

**2015 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
ADVANCED POETRY READING COMPREHENSION TEST**

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

Passage A: Arachne weaves a tapestry in a contest against Minerva

Maeonis ēlusam dēsīgnat imāgine taurī
Eurōpam: vērum taurum, freta vēra putārēs;
ipsa vidēbātur terras spectāre relictās 105
et comitēs clāmāre suās tāctumque verēri
adsilientis aquae timidāsque redūcere plantās.
fēcit et Asteriēn aquila luctante tenērī,
fēcit olōrīnīs Lēdam recubāre sub āliīs;
addidit, ut satyrī cēlātus imāgine pulchram 110
Iuppiter inplērit geminō Nyctēida fētū,
Amphītryōn fuerit, cum tē, Tirynthia, cēpit,
aureus ut Danaēn, Āsōpida lūserit ignis,
Mnēmosynēn pastor, varius Dēōida serpēns.
tē quoque mūtātum torvō, Neptūne, iuencō 115
virgine in Aeoliā posuit; tū vīsus Enīpeus
gignis Alōidās, ariēs Bīsaltida fallis,
et tē flāva comās frūgum mītissima māter
sēnsit equum, sēnsit volucrem crīnīta colubrīs
māter equī volucris, sēnsit delphīna Melanthō: 120
omnibus hīs faciemque suam faciemque locōrum
reddidit. est illic agrestis imāgine Phoebus,
utque modo accipitris pennās, modo terga leōnis
gesserit, ut pāstor Macarēida lūserit Issēn,
Līber ut Ērigonēn falsā dēcēperit ūvāā, 125
ut Sātūrnus equō geminum Chīrōna crearit.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* VI.103-126

Maeonis, Maeonis, f., an epithet for Arachne, "woman from Maeonia"
fretum, -ī, n., the strait, the sea
planta, -ae, f., foot
luctor, luctārī, luctātus sum, to struggle
olōrīnus, -a, -um, of or belonging to swans
Nyctēida, daughter of Nycteus, i.e. Antiope

fētus, -ūs, m. f., offspring
Tirynthia, -ae, f., an epithet for Alcmena, mother of Hercules, "woman from Tiryns"
varius, -a, -um, different colored
Dēōida, Persephone
torvus, -a, -um, fierce
iuencus, -ī, m., a young bull
frūx, frūgis, f., crops, fruits

volucer, volucris, m., winged creature, bird
crīnītus, -a, -um, covered with hair
agrestis, -is, m., a countryman
accipiter, accipitris, m., bird of prey, hawk

Questions 1- 20 refer to Passage A.

1. In Arachne's work, what was Europa fooled by?

- (A) the design (C) the true bull
(B) the image of the bull (D) the sea

2. Which of the following was something Europa was NOT depicted as doing?
(A) drawing up her feet (C) looking back at the shore
(B) ignoring the calls of her friends (D) disliking the touch of water
3. What word goes with *adsilientis* (107)?
(A) *terras* (C) *aquae*
(B) *comitēs* (D) *vōs*
4. What figure of speech is *timidāsque redūcere plantās* (107)?
(A) personification (C) metonymy
(B) simile (D) anaphora
5. The depictions of Asterie and Leda show them both with
(A) bulls (C) satyrs
(B) flowers (D) birds
6. Who or what is the subject of *addidit* (110)?
(A) Arachne (C) Jupiter
(B) a satyr (D) the image
7. Who or what does *pulchram* modify (110)?
(A) Arachne (C) Nyctēida
(B) Jupiter (D) offspring
8. Who or what is the subject of *fuerit* (112)?
(A) Arachne (C) Tirynthia
(B) Amphitryon (D) Jupiter
9. What figure of speech does Ovid use in line 112?
(A) apostrophe (C) hysteron proteron
(B) asyndeton (D) litotes
10. The BEST translation of *ut* in 113 is
(A) to (C) that
(B) in order to (D) as
11. What case is *Neptūne* (115)?
(A) Nominative (C) Ablative
(B) Dative (D) Vocative
12. To whom or what does *tū* refer (116)?
(A) Arachne (C) Enipeus
(B) Neptune (D) Aloidas

Questions 21- 30 refer to Passage B.

21. Which of the following figures of speech does Catullus use throughout lines 1-4?

- (A) hyperbole (C) onomatopoeia
(B) litotes (D) synecdoche

22. What other figure of speech does Catullus use throughout lines 1-4?

- (A) anaphora (C) ecphrasis
(B) asyndeton (D) hendiadys

23. What figure of speech does he use in line 3?

- (A) aposiopesis (C) metonymy
(B) chiasmus (D) pleonasm

24. What case is amica (5)?

- (A) Nominative (C) Ablative
(B) Accusative (D) Vocative

25. What does Catullus think about the girl he is describing?

- (A) she is beautiful (C) she is rich
(B) she is not beautiful (D) she is not rich

26. What does Catullus ask in line 6?

- (A) does she think the province is beautiful?
(B) why does she tell everyone the province is beautiful?
(C) does the province think she is beautiful?
(D) should he hold on to what the province says is beautiful?

27. What does Catullus ask in line 7?

- (A) Are Lesbia and you being compared by us?
(B) Is our Lesbia being compared with you?
(C) Do we compare Lesbia with you?
(D) Does Lesbia compare us with you?

28. Why does Catullus say what he does in line 8?

- (A) he thinks the politicians in Rome are not very smart
(B) he has a very low opinion of women in general
(C) he does not think people understand what beauty is
(D) he thinks his poetry is too sophisticated for most people

Passage C: The Harpy Calaeno makes a dire prediction

ūna in praecelsā cōnsēdit rūpe Celaenō, 245
 īnfēlīx vātēs, rumpitque hanc pectore vōcem;
 'bellum etiam prō caede boum strātisque iuencīs,
 Lāomedontiadae, bellumne īferre parātis
 et patriō Harpyiās īnsōntīs pellere rēgnō?
 accipite ergō animīs atque haec mea fīgite dicta, 250
 quae Phoebō pater omnipotēns, mihi Phoebus Apollō
 praedīxit, vōbīs Furiārum ego maxima pandō.
 Ītaliā cursū petitis ventīsque vocātīs:
 Ībitis Ītaliā portūsque intrāre licēbit.
 sed nōn ante datam cingētis moenibus urbem 255
 quam vōs dīra famēs nostraeque iniūria caedis
 ambēsās subigat mālīs absūmere mēnsās.'

Vergil, Aeneid, III.245-257

praecelsus, -a, -um, high
 īnsōns, -ntis, innocent, guiltless
 vātēs, vātis, m. or f., prophet
 pandō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, spread out,
 reveal

strātus, -a, -um, having been laid low
 ambedo, -ere, ambēdī, ambēsum, eat,
 consume
 Lāomedontiadae, descendent of
 Laomedon, i.e., Aeneas

māla, -ae, f., jaw
 patrius, -a, -um, fatherly, ancestral

Questions 29- 40 refer to Passage C.

29. ūna (245) is BEST translated

- (A) one (C) at once
(B) by one (D) only

30. in (245) is BEST translated

- (A) in (C) into
(B) on (D) not

31. How many spondees are in the first four feet of line 246?

- (A) 1 (C) 3
(B) 2 (D) 4

32. prō (247) does NOT govern the case of

- (A) caede (C) strātisque
(B) boum (D) iuencīs

33. In lines 247-248, Calaeno is asking Aeneas if he is willing

- (A) to pay her back for the cattle he killed
(B) to kill even more cows than he did before the war
(C) to bring on war over slaughtered cattle
(D) to forget that wars have even started over slaughtered cattle

34. *īnsōntīs* (249) goes with
 (A) *parātis* (C) *Harpyiās*
 (B) *patriō* (D) *rēgnō*

35. The BEST translation of *patriō rēgnō* (249) is
 (A) from their ancestral kingdom
 (B) by means of their ancestral kingdom
 (C) with their ancestral kingdom
 (D) in their ancestral kingdom

36. *haec* (250) is
 (A) Nominative (C) Ablative
 (B) Accusative (D) Vocative

37. What does Calpurnia say she will do in lines 251-252?
 (A) reveal the future (C) send the Furies after the Trojans
 (B) pray to Jupiter and Apollo (D) defy the gods and help Aeneas

38. In lines 253-257, Calpurnia tells Aeneas
 (A) a storm will destroy his fleet before he reaches Italy
 (B) a banquet must be dedicated to the Harpies before he can reach Italy
 (C) if he survives the coming storm, he will find an abundance of wealth and food in Italy
 (D) he will reach Italy, but he will find famine there

39. Which of the following literary figures of speech is NOT present in the final line?
 (A) litotes (C) pleonasm
 (B) consonance (D) prolepsis

40. What does Calpurnia say the Trojans will do in the final line?
 (A) eat their tables (C) smash their tables
 (B) eat bloody banquets (D) have only jawbones to gnaw on

Passage D: Martial makes a comment about his friend

*Esquiliīs domus est, domus est tibi colle Dianae,
 et tua pātricius culmina vīcus habet;
 hinc uiduae Cybelēs, illinc sacrāria Vestae,
 inde nouum, ueterem prōspicis inde Iouem.
 Dīc ubī conueniam, dīc quā tē parte requīram; 5
 quisquis ubīque habitat, Maxime, nusquam habitat.
 Martial, VII.73*

Esquiliae, -ārum, f., the Esquiline,
 largest of the seven hills of Rome with
 several separate heights making it plural

collis, -is, m., hill
pātricius, -a, -um, patrician
vīcus, -ī, m., street, quarter, village

uidua, -ae, f., widow
sacrārium, -ī, n., shrine

Tie-Breakers - Questions 96-100 refer to Passage D.

96. How many dactyls are in line 1?

- (A) 2 (C) 4
(B) 3 (D) 5

97. What figure of speech is in line 2?

- (A) anastrophe (C) synchysis
(B) pleonasm (D) tmesis

98. What is the point Martial is making about his friend in lines 1-4?

- (A) he is very religious (C) business keeps him moving
(B) he has many houses (D) the gods seem to favor him

99. What does Martial ask his friend in line 5?

- (A) Which part of Rome do you prefer?
(B) After all this, do you still consider me a friend?
(C) Who can say what you are up to?
(D) Where can I find you to so we can get together?

100. What does Martial tell Maximus in the final line?

- (A) Whoever lives everywhere lives nowhere
(B) When you're running around everywhere, you're never really living
(C) The gods are everywhere, but live nowhere
(D) Although you have riches everywhere, you are not really living