

2016 GJCL Reading Comprehension Exam III: Poetry

Fill in the first four blocks of the scantron sheet with your own four digit code and the next four blocks with the code for this exam—**1020**. Fill in completely the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question (do not write on the exam itself).

Propertius 1.3

Qualis Thesea iacuit cedente carina
 languida desertis Cnosia litoribus;
 qualis et accubuit primo Cepheia somno
 libera iam duris cotibus Andromede;
 nec minus assiduis Edonis fessa choreis 5
 qualis in herboso concidit Apidano:
 talis visa mihi mollem spirare quietem
 Cynthia consertis nixa caput manibus,
 ebria cum multo traherem vestigia Baccho,
 et quaterent sera nocte facem pueri. 10
 hanc ego, nondum etiam sensus deperditus omnis,
 molliter impresso conor adire toro;
 et quamvis duplici correptum ardore iuberent
 hac Amor hac Liber, durus uterque deus,
 subiecto leviter positam temptare lacerto 15
 osculaque admota sumere tarda manu,
 non tamen ausus eram dominae turbare quietem,
 expertae metuens iurgia saevitiaie;
 sed sic intentis haerebam fixus ocellis,

Argus ut ignotis cornibus Inachidos. 20
 et modo solvebam nostra de fronte corollas
 ponebamque tuis, Cynthia, temporibus;
 et modo gaudebam lapsos formare capillos;
 nunc furtiva cavis poma dabam manibus:
 omnia quae ingrato largibar munera somno, 25
 munera de prono saepe voluta sinu;
 et quotiens raro duxti suspiria motu,
 obstupui vano credulus auspicio,
 ne qua tibi insolitos portarent visa timores,
 neve quis invitam cogeret esse suam: 30
 donec diversas praecurrens luna fenestras,
 luna moraturis sedula luminibus,
 compositos levibus radiis patefecit ocellos.
 sic ait in molli fixa toro cubitum:
 'tandem te nostro referens iniuria lecto 35
 alterius clausis expulit e foribus?
 namque ubi longa meae consumpsti tempora noctis,
 languidus exactis, ei mihi, sideribus?

1. What is the meter of this poem?

- a. Sapphic b. Dactylic Hexameter c. Elegiac d. Trochaic

2. The mythical allusion in lines 1-2 of this poem involves:

- a. Heracles's labors b. the Minotaur c. Circe d. Pelias

3. The word "cedente" in line 1 is an example of a/an?

- a. dative of motion b. ablative absolute c. accusative of respect d. infinitive

4. The word "assiduis" in line 5 describes which word?

- a. cotibus b. choreis c. Edonis d. Andromede

5. What word is "missing" from line 7?

- a. Thesea b. est c. esse d. qualis

6. At what time of day does the poet approach his girlfriend?

- a. dawn b. late at night c. noon d. early afternoon

7. In the beginning of this passage, Cynthia is best described as?

- a. sad b. upset and angry c. happy d. asleep

8. In line 18, we find out that the poet's girlfriend has?

- a. a chariot b. literary expertise c. a temper d. other lovers

9. What is the best translation of "ut" in line 20?

- a. as b. in order that c. so that d. that

10. What does the poet NOT do in lines 21-24?

- a. remove his garland b. drink more wine c. fix Cynthia's hair d. give Cynthia fruit

11. The word "duxti" in line 27 is in which tense?

- a. pluperfect b. imperfect c. perfect d. future

12. In which type of clause is "portarent" used in line 29?

- a. cum clause b. purpose clause c. fear clause d. jussive noun clause

13. Cynthia's mood later in this passage is best described as?

- a. fearful b. upset c. happy d. amused

14. In line 37, the word "meae" describes which word?

- a. tempora b. noctis c. mihi d. Cynthiae

15. The word "exactis" in line 38 describes which word?

- a. languidus b. poetis c. sideribus d. noctis

Vergil. Aeneid. 8

At Venus aetherios inter dea candida nimbos
 dona ferens aderat; natumque in valle reducta
 ut procul egelido secretum flumine vidit, 610
 talibus adfata est dictis seque obtulit ultro:
 'en perfecta mei promissa coniugis arte

munera. ne mox aut Laurentis, nate, superbos
aut acrem dubites in proelia poscere Turnum.¹
dixit, et amplexus nati Cytherea petivit, 615
arma sub adversa posuit radiantia quercu.
ille deae donis et tanto laetus honore.

expleri nequit atque oculos per singula voluit,
miraturque interque manus et brachia versat
terribilem cristis galeam flammisque vomentem, 620
fatiferumque ensem, loricae ex aere rigentem,
sanguineam, ingentem, qualis cum caerulea nubes
solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget;
tum levis ocreas electro auroque recocto,
hastamque et clipei non enarrabile textum. 625

illic res Italas Romanorumque triumphos
haud vatam ignarus venturique inscius aevi
fecerat ignipotens, illic genus omne futurae
stirpis ab Ascanio pugnataque in ordine bella.
fecerat et viridi fetam Mavortis in antro 630
procubuisse lupam, geminos huic ubera circum
ludere pendentis pueros et lambere matrem
impavidos, illam tereti cervice reflexa
mulcere alternos et corpora fingere lingua.
nec procul hinc Romam et raptas sine more Sabinas 635
consessu caveae, magnis Circensibus actis,
addiderat, subitoque novum consurgere bellum
Romulidis Tatiusque seni Curibusque severis.

16. What kinds of participle is “ferens” in line 608?

- a. perfect passive b. present c. future passive d. future active

17. What is the best translation for “en” in line 612?

- a. inside b. in the same place c. behold d. to be

18. What kind of construction is “ne...debites” in lines 613-4?

- a. fear clause b. result clause c. purpose clause d. negative command

19. The word “amplexus” in line 615 is in which case?

- a. genitive b. nominative c. accusative d. dative

20. Where does Venus deposit the new armor?

- a. near an oak tree b. in a field c. in a river d. in the clouds

21. How does Aeneas react to his mother’s gifts?

- a. he cries b. he is saddened c. he is happy d. he is angry

22. Which of these is NOT part of the new set of arms?

- a. a breastplate b. a sword c. a shield d. a belt

23. The tense of the word “venturi” in line 627 is?

- a. perfect b. present c. future d. imperfect

24. Who is described as “ignipotens” in line 628?

- a. Venus b. Aeneas c. Vulcan d. Mars

25. Lines 630-2 refer to which event?

- a. the birth of Venus b. the birth of Romulus and Remus c. the birth of Augustus d. the invasion of the Gauls

26. What is the case of “pendentis” in line 632?

- a. genitive b. nominative c. accusative d. dative

27. What is the use of “ludere” and “lambere” in line 632?

- a. historical discourse b. complementary infinitive c. indirect statement d. purpose clause

28. What is the tense of “addiderat” in line 637?

- a. present b. imperfect c. pluperfect d. perfective

29. What type of rhetorical device is at work in lines 624-638?

- a. hyperbole b. ekphrasis c. anaphora d. litotes

30. Lines 624-638 describe what?

- a. a feast b. images on a shield c. carvings on a sword d. a woven garment

Poetry 2016 Key

1.c
2.b
3.b
4.b
5.b
6.b
7.d
8.c
9.a
10.b
11.c
12.c
13.b
14.b
15.c
16.b
17.c
18.d
19.c
20.a
21.c
22.d
23.c
24.c
25.b
26.c
27.c
28.c
29.b
30.b