

2012 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
ADVANCED READING COMPREHENSION POETRY TEST

Answer the following questions about Passages A, B, C, and D. Metrical information, the name of the work and author, and a brief glossary are provided below each passage.

Passage A

Vergil, *Aeneid* VI, 124-155

Meter: Dactylic Hexameter

The Sibyl Speaks

Talibus orabat dictis arasque tenebat, cum sic orsa loqui vates: 'Sate sanguine divum,	125
Tros Anchisiade , facilis descensus Averno : noctes atque dies patet atri ianua Ditis; sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras, hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos aequus amavit	130
Iuppiter aut ardens evexit ad aethera virtus, dis geniti potuere. Tenent media omnia silvae, Cocytusque sinu labens circumvenit atro. Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido est bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre	135
Tartara, et insano iuvat indulgere labori, accipe quae peragenda prius. Latet arbore opaca aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus, Iunoni infernae dictus sacer; hunc tegit omnis lucus et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbrae.	140
Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire auricomos quam quis decerpserit arbore fetus. Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus instituit. Primo avulso non deficit alter aureus, et simili frondescit virga metallo.	145
Ergo alte vestiga oculis et rite repertum carpe manu; namque ipse volens facilisque sequetur, si te fata vocant; aliter non viribus ullis vincere nec duro poteris convellere ferro. Praeterea iacet exanimum tibi corpus amici (heu nescis) totamque incestat funere classem,	150
dum consulta petis nostroque in limine pendes. Sedibus hunc refer ante suis et conde sepulcro. Duc nigras pecudes; ea prima piacula sunt. Sic demum lucos Stygis et regna invia vivis aspicies.' Dixit, pressoque obmutuit ore.	155

Anchisiades, -ae, m., descendant of Anchises (Aeneas)

Avernus, -i, m., Hades

eveho, evehere, evexi, evectus, to bear

perago, peragere, peregi, peractus, accomplish

folium, -ii, n., leaf

vimen, viminis, n., twig, shoot

lucus, -i, m., (sacred) grove

opertum, -i, n., mystery, hidden part

auricomus, -a, -um, golden-haired, golden-leafed

decerpo, decerpere, decerpsi, decertus, pluck (off)

rite, adv., duly, ritually

incesto, incestare, incestavi, incestatus, defile, pollute

consultum, -i, n., decree, oracle

piaculum, -i, n., expiation, crime

demum, adv., finally, at last

1. In line 125, what is the case of *sate*?
 (A) ablative (B) dative (C) vocative (D) accusative
2. What is the best translation of *sanguine*, line 125?
 (A) oh, blood! (B) from the blood (C) with the blood (D) by the blood
3. What is a more prosaic way of expressing *Averno*, line 126?
 (A) ex Averno (B) ad Avernum (C) in Averno (D) apud Avernum
4. What are the qualities of men who escape Hades, according to lines 129 – 130?
 (A) they are honest and hardworking
 (B) they are pious and clean-living
 (C) Jupiter loves them and their prowess elevates them
 (D) Jupiter is pleased by their sacrifices and they are loved by all men
5. In line 131, what is the construction of *dis*?
 (A) ablative of means (B) ablative of cause (C) ablative of source (D) ablative of agent
6. What rhetorical figure is employed in line 134?
 (A) anaphora (B) anastrophe (C) apostrophe (D) aposiopesis
7. What is the construction of *foliis* and *vimine* in line 137?
 (A) ablative of means (B) ablative of place where (C) ablative of respect (D) ablative of source
8. What is another name for *Iunoni infernae* (line 138)?
 (A) Hera (B) Proserpina (C) Demeter (D) Avernus
9. In line 145, the word *repertum* is best translated:
 (A) the found man (B) the found gift (C) the found branch (D) the found hand

10. How many elisions are in line 145?
 (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 0
11. What is the construction of *sedibus*, line 152?
 (A) ablative of place where (B) dative of direction (C) ablative of source (D) ethical dative
12. What is the tense and mood of *sunto*, line 153?
 (A) present imperative
 (B) present indicative
 (C) future imperative
 (D) present subjunctive
13. *Vivis* in line 154 is a/an
 (A) dative substantive (B) present indicative verb (C) ablative substantive (D) participle

Passage BHorace, *Odes* I.9

Meter: Alcaic

A reflection on Winter

Vides ut alta stet **nive** candidum
 Soracte nec iam sustineant onus
 silvae laborantes **geluque**
 flumina constiterint acuto?
 Dissolve **frigus** ligna super foco 5
large reponens atque benignius
deprome quadrimum Sabina,
 o Thaliarche, merum **diota**.
 Permite divis cetera, qui simul
stravere ventos aequore fervido 10
deproeliantis, nec cupressi
 nec veteres agitantur **orni**.
 Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, et
 quem fors dierum cumque dabit, lucro
 adpone nec dulcis amores
 sperne, puer, neque tu **choreas**, 15
 donec **virenti canities** abest
 morosa. Nunc et Campus et areae
 lenesque sub noctem **susurri**
composita repetantur hora,
 nunc et latentis **proditor intumo** 20
 gratus puellae risus ab angulo
pignusque dereptum **lacertis**
 aut digito male **pertinaci**.

nix, nivis, f., *snow*
gelū, gelūs, n., *frost, cold, chill*
focus, focī, m., *hearth, fireplace*
largē, adv., *generously*
dēprōmō, dēprōmere, dēpromsī, dēpromptum, *to bring out, produce*
quadrīmus, -a, -um, *four-year-old*
diōta, -ae, f., *two-handled wine jar*
sternō, sternere, strāvī, stratum, *to stretch out, level, overthrow*
dēproclior, dēprocliārī, *to fight fiercely, struggle violently*
ornus, -ī, f., *ash tree*
chorea, -ae, f., *dance*
vireō, -ēre, -uī, *to be green, youthful, fresh*
cānitēs, -ēī, f., *grey or white hair*
susurrus, -ī, m., *whispering*
compōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *arrange, compose, calm*
prōditor, prōditōris, m., *betrayed, traitor*
intumus, -a, -um, *innermost*
pignus, pigneris, n., *pledge, token*
lacertus, -ī, m., *upper arm*
pertinax, pertinācis, *holding fast, persisting*

14. In line 1, the word *ut* introduces a series of
 (A) purpose clauses
 (B) result clauses
 (C) indirect commands
 (D) indirect questions
15. *ligna*, line 5 is
 (A) the direct object of *dissolve*
 (B) the object of *super*
 (C) the direct object of *reponens*
 (D) an accusative of respect
16. The rhetorical figure in lines 7-8 is
 (A) chiasmus (B) aposiopesis (C) synechesis (D) anaphora
17. *aequore fervido*, line 10, is best translated
 (A) with the stormy sea
 (B) on the stormy sea
 (C) from the stormy sea
 (D) near the stormy sea
18. Another way to express *fuge quaerere*, line 13, is
 (A) *non quaere*
 (B) *noli quaerere*
 (C) *ne quaeris*
 (D) *non quaeras*
19. *quem...cumque*, line 13, is an example of
 (A) brachylogy (B) anastrophe (C) polyptoton (D) tmesis

20. In lines 13-15, the object(s) of *sperne* are:
 (A) *amores, choreas* (B) *amores, tu* (C) *amores, puer* (D) *amores*
21. *virenti*, line 16, modifies the understood word
 (A) *mihi* (B) *viro* (C) *tibi* (D) *deis*
22. *campus, areae, susurri, _____*, and _____ are the subjects of *repetantur*, lines 18-23:
 (A) *hora, puellae* (B) *lenes, proditor* (C) *pignus, risus* (D) *hora, proditor*
23. *intumo...angulo* is an example of
 (A) hyperbaton (B) anastrophe (C) polyptoton (D) anaphora
24. *lacertis* and *digito* are best translated:
 (A) on the arms and finger
 (B) with the arms and finger
 (C) to the arms and finger
 (D) from the arms and finger

Passage C

Ovid, *Heroides* 7. 7-26

Meter: Elegiac Couplets

Dido writes to Aeneas

Certus es ire tamen miseramque relinquere Didon
 atque idem venti vela fidemque ferent.
 certus es, Aenea, cum foedere solvere naves
 quaeque ubi sint nescis, Itala regna sequi. 10
 nec nova Karthago, nec te crescentia tangunt
 moenia nec sceptro tradita summa tuo.
 facta fugis, facienda petis; quaerenda per orbem
 altera, quaesita est altera terra tibi.
 ut terram invenias, quis eam tibi tradet habendam? 15
 quis sua non notis arva tenenda dabit?
 alter habendus amor tibi **restat** et altera Dido
 quamque iterum fallas, altera danda fides.
 quando erit, ut condas instar Karthaginis urbem
 et videas populos altus ab arce tuos? 20
 omnia ut eveniant, nec di tua vota morentur,
 unde tibi, quae te sic amet, uxor erit?
 Uror ut **inducto ceratae sulphure** taedae,
 ut pia **fumosis** addita **tura** focis.
 Aeneas oculis vigilantis semper inhaeret; 25
 Aenean animo noxque diesque refert.
 ille quidem male gratus et ad mea munera **surdus**
 et quo, si non sim stulta, carere velim.
 non tamen Aenean, **quamvis** male cogitat, odi,
 sed queror infidum quaeque peius amo. 30

Parce, Venus, **nurui**, durumque amplectere fratrem,
 frater Amor; castris **militet** ille tuis.
 aut ego quem coepi—neque enim **dedignor**—amare,
 materiam curae praebeat ille meae.
 Fallor et ista mihi falso iactatur imago: 35
 matris ab ingenio **dissidet** ille suae.

restare, to lie in store for (+dat.)

inducere, to spread on, apply

ceratus, -a, -um, wax-covered

sulpur, sulphuris, n., sulphur

fumosus, -a, -um, smoky

tus, turis, n., incense

surdus, -a, -um, deaf, unresponsive

quamvis + ind., however much, although

nurus, us, f., daughter-in-law

militare, to serve as a soldier

dedignari, to scorn, regard as unworthy

dissidere, to differ

25. What is the antecedent of *quae* in line 10?
 (A) *Didon* (7) (B) *naves* (9) (C) *regna* (10) (D) *fidem* (8)
26. Line 8 contains an example of
 (A) tricolon (B) hendiadys (C) litotes (D) syllepsis
27. *sceptro tradita ... tuo* in line 11 is an example of
 (A) metonymy (B) euphony (C) hyperbaton (D) brachylogy
28. What is another way of expressing *tibi* in line 14?
 (A) *ad te* (B) *a te* (C) *tecum* (D) *meī*
29. In lines 14-22, Dido argues that Aeneas
 (A) doesn't really have a divine destiny.
 (B) ought to return to Troy.
 (C) is willing to sacrifice the good things that he has in favor of an uncertain future.
 (D) should take her to Italy with him so that they can begin a new life there.
30. The best translation of line 25 is
 (A) Watchful Aeneas is always clinging to my eyes.
 (B) May Aeneas always cling to watchful eyes.
 (C) Aeneas always clings to watchful eyes.
 (D) Aeneas always clings to the eyes of the one (me) keeping watch.
31. The best translation of line 28 is
 (A) and a man whom I would wish to be rid of, were I not foolish
 (B) and whom, if he were not foolish, I would wish to lack
 (C) and whom, if I were not foolish, I would wish to cherish
 (D) and whom, if I were not foolish, he would want to love

32. *questa* (line 30)
 (A) modifies the subject of *amo*
 (B) is substantive direct object of *amo*
 (C) is an adverb
 (D) is an ablative absolute
33. *nurui ... fratrem* (line 31) suggests that Dido believes that she is
 (A) the stepmother of Iulus
 (B) the adopted daughter of Venus
 (C) Aeneas' wife
 (D) a suppliant of Venus
34. *castris... tuis* (line 32) could also be expressed
 (A) *ad castra tua* (B) *in castris tuis* (C) *e castris tuis* (D) *a castris tuis*
35. The antecedent of *quae* (line 33) is
 (A) *ego* (B) *materiam* (C) *curae* (D) *amorem*
36. *amplectere* (line 31) is a
 (A) present indicative
 (B) present infinitive
 (C) present imperative
 (D) syncopated perfect indicative
37. There is a "weak" caesura in the ____ foot of line 31.
 (A) 1st (B) 2nd (C) 3rd (D) 4th
38. The best translation of *mihi falsae* (line 35) is
 (A) for false me
 (B) to me, deceived
 (C) to deceiving me
 (D) to me as I deceive myself
39. To whom/what does Dido compare Aeneas, unfavorably, in line 36?
 (A) his own character
 (B) Venus's nature
 (C) a ghost
 (D) a false image
40. In line 35 *fallor... falsae* is an example of
 (A) polyptoton (B) anaphora (C) zeugma (D) anastrophe
41. The scansion of line 19 is:
 (A) DDSDDS (B) DDDSDS (C) DDDDDS (D) DSSSDS

Tie-Breakers, Questions 96-100

Passage D

Catullus, 101

Meter: Elegiac Couplets

The Funeral

Multas per gentes et multa per aequora vectus

advenio has miseras, frater, ad **inferias**,

ut te postremo donarem munere mortis

et mutam nequiquam alloquerer cinerem.

quandoquidem fortuna mihi tete abstulit ipsum. 5Heu miser indigne frater **adempte** mihi,nunc tamen interea haec, **prisco** quae more parentum

tradita sunt tristi munere ad inferias,

accipe fraterno multum **manantia fletu**,

atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale. 10

inferiae, -ārum, f.pl., *funeral rites***quandoquidem**, conj., *since, because***indignē**, adv., *undeservedly***adimō**, **adimere**, **adēmī**, **adēptum**, *to take away, snatch away***priscus**, -a, -um, *ancient, time-honored***mānō**, **mānāre**, **mānāvī**, **mānātum**, *to drip***flētus**, -ūs, m., *weeping, tears*96. The placement of *ad inferias* at the end of line 2 suggests

- (A) that it is the most emotionally important phrase
 (B) that it is an afterthought
 (C) that Catullus couldn't fit it into the meter of the line elsewhere
 (D) that Catullus wanted to make the word order easier

97. *ut...donarem...alloquerer* (lines 3-4) is a

- (A) result clause (B) concessive clause (C) purpose clause (D) indirect command

98. *adempte* (line 6)

- (A) modifies *indigne* (B) modifies *mihi* (C) modifies *frater* (D) is an adverb

99. *manantia* (line 9)

- (A) modifies *haec* (line 7)
 (B) is a neuter plural substantive
 (C) modifies *fortuna* (line 5)
 (D) is a feminine singular substantive

100. *fraterno...fletu* could be translated

- (A) with a brother's tears
 (B) because of a brother's tears
 (C) for a brother's tears
 (D) both A and B