

## 2008 NJCL Advanced Poetry Reading Comprehension Test

### Passage One: Horace 'Odes' 1.4

This Ode is written in the Third Archilochean meter, given below merely for reference:

- UU - UU - | UU - U U | - U - U - U  
 - - U - - | - U - U - U

1 Solvitur acris hiēms grātā vice vēris et Favōnī,  
 2 trāhuntque siccās machinae carīnās  
 3 ac neque iam stabulīs gaudet pecus aut arātor ignī,  
 4 nec prāta cānīs albicant pruīnīs.  
 5 iam Cytherēa chorōs ducit Venus imminente Lūnā,  
 6 iunctaeque Nymphīs Grātiae decentēs  
 7 alternō terram quatiunt pede, dum gravis Cyclōpum  
 8 Vulcānus ardēns vīsīt officīnās.  
 9 nunc decet aut viridī nitidum caput impedīre myrtō  
 10 aut flōre terrae quem ferunt solūtāe;  
 11 nunc et in umbrōsīs Faunō decet immolāre lūcīs,  
 12 seu poscat agnā sive mālīt haedō.  
 13 pallida Mors aequō pulsāt pede pauperum tabernās  
 14 rēgumque turrēs. Ō beāte Sestī,  
 15 vītae summa brevis spem nōs vetat incohāre longam.  
 16 iam tē premet nox fābulaeque Mānēs  
 17 et domus exīlīs Plūtōnia; quō simul meāris,  
 18 nec regna vīnī sortiēre tālīs,  
 19 nec tenerum Lycidan mīrābere, quō calet iuventus  
 20 nunc omnis et mox virginēs tepēbunt.

1. In what line of the poem is the addressee named?  
 A. 1                                      B. 5                                      C. 11                                      D. 14
2. Winter here is characterized as:  
 A. harsh                                      B. calm                                      C. nurturing                                      D. beautiful
3. Horace says that the arrival of spring is:  
 A. difficult                                      B. pleasing                                      C. unexpected                                      D. unwelcome
4. Which action is NOT mentioned in lines 3-4?  
 A. frost covering the meadows                                      C. streams filling with melted snow  
 B. flocks leaving the stables                                      D. a plowman warming himself by the fire
5. What is Venus doing in line 5?  
 A. training followers                      B. watching the moon                      C. enjoying her home                      D. none of these
6. What are the Nymphs and Graces doing?  
 A. singing                                      B. dancing                                      C. worshipping                                      D. bathing
7. What is Vulcan doing?  
 A. working                                      B. awakening                                      C. supervising                                      D. shopping

8. What poetic device appears in line 9?  
 A. alliteration                      B. litotes                      C. anastrophe                      D. chiasmus
9. What is Horace encouraging the reader to do in lines 9-10?  
 A. wear wreaths made of plant material                      C. pay respect to the gods  
 B. go on a nature walk                      D. paint a picture representing nature
10. What, according to lines 11-12, is appropriate at this time?  
 A. clean your home                      B. sacrifice to the gods                      C. rest in the shade                      D. enjoy the sunlight
11. The subject of poscat in line 12 is:  
 A. the reader                      B. Horace                      C. haedō                      D. Faunus
12. The alliteration in line 13 is meant to reinforce the image created by the use of the word:  
 A. Mors                      B. tabernās                      C. aequo                      D. pulsat
13. The use of aequō (13) is meant to draw a comparison between:  
 A. Horace / the reader                      B. life / death                      C. pauperum / regum                      D. agnā / haedō
14. The best translation of line 15 is:  
 A. The great shortness of life forbids us to enter into a lengthy hope.  
 B. A short but great life discourages us from searching for a long-lasting hope.  
 C. It encourages us to look for a long hope and not the peaks of a short life.  
 D. The great things in life keep us from holding on to eternal hope.
15. From the context of the poem it is clear that Lycidan is a(n):  
 A. place                      B. deity                      C. girl                      D. poem title
16. How many total elisions are there in this poem?  
 A. zero                      B. two                      C. four                      D. six

**Passage Two: 'Aeneid' Book Twelve**

311                      At pius Aenēās dextram tendēbat inermem  
 312                      nūdātō capite, atque suōs clāmōre vocābat:  
 313                      "Quō ruitis? Quaeve ista repēns discordia surgit?  
 314                      cōhībēte irās! Ictum iam foedus, et omnēs  
 315                      compositae lēgēs; mihi iūs concurrere sōlī;  
 316                      mē sinite, atque auferte metūs: ego foedera faxō  
 317                      firma manū; Turnum dēbent haec iam mihi sacra."  
 318                      Hās inter vōcēs, media inter tālia verba,  
 319                      ecce, virō strīdēns alīs adlapsa sagitta est,  
 320                      incertum, quā pulsa manū, quō turbine adacta,  
 321                      quis tantam Rutulīs laudem, casusne deusne,  
 322                      attulerit; pressa est insignis glōria factī,  
 323                      nec sēsē Aenēae iactāvit vulnere quisquam.  
 324                      Turnus, ut Aenēān cēdentem ex agmine vīdit  
 325                      turbātōsque ducēs, subitā spē fervidus ardet;  
 326                      poscit equōs atque arma simul saltūque superbus  
 327                      ēmicat in currum et manibus mōlītur habēnās.  
 328                      Multa virum volitāns dat fortia corpora lētō;  
 329                      seminecēs volvit multōs aut agmina currū  
 330                      prōterit aut raptās fugientibus ingerit hastās.

17. The use of inermem (311) and nūdātō (312) indicate that Aeneas is:  
 A. confused                      B. alone                      C. wounded                      D. unprotected

18. suōs (312) refers to:  
 A. Trojans                      B. Rutulians                      C. the spectators                      D. none of these
19. repēns (313) refers to:  
 A. Aeneas                      B. the spectators                      C. discordia                      D. dextram
20. How many elisions are in line 314?  
 A. one                      B. two                      C. three                      D. four
21. What is Aeneas urging in line 314?  
 A. more fighting                      B. greater understanding                      C. fairer fighting                      D. less anger
22. What is the best translation for mihi iūs concurrere sōlī (315)?  
 A. it is right for the suns to run together for me                      C. it is right for me alone to fight  
 B. it is right for me to meet the sun                      D. the law comes together for me alone
23. faxō (316) is:  
 A. 1st person verb form                      B. ablative singular                      C. dative singular                      D. none of these
24. firma (317) modifies:  
 A. understood subject                      B. foedera                      C. manū                      D. none of these
25. haec (317) modifies:  
 A. Turnum                      B. mihi                      C. sacra                      D. nothing
26. Line 319 contains:  
 A. synchysis                      B. chiasmus                      C. litotes                      D. none of these
27. incertum (320) modifies:  
 A. understood virum                      B. manū                      C. laudem                      D. none of these
28. pulsa (320) gets its gender from:  
 A. alīs                      B. sagitta                      C. manū                      D. turbine
29. laudem (321) refers to:  
 A. Aeneas' actions                      B. Turnus' actions                      C. the arrow                      D. the gods
30. attulerit (322) is subjunctive in a(n):  
 A. indirect question                      B. purpose clause                      C. result clause                      D. rel. clause of char.
31. Line 323 is best translated:  
 A. nor did anyone cast himself forth to wound Aeneas  
 B. and no one glorified in the wound of Aeneas  
 C. and Aeneas did not boast that he had wounded anyone  
 D. and no wound cast down Aeneas himself
32. Vergil says the source of Aeneas' wound is obvious to the spectators.  
 A. true                      B. false
33. How many spondees are in line 323?  
 A. one                      B. two                      C. three                      D. four
34. ut (324) is best translated as:  
 A. in order to                      B. that                      C. as                      D. while
35. The dūcēs (325) are:  
 A. Trojan                      B. Rutulian
36. Turnus in line 326 is:  
 A. demanding payment as a penalty                      C. withdrawing from battle  
 B. examining his army's assets                      D. preparing for battle
37. Which of these does Turnus NOT do in lines 326-328?  
 A. speak to his men                      B. kill people                      C. make a leap                      D. grab something
38. virum (328) is:  
 A. nom. sg. neut.                      B. acc. sg. neut.                      C. gen. pl. masc.                      D. none of these

39. lētō (328) is:  
 A. nominative                      B. dative                      C. accusative                      D. ablative
40. Which of these does Turnus NOT run over in his chariot?  
 A. half-dead bodies              B. spears                      C. soldiers                      D. people fleeing

**Passage Three: Tibullus 1.1**

*Note: This passage is written in elegiac couplets. There are no long marks provided for this passage.*

1 Divitias alius fulvo sibi congerat auro  
 2 et teneat culti iugera multa soli,  
 3 quem labor adsiduus vicino terreat hoste,  
 4 Martia cui somnos classica pulsa fugent:  
 5 me mea paupertas vita traducat inerti,  
 6 dum meus adsiduo luceat igne focus.  
 7 ipse seram teneras maturo tempore vites  
 8 rusticus et facili grandia poma manu:  
 9 nec Spes destituat sed frugum semper acervos  
 10 praebeat et pleno pinguia musta lacu.  
 11 nam veneror, seu stipes habet desertus in agris  
 12 seu vetus in trivio florida sarta lapis:  
 13 et quodcumque mihi pomum novus educat annus,  
 14 libatum agricolae ponitur ante deo.

41. The use of alius in the first line is meant as a contrast to:  
 A. multa (2)                      B. Martia (4)                      C. me (6)                      D. rusticus (8)
42. culti soli (2) is:  
 A. nominative                      B. genitive                      C. dative                      D. ablative
43. The scansion of the first four feet of line 3 is:  
 A. SSDD                      B. SDDSD                      C. DDSS                      D. DDSD
44. The use of the subjunctive in the first six lines of the poem is:  
 A. purpose                      B. result                      C. indirect question                      D. potential
45. vita in line 5 is:  
 A. nominative                      B. ablative                      C. imperative                      D. none of these
46. Which line does NOT contain chiasmus?  
 A. 5                      B. 6                      C. 7                      D. 8
47. The imagery in lines 9-10 relates to:  
 A. harvesting                      B. warfare                      C. politics                      D. sailing
48. In lines 11-14 Tibullus is praising himself for his:  
 A. poetic skill                      B. simplicity of life                      C. devotion to women                      D. religiousness
49. agricolae in line 14 is meant to be translated as a phrase with:  
 A. libatum                      B. deo                      C. pomum                      D. annus
50. How many total elisions are there in this poem?  
 A. zero                      B. two                      C. four                      D. six