

2016 NJCL READING COMPREHENSION TEST  
ADVANCED POETRY

The passages on which the following questions are based on on the **BACK** page of this test. Tear off that page for easier access between the passages and the questions.

**PASSAGE ONE**

**Ovid, *Ars Amatoria* I.35-50**

1. What is Ovid's suggested first step?
  - A. a desire to love work
  - B. finding work which you love
  - C. finding something to love
  - D. loving the work ou have found
2. Line 2 compares a lover to
  - A. new weapons.
  - B. a blacksmith.
  - C. an evil man
  - D. a soldier.
3. What word has to be understood with **huic** (line 3)?
  - A. **Principiō**
  - B. **militi**
  - C. **labōri**
  - D. **reperire**
4. What is the second step in this quest (line 37)?
  - A. to woo the girl you want
  - B. to beg the girl to like you
  - C. to use the girl's pleasures to you advantage
  - D. to include the girl in your quest
5. **placitam** (37) echoes which of these phrases?
  - A. **quod amāre velīs**
  - B. **reperire labōrā**
  - C. **mīles venīs**
  - D. **nova in arma**
6. Ovid's wish in line 4 is that love ....
  - A. may grow.
  - B. may shine.
  - C. may live.
  - D. may last.
7. What is the best meaning of **modus** (39)?
  - A. way
  - B. manner
  - C. limit
  - D. style
8. What does Ovid mean by **currū** (39)?
  - A. chariot
  - B. writings
  - C. race
  - D. new style
9. **admissā mēta terenda rotā** (40) refers to ....
  - A. the wear and tear on his wheels
  - B. his fear of falling out of his chariot
  - C. staying as close as possible to the turning points
  - D. his fear of turning corners
10. What is the best translation of **Dum licet** (41)?
  - A. As long as it is pleasing
  - B. While it is pleasing
  - C. Provided that you can
  - D. When you can
11. What is the significance of **lōris ... solūtis** (41)?
  - A. You are committed to no one.
  - B. All your problems have been solved.
  - C. You have lost control of everything.
  - D. You are stuck where you are.
12. Which of the following occurs twice on line 42?
  - A. imperative
  - B. present subjunctive
  - C. predicate adjective
  - D. dative
13. To what does **Haec** (line 43) refer?
  - A. **mēta** (40)
  - B. **quod amāre velīs** (35)
  - C. **rotā** (40)
  - D. **tenuēs** (43)
14. Line 43 warns young men that the girl will not
  - A. appear in a shower of gold.
  - B. just cross their pathway.
  - C. just appear out of thin air.
  - D. look slimmer than other girls.
15. What is the best translation of **quaerenda est** (44)?
  - A. must be sought
  - B. has been sought
  - C. has complained
  - D. has asked
16. What kind of **puella** is **oculis apta tuīs** (44)?
  - A. one who likes you too
  - B. just what you're looking for
  - C. the one you're looking at
  - D. the first one who catches your eye

17. What rhetorical device is Ovid using on lines 45-46?  
 A. chiasmus                      B. praeteriteo                      C. anastrophe                      D. anaphora
18. To what does line 45 refer?  
 A. using common sense      B. staring                      C. hunting deer                      D. fishing
19. What is the best translation of **frendēns** (46)?  
 A. gnashing                      B. friendly                      C. branching                      D. restraining
20. What is the antecedent of **quī** (47)?  
 A. **fruticēs**                      B. **nōtī**                      C. **aper**                      D. **aucupibus**
21. What is the subject (understood) of line 48?  
 A. hunters                      B. fishermen                      C. vacationers                      D. lovers
22. What is the directive of line 49?  
 A. Love forever!  
 C. Educate yourself!  
 B. Seek your mother's love!  
 D. Always love your mother!
23. What is the best translation of **frequēns** (50)?  
 A. frequent                      B. thronging                      C. many a                      D. willing
24. What is the best synonym of **quō ... locō** (50)?  
 A. **unde**                      B. **ubique**                      C. **ubi**                      D. **ibi**
25. What is the best translation of **disce** (50)?  
 A. say                      B. teach                      C. go                      D. learn
26. Line 50 refers to which previous line?  
 A. 35                      B. 36                      C. 37                      D. 38
27. Which of the following lines contains an elision?  
 A. 37                      B. 39                      C. 47                      D. 48

## PASSAGE TWO

### Vergil, Aeneid II.370-382

28. To whom does **sē** (370) refer?  
 A. **Danaum**                      B. **catervā**                      C. **Androgeōs**                      D. **nōbīs**
29. Line 370 makes it clear that Androgeos is  
 A. part of a crowd                      B. well-armed                      C. the first to arrive                      D. hunting Greeks
30. What does Androgeos believe (371)?  
 A. He can join us.                      B. We are friendly.                      C. We'll offer protection.                      D. We are escaping.
31. What does the enjambment of **insciūs** (372) add to the story?  
 A. We don't know him.                      B. He is confused.  
 C. He is relieved.                      D. He is mistaken.
32. What is the construction of **amīcīs** (372)?  
 A. dative, indirect object                      B. ablative absolute  
 C. dative with special adjective                      D. ablative, means
33. What is Androgeos encouraging (373)?  
 A. caution                      B. plunder                      C. praise                      D. haste
34. What is the essential gist of **quae tam sēra morātur/ segnitīēs** (373-74)?  
 A. Will you may die sooner or later?                      B. Will your delay keep you from the spoils?  
 C. Where have you been all this time?                      D. It is too late to dawdle.
35. Androgeos guesses that these men (375) have ....  
 A. no idea what to do.                      B. just disembarked from their ships.  
 C. are looking for leadership.                      D. returning to their ships.
36. What did Androgeos realize (377)?  
 A. He was surrounded by the enemy.                      B. His band had surrounded the enemy.  
 C. The enemy was surrendering to him.                      D. He had to escape quickly.

37. What made him realize this (376-77)?  
 A. They made trustworthy responses.  
 C. He had heard enough.
38. Which did Androgeos NOT do (378)?  
 A. stopped in his tracks    B. shut up
39. What does **imprōvīsūm** (379) modify?  
 A. **pedem**                      B. **anguem**
40. Androgeos is compared to (379-380) ....  
 A. someone who has stepped on a snake.  
 C. a man who is frightened by snakes.
41. What do **attolentem** and **tumentem** (381) modify?  
 A. **pedem** (378)                B. **anguem** (379)
42. What does the adjective **trepidus** (380) indicate?  
 A. bravery                      B. resiliency
43. What rhetorical device is best illustrated on line 381?  
 A. chiasmus                    B. synecdoche
44. What is the best reading of **haud secus** (382)?  
 A. not following              B. first in line
45. To what does **vīsū** (382) refer?  
 A. **magnā comitante catervā** (370)  
 C. **imprōvīsūm anguem** (379)
46. How many lines in this passage have elisions?  
 A. 2                              B. 3                              C. 5                              D. 6
47. Which of the following is NOT a perfect passive participle?  
 A. **incēnsa** (374)              B. **dēlāpsus** (377)            C. **Imprōvīsūm** (379)        D. **tremefactus** (382)
48. Which of the following words in this passage shows a contraction of a short vowel?  
 A. **Danaum** (370)            B. **Pergama** (375)            C. **asprīs** (379)              D. **caerula** (381)
49. How would line 377 read in classical prose?  
 A. **sēnsit sē mediōs dēlāpsūm in hostēs esse**  
 C. **mediōs dēlāpsus in hostēs est**  
 B. **sēnsit mediōs dēlāpsōs in eō hostēs**  
 D. **mediū dēlāpsī in sē hostēs**
50. Which rhetorical device is seen on line 382?  
 A. prosopopeia                B. cave device                C. oxymoron                    D. litotes

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## PASSAGE ONE

### Ovid, Ars Amatoria I.35-50

Prīncipiō, quod amāre velīs, reperīre labōrā, quī nova nunc prīmum mīles in arma venīs. Proximus huic labor est placitam exōrāre puellam: tertius, ut longō tempore dūret amor.	35	
Hic modus, haec nostrō signābitur ārea currū: haec erit admissā mēta <u>terenda</u> rotā.	40	terō, terere = to rub lōrum = rein
Dum licet, et <u>lōrīs</u> passim potes īre solūtīs, Ēlige cui dīcās 'tū mihi sōla placēs.'		
Haec tibi nōn tenuēs veniet dēlāpsa per aurās: quaerenda est oculīs apta puella tuīs.		
Scit bene vēnātor, cervīs ubi rētia tendat, scit bene, quā frendēns valle morētur aper; <u>aucupibus</u> nōtī <u>fruticēs</u> ; quī sustinet <u>hāmōs</u> ,	45	aucupēs = bird-catchers frutex = bush hāmus = fish-hook
nōvit quae multō pisce natentur aquae. Tū quoque, māteriam longō quī quaeris amōrī, ante frequēns quō sit disce puella locō.	50	

## PASSAGE TWO

### Vergil, Aeneid II.370-382

Prīmus sē Danaum magnā comitante catervā Androgeōs offert nōbīs, socia agmina crēdēns īnscius, atque ultrō verbīs compellat amīcīs: 'Festīnāte, virī! nam quae tam sēra morātur <u>segnitiēs</u> ? Aliī rapiunt incēnsa feruntque Pergama: vōs celsīs nunc prīmum ā nāvibus ītis?'	370 375	segnitiēs = slowness
Dīxit, et extemplō (neque enim respōnsa dabantur fīda satis) sēnsit mediōs dēlāpsus in hostēs. Obstipuit retrōque pedem cum vōce repressit. Imprōvīsum asprīs velutī quī sentibus anguem pressit humī niīēns trepidusque repente refūgit attollentem īrās et caerulea colla tumentem, haud secus Androgeōs vīsū tremefactus abībat.	380	