) *verba dura audiebat.*
(C) *multā nocte erat.* (D) *non poterat esse cum ceteris.*
24. In line 651, the word *caveret* is in the subjunctive mood because of which of the following?
(A) A command is being given. (B) A thought in her mind is being represented.
(C) The statement represents a wish. (D) The result of action is being stated.
25. The funeral ceremonies of which of the following were being observed?
(A) Anchises (B) Beroe (C) a mother (D) Priam
26. *quid matres in animo revolverunt?*
(A) *oculis* (B) *naves* (C) *primo* (D) *ancipites*
27. Between which two did the women waver?
(A) present danger and possible love (B) present situation and future hope
(C) a good idea and a bad idea (D) the words of one person and of another
28. *quales erant oculi mulierum?*
(A) *maligni* (B) *praesentis* (C) *fatis* (D) *rates*
29. *quid dea elevavit?*
(A) *regna* (B) *per caelum* (C) *alis* (D) *deam*
30. *quomodo dea volavit?*
(A) *alis* (B) *fatis* (C) *se* (D) *nubibus*

31. What is described by the words *arcum sub nubibus*, line 658?
(A) an arrow's path (B) a rainbow (C) thunder (D) rain
32. *cur feminae conclamaverunt?*
(A) *laeti erant.* (B) *incerti erant.* (C) *timebant.* (D) *stupefacti et furiosi erant.*
33. What is described by *attonitae*, line 659?
(A) lovers (B) the monster (C) Trojan men (D) women
34. The words *penetrabilis focus*, line 660, indicates which of the following?
(A) sleeping areas (B) lightning (C) campfires (D) altars
35. *quot feminae aras vastaverunt?*
(A) *nonnulli* (B) *omnes* (C) *nulli* (D) *centum*
36. What did they not throw?
(A) leaves (B) water (C) shrubs (D) firebrands
37. What was happening concerning the benches and oars?
(A) rejoicing (B) gathering (C) burning (D) building
38. The word *Vulcanus*, line 662, is an example of which of the following figures?
(A) personification (B) oxymoron (C) metonymy (D) onomatopoeia
39. What image is drawn by the words *immissis habenis*, line 662?
(A) joyous women (B) eager sailors (C) lost ships
(D) an uncontrolled horse
40. Which of the following figures apply to the words *transtra per*, line 663?
(A) anastrophe (B) chiasmus (C) hysteron-proteron (D) zeugma
41. What description is made of the ships?
(A) painted fir (B) set loose on the sea (C) bold and mighty
(D) decorated with garlands
42. Which of the following best describes the scene at the end of this passage?
(A) celebration and dancing (B) ships being destroyed (C) running
(D) funeral pyre ablaze

Passage B - Horace *Odes* I.XXX

O Venus, regina Cnidi Paphique,
sperne dilectam Cypron et vocantis
ture te multo Glycerae decoram
transfer in aedem.

5 fervidus tecum puer et solutis
Gratiae zonis properentque Nymphae
et parum comis sine te Iuventas
Mercuriusque.

43. To whom is this ode addressed?
(A) Cnidus & Paphos (B) the king (C) Cyprus (D) Venus
44. What command is given?
(A) give up (B) summon (C) betake (D) choose
45. *pro Venere, quae sunt Cnidus et Paphos?*
(A) *reges* (B) *regna* (C) *reginae* (D) *imperatores*
46. *Quid a Venere amabatur?*
(A) *Cyprus* (B) *Cnidus* (C) *Paphos* (D) *te*
47. Which word does *vocantis*, line 2, modify?
(A) *ture* (B) *regina* (C) *Venus* (D) *Glycerae*
48. *Quid significat sperne*, line 2?
(A) without hope (B) with hope (C) forsake (D) spread
49. *qualis erat aedes?*
(A) *decolor* (B) *turpis* (C) *minima* (D) *ornata*
50. Which of the following gives the best description of *ture*, line 3?
(A) It is an adverb. (B) It anticipates the answer "no"
(C) It indicates the sentence is a question. (D) It is an ablative of means.
51. What is the best translation of *te*, line 3?
(A) you (nominative) (B) yourself (C) of you (D) you (plural)
52. What is the best translation of *properentque*, line 6?
(A) and let them hasten (B) and they will hasten
(C) and in order that they might hasten (D) and so they hastened

53. *qualis erat puer?*
(A) *fervidus* (B) *zonis* (C) *solutis* (D) *comis*
54. What is the literal translation of *parum comis*, line 7?
(A) not enough of friendship (B) too much of courtesy (C) too little courteous
(D) too polite
55. Who would come with their girdles unloosed?
(A) Nymphs (B) Glycera (C) Venus (D) Graces

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

All these tie-breakers concern Passage A.

96. What is the best translation of *infensum*, line 641
(A) deadly (B) brought forward (C) unhappy (D) unfaithful
97. In line 646, *Rhoeteia* is an epithet meaning which of the following?
(A) Athenian (B) Trojan (C) Italian (D) Greek
98. Which of the following correctly describes *munere*, line 652?
(A) ablative object required by *careo* (B) present active infinitive
(C) ablative of manner (D) vocative address
99. Which kind of ablative is *oculis*, line 654?
(A) agent (B) accompaniment (C) place where (D) means
100. Which of the following is most likely the *dea* mentioned in line 657?
(A) Isis (B) Venus (C) Iris (D) Daphne