

2017 GJCL Reading Comprehension Exam III: Poetry

Code for this exam—1020.

Ovid. *Amores*. 1.1

Arma gravi numero violentaque bella parabam
 edere, materia conveniente modis.
 par erat inferior versus—risisse Cupido
 dicitur atque unum surripuisse pedem.
 'Quis tibi, saeve puer, dedit hoc in carmina iuris? 5
 Pieridum vates, non tua turba sumus.
 quid, si praecripiat flavae Venus arma Minervae,
 ventilet accensas flava Minerva faces?
 quis probet in silvis Cererem regnare iugosis,
 lege pharetratae Virginis arva coli? 10
 crinibus insignem quis acuta cuspide Phoebum
 instruat, Aoniam Marte movente lyram?
 sunt tibi magna, puer, nimiumque potentia regna;
 cur opus adfectas, ambitiose, novum?
 an, quod ubique, tuum est? tua sunt Heliconia tempe? 15

vix etiam Phoebo iam lyra tuta sua est?
 cum bene surrexit versu nova pagina primo,
 attenuat nervos proximus ille meos;
 nec mihi materia est numeris levioribus apta,
 aut puer aut longas compta puella comas.' 20
 Questus eram, pharetra cum protinus ille soluta
 legit in exitium spicula facta meum,
 lunavitque genu sinuosum fortiter arcum,
 'quod' que 'canas, vates, accipe' dixit 'opus!'
 Me miserum! certas habuit puer ille sagittas. 25
 uror, et in vacuo pectore regnat Amor.
 Sex mihi surgat opus numeris, in quinque residat:
 ferrea cum vestris bella valetate modis!
 cingere litorea flaventia tempora myrto,
 Musa, per undenos emodulanda pedes!

1. What is the meter of this poem?

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

2. What kind of poetry was the poet planning to compose?

- a. didactic b. epic c. elegaic d. heroic

3. The word “conveniente” in line 2 is used as a/an?

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

4. The subject of the infinitive “risisse” in line 3 is:

- a. Cupido b. versus c. pedem d. Minerva

5. What kind of genitive is “iuris” in line 5?

- a. possession b. material c. partitive d. description

6. Lines 7-12 refer to:

- a. the honors of gods b. gods switching areas of jurisdiction c. divine love affairs d. young gods challenging older ones

7. The word “crinibus” in line 11 is an example of a/an:

- a. ablative of specification b. dative of reference c. ablative of description d. dative of agent

8. In lines 13-14, poet questions Cupid’s desire to conquer new areas because:

- a. the god is young b. the god has no literary expertise c. the god has a temper d. Cupid already presides over much

9. The word “tempe” in line 15 is:

- a. feminine singular nominative b. feminine singular genitive c. neuter plural nominative d. masculine singular nominative

10. In line 20, the word “comas” is an example of a/an:

- a. direct object b. accusative subject of indirect statement c. accusative of respect d. predicate adjective

11. The verb “questus eram” in line 21 is in which tense?

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

12. What is the best translation of “in exitium meum” in line 22?

- a. into my ruin b. against my ruin c. for my ruin d. in my ruin

13. In line 24, Cupid tells the poet to:

- a. love his girlfriend b. accept his poetic fate c. accept his arrows d. love himself

14. In lines 27-28, the poet wishes which kind of poetry well?

- a. lyric b. epic c. elegaic d. didactic

15. The word “emodulanda” in line 30 is an example of a:

- a. deponent verb b. gerundive c. gerund d. present participle

16. The overall tone of this poem is:

- a. angry b. sad c. playful d. joyous

Vergil. Aeneid. 6 (Aeneas sees Dido in the underworld)

his Phaedram Procrinque locis maestamque Eriphylen 445
crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera cernit,
Evadnenque et Pasiphaen; his Laodamia
it comes et iuvenis quondam, nunc femina, Caeneus
rursus et in veterem fato revoluta figuram.
inter quas Phoenissa recens a vulnere Dido 450
errabat silva in magna; quam Troius heros
ut primum iuxta stetit agnovitque per umbras
obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense
aut videt aut vidisse putat per nubila lunam,
demisit lacrimas dulcique adfatus amore est: 455
'infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo
venerat exstinctam ferroque extrema secutam?
funeris heu tibi causa fui? per sidera iuro,
per superos et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,
inuitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi. 460
sed me iussa deum, quae nunc has ire per umbras,
per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
imperiiis egere suis; nec credere quivi
hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.
siste gradum teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro. 465
quem fugis? extremum fato quod te adloquor hoc est.'
talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem
lenibat dictis animum lacrimasque ciebat.
illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat
nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur 470
quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.

17. What is the best translation for “monstrantem” in line 446?

- a. pointing out b. being monstrous c. crying d. making mountains

18. According to line 448, Caeneus:

- a. was changed into a woman b. knew Teiresias when he was a woman c. was a sculptor d. was a farmer

19. The word “quam” in line 451 depends on which word?

- a. iuxta b. Troius c. per d. ut

20. The adjective “qualem” in line 453 agrees with which word?

- a. obscuram b. Dido c. lunam d. nubila

21. How does Aeneas react to seeing Dido’s ghost?

- a. he cries b. he holds out his hands c. he is happy d. he is angry

22. Which word is probably missing from line 457?

- a. est b. mea c. esse d. fuerunt

23. What introduces the indirect statement in line 457?

- a. venerat b. nuntius c. verus d. implied dicitur

24. The phrase “per sidera” in line 458 is used as part of a/an:

- a. oath b. invocation of the gods c. exclamation d. exhortation

25. In lines 459-460, Aeneas says that:

- a. he loved Dido b. he never loved Dido c. he left Carthage unwillingly d. he plans to found a city

26. What is the antecedent of “quae” in line 461?

- a. Dido b. Elissa c. regina d. iussa

27. What is the tense of “egere” in line 463?

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

28. The word “me” in line 464 is an example of:

- a. a direct object b. a subject of an infinitive c. an ablative absolute d. an ablative of description

29. In line 466, Aeneas suggests that:

- a. Dido is unreasonable b. he still loves Dido c. this will be the last time they can speak d. he is blameless

30. Dido’s ghost appears to Aeneas in lines 466-467 as:

- a. sad b. angry c. happy d. loving

31. The dictionary entry for “solo” in line 469 is:

- a. solus, a, um b. sol, solis m. c. solum, i n. d. solus, i m.

32. In lines 470-471, Dido is compared to:

- a. a statue b. a tigress c. an animal’s tail d. a monster

Poetry 2017 Key

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