

# 2007 NJCL READING COMPREHENSION ADVANCED POETRY

This test consists of passages from Vergil, Ovid, Catullus, and Horace. Read over each selection and choose the BEST answer for each question which follows.

All the passages are printed on ONE page for your convenience.

**Questions 1-14:** Aeneid X. 260-266

<p>lamque in cōnspectū Teucrōs habet et sua castra, stāns celsā in puppī, clipeum cum deinde sinistrā extulit ardentem. Clāmōrem ad sīdera tollunt Dardanidae ē mūrīs, spēs addita suscitāt īrās, tēla manū iaciunt, quālēs sub nūbibus ātris Strýmoniae dant signa gruēs atque aethera trānant cum sonitū fugiuntque notēs clāmōre secundō.</p>	<p>260</p> <p>265</p>	<p>the subject is Aeneas, understood</p>
--	-----------------------	--

**Questions 15-27:** Ovid, Amores I.2

<p>Esse quid hoc dīcam, quod tam mihi dūra videntur strāta, neque in lectō pallia nostra sedent, et vacuus somnō noctem, quam longa, perēgī, lassaque versātī corporis ossa dolent? Nam, puto, sentīrem, sī quō temptārer amōre -- an subit et tēctā callidus arte nocet? Sīc erit: haesērunt tenuēs in corde sagittae, et possessa ferus pectora versat Amor. cēdimus, an subitum luctandō accendimus ignem? cēdāmus: leve fit, quod bene fertur, onus.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p>	<p>strātum bedcushion</p> <p>versātus-a-um restless</p> <p>versāre to twist</p> <p>luctāre to resist, struggle</p>
--	--------------------	--

**Questions 28-36:** Catullus XLVII

<p>1 Porcī et Sōcratōn, duae sinistrae 2 Pīsōnis, scabiēs famesque mundī, 3 vōs Vērāniolō meō et Fabullō 4 verpus praeposuit Priāpus ille? 5 vōs cōnvīvia lauta sumptuōsē 6 dē diē facitis? meī sodālēs 7 quaerunt in triviō vocātiōnēs?</p>	<p>verpus Priapus ille = Piso</p> <p>vocatio invitation</p>
--	---

**Questions 37-50:** Horace Odes 2.XIII

Ille et nēfastō tē posuit diē,  
quīcumque prīmum et sacrilegā manū  
prōduxit, arbōs, in nepōtum  
perniciem opprobriumque pāgī.

Illum et parentis crēdiderim suī  
frēgisse cervicem et penetrālia  
sparsisse nocturnō cruōre  
hospitis; ille venēna Colcha

5

et quicquid usquam concipitur nēfās  
tractāvit, agrō quī statuit meō  
tē, trīste lignum, tē cadūcum  
in dominī caput immerentis.

10

cadūcus-a-um destined to fall

## VERGIL

- Line 1 leads us to believe that Aeneas is ....
  - in battle
  - returning home
  - searching for his men
  - spying on the Teucrians
- Where is Aeneas in this passage?
  - among his hunting dogs
  - on a hill overlooking his camp
  - in the midst of the enemy
  - on the stern of his ship
- What is his *clipeum* (261)?
  - shield
  - sword
  - banner
  - breastplate
- Where did Aeneas acquire this *clipeum*?
  - He took it from a slain Rutulian
  - He brought it from Troy
  - It was one of Dido's gifts
  - Venus gave it to him
- What is the construction of *sinistra* (261)?
  - feminine nominative singular
  - feminine ablative singular
  - neuter nominative plural
  - neuter accusative plural
- The word *ardentem* tells us that the *clipeum* was ...?
  - stiff
  - eager
  - polished
  - held aloft
- Who are the *Dardanidae* (263)?
  - Trojans
  - Rutulians
  - Latins
  - Greeks
- What rhetorical device is seen in line 262?
  - zeugma
  - hendiadys
  - hyperbole
  - metaphor
- Why do the *Dardanidae clāmōrem ad sīdera tollunt*?
  - They fear Aeneas
  - They are cheering Aeneas' return
  - They are ready to fight
  - They are trying to attract Aeneas' attention
- To what does *spēs addita* (263) refer?
  - Aeneas' arrival
  - Aeneas' victory
  - their own victory
  - their discovery of their camp
- Which Latin best carries on the meaning of *suscitat īrās* (263)?
  - stāns celsā in puppī*
  - clipeum cum deinde sinistra/ extulit ardentem*
  - Clāmōrem ad sīdera tollunt*
  - tēla manū iaciunt*
- What is Vergil comparing to a flock of cranes (264-66)?
  - the Dardanians' shouting
  - the Dardanians' spears
  - the confusion among the enemy
  - the dark clouds which arise
- What are the flock of cranes fleeing (264-66)?
  - north winds
  - high clouds
  - a predator
  - a rising storm
- What is the meter of this passage?
  - Alcaic
  - hendecasyllabic
  - dactylic hexameter
  - elegiac couplet

## OVID

- Lines 1-4 make it clear that Ovid ....
  - is in love
  - works too hard
  - cannot sleep
  - is sick
- Line 1 does NOT contain which of the following?
  - indirect question
  - predicate adjective
  - indirect statement
  - deliberative question
- Which is NOT one of Ovid's complaints?
  - the sheets don't stay on his bed
  - the night is too long
  - his bones ache
  - his girl is hard-hearted
- What is the best translation of *quō* (line 5)?
  - to where?
  - some
  - which
  - at all

19. Which type of conditional sentence appears in line 5?  
 a. contrary to fact in present time      b. contrary to fact in past time  
 c. future-less-vivid      d. future more vivid
20. What does Ovid think in line 5?  
 a. He has been struck by Cupid      b. His girl has turned against him  
 c. He can feel the temptation of love      d. He knows what love ought to feel like
21. What is the meaning of *an* in line 6?  
 a. or      b. and      c. but      d. lo!
22. To what do *callidus*, *subit*, and *nocet* refer in line 6?  
 a. sleep      b. work      c. love      d. himself
23. Which words/phrases do NOT confirm Cupid's victory?  
 a. *haeserunt sagittae*      b. *possessa pectora*      c. *luctandō*      d. *cēdāmus*
24. What form is *luctandō* (9)?  
 a. present participle      b. gerund      c. gerundive      d. supine
25. What is the best translation of *cēdāmus* (10)?  
 a. we yield      b. we will yield      c. we have yielded      d. let us yield
26. According to Ovid, what makes a burden light (10)?  
 a. falling in love      b. being loved      c. making light of it      d. working hard
27. What is the meter of this passage?  
 a. Alcaic      b. hendecasyllabic      c. dactylic hexameter      d. elegiac couplet

#### CATULLUS

28. What does Catullus mean by calling Porcius and Socration Piso's *duae sinistrae*?  
 a. best friends      b. thugs      c. secretaries      d. competitors
29. What is Catullus' opinion of Porcius and Socration?  
 a. they are the scum of the earth      b. they are destined for fame  
 c. they are hungry for power      d. they are very helpful to Piso
30. Why does Catullus seem to dislike these men?  
 a. they obtained favored positions which Catullus' friends have not  
 b. they are famous for accepting bribes  
 c. they are trying to attract Lesbia's attention  
 d. they have invited Veranius and Fabullus, but not Catullus, to dinner
31. Explain the case and use of *Vērāniolō meō et Fabullō* (line 3).  
 a. ablative absolute      b. ablative of cause  
 c. dative with compound verb      d. dative of reference
32. What kind of parties do Porcius and Socration hold (line 5)?  
 a. secret      b. orgiastic      c. extravagant      d. happy
33. What does Catullus find most strange about their parties?  
 a. Priapus attends them      b. Porcius and Socration have no money  
 c. They are held in the daytime      d. The guests come unwashed
34. To whom does *meī sodālēs* (line 6) refer?  
 a. Porcius and Socration      b. Piso's employees  
 c. Catullus and Lesbia      d. Veranius and Fabullus
35. In the context of this poem, what is a *trivium* (line 7)?  
 a. street corner      b. temple      c. the Palatine      d. forum
36. What is the meter of this passage?  
 a. Alcaic      b. hendecasyllabic      c. dactylic hexameter      d. elegiac couplet

## HORACE

37. To whom does *Ille* (line 1) refer?
- the former owner of the area where Horace is now walking
  - the tree which has just missed falling on Horace's head
  - the person who decreed that this was an unlucky day
  - the first human to commit a sacrilege
38. What case is *arbōs* (3)?
- nominative
  - accusative
  - locative
  - vocative
39. What case is *nepōtum* (3)?
- genitive
  - accusative
  - vocative
  - nominative
40. According to Horace, what purpose did *ille* have for his actions?
- to stop a plague
  - to have a good-luck charm
  - to gain glory for his people
  - to cause future destruction
41. How many elisions are there in the first stanza?
- none
  - one
  - two
  - three
42. What rhetorical device is seen in lines 3-4?
- chiasmus
  - synchysis
  - metaphor
  - hendiadys
43. Of which of the following does Horace NOT accuse *ille*?
- patricide
  - murdering a guest
  - chopping down sacred trees
  - dabbling in poison
44. Why is *crēdiderim* (line 5) subjunctive?
- future-less-vivid condition
  - indirect question
  - potential
  - anticipatory
45. Which is the best translation of *quicquid usquam concipitur nēfās* (9)?
- what evil concepts there are
  - whatever evil is anywhere conceived
  - what evil is ever overcome
  - whatever produces evil anywhere
46. To what does *trīste lignum* (line 11) refer?
- agrō meō* (10)
  - cervicem* (6)
  - arbōs* (3)
  - nēfās* (9)
47. To whom does *dominī* (12) refer?
- Ille* (1)
  - Horace
  - nepotum* (3)
  - hospitis* (8)
48. What is the impact of *immerentis* (12)?
- he didn't deserve this
  - he will exact revenge
  - he will tell others about this in a poem
  - he will plant another tree
49. What line best summarizes this excerpt from Horace's works?
- Plant a tree for your descendants to enjoy.
  - Evil people plant the seeds of ill will.
  - Stay home when the omens are bad.
  - You never know when disaster may fall.
50. What is the meter of this passage?
- Alcaic
  - hendecasyllabic
  - dactylic hexameter
  - elegiac couplet