

FJCL STATE FORUM 2004  
POETRY COMPREHENSION

**N. B. There are no macrons on this test.**

**A. For questions 1-10, refer to the following passage from Ovid, Amores III.9, on the death of Tibullus.**

Memnona si mater, mater ploravit Achillem  
Et tangunt magnas tristia fata deas,  
Flebilis indignos, Elegeia, solve capillos!  
Ah, nimis in vero nunc tibi nomen erit!  
5 Ille tui vates operis, tua fama, Tibullus  
Ardet in exstructo, corpus inane, rogo.  
Ecce, puer Veneris fert eversamque pharetram  
Et fractos arcus et sine luce facem.  
Adspice, demissis ut eat miserabilis alis  
10 Pectoraque infesta fundat aperta manu!  
Excipiunt lacrimas sparsi per colla capilli,  
Oraque singultu concutiente sonant.  
Fratris in Aeneae sic illum funere dicunt  
Egressum tectis, pulcher Iule, tuis.

1. Line 3 contains examples of
  - a. chiasmus and transferred epithet.
  - b. transferred epithet and synchysis.
  - c. personification and chiasmus.
  - d. synchysis and antithesis.
2. The phrase nimis in vero (line 4) refers to the sadness inherent in
  - a. the deaths of Memnon and Achilles.
  - b. the funeral of Tibullus.
  - c. the signs of grief.
  - d. elegiac poetry.
3. Line 7 contains an example of
  - a. polysyndeton.
  - b. prolepsis.
  - c. oxymoron.
  - d. hyperbole.
4. The word facem in line 8 is translated
  - a. appearance.
  - b. face.
  - c. expression.
  - d. torch.
5. The word ut in line 9 should be translated
  - a. so that.
  - b. how.
  - c. when.
  - d. as.
6. Identify the case and number of infesta in line 10.
  - a. nominative singular
  - b. nominative plural
  - c. accusative plural
  - d. ablative singular
7. What word does sparsi in line 11 echo?
  - a. tristia (line 2)
  - b. solve (line 3)
  - c. fractos (line 8)
  - d. demissis (line 9)

8. The word singultu in line 12 is translated  
a. one at a time. b. unique. c. sob. d. death-rattle.
9. The pronoun illum in line 13 refers to  
a. Memnona (line 1). b. Achillem (line 1). c. puer (line 7). d. Aeneae (line 13).
10. Ovid widens the scope of his poem by references to all of the following **EXCEPT**  
a. mythology. b. religion. c. literature. d. history.

**B. For questions 11-25, refer to the following passage from Vergil, Aeneid VIII, in which a part of the shield made by Vulcan for Aeneas is described.**

Ipsa videbatur ventis regina vocatis  
vela dare et laxos iam iamque immittere funes.  
Illam inter caedes, pallentem morte future,  
fecerat ignipotens undis et lapyge ferri.

- 5 contra autem magno maerentem corpore Nilum  
pudentemque sinus et tota veste vocantem  
caeruleum in gremium latebrosaue flumina victos.  
At Caesar, triplici invectus Romana triumpho  
moenia, dis Italis votum immortale sacrabat,
  - 10 maxima ter centum totam delubra per urbem.  
Laetitia ludisque viae plausuque fremebant;  
omnibus in templis matrum chorus, omnibus arae;  
ante aras terram caesi stravere iuveni.  
Ipse sedens niveo candentis limine Phoebi
  - 15 dona recognoscit populorum aptatque superbis  
postibus; incedunt victae longo ordine gentes,  
quam variae linguis, habitu tam vestis et armis.
11. In line 1, the words ventis vocatis are translated  
a. if the winds had been called.                      b. after calling the winds.  
c. although she called the winds.                      d. because the winds had been called.
  12. In line 2 iam iam indicates  
a. ambivalence.      b. precision.                      c. confidence.                      d. haste.
  13. Identify the form of ferri in line 4.  
a. genitive singular                      b. perfect indicative                      c. dative singular  
d. passive infinitive
  14. How many spondees are contained in the first four feet of line 5?  
a. one      b. two                      c. three                      d. four

15. Lines 5-7 contain an example of  
 a. personification.      b. chiasmus.      c. tmesis.      d. anastrophe.
16. The words latebrosa que flumina in line 7 imply that  
 a. the Nile delta is widespread.  
 b. a refuge awaits Cleopatra and her army.  
 c. a dangerous situation exists for the defeated army.  
 d. navigation is difficult there.
17. The word at in line 8 is translated  
 a. at least.      b. but.      c. now.      d. nevertheless.
18. The word delubra in line 10 is functioning as  
 a. an appositive to votum in line 9.      b. a direct object of sacrabat in line 9.  
 c. the subject of sacrabat in line 9.      d. an appositive to moenia in line 9.
19. Identify the form of laetitia in line 11.  
 a. nominative singular      b. ablative singular      c. nominative plural  
 d. accusative plural
20. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 11?  
 a. synecdoche      b. prolepsis      c. oxymoron      d. metonymy
21. Identify the form of stratavere in line 13.  
 a. perfect active      b. passive imperative      c. present infinitive  
 d. future passive
22. The word ipse in line 14 has an earlier reference in  
 a. Nilum (line 5).      b. Caesar (line 8).      c. chorus (line 12).  
 d. iuvenci (line 13).
23. The words niveo limine in line 14 indicate the temple of Apollo was built of  
 a. concrete.      b. brick.      c. marble.      d. terracotta.
24. Identify the use of the ablative illustrated by linguis in line 17.  
 a. means      b. specification      c. manner      d. source
25. All of the following attest to the scope of Augustus Caesar's victory **EXCEPT**  
 a. triplici triumpho (line 8).      b. dis Italis (line 9).  
 c. dona populorum (line 15).      d. victae longo ordine gentes (line 16).

C. For questions 26-40, refer to the following passage from Ariadne's lament (Catullus 64).

Quaenam te genuit sola sub rupe leaena?  
 Quod mare conceptum spumantibus expuit undis;  
 quae Syrtis, quae Scylla rapax, quae vasta Charybdis,  
 talia qui reddis pro dulci praemia vita?

- 5 Si tibi non cordi fuerant conubia nostra,  
 saeva quod horrebas prisci praecepta parentis,  
 at tamen in vestras potuisti ducere sedes,  
 quae tibi iucundo famularer serva labore,  
 candida permulcens liquidis vestigia lymphis,
- 10 purpureave tuum consternens veste cubile.  
 Sed quid ego ignaris nequiquam conqueror auris,  
 exsternata malo, quae, nullis sensibus auctae,  
 nec missas audire queunt nec reddere voces?  
 Ille autem prope iam mediis versatur in undis,
- 15 nec quisquam apparet vacua mortalis in alga.  
 Sic, nimis insultans extremo tempore, saeva  
 Fors etiam nostris invidit questibus aures.
26. In lines 1-3 Theseus is characterized as  
 a. adventurous.    b. lonely.    c. hardhearted.    d. foolhardy.
27. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 3?  
 a. antithesis    b. hendiadys    c. anaphora    d. synchysis
28. The word qui in line 4 refers to  
 a. te (line 1).    b. leaena (line 1).    c. Syrtis (line 3).    d. vita (line 4).
29. Ariadne's tone in her use of the word praemia (line 4) is one of  
 a. vindictiveness.    b. irony.    c. gratitude.    d. melancholy.
30. Line 6 implies that the father of Theseus may have been  
 a. very old.    b. stern.    c. learned.    d. frightened.
31. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by famularer in line 8?  
 a. subordinate clause in indirect discourse    b. relative clause of characteristic  
 c. relative clause of result    d. relative clause of purpose
32. The word vestigia in line 9 is translated  
 a. tracks.    b. remnants.    c. signs.    d. feet.
33. The word quid in line 11 is translated  
 a. what.    b. why.    c. anything.    d. everything.

34. The word quae in line 12 refers to  
 a. vestigia (line 9).      b. veste (line 10).      c. ego (line 11).      d. auris (line 11).
35. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 13?  
 a. chiasmus      b. hyperbole      c. litotes      d. prolepsis
36. What is the metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 14?  
 a. DDDS      b. SSDS      c. SDDS      d. DDDD
37. The word alga in line 15 is an example of  
 a. metaphor.      b. synecdoche.      c. syncope.      d. metonymy.
38. According to lines 14-16, where is Theseus at this time?  
 a. on the beach      b. near the shore      c. nearly home      d. on the high seas
39. The word insultans in line 16 is describing  
 a. Ille (line 14).      b. mortalis (line 15).      c. Fors (line 17).  
 d. Ariadne (understood)
40. The word invidit in line 17 is translated  
 a. looked upon.      b. begrudged.      c. envied.      d. hated.

**D. For questions 41-50, refer to the following poem of Horace (Odes I.14).**

- O navis, referent in mare te novi  
 fluctus. O quid agis! Fortiter occupa  
 portum. Nonne vides, ut  
 nudum remigio latus
- 5 et malus celeri saucius Africo  
 antennaeque gemant, ac sine funibus  
 vix durare carinae  
 possint imperiosius
- aequor? Non tibi sunt integra lintea,  
 10 non di, quos iterum pressa voces malo.  
 Quamvis Pontica pinus,  
 silvae filia nobilis,
- iactes et genus et nomen inutile:  
 Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus

- 15 fidit. Tu, nisi ventis  
debes ludibrium, cave.

Nuper sollicitum quae mihi taedium,  
nunc desiderium curaque non levis,  
interfusa nitentes

- 20 vites aequora Cycladas.

41. Identify the case and number of navis in line 1.  
a. nominative singular    b. nominative plural    c. vocative singular  
d. accusative plural
42. The tone of quid agis in line 2 is one of  
a. curiosity.    b. reproof.    c. sarcasm.    d. irony.
43. The word malus in line 5 is translated as  
a. bad.    b. apple.    c. apple tree.    d. mast.
44. In line 7 the word imperiosius is translated  
a. very tyrannical.    b. rather tyrannical.    c. more tyrannical.  
d. too tyrannical.
45. The word pressa in line 10 refers to  
a. navis (line 1).    b. latus (line 4).    c. aequor (line 9).  
d. lintea (line 9).
46. The phrase nomen inutile in line 13 refers to  
a. portum (line 3).    b. sceleri Africo (line 5).    c. Pontica pinus (line 11).  
d. nitentes Cyclades (line 20).
47. Identify the figure of speech illustrated in line 14 (nil pictis timidus navita puppibus).  
a. chiasmus    b. litotes    c. ellipsis    d. hyperbole
48. The words nisi ventis debes ludibrium (lines 15-16) are to be translated  
a. unless you owe a joke to the winds.  
b. unless you ought to play with the winds.  
c. unless you are to be a plaything of the winds.  
d. unless you intend to make sport of the winds.
49. The word vites in line 20 is translated  
a. may you avoid.    b. you will avoid.    c. so that you avoid.  
d. you are avoiding.
50. The entire poem is a metaphor for  
a. the state.    b. the poet's life.    c. adventure.    d. Epicurean philosophy.