

## AREA F 2006

### Advanced Reading Comprehension: Poetry

Integer vītae scelerisque pūrus  
nōn eget Maurīs iaculīs neque arcū  
nec venēnātīs gravidā sagittīs,  
Fusce, pharetrā,

sīve per Syrtīs iter aestuōsās           5  
sīve factūrus per inhospitālem  
Caucasum vel quae loca fābulōsus  
lambit Hydasps.

Namque mē silvā lupus in Sabīnā,  
dum meam cantō Lalagēn et ultrā   10  
terminum cūrīs vagor expeditīs,  
fugit inermem,

quāle portentum neque mīlitāris  
Dauniās lātīs alit aesculētīs  
nec Iubae tellūs generat, leōnum   15  
ārīda nūtrīx.

Pōne mē pigerīs ubi nūlla campīs  
arbor aestīvā recreātur aurā,  
quod latus mundī nebulae malusque  
Iuppiter urget:                           20

Pōne sub currū nimium propinquī  
sōlis, in terrā domibus negātā;  
dulce rīdentem Lalagēn amābō,  
dulce loquentem.

*Horace Od. I.22*

*Lalagen* – acc. Lalage female name, Horace's sweetheart; *portentum, In.* -omen, sign, monster;  
*Daunias* – Apulia, where Horace was born; *aesculetum, In.* – oak forest; *piger, ra, rum* –  
sluggish, frozen;

1. To whom is this ode addressed?
  - a. Lalage
  - b. Fuscus
  - c. Sabina
  - d. Apulia
2. A person who is *integer vitae scelerisque purus*
  - a. wants Moorish spears and a bow and quiver
  - b. uses Moorish spears and a bow and quiver
  - c. does not need spears and a bow and quiver
  - d. leads with spears and a bow and quiver

3. What is the significance of the places mentioned in lines 5-8?
  - a. All are in Italy near his home town Daunias
  - b. The poet has traveled to all these places
  - c. All are dangerous
  - d. Fuscus has traveled to all these places
  
4. The subject of *fugit* (line 12) is
  - a. Sabina
  - b. Lalage
  - c. The poet
  - d. The wolf
  
5. In lines 9-12 we learn that:
  - a. The poet has set out on a hunting expedition in the forest.
  - b. Lalage has been attacked by a wolf in the forest
  - c. The wolf has gone unknowingly beyond the boundary marker
  - d. The poet is strolling through the woods.
  
6. Which of the following modify *aesculetis* (line 14)?
  - a. portentum
  - b. militaris
  - c. Daunias
  - d. latis
  
7. In line 15 *generat* is best translated
  - a. Produced
  - b. Had produced
  - c. Was producing
  - d. Produces
  
8. Line 23 can best be translated:
  - a. I will love sweet Lalage, laughing
  - b. I, laughing sweetly, will love Lalage
  - c. I will love Lalage laughing sweetly
  - d. I, laughing, will love sweet Lalage
  
9. Which of the following modify *solis* (line 22)
  - a. pone
  - b. negate
  - c. propinqui
  - d. domibus
  
10. What is the overall message of this poem?
  - a. The poet's love for his lover will not die regardless of where he is.
  - b. In order for the poet's love to be true, he must travel the world over.
  - c. The poet will prove his love by going to battle in foreign lands.
  - d. It is possible for Fuscus to find love even in the most remote lands of the world.

This is the story of Niobe, queen of Thebes and mother of fourteen children, who felt she was more worthy of worship than the goddess Latona. Latona asked her own children, Apollo and Diana, to punish Niobe. Apollo and Diana killed Niobe's sons and then.....

a quibus ad caelum liventia bracchia tollens  
 'pascere, crudelis, nostro, Latona, dolore,  
 pascere' ait 'satiisque meo tua pectora luctu!  
 [corque ferum satia!' dixit. 'per funera septem]  
 efferor: exsulta victrixque inimica triumpha! 5  
 cur autem victrix? miserae mihi plura supersunt,  
 quam tibi felici; post tot quoque funera vinco!'  
 Dixerat, et sonuit contento nervus ab arcu;  
 qui praeter Nioben unam conterruit omnes:  
 illa malo est audax. stabant cum vestibus atris 10  
 ante toros fratrum demisso crine sorores;  
 e quibus una trahens haerentia viscere tela  
 inposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore;  
 altera solari miseram conata parentem  
 conticuit subito duplicataque vulnere caeco est. 15  
 [oraeque compressit, nisi postquam spiritus ibat]  
 haec frustra fugiens collabitur, illa sorori  
 immoritur; latet haec, illam trepidare videres.  
 sexque datis leto diversaque vulnera passis  
 ultima restabat; quam toto corpore mater, 20  
 tota veste tegens 'unam minimamque relinque!  
 de multis minimam posco' clamavit 'et unam.'  
 dumque rogat, pro qua rogat, occidit: orba resedit  
 exanimes inter natos natasque virumque  
 deriguitque malis; nullos movet aura capillos, 25  
 in vultu color est sine sanguine, lumina maestis  
 stant inmota genis, nihil est in imagine vivum.  
 ipsa quoque interius cum duro lingua palato  
 congelat, et venae desistunt posse moveri;  
 nec flecti cervix nec bracchia reddere motus 30  
 nec pes ire potest; intra quoque viscera saxum est.  
 flet tamen et validi circumdata turbine venti  
 in patriam rapta est: ibi fixa cacumine montis  
 liquitur, et lacrimas etiam nunc marmora manant.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* VI.279-312

*relanguo, ere, ui* – to faint, be relaxed, relax; *orbus-a-um* – orphan, bereft, childless; *derigo, ere, ui* – grow stiff, grow rigid; *palatum, i n* – palate, taste

11. Line 1 *ad caelum liventia brachia tollens* is best translated:
- She lifts her buried arms to the sky
  - To the sky she, bruised, raised her arms
  - Raising her bruised arms to the sky
  - Lifting [him] to the sky with her bruised arms

12. What terrifies everyone after Niobe's speech?
- Niobe's boldness
  - The strings of Apollo's bow
  - Latona's sudden appearance
  - Diana's shouts
13. What is the first daughter/sister doing as she dies?
- Kissing her brother goodbye
  - Hurling a spear at Apollo
  - Letting down her hair
  - Removing an arrow from her brother's body
14. What is the second daughter/sister doing as she dies?
- Tending to her brother's wounds
  - Consoling her miserable father
  - Trying to comfort her mother
  - Fainting over her dead brother
15. What is the last daughter/sister doing as she dies?
- Trembling
  - Resisting
  - Fleeing
  - It is unknown
16. Which daughter does Niobe wish to save?
- The oldest
  - The youngest
  - The most beautiful
  - The most scared
17. Based on this passage, which of the following best describes Niobe?
- Bold
  - Brave
  - Arrogant
  - Crazed
18. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 2?
- Anaphora
  - Synchesis
  - Chiasmus
  - Anastrophe
19. What phrase best explains that Niobe is no longer human?
- Orba resedit*
  - In vultu color est sine sanguine*
  - Lumina maestis stant immota genis*
  - Nullos movet aura capillos*

20. Which of the following does not happen during Niobe's metamorphosis?
- Her tongue freezes in her mouth
  - Her eyes weep tears of blood
  - Her arms are not able to move
  - She is unable to bend her neck
21. What has Niobe become?
- A tree
  - A rock
  - A llama
  - A snake
22. *The Metamorphoses* is written in Dactylic Hexameter. How do the first 4 feet of line 33 scan?
- Dactyl-spondee-dactyl-dactyl
  - Dactyl-dactyl- spondee- spondee
  - Dactyl-spondee- dactyl- spondee
  - Spondee-spondee-dactyl-dactyl

### Lupus ad Canem

Quam dulcis sit libertās breviter prōloquar.  
 Canī perpāstō maciē cōnfectus lupus  
 forte occurrit; dein, salūtāti invicem  
 ut restitērunt," Unde sīc, quaesō, nitēs?  
 Aut quō cibō fēcistī tantum corporis? 5  
 Ego, quī sum longē fortior, pereō fame."  
 Canis simpliciter: "Eadem est condiciō tibi,  
 praestāre dominō sī pār officium potes."  
 "Quod?" inquit ille. "Custōs ut sīs liminis,  
 ā fūribus tueāris et noctū domum. 10  
 "Ego vērō sum parātus: nunc patior nivēs  
 imbrēsque in silvīs asperam vītam trahēns.  
 Quantō est facilius mihi sub tēctō vīvere,  
 et ōtiōsum largō satiāri cibō!"  
 "Veni ergō mēcum." Dum prōcēdunt, aspicit 15  
 lupus ā catēnā collum dētrītum canī.  
 "Unde hoc, amīce?" "Nil est." "Dīc, quaesō, tamen."  
 "Quia videor ācer, alligant mē interdiū,  
 lūce ut quiēscam, et vigilem nox cum vēnerit:  
 crepusculō solūtus quā vīsum est vagor." 20  
 Adfertur ultrō pānis; dē mēnsā suā  
 dat ossa dominus; frūsta iactat familia,  
 et quod fastīdit quisque pulmentārium.  
 Sīc sine labōre venter implētur meus."  
 "Age, abīre sī quō est animus, est licentia?" 25  
 "Non plānē est" inquit. "Fruere quae laudās, canis;  
 regnāre nōlō, liber ut non sim mihi."

Phaedrus, *Fab. III.VII*

*frustum*, *i n* – crumb, bit, scrap; *pulmentarium*, *ii n* – food, appetizer; *fastidio*, *ire*, *ivi*, *itus* – disdain, dispise

23. What is the condition of the wolf?
- Weak
  - Wounded
  - Travel-worn
  - Wet
24. Which word **best** characterizes the dog?
- Brave
  - Famished
  - Content
  - Friendly
25. The **best** translation for *ut* in line 4 is:
- When
  - How
  - In order that
  - So that
26. Which of the following is **NOT** desired by the wolf?
- To live under a roof
  - To have good food
  - To have a home
  - To have strength
27. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the dog?
- He is fierce
  - He wanders free in the daytime
  - He is given table scraps
  - He has a master
28. What is the best translation of line 24?
- Thus permit all my stomach to be filled on account of my labor
  - Thus without labor my stomach will be filled
  - Thus without labor my stomach is filled
  - Permit me, in this way to fill my stomach because of my labor
29. Why does the wolf **NOT** take the dog's advice?
- He doesn't like the food of the master
  - The house is not big enough for 2 animals
  - He prefers not to have a master
  - He prefers the woods, snow and rain
30. The wolf questions the dog about...
- What type of food he eats
  - How he became so brave
  - How he was freed
  - Why he has a leash

**Tie Breaker Questions:**

97. Which of the following does **NOT** refer to the moral of this story?
- a. Quam dulcis sit libertas
  - b. "Est licentia?" "Non plane est" inquit.
  - c. Liber ut non sim mihi
  - d. Ego vero sum paratus
98. What case is *eadem* in line 7?
- a. Ablative
  - b. Dative
  - c. Nominative
  - d. Accusative
99. What case is *officium* in line 8?
- a. Nominative
  - b. Genitive
  - c. Accusative
  - d. Vocative
100. What use of the subjunctive is in line 1?
- a. Relative clause of characteristic
  - b. Indirect question
  - c. Relative purpose clause
  - d. Potential