

# 2017 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE

## READING COMPREHENSION: ADVANCED POETRY

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

*A Dangerous Creature* – Ovid

1 **Sacra Iovi facturus erat: iubet ire ministros**  
 2 **et petere e vivis libandas fontibus undas.**  
 3 **silva vetus stabat nulla violata securi,**  
 4 **et specus in media virgis ac vimine densus**  
 5 **efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum**  
 6 **uberibus fecundus aquis; ubi conditus antro**  
 7 **Martius anguis erat, cristis praesignis et auro;**  
 8 **igne micant oculi, corpus tumet omne venenis,**  
 9 **tresque vibrant linguae, triplici stant ordine dentes.**  
 10 **quem postquam Tyria lucum de gente profecti**  
 11 **infausto tetigere gradu, demissaque in undas**  
 12 **urna dedit sonitum, longo caput extulit antro**  
 13 **caeruleus serpens horrendaque sibila misit.**  
 14 **effluxere urnae manibus sanguisque reliquit**  
 15 **corpus et attonitos subitus tremor occupat artus.**  
 16 **ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbis**  
 17 **torquet et immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus**  
 18 **ac media plus parte leves erectus in auras**  
 19 **despicit omne nemus tantoque est corpore, quanto,**  
 20 **si totum spectes, geminas qui separat arctos.**  
 21 **nec mora, Phoenicas, sive illi tela parabant**  
 22 **sive fugam, sive ipse timor prohibebat utrumque,**  
 23 **occupat: hos morsu, longis complexibus illos,**  
 24 **hos necat afflati funesta tabe veneni.**



1. **Iuppiter sacra accepturus erat.** (A) **vĕrum** (B) **falsum**
2. From where were the agents of Cadmus supposed to get water necessary to make the sacrifice, according to lines 1-2? (A) from the ocean (B) from the swamp (C) from the aqueduct (D) from running springs
3. Which of the following is NOT true about the woods, according to lines 3-6? (A) the forest was ancient and has been around a long time (B) woodsmen have never cut the trees in this forest (C) there is a cave full of twigs at the edge of the forest (D) there's an abundance of water in the cave

4. Which of the following does NOT describe the serpent, according to lines 6-9? (A) the snake had a prominent golden rest (B) fire flicked in the snake's eyes (C) the snake's body is full of venom (D) the snake has three venomous fangs
5. In line 10, **Tyria** modifies (A) **lucum** (B) **gente** (C) **profecti** (D) **ordine**
6. The best translation of **tetigere** in line 11 is (A) to reach (B) to have reached (C) intending to reach (D) they reached
7. Which of the following is NOT true, according to lines 11-15? (A) the snake came out of the cave just as the Cadmus' men dipped their pitchers in the water (B) the snake hissed loudly as it came out of the deep cavern (C) Cadmus' men dropped the pitchers from their hands at the sight of the snake (D) a sudden tremor took hold of the limbs of Cadmus' men upon seeing the snake
8. The metrical pattern for the first four feet of line 14 is (A) spondee-spondee-spondee-spondee (B) spondee-spondee-dactyl-spondee (C) dactyl-spondee-spondee-dactyl (D) spondee-dactyl-dactyl-spondee
9. What stylistic device can be found in line 15? (A) apostrophe (B) chiasmus (C) polysyndeton (D) hendiadys
10. In line 16, **orbis** refers to the snake's (A) fangs (B) scales (C) coils (D) eyes
11. In line 17, **immensos** is an example of (A) anastrophe (B) enallage (C) hysteron proteron (D) tmesis
12. **prō lineā XVII, quō cāsū est: "arcus"?** (A) **accūsātīvō** (B) **genitīvō** (C) **nōminātīvō** (D) **datīvō**
13. Which of the following is NOT true, according to lines 16-20? (A) the snake is showing its agitation by writhing restlessly (B) the snake curved its body into a huge arch (C) the snake is flickering its tongue energetically (D) the snake peered down on the whole grove
14. What use of the ablative is **tantoque...corpore** in line 10 an example? (A) description (B) separation (C) cause (D) manner
15. The phrase **nec mora** in line 21 indicates (A) the desperation of the situation (B) the swiftness of the snake's actions (C) the paralyzing fear of Cadmus' men (D) the anger of the god Mars to whom this snake was sacred
16. **utrumque** in line 22 refers to (A) the number of Cadmus' men who were there (B) the weapons that were carried by Cadmus' men (C) the actions that Cadmus' men were taking after they saw the snake (D) the ferocity that the snake was displaying to Cadmus' men
17. The subject of **occupat** in line 23 is (A) **tela** (B) **timor** (C) **Phoenicas** (D) **anguis**
18. Which of the following is NOT one of the ways Cadmus' perished, according to lines 23-24? (A) the snake bit some of them (B) the snake strangled some of them with its coils (C) the snake swallowed them whole (D) the putrefaction of the snake's poisonous breathe

*Oh Camerius!* - Catullus

1 **Oramus, si forte non molestum est,**  
2 **demonstres ubi sint tuae tenebrae.**  
3 **te Campo quaesivimus minore,**  
4 **te in Circo, te in omnibus libellis,**  
5 **te in templo summi Iovis sacrato.**  
6 **in Magni simul ambulatione**  
7 **femellas omnes, amice, prendi,**  
8 **quas vultu vidi tamen sereno.**  
9 **avelte, sic ipse flagitabam,**  
10 **Camerium mihi pessimae puellae.**  
11 **quaedam inquit, nudum reduc...**  
12 **'en hic in roseis latet papillis.'**  
13 **sed te iam ferre Herculi labos est;**  
14 **tanto te in fastu negas, amice.**  
15 **dic nobis ubi sis futurus, ede**  
16 **audacter, committe, crede luci.**  
17 **nunc te lacteolae tenent puellae?**  
18 **si linguam clauso tenes in ore,**  
19 **fructus proicies amoris omnes.**  
20 **verbosa gaudet Venus loquella.**  
21 **vel, si vis, licet obseres palatum,**  
22 **dum vestri sim particeps amoris.**



19. Based on lines 1-6, which of the following is TRUE? (A) Catullus does not know where his friend is (B) Catullus wants to invite his friend to go to the Circus (C) Catullus wants to hide with his friend (D) Catullus needs to borrow money from his friend
20. **non molestum** in line 1 is an example of (A) aposiopesis (B) litotes (C) hendiadys (D) zeugma
21. In line 2, **sint** is in the subjunctive because it is used in (A) an indirect command (B) an indirect question (C) a result clause (D) a proviso clause
22. **libellis** in line 4 refers to (A) the forum (B) the Tiber (C) the Palatine (D) the bookstores
23. The **templo summi Iovis sacrata** in line 5 suggests that Catullus visited the (A) Aventine (B) Palatine (C) Esquiline (D) Capitoline
24. The best translation of **prendi** in line 7 is (A) to be grasped (B) to stop (C) I grabbed (D) to have halted

## Reading Comprehension: Advanced Poetry Test – Page 4

25. Which of the following is true based on the reactions of the young ladies (lines 7-8)?  
(A) they saw Camerius recently (B) they were excited to see Catullus (C) they have no idea where Camerius is (D) they are exhausted from their “work”
26. **prō lineā X, quō cāsu est: “pessimae puellae”?** (A) **nōminātīvō** (B) **genitīvō** (C) **datīvō**  
(D) **vocātīvō**
27. How does one of the young ladies respond to Catullus’ inquiry? (A) she revealed her breasts (B) she cursed at him (C) she started to weep (D) she laughed and told him where to find Camerius
28. Lines 13-14 reveal Catullus’ (A) love for Camerius (B) frustration about his relationship with Camerius (C) determination to find out what his friend is up to (D) infatuation with Camerius and his lady friends
29. Which of the following is NOT one of the instructions that Catullus gives to Camerius?  
(A) he wants Camerius to tell him where he is going to be (B) he wants Camerius to announce his schedule boldly (C) he wants Camerius to trust him (D) he wants Camerius to let him accompany him in the future
30. Based on the entire poem, which of the following is probably NOT true? (A) Catullus suspects that Camerius is spending time with some “ladies” (B) Catullus knows Camerius well enough that he is able to make fun of Camerius’ habit (C) Catullus actually wants to join Camerius in his habit (D) Catullus is concerned that people will make fun of Camerius’ habit

*A Love Story* - Vergil

1 **Formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin,**  
2 **delicias domini, nec quid speraret habebat.**  
3 **tantum inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos**  
4 **assidue veniebat. ibi haec incondita solus**  
5 **montibus et silvis studio iactabat inani;**  
6 **'O crudelis Alexi, nihil mea carmina curas?**  
7 **nil nostri miserere? mori me denique cogis?**  
8 **nunc etiam pecudes umbras et frigora captant,**  
9 **nunc virides etiam occultant spineta lacertos,**  
10 **Thestylis et rapido fessis messoribus aestu**  
11 **alia serpyllumque herbas contundit olentis.**  
12 **at mecum raucis, tua dum vestigia lustro,**  
13 **sole sub ardenti resonant arbusta cicadis.**  
14 **nonne fuit satius tristis Amaryllidos iras**  
15 **atque superba pati fastidia? nonne Menalcan,**  
16 **quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses?**  
17 **o formose puer, nimium ne crede colori;**  
18 **alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur.**  
19 **Despectus tibi sum nec qui sim quaeris, Alexi,**  
20 **quam dives pecoris, nivei quam lactis abundans.**



31. **Alexis est iuvenis quī ā Corydōne amātus est.** (A) **vērum** (B) **falsum**
32. The words **quid speraret habebat** convey that (A) Alexis feels the same way about Corydon (B) Corydon doesn't know if there's a chance for this relationship to happen (C) Corydon is hoping that his master will help him get Alexis (D) Alexis is hoping to free Corydon from his master
33. **assidue** in line 4 suggests that (A) Corydon is finally at his wits end about Alexis (B) Alexis finally realizes Corydon's love for him but rejects him (C) this is not the first time that Corydon has wandered through the thick beech-trees (D) Alexis' master has sent Corydon to work among the beech-trees against his will
34. Lines 6-7 reveals Corydon's (A) frustration (B) abhorrence (C) persistence (D) happiness
35. The best translation of **nil nostri miserere** in line 7 is (A) nothing to take sorrow for us (B) do you not pity us (C) we have taken pity on nothing (D) nothing of ours can take pity
36. Lines 8-9 suggests (A) that Alexis should be ashamed of himself (B) that the animals can hear Corydon's words with compassion (C) that the temperature is getting way too hot, just like Corydon's love for Alexis (D) that it is time for Corydon to let the sheep go, like his love for Alexis, so that they can graze and do what they are supposed to do
37. **rapido** in line 10 modifies (A) **Thestylis** (B) **fessis** (C) **messoribus** (D) **aestu**

38. The words **tua dum vestigia lustrō** in line 12 can be interpreted to mean that Corydon  
(A) is being a stalker (B) is being a silly teenager in love (C) does not want to see Alexis  
again (D) cries when he thinks about Alexis
39. Based on lines 15-18, which of the following is true? (A) love is based on the gender of the  
person (B) love should not be based on the race of a person (C) a person's age dictates &  
affects love (D) love never ends, even in the forest
40. According to lines 19-20, which of the following is NOT one of the ways that Alexis has scorned  
Corydon? (A) Alexis has not asked Corydon who he is (B) Alexis has not asked how many  
heads of cattle Corydon has (C) Alexis has not asked Corydon if he could set him free  
(D) Alexis has not asked if Corydon is abundant in snowy white milk

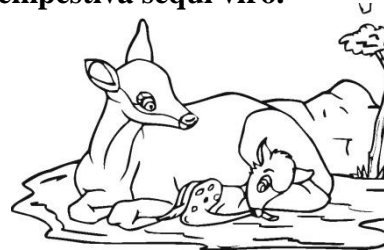
**TIE-BREAKERS:** Please mark these as **#96-#100**. These will be scored to break ties.

*Don't Run!* – Horace

1 **Vitas inuleo me similis, Chloe,**  
2 **quaerenti pavidam montibus aviis**  
3 **matrem non sine vano**  
4 **aurarum et silvae metu.**

5 **Nam seu mobilibus veris inhorruit**  
6 **adventus folliis, seu virides rubum**  
7 **dimovere lacertae,**  
8 **et corde et genibus tremit.**

9 **Atqui non ego te, tigris ut aspera**  
10 **Gaetulusve leo, frangere persequor:**  
11 **tandem desine matrem**  
12 **tempestiva sequi viro.**



96. By comparing Chloe to a fawn in line 1, Horace conveys (A) Chloe's timidity  
(B) Chloe's eagerness (C) Chloe's joy (D) Chloe's swiftness
97. To whom does **pavidam** refer? (A) Chloe (B) Horace (C) the fawn (D) the fawn's mother
98. **prō lineā VI, quō cāsū est: "veris"?** (A) **nōminātīvō** (B) **genitīvō** (C) **datīvō**  
(D) **ablātīvō**
99. According to lines 1-10, which of the following is NOT true? (A) the fawn is not without  
needless fear for the winds and the woods (B) the fawn is shaking because she is frightened by  
the green lizards pushing aside the brambles (C) the fawn is running away because she was  
frightened by the trembling leaves (D) Horace promises that he is not pursuing Chloe to crush  
her like a tiger
100. This poem is about (A) the relationship between a daughter and mother (B) the intentions of a  
suitor who is eager for a lover (C) the behaviors of wild creatures such as lizards and tigers and  
lions (D) the arrival of spring and the changing of the seasons