

**TSJCL 2022 Reading Comprehension
Advanced Poetry**

CONTEST CODE: 22

I. The Latins Storm the Gate - Vergil

1 Hic Mars armipotens animum virisque Latinis
2 addidit et stimulos acris sub pectore vertit,
3 immisitque Fugam Teucris atrumque Timorem.
4 undique conveniunt, quoniam data copia pugnae,
5 bellatorque animo deus incidit.
6 Pandarus, ut fuso germanum corpore cernit
7 et quo sit fortuna loco, qui casus agat res,
8 portam vi multa converso cardine torquet
9 obnixus latis umeris, multosque suorum
10 moenibus exclusos duro in certamine linquit;
11 ast alios secum includit recipitque ruentis,
12 demens, qui Rutulum in medio non agmine regem
13 viderit inrumpentem ultroque incluserit urbi,
14 immanem veluti pecora inter inertia tigrim.
15 continuo nova lux oculis effulsit et arma
16 horrendum sonuere, tremunt in vertice cristae
17 sanguineae clipeoque micantia fulmina mittit.

1. What is the best translation of *armipotens*?
A) all knowing
B) all powerful
C) strong in mind
D) strong in arms
2. What is Mars doing in the first 3 lines?
A) giving strength and courage to the Latins
B) giving strength and courage to the Teucrians
C) joining the fight with the Latins
D) hiding the Latins courage in his heart
3. What stylistic device is found in line 3?
A) synchysis
B) personification
C) chiasmus
D) hendiadys
4. What does Pandarus see in line 6 that spurs him to action?
A) a dead German fighter
B) a new clan pouring onto the battlefield
C) his dead brother
D) his son joining the fight
5. In line 7, *qui* modifies
A) casus
B) res
C) Pandarus
D) loco

6. In lines 8-9, Pandarus
- A) twists open the gate
 - B) closes the gate
 - C) throws himself into the battle
 - D) throws many weapons from the gate
7. In lines 9-12, we learn that all of these happen EXCEPT
- A) the Rutulian king is inside the wall
 - B) many Latins are shut outside
 - C) man Latins are saved
 - D) Pandarus does not save himself
8. The scansion of line 13 is
- A) D-D-S-S-D-S
 - B) S-D-S-S-D-S
 - C) D-S-D-S-D-S
 - D) D-S-S-S-D-S
9. The stylistic feature NOT found in line 14 is
- A) simile
 - B) zeugma
 - C) assonance
 - D) chiasmus
10. The best translation of *continuo nova lux oculis effulsit* is
- A) immediately new light flashed from his eyes
 - B) new light continued to flash out of his eyes
 - C) I continue to see new things he flashed before my eyes
 - D) he continually flashes with a new light in his eyes
11. Which of these words in lines 15-17 is not a military item?
- A) arma
 - B) cristae
 - C) fulmina
 - D) clipeo
12. In line 16, the best translation of *sonuere* is
- A) to sound
 - B) sounded
 - C) you are sounded
 - D) to have sounded
13. Lines 13-17 all describe
- A) the Latins
 - B) the Teucrians
 - C) the Rutulian king
 - D) Pandarus

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II. Ariadne's Rage - Catullus

1 quare facta virum multantes vindice poena
2 Eumenides, quibus anguino redimita capillo
3 frons exspirantis praeporat pectoris iras,
4 huc huc adventate, meas audite querellas,
5 quas ego, vae misera, extremis proferre medullis
6 cogor inops, ardens, amenti caeca furore.
7 quae quoniam verae nascuntur pectore ab imo,
8 vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum,
9 sed quali solam Theseus me mente reliquit,
10 tali mente, deae, funestet seque suosque.'
11 has postquam maesto profudit pectore voces,
12 supplicium saevis ecens anxia factis,
13 annuit invicto caelestum numine rector;
14 quo motu tellus atque horrida contremuerunt
15 aequora concussitque micantia sidera mundus.

14. The Eumenides are also known as
- A) the Furies
 - B) the Stygian Witches
 - C) the Graeae
 - D) the Gorgons
15. In lines 2-3, the Eumenides are described as having
- A) angry hearts
 - B) sweating foreheads
 - C) punishing hearts
 - D) snaky hair
16. The stylistic device found in line 4 is
- A) anaphora
 - B) synchysis
 - C) hysteron proteron
 - D) prolepsis
17. *adventate* is a(n)
- A) imperative
 - B) vocative
 - C) perfect passive participle
 - D) adverb
18. Ariadne asks the Eumenides to
- A) listen to her little questions
 - B) listen to her complaints
 - C) listen to her questions
 - D) listen to her 4 points
19. In lines 5-6, Ariadne describes herself as all these EXCEPT
- A) weak
 - B) burning
 - C) blind
 - D) loving
20. The scansion of line 7 is
- A) D-D-S-S-D-S
 - B) S-D-S-S-D-S
 - C) D-S-S-S-D-S
 - D) D-S-D-S-D-S

21. In line 8, Ariadne says
A) don't allow my grief to vanish
B) don't allow my love to leave me
C) don't allow our love to vanish
D) don't let me suffer from our love
22. In line 9, *quali* modifies
A) me
B) mente
C) Eumenides
D) pati
23. The stylistic device found in line 9 is
A) paraleipsis
B) synchysis
C) chiasmus
D) rhetorical question
24. The subject of *funestet* in line 10 is
A) Theseus
B) Eumenides
C) se
D) deae
25. Ariadne's final request is that
A) Theseus see how sad her heart is
B) Theseus love her again
C) Theseus and his family forgive her
D) Theseus and his family are murdered
26. In the final 3 lines, Jupiter agrees causing all these EXCEPT
A) the earth quakes
B) the waters quake
C) the sky nods
D) the stars quiver

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III. The Deification of Romulus - Ovid

1 Occiderat Tatius, populisque aequata duobus,
2 Romule, iura dabas: posita cum casside Mavors
3 talibus adfatur divumque hominumque parentem:
4 'tempus adest, genitor, quoniam fundamine magno
5 res Romana valet nec praeside pendet ab uno,
6 praemia, (sunt promissa mihi dignoque nepoti)
7 solvere et ablatum terris inponere caelo.
8 tu mihi concilio quondam praesente deorum
9 (nam memoro memorique animo pia verba notavi)
10 "unus erit, quem tu tolles in caerula caeli"
11 dixisti: rata sit verborum summa tuorum!"
12 adnuit omnipotens et nubibus aera caecis
13 occuluit tonitruque et fulgure terruit orbem.
14 quae sibi promissae sensit rata signa rapinae,
15 innixusque hastae pressos temone cruento
16 inpavidus conscendit equos Gradivus et ictu
17 verberis increpuit pronusque per aera lapsus
18 constitit in summo nemorosi colle Palati
19 reddentemque suo iam regia iura Quiriti
20 abstulit Iliaden: corpus mortale per auras
21 dilapsum tenues, ceu lata plumbea funda
22 missa solet medio glans intabescere caelo;
23 pulchra subit facies et pulvinaribus altis
24 dignior, est qualis trabeati forma Quirini.

27. This passage takes place

- A) after the death of Tatius
- B) after the arrival of Tatius

- C) when Tatius arrived
- D) when Mars met Tatius

28. In line 1, *aequata* modifies

- A) posita
- B) iura

- C) Romule
- D) casside

29. The stylistic device in line 3 is

- A) chiasmus
- B) polysyndeton

- C) synchysis
- D) prolepsis

30. quis est genitor? (line 4)

- A) Jupiter
- B) Aeneas

- C) Romulus
- D) Anchises

31. Who is making a request?
A) Aeneas
B) Jupiter
C) Mars
D) Romulus
32. To whom does *nepoti* refer? (line 6)
A) the Romans
B) Ascanius
C) Aeneas
D) Romulus
33. What specific request does the speaker make in line 7?
A) take Romulus to the lands
B) remove the promises made
C) remove the lands with the sky
D) take Romulus to the heavens
34. What is NOT a sign given that the promise will be fulfilled?
A) thunder
B) lightning
C) a nod
D) a word
35. Where does the speaker find Romulus?
A) on the Palatine
B) on the shore
C) on his horses
D) in a temple

**Tie-Breakers - Be sure to bubble these in spaces 96-100 on your scantron.
Continue to use the Section III passage to answer these.**

96. Who is the subject of *dixisti*, line 11?
A) you (pl) (the Romans)
B) you (Jupiter)
C) you (pl) the gods
D) you (Romulus)
97. In line 21, *tenues* is best translated
A) thin
B) you will hold
C) you grasp
D) stretched
98. *Iliaden* is
A) a proper noun for Troy
B) a patronymic adjective
C) a matronymic adjective
D) a proper noun for Trojan
99. *quomodo Romulus mortuus est*?
A) slipped from the sky
B) slow like molten lead
C) poured from the sky
D) quick like a ball of lead
100. *Quirini* in the last line is
A) a hill in Rome
B) deified Romulus
C) a temple outside Rome
D) a seat for a god