

2015 FJCL State Latin Forum
Reading Comprehension – Poetry

Passage 1) Ovid, *Metamorphoses* I. 452-464

Primus amor Phoebi Daphne Peneia, quem non
 fors ignara dedit, sed saeva Cupidinis ira,
 Delius hunc nuper, victa serpente superbus,
 viderat adducto flectentem cornua nervo 455
 'quid' que 'tibi, lascive puer, cum fortibus armis?'
 dixerat: 'ista decent umeros gestamina nostros,
 qui dare certa ferae, dare vulnera possumus hosti,
 qui modo pestifero tot iugera ventre prementem
 stravimus innumeris tumidum Pythona sagittis. 460
 tu face nescio quos esto contentus amores
 inritare tua, nec laudes adsere nostras!'
 filius huic Veneris 'figat tuus omnia, Phoebe,
 te meus arcus' ait; 'quantoque animalia cedunt
 cuncta deo, tanto minor est tua gloria nostra.'

1. What is the antecedent of "quem" in line 452?
 a. Amor b. Phoebi c. Daphne d. fors
2. What case is "Peneia" in line 452?
 a. Vocative b. Nominative c. Accusative d. Genitive
3. To whom does "Delius" in line 454 refer?
 a. Cupid b. Daphne c. Peneus d. Apollo
4. For what reason is "victa serpente" ablative in line 454?
 a. Absolute b. Means c. Agent d. Accompaniment
5. What kind of participle is "flectentem" in line 455?
 a. Present Active c. Future Active
 b. Perfect Passive d. Future Passive
6. What figure of speech is seen in lines 458-459?
 a. Hendiadys b. Anaphora c. Parallelism d. Irony
7. What is the tense of "stravimus" in line 460?
 a. Present b. Future c. Perfect d. Future Perfect
8. What is the tense and mood of "esto" in line 461?
 a. Present Indicative c. Present Subjunctive
 b. Imperfect Subjunctive d. Future Imperative

9. What does Apollo say about Cupid using weapons?
 a. Apollo praises Cupid for taking up archery so young.
 b. Apollo wants Cupid to be his sidekick.
 c. Apollo thinks Cupid shouldn't be playing with such weapons.
 d. Apollo wants Cupid to stop toughing his bow and arrows.
10. What figure of speech is seen in lines 463-464?
 a. Ellipsis b. Repetition c. Metonymy d. Asyndeton
11. What case is "Phoebe" in line 463?
 a. Dative b. Ablative c. Vocative d. Nominative
12. What does "cuncta" modify?
 a. Deo b. animalia c. gloria d. arcus
13. What type of subjunctive is "figat" in line 463?
 a. Hortatory b. Optative c. Jussive d. Not Subjunctive

Passage 2) Vergil, *The Eclogues*, 4.1-10

Sicelides Musae, paulo maiora canamus.
 Non omnis arbusta iuvant humilesque myricae;
 si canimus silvas, silvae sint consule dignae.
 Ultima Cumaei venit iam carminis aetas;
 magnus ab integro saeculorum nascitur ordo. 5
 Iam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna;
 iam nova progenies caelo demittitur alto.
 Tu modo nascenti puero, quo ferrea primum
 desinet ac toto surget gens aurea mundo,
 casta fave Lucina: tuus iam regnat Apollo. 10

14. What part of speech and degree is "maiora" in line 1?
 a. Adjective Comparative c. Adverb Comparative
 b. Adjective Superlative d. Adverb Superlative
15. What type of subjunctive is "canamus" in line 1?
 a. Optative b. Jussive c. Deliberative d. Hortatory
16. What type of condition is found in line 3?
 a. Future More Vivid c. Future Less Vivid
 b. Simple Present d. Mixed
17. What case is "Cumaei" in line 4?
 a. Ablative b. Locative c. Dative d. Genitive

18. What is the best translation for line 5?
- a. A big rank is born from the beginning of the ages.
 - b. The great rank of ages comes down from the start.
 - c. The great ages of the generations descends from heaven.
 - d. From the great age, the age is born from heaven.
19. What is the tense and voice of "nascitur" in line 5?
- a. Present Active
 - b. Future Passive
 - c. Present Passive
 - d. Imperfect Passive
20. How do the first 4 feet of line 6 scan?
- a. Spondee, Dactyl, Spondee, Dactyl
 - b. Dactyl, Spondee, Dactyl, Spondee
 - c. Dactyl, Dactyl, Spondee, Spondee
 - d. Spondee, Dactyl, Dactyl, Spondee
21. Why is "caelo" ablative in line 7?
- a. Origin
 - b. Place Where
 - c. Manner
 - d. Special verbs
22. What is the author saying is important about this boy?
- a. He is born during a regime change.
 - b. His birth brings an end to age and returns the golden age.
 - c. He is the son of Apollo and can see the future.
 - d. His birth causes climate change.
23. What is the antecedent of "quo" in line 8?
- a. Puero
 - b. Tu
 - c. Mundo
 - d. Caelo
24. What mood is "fave" in line 10?
- a. Indicative
 - b. Imperative
 - c. Subjunctive
 - d. Infinitive
25. What is the connection between Apollo and Cumae?
- a. Apollo was born in Cumae.
 - b. Apollo's wife was from Cumae.
 - c. Apollo has a famous priestess in Cumae.
 - d. There is no connection.

32. Why is "voce" in line 11 ablative?
 a. Agent b. Means c. Manner d. Separation
33. How is Mercury related to Atlas?
 a. Son b. Nephew c. Grandson d. Cousin
34. Which role of Mercury is not mentioned in the poem?
 a. Messenger of the Gods
 b. Leader of Souls to the Underworld
 c. God of Thieves
 d. God of Commerce
35. What is the best way to translate "quin et" in line 13?
 a. And more b. Why not c. And not d. And...not
36. What mythological event is referred to in lines 13-16?
 a. Helen being brought to Troy
 b. Priam ransoming Hector's body
 c. The founding of Troy
 d. The sacking of Troy
37. To what does "virga" refer?
 a. A random dead woman c. Persephone
 b. The Caduceus d. His mother, Maia
38. What is the case of "superis" in line 19?
 a. Ablative b. Dative c. Nominative d. Genitive

Passage 4) Catullus, *Carmina*, 34.1-16

Dianae sumus in fide
 puellae et pueri integri;
 Dianam pueri integri
 puellaeque canamus.

O Latonia, maximi 5
 magna progenies Iovis,
 quam mater prope Deliam
 deposivit olivam,

montium domina ut fores
 silvarumque virentium 10
 saltuumque reconditorum
 amniumque sonantum;

tu Lucina dolentibus
 Iuno dicta puerperis,
 tu potens Trivia et notho es 15
 dicta lumine Luna.

tu cursu, dea, menstruo
 metiens iter annum
 rustica agricolae bonis
 tecta frugibus explēs. 20

sis quocumque tibi placet
 sancta nomine, Romulique,
 antique ut solita es, bona
 sospites ope gentem.

39. What is the best way to translate lines 1-2?
 - a. In trust are Diana’s chaste boys and girls.
 - b. Diana keeps safe the boys and untouched girls.
 - c. We, untouched boys and girls, are in the care of Diana.
 - d. In Diana’s faith, the boys and girls are kept chaste.

40. How many times does ellision occur in the first stanza?
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. none at all

41. What type of clause is seen in line 7-8?
 - a. Relative
 - b. Result
 - c. Adverbial
 - d. Nouns

42. What type of clause is seen in throughout the third stanza?
 - a. Relative
 - b. Result
 - c. Purpose
 - d. Temporal

43. Which role of Diana’s in not mentioned in the fourth stanza?
 - a. Goddess of women in the process of childbirth
 - b. Goddess of the moon
 - c. Goddess of witchcraft
 - d. Goddess of the hunt and wild animals

44. What type of participle is “dicta” in line 14?
 - a. Present Active
 - b. Present Passive
 - c. Future Active
 - d. Future Passive

45. What is the best way to translate “notho”?
 - a. Famous
 - b. Well-known
 - c. Illegitimate
 - d. Windy

46. What is the case of "agricolae" in line 19?
a. Genitive b. Dative c. Nominative d. Vocative
47. What is the subject of "placet" in line 21?
a. Nomine b. Sancta c. Quocumque d. Tu
48. What is the best way to translate "antique ut solita es"?
a. As you are accustomed to like in ancient times
b. So that you alone are ancient
c. That you alone are among the ancients
d. As the ancients are accustomed
49. What is the tense and mood of "sospites"?
a. Present Indicative c. Perfect Subjunctive
b. Present Subjunctive d. Future Indicative
50. How many times does ellision occur in the last stanza?
a. 0 b. 1 c. 2 d. 3