

2006 TSJCL READING COMPREHENSION TEST ADVANCED POETRY

Read each selection and answer the questions which follow, marking the best answer on your scantron sheet.

Part I: *Caesar and the Storm*

- 1 Extimuit-nātūra Chaōs; rupisse videntur
 2 concordēs elementa morās rursusque redīre
 3 nōx Manēs mixtūra deīs. Spēs ūna salūtis,
 4 quod tantā mundī nōndum periēre ruīnā.
 5 Quantum Leucadiō placidus dē vertice pontus
 6 despicitur, tantum nautae vidēre tumentēs
 7 flūctibus ē summīs praeceps mare; cumque tumentēs
 8 rursus hiant undae vix ēminet aequore mālus.
 9 Nubila tanguntur vēlīs et terra carīnā.
 10 Nam pelagus, quā parte sedet, nōn cēlat harēnās
 11 exhaustum in cumulōs, omnisque in flūctibus unda est.
 12 Artis opem vīcēre metūs, nescitque magister
 13 quam frangat, cui cēdat aquae. Discordia pontī
 14 succurrit miserīs, fluctūsque ēvertere puppem
 15 nōn valet in fluctum: victum latus unda repellens
 16 ērigit, atque omnī surgit ratis ardua ventō.

Lucan, Bellum Civile V. 634-649

malus, -ī = mast of a ship *ratis, ratis, f.* = raft or boat
Leucadius-a-um = pertaining to an island off the coast of Greece
vēlum, -I, n. = sail *cumulus, -ī, m.* = heap, pile
carīna, -ae, f. = keel of a ship *harēna, -ae, f.* = sand

1. Quō perterritum Chaos est (1)?
 A) elementīs B) nocte C) morīs D) nātūrā
2. What is the best translation of **rupisse** in line 1?
~~A) to have opened~~ B) to have destroyed
 C) to have broken off D) to shatter
3. quid fēcērunt elementa?
 A) stopped the storm B) brought back the daylight
 C) renewed the peace D) ended the calm

4. What was night going to do?
A) mix the dead with the gods B) turn into day
C) mix day with clouds D) return from hell
5. What was the only hope of salvation?
A) destruction like this was common.
B) ruin never killed men.
C) they were not yet dead.
~~D) the gods would save them.~~
6. What is the best translation of **quod** in line 4?
A) that B) because C) which D) what
7. According to lines 5-6, a calm sea could be seen from the Leucadian point.
A) **vĕrum** B) **falsum**
8. From lines 6-7, we learn that
A) the sailors were sinking into the sea.
B) the sailors saw the sea from the tops of the waves.
C) the headlong sea pressed the sailors from the tops of the waves.
D) the waves saw the trembling sailors falling into the sea.
9. What is the best translation of **tantum** (line 6)?
A) so great B) so much C) too much D) too great
10. What is the best translation of **cumque** in line 7?
A) and since B) and although C) and when D) and with
11. What can be inferred from lines 8-9?
~~A) the sea calmed down~~
B) there was such a big wave that the ocean floor could be seen
C) a hurricane formed
~~D) overcome by the swelling waves, the ship sank.~~
12. By what were the clouds touched?
A) the waves B) the sailors C) the sails D) the mast
13. From lines 10 - 11, we learn that the sea does not hide
A) the winds B) the sands C) its own part D) the sky
14. **Quid significant 'unda'** (line 11)?
A) wave B) from where C) reef D) ship

15. The best translation of **Artis opem vicere metus** (line 12) is
 A) He chose to conquer the fears of skill.
 B) The hope of skill won over the fears.
 C) Fears defeated the resource of skill.
 D) To defeat fears is the aid of skill.
16. What is the **magister**'s dilemma?
 A) he doesn't know if the ship will sink.
 B) he doesn't know when the storm will end.
 C) he doesn't know how to break the news to the crew.
 D) he doesn't know which direction to go.
17. What was helpful to the sailors at this point?
 A) The ship's master was very skilled.
 B) It was a very strong ship.
 C) The storm was disorganized.
 D) The sea was pouring onto the shore.
18. According to lines 14-15, we learn that
 A) the storm was not strong enough to overturn the ship.
 B) the storm easily overturned the ship.
 C) the ship was strong enough to outrun the storm.
 D) the sailors turned the ship into the waves.
19. What is the best translation of the phrase **victum latus** (line 15)?
 A) bound up side B) overwhelmed side
 C) cracked side D) raised side
20. According to line 16, we learn that
 A) the stern of the ship is knocked around by the wave.
 B) the tall ship rises from the bottom of the sea.
 C) the tall ship rises with each gust of wind.
 D) the high wind raises each ship from the waves.

Part 2: *The Storm and the Crops Seen by a Farmer*

- 1 Omnia ventōrum concurrere proelia vīdī,
 2 quae gravidam lātē segetem ab radicibus īmīs
 3 sublīmem expulsam eruerent: ita turbine nigrō
 4 ferret hiems culmumque levem stipulāsque volantēs.
 5 Saepe etiam immensum caelō venit agmen aquārum
 6 et foedam glomerant tempestātem imbribus ātrīs
 7 collectae ex altō nubēs; ruit arduus aether
 8 et pluvia ingentī sata laeta boumque labōrēs
 9 dīluit; implentur fossae et cava flūmina crescunt
 10 cum sonitū fervetque frētis spirantibus aequor.
 11 ipse pater incerta nimbōrum in nocte corusca

29. What do we learn from lines 8-9?
A) the storm sheds a small amount of rain
B) the storm washes away the cattle
C) the storm washes away the crops
D) the storm washes away the fodder of the cattle
30. According to line 9, the ditches are filled.
A) **vĕrum** B) **falsum**
31. What is described in lines 9-10?
A) the rising of a flood
B) the growing intensity of the winds
C) the destruction of the fields
D) the subsiding of the water
32. Quis pater ipse est?
A) Neptunus B) Jupiter C) Aeolus D) agricola
33. The best meaning of **molitur** (line 12) is
A) is built B) softens C) heaps up D) hurls
34. Quō tempore incipit tempestās?
A) diē B) primā luce C) mediā nocte D) non intelligitur
35. Quālia sunt fūlmina?
A) media B) corusca C) dextra D) maxima
36. What is the best translation of the phrase **quō motū** (line 329)
A) with whatever movement B) by this movement
C) after this was moved D) for this movement
37. What do we learn in line 13?
A) the storm ends B) mortal hearts cry out
C) mortals go crazy D) there is an earthquake
38. What takes hold of men according to lines 13-14?
A) panic B) madness C) cowardice D) animosity
39. What do the animals do in lines 12-14?
A) panic B) flee C) hide D) die
40. To what does **humilēs** (line 14) refer?
A) ferae (13) B) corda (13) C) gentēs (14) D) pavor (14)

Part 3: *A Day Out in Rome*

1 Nōn ego nobilium sedeō studiōsus equōrum;
 2 cui tamen ipsa favēs, vincat ut ille, precor.
 3 Ut loquerer tēcum, vēnī, tēcum sedērem,
 4 nē tibi nōn notus, quem facis, esset amor.
 5 Tū cursūs spectās, ego tē: spectēmus uterque
 6 quod iuvat atque oculōs pascat uterque suōs.
 7 O, cuicumque favēs, fēlīx agitātor equōrum!
 8 ergō illī curae contigit esse tuae?
 9 hoc mihi contingat, sacrō dē carcere missīs
 10 insistam fortī mente vehendus equīs,
 11 et modo lora dabō, modo verbere terga notābō,
 12 nunc strīngam mētās interiōre rotā;
 13 sī mihi currentī fueris conspecta, morābor,
 14 dēque meīs manibus lora remissa fluent.

Ovid, *Amores* III, 2

pascor, pascī = graze, feed on *contingo, contingere* = happen, befall
lorum, -ī, n. = rein *verber, verberis, n.* = whip

41. Where does this passage occur?
 A) at the races B) during a gladiatorial game
 C) in the theater D) walking through the forum
42. What does Ovid pray?
 A) that he may conquer you.
 B) to favor a girl.
 C) that the girl's favorite might win.
 D) that the girl may conquer him.
43. Why is Ovid here?
 A) to see old friends B) he accompanied his mistress
 C) to meet a certain girl D) he came to pay a debt
44. **Ovidius ut equōs currentēs in cursū spectāret nōn vēnit.**
 A) **verum** B) **falsum**
45. What is Ovid watching?
 A) the crowd B) the races C) the charioteer D) the girl
46. What has the girl caused, according to line 4?
 A) something Ovid has not known before
 B) something Ovid favors as she does
 C) the love of a friendly charioteer
 D) something unknown to her before this

47. **Spectēmus** (line 5) is best translated as
A) we are watching B) let us watch
C) we will watch D) that we may watch
48. Ovid compares himself to
A) the woman's boyfriend B) a charioteer
C) the woman's favorite horse D) a god
49. Why is the **agitātor** (line 7) described as **fēlix**?
A) He won the contest.
B) He is the favorite of the crowd.
C) The gods blessed him.
D) He is favored by a young lady.
50. **Illī** (line 8) refers to
A) **uterque** (6) B) **cuicumque** (7) C) **agitātor** (7) D) **equōrum** (7)
51. How will Ovid press on?
A) with a brave mind B) without fear
C) carried by the horses D) with a sacred mission
52. According to line 11, we learn that
A) Ovid understands how horses are taught to race.
B) Ovid will race his horses by giving them their heads
C) Ovid cannot control his horses without using a whip.
D) Ovid will only use the whip if the horses falter.
53. The best translation of line 12, **nunc stringam . . . rota**, is
A) now the wheel will scrape the goalposts
B) now the goalposts will be struck by the inner wheel
C) now I will scratch the goalposts on an inner wheel
D) now I will graze the goalpost with an inner wheel
54. What will make Ovid stop racing, according to line 13?
A) If he catches sight of the girl watching him.
B) If the girl catches up with him.
C) If he passes the other charioteer in the race.
D) If he sees the girl waiting for him.
55. What image is described in the last two lines?
A) The girl catches Ovid with another woman.
B) The other charioteer defeats Ovid in a race.
C) Ovid drops the reins and gives up the race.
D) Ovid is beaten with his own horses.

TIE-BREAKERS: These will scored only to break ties. Be sure to mark them in spaces 96-100 on the scantron.

- 1 Amissum non flet cum sola est Gellia patrem,
2 si quis adest iussae prosiliunt lacrimae.
3 Non luget quisquis laudari, Gellia, quaerit,
4 ille dolet vere qui sine teste dolet.
Martial 2, 33
96. Quando Gellia flet?
A) when she is alone B) when her father orders her
C) when her father is near D) when someone is present
97. Cur Gellia flet?
A) she is so happy B) her father was lost
C) she has a cold D) she was alone
98. When do tears leap forth?
A) when Gellia is happy B) when Gellia's father is there
C) when Gellia wants them to D) after someone has gone away
99. **laudari** (line 3) is best translated as
A) to be praised B) having been praised
C) to praise D) must be praised
100. The point of this epigram is that people
A) should always be happy.
B) must not cry alone.
C) should only mourn in the spring.
D) mourn best without a witness.