

2007 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE READING COMPREHENSION: ADVANCED POETRY

DIRECTIONS: Please mark the letter of the best answer on your scantron answer sheet.

Passage A

An Evening With Licinius - Catullus

1 Hesternō, Licinī, diē ōtiōsī
 2 multum lūsimus in meīs tabellīs;
 3 scrībēns versiculōs uterque nostrum
 4 lūdēbat numerō modo hōc modo illō,
 5 reddēns mūtua per iocum atque vīnum.
 6 Atque illinc abī tuō lepore
 7 incēsus, Licinī, facētīsque,
 8 ut nec mē miserum cibus iuvāret
 9 nec somnus tegetet quiēte ocellōs,
 10 sed tōtō indomitus furōre lectō
 11 versārer, cupiēns vidēre lūcem,
 12 ut tēcum loquerer simulque ut essem.
 13 At dēfessa labōre membra postquam
 14 sēmimortua lectulō iacēbant,
 15 hoc, iūcunde, tibi poēma fēcī,
 16 ex quō perspicerēs meum dolōrem.
 17 Nunc audāx cave sīs, precēsque nostrās
 18 (ōrāmus) cave dēspuās, ocelle,
 19 nē poenās Nemesis reposcat ā tē.
 20 Est vehemēns dea; laedere hanc cavētō.

Vocabulary

hesternus, -a, -um - yesterday
illinc - from that place
lepor, lepōris, m. - charm
facētia, -ārum, f. - joke
indomitus, -a, -um - uncontrollable
dēspuō, -ere - to spit out, reject

1. **quandō** Catullus cum Liciniō erat? (A) hodiē (B) postrīdiē (C) cotīdiē (D) superiōre diē
2. According to lines 1-2, Catullus and Licinius (A) spent the day gambling (B) spent the day writing (C) spent the day counting money (D) spent the day mourning
3. According to lines 1-4, what were Catullus and Licinius experimenting? (A) the different sides of the dice (B) the different numbers on the knucklebone (C) the different types of poetic meters (D) the different types of prose and poetry

4. According to line 5, Catullus and Licinius (A) took turns composing in between fun and wine (B) enjoyed both jokes and wine while watching the dancers (C) returned to their mutual homes after they enjoyed some wine and fun (D) traded jokes about their friends while drinking wine
5. Lines 6-7 suggest that Catullus (A) was angered by Licinius' comments (B) was jealous of Licinius' abilities (C) was impressed by Licinius' wit (D) was incensed by the words of Licinius
6. According to lines 8-9, after Catullus departed, he (A) was not able to enjoy food and was not able to sleep (B) was consumed by the thoughts of food and leisure (C) wanted to spend more time with Licinius and his other friends (D) enjoyed some excellent food and wine
7. Which of the following rhetorical figures can be found in lines 8-9? (A) asyndeton (B) litotes (C) apostrophe (D) personification
8. Which of the following is NOT true according to lines 10-12? (A) Catullus tossed uncontrollably all over his bed in a frenzy (B) Catullus desperately wanted to see the moon (C) Catullus wanted to speak with Licinius (D) Catullus wanted it to be the next day already
9. According to lines 13-15, which of the following is most synonymous with **membra** (line 13)? (A) **genua** (B) **pedēs** (C) **oculī** (D) **manūs**
10. **quālis erat Catullus prīmā lūce?** (A) **dēfessus** (B) **commōtus** (C) **mortuus** (D) **ēsuriēns**
11. The word **iucunde** in line 15 suggests that Catullus (A) has been completely won over by Licinius (B) has been completely deceived by Licinius (C) is very angry at Licinius (D) wants to trick Licinius
12. **prō līneīs XV et XVI, quō cōsiliō Catullus poēma Liciniō scripsit?** (A) **ut dolōrem Liciniō dēmōnstrāret** (B) **ut Licinium delectāret** (C) **nē Licinius lacrimāret** (D) **ut Catullus dormīret**
13. **quid Catullus Licinium hortātur?** (A) **nē iucundior fiat** (B) **nē dormiat** (C) **nē precēs repudiet** (D) **nē amīcam suam spernat**
14. What will happen if Licinius does not heed Catullus' warning? (A) he will become the enemy of all (B) he will be harmed by the goddess of retribution (C) he will be ridiculed (D) he will be made famous by Catullus' poem
15. Which of the following best paraphrases "**laedere hanc cavētō**" (line 20)? (A) **nōlī laedere Catullum** (B) **nōlī deam precārī** (C) **nōlī amīcitiām āmittere** (D) **nōlī deam offendere**

Passage B

The Bronze Age And The Iron Age - Ovid

1 Tertia post illam successit aenea prōlēs,
 2 saevior ingenīs et ad horrida prōmptior arma,
 3 nōn scelerāta tamen; dē dūrō est ultima ferrō.
 4 Prōtinus irrūpit vēnae peiōris in aevum
 5 omne nefās, fūgitque pudor vērumque fidēsque,
 6 in quōrum subiēre locum fraudēsque dolusque
 7 īnsidiaeque et vīs et amor scelerātus habendī.
 8 Vēla dābant ventīs nec adhūc bene nōverat illōs
 9 nāvita, quaeque prius steterant in montibus alfīs,
 10 flūctibus ignōtīs exsultāvēre carīnae;
 11 quāsque recondiderat[/] Stygiisque admōverat umbrīs,
 12 effodiuntur opēs, irritāmenta malōrum.
 13 Iamque nocēns ferrum ferrōque nocentius aurum
 14 prōdierat, prōdit bellum, quod pugnat utrōque,
 15 sanguineāque manū crepitantia concutit arma.
 16 Vīvitur ex raptō; nōn hospes ab hospite tūtus,
 17 nōn socer ā generō; frātrum quoque grātia rāra est.
 18 Imminet exitiō vir coniugis, illa marītī;
 19 lūrida terribilēs miscent aconīta novercae;
 20 filius ante diem patriōs inquīrit in annōs.
 21 Victa iacet pietās, et virgō caede madentēs
 22 ultima caelestum terrās Astraea relīquit.

Vocabulary

prōmptus, -a, -um - ready; quick
 pudor, pudōris, m. - modesty
 carīna, -ae, f. - keel
 nāvita, -ae, m. - sailor
 recondō, recondere - to hide
 Stygius, -a, -um - of the
 underworld; Stygian
 irritāmentum, -ī, m. - inducement
 socer, socerī, m. - father-in-law
 gener, generī, m. - son-in-law
 aconītum, -ī, n. - poison
 noverca, -ae, f. - stepmother

[/] The subject is Iuppiter

16. prō lineā I, quae aetās deinde secūta est? (A) aurea (B) argentea (C) ferrea (D) aenea
17. Which of the following statements about the third age of mankind is true, according to lines 1-2?
 (A) people who lived during this age were very savage (B) people who lived during this age were better armed than those of previous ages (C) people who lived during this age were savage, but not wicked (D) people who lived during this age enjoyed fighting
18. quae est ultima aetās? (A) aurea (B) argentea (C) ferrea (D) aenea
19. Which of the following is synonymous with **protinus** (line 4)? (A) **procul** (B) **statim** (C) **simul** (D) **simulac**
20. According to this passage, which of the following did NOT disappear during this final age of mankind? (A) decency (B) bravery (C) loyalty (D) truth

21. According to this passage, which of the following appeared during this final age of mankind? (A) deceit (B) trickery (C) wicked love of possessions (D) adultery
22. According to lines 11 & 12, what became an enticement to evil? (A) the wealth that had been hidden by Jupiter under ground (B) the wealth given by Jupiter to the kings (C) the wealth removed by Jupiter from the ghosts (D) the wealth that is being dug out by the ghosts
23. What is more harmful than iron, according to this passage? (A) silver (B) bronze (C) gold (D) pewter
24. **prō līnē XIV, quibus bella geruntur?** (A) **et saevitiā et celeritāte** (B) **et pecūniā et avāritiā** (C) **et celeritāte et gladiīs** (D) **et ferrō et aurō**
25. **quid bellum facit?** (A) **magnās opēs** (B) **multōs mortuōs** (C) **rēgēs bonōs** (D) **arma sonantia**
26. How did the people make their living during this final age of mankind? (A) by stealing (B) by begging (C) by murdering their friends (D) by working
27. According to this passage, which of the following is NOT one of the relationships that Ovid questioned? (A) host & guest (B) brothers & sisters (C) husband & wife (D) father-in-law & son-in-law
28. Which of the following rhetorical figures can be found in line 19? (A) chiasmus (B) zeugma (C) synchysis (D) anastrophe
29. Which of the following is suggested by line 20? (A) the son wants his father to die (B) the son wants his father to live on and prosper (C) the son wants his father to remarry (D) the son wants to plan his father's birthday
30. The best translation of "**caelestum**" in line 22 is (A) heavenly (B) of the gods (C) in heaven (D) by the gods
31. Which of the following imagery is conveyed by lines 21-22? (A) children being pushed down on the ground by their fathers (B) people throwing money on the ground (C) the ground soaked with blood (D) a woman being angry at the lack of devotion from her husband
32. Which of the following is the metrical pattern of the first five feet of line 22? (A) S-D-D-S-D (B) D-S-S-S-D (C) D-D-S-D-S (D) S-D-S-S-D

Passage C

Latinus' Story - Vergil

- 1 Fīlius huic fātō dīvum prōlēsque virīlis
 2 nūlla fuit ¹, prīmāque oriēns ērepa iuventā est;
 3 sōla domum et tantās servābat filia sēdīs,
 4 iam mātūra virō, iam plēnīs nūbilis annīs.
 5 Mul̄tī illam magnō ē Latiō tōtāque petēbant
 6 Ausoniā; petit ante aliōs pulcherrimus omnīs
 7 Turnus, avīs atavīsque potēns, quem rēgia coniūnx
 8 adiungī generum mīrō properābat amōre.
 9 Sed variūs portenta deum terrōribus obstant.
 10 Laurus erat tēctī mediō in penetrālibus altīs,
 11 sacra comam, multōsque metū servāta per annōs,
 12 quam pater inventam, prīmās cum conderet arcīs,
 13 ipse ferēbātur Phoebō sacrāsse Latīnus,
 14 Laurentīsque ab eā nōmen posuisse colōnīs.
 15 Huius apēs summum dēnsae (mīrābile dictū),
 16 strīdōre ingentī liquidum trāns aethera vectae,
 17 obsēdere apicem, et pedibus per mūtua nexīs
 18 exāmen subitum rāmō frondente pendit.

Vocabulary

avus, -ī, m. - grandfather

atavus, -ī, m. - great-grandfather

¹ Latīnō is implied.

33. According to line 1, why does Latinus currently have no sons? (A) because the gods had decreed it (B) because he was impotent (C) because he was cursed by a witch (D) because his wife was barren
34. According to line 2, we can assume that (A) Latinus was not able to have sons because he was impotent (B) Latinus' male offsprings died as babies (C) Latinus sacrificed all of his male offsprings to the gods (D) Latinus divorced his first wife because she couldn't give him a son
35. According to lines 3-4, which of the following statements is NOT true? (A) Latinus has only one daughter (B) Latinus' daughter alone protected the home (C) Latinus' daughter is of marriageable age (D) Latinus' daughter is looking for a husband for herself
36. **quis erat pulcherrimus prīncipum quī filiam Latīnī in mātrimōnium dūcere volēbant?**
 (A) Latium (B) Ausonia (C) Turnus (D) coniūnx
37. According to line 7, Turnus (A) is very wealthy (B) often proves his bravery (C) comes from a powerful family (D) loves to fight

38. To whom does **rēgia coniūnx** refer? (A) Latinus' wife (B) Turnus' mother (C) Turnus' wife (D) Latinus' daughter
39. The best translation of **adiungī** in line 8 is (A) I joined (B) to join (C) having joined (D) to be joined
40. The best translation of **deum** in line 9 is (A) the god (B) for the god (C) by the gods (D) of the gods

TIE-BREAKERS: These questions will be scored only to break ties. Please mark them as #96-#100.

These questions are based on Passage C

96. Based on lines 10-14, Latinus named his people based on (A) the omens of the gods (B) an ancient laurel tree in the midst of the palace (C) the people's opinion (D) his daughter
97. When did Latinus make a sacrifice? (A) when he was building the first towers of his city (B) after he had discovered the bees (C) when he was about to get married (D) when he saw the omens of the gods
98. The terrible omens started with (A) a dying tree (B) a swarm of bees (C) the death of the queen (D) the appearance of a bunch of birds
99. **unde exāmen pependit?** (A) **dē arce** (B) **dē tectō** (C) **dē strīdōre** (D) **dē rāmō**
100. The metrical pattern of the first five feet of line 18 is (A) S-D-D-D-S (B) D-S-D-S-S (C) S-D-S-S-D (D) D-D-S-D-S