

**FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 2005
POETRY COMPREHENSION**

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

I. For questions 1-15, refer to the following passage from Book V of Vergil's Aeneid.

- “Nate, mihi vita quondam, dum vita manebat,
care magis, nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,
imperio Iovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem
depulit, et caelo tandem miseratus ab alto est.
5 Consiliis pare quae nunc pulcherrima Nautes
dat senior; lectos iuvenes, fortissima corda,
perfer in Italiam. Gens dura atque aspera cultu
debellanda tibi Latio est. Ditis tamen ante
infernās accede domos et Averna per alta
10 congressus pete, nate, meos. Non me impia namque
Tartara habent, tristes umbrae, sed amoena piorum
concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla
nigrarum multo pecudum te sanguine ducet.
Tum genus omne tuum et quae dentur moenia disces.
15 Iamque vale; torquet medios nox urnida cursus
et me saevus equis Oriens adflavit anhelis.”
Dixerat et tenues fugit ceu fumus in auras.

1. The case of vita in line 1 (mihi vita quondam) depends on
a. Nate (line 1). b. manebat (line 1). c. magis (line 2). d. fatis (line 2).
2. We can infer from line 1 (Nate...manebat) that the speaker of the passage is
a. dead. b. a friend. c. hostile. d. a god.
3. Identify the form of exercite in line 2.
a. imperative plural b. ablative singular c. adverb d. vocative singular
4. The word qui in line 3 has an earlier reference in
a. nate (line 2). b. fatis (line 2). c. Iovis (line 3). d. venio (line 3).
5. In line 4, miseratus est is translated
a. has taken pity. b. is miserable. c. was lamented. d. has caused misery.
6. The word pulcherrima in line 5 refers to
a. consiliis (line 5). b. pare (line 5). c. Nautes (line 5). d. senior (line 6).

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7. According to lines 6-8 (lectos...est),
 - a. Italy has very brave men.
 - b. a harsh war will be fought by the young.
 - c. the people in Latium are uncivilized.
 - d. the speaker advises the troops to be brave.
8. Identify the case of Ditis in line 8.
 - a. nominative
 - b. ablative
 - c. genitive
 - d. dative
9. In line 8 ante is translated as
 - a. previously.
 - b. sooner.
 - c. until.
 - d. first.
10. The words tristes umbrae in line 11 refer to
 - a. domos (line 9).
 - b. Averna (line 9).
 - c. congressus (line 10).
 - d. Tartara (line 11).
11. Line 12 contains an example of
 - a. hiatus.
 - b. synizesis.
 - c. oxymoron.
 - d. anastrophe.
12. The words multo sanguine in line 13 imply
 - a. the war will be costly.
 - b. Sibylla will bleed heavily.
 - c. the sacrifice is to be large.
 - d. the cattle are rich in blood.
13. The words genus omne tuum in line 14 refer to
 - a. descendants.
 - b. current family members.
 - c. ancestors.
 - d. the origin of the family.
14. Lines 15-16 tell us the time is
 - a. early morning.
 - b. after midnight.
 - c. early evening.
 - d. before midnight.
15. Line 17 contains an example of
 - a. chiasmus.
 - b. hyperbole.
 - c. zeugma.
 - d. simile.

(Please continue to the next page.)

II. For questions 16-25, refer to the following passage from Epode VII by Horace.

- Quo, quo scelesti ruitis? Aut cur dexteris
 aptantur enses conditi?
Parumne campis atque Neptuno super
 fusum est Latini sanguinis,
5 non, ut superbas invidae Carthaginis
 Romanus arces ureret,
intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet
 Sacra catenatus Via,
sed ut, secundum vota Parthorum, sua
10 urbs haec periret dextera?
Neque hic lupis mos nec fuit leonibus,
 numquam nisi in dispar feris
Furorne caecus an rapit vis acrior
 an culpa? Responsum date.
16. Choose the best translation for conditi in line 2.
a. sheathed b. established c. closed d. composed
17. Identify the two figures of speech in line 3.
a. metonymy and chiasmus b. chiasmus and euphemism
c. euphemism and anastrophe d. anastrophe and metonymy
18. The case of sanguinis (line 4) is determined by
a. parum (line 3). b. super (line 3). c. fusum est (line 4). d. Latini (line 4).
19. Identify the figure of speech in lines 5-6.
a. asyndeton b. chiasmus c. oxymoron d. polyptoton
20. In lines 5-10 we learn that the Romans are bent upon
a. destroying Carthage. b. attacking Britain. c. fighting the Parthians.
d. engaging in civil war.
21. Identify the form of secundum in line 9.
a. preposition b. adverb c. noun d. adjective
22. Identify the case and usage of lupis and leonibus in line 11.
a. ablative, specification b. dative, agent c. dative, possession
d. ablative, separation
23. Identify the form of feris in line 12.
a. verb, 2nd person singular b. perfect passive participle agreeing with lupis (line 11)
c. adjective, agreeing with leonibus (line 11) d. substantive, with dispar (line 12)

24. What reason does the poet **NOT** give for the behavior of the Romans alluded to in this epode?
a. guilt b. insanity c. a force beyond human control d. a foreign enemy
25. Whom is Horace addressing in this poem?
a. Roman ancestors b. the Roman youth c. both sides in the conflict
d. the defeated enemies of Rome

For questions 26-35, refer to the following passage from Book I of Ovid's Ars Amatoria.

- Dant etiam positis aditum convivia mensis:
est aliquid praeter vina, quod inde petas.
Illic saepe animos iuvenum rapuere puellae,
et Venus in vinis ignis in igne fuit.
- 5 Hic tu fallaci nimium ne crede lucernae:
iudicio formae noxque merumque nocent.
Luce deas caeloque Paris spectavit aperto,
cum dixit Veneri "Vincis utramque, Venus."
Nocte latent mendae, vitioque ignoscitur omni,
- 10 horaque formosam quamlibet illa facit.
Consule de gemmis, de tincta murice lana,
consule de facie corporibusque diem.
26. In lines 1-2, we learn that for young men
a. banquets are only held in certain months.
b. wine is not available at some banquets.
c. invitations to banquets can be hard to get.
d. the placement of banquet tables can aid flirtation.
27. What is the subject of rapuere (line 3)?
a. animos (line 3) b. iuvenum (line 3) c. puellae (line 3) d. Venus (line 4)
28. What is the metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 3?
a. SDSD b. SDDD c. SSDD d. SSSD
29. Line 4 contains an example of
a. polyptoton. b. apostrophe. c. chiasmus. d. synecdoche.
30. In lines 5-6 the poet cautions the young lover to be careful of all of the following **EXCEPT**
a. a lamp. b. the night. c. a falsehood. d. unmixed wine.

31. Identify the case and usage of iudicio (line 6).
 a. ablative, means b. dative, with certain verbs c. dative, purpose
 d. ablative, specification
32. In line 8, utramque refers to
 a. Venus. b. Venus and Paris. c. another goddess. d. two other goddesses.
33. The best translation for vitioque ignoscitur omni (line 9) is
 a. and every fault is overlooked.
 b. and he grants a pardon to everyone.
 c. and pardon is granted to everyone.
 d. and everyone ignores the fault.
34. The words hora...illa in line 10 refer to
 a. aditum (line 1). b. illic (line 3). c. luce (line 7). d. nocte (line 9).
35. In lines 11-12 we learn that both shoppers and lovers should
 a. get advice from an expert. b. consider buying wool dyed with purple.
 c. use natural light for examination. d. be careful about giving jewelry.

For questions 36-50, refer to the following passage from Catullus #62.

- Ut flos in saeptis secretus nascitur hortis,
 ignotus pecori, nullo convulsus aratro,
 quem mulcent aurae, firmat sol, educat imber,
 multi illum pueri, multae optavere puellae;
 5 idem cum tenui carptus defloruit ungui,
 nulli illum pueri, nullae optavere puellae:
 Sic virgo, dum intacta manet, dum cara suis est;
 cum castum amisit polluto corpore florem,
 nec pueris iucunda manet nec cara puellis.
- 10 Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae.
- Ut vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo
 numquam se extollit, numquam mitem educat uvam,
 sed tenerum prono deflectens pondere corpus
 iam iam contingit summum radice flagellum,
 15 hanc nulli agricolae, nulli accolluere iuveni;
 at si forte eadem est ulmo coniuncta marito,
 multi illam agricolae, multi accolluere iuveni:
 Sic virgo, dum intacta manet, dum inculta senescit;
 cum par conubium maturo tempore adeptae est,
 20 cara viro magis et minus est invisae parenti.

36. Identify the two figures of speech in line 1.
a. synecdoche and cniasmus b. chiasmus and simile c. simile and synchysis
d. synchysis and synecdoche
37. Identify the case and usage of pecori in line 2.
a. genitive, objective b. dative, with certain adjectives c. ablative, means
d. nomintive, appositive
38. The best translation for convulsus in line 2 is
a. destroyed. b. carried. c. suited. d. turned.
39. Identify the form of optavere in line 4.
a. historical infinitive b. future passive c. present subjunctive
d. perfect indicative
40. The word idem in line 5 refers to
a. flos (line 1). b. pecori (line 2). c. aratro (line 2). d. sol (line 3).
41. The word ungui in line 5 is an example of
a. pleonasm. b. onomatopoeia. c. synecdoche. d. hyperbole.
42. The word suis in line 7 refers to
a. the group accompanying the maiden. b. the maiden herself.
c. the boys who are interested in the maiden. d. the family of the maiden.
43. The word iucunda in line 9 refers to
a. idem (line 5). b. virgo (line 7). c. corpore (line 8). d. florem (line 8).
44. In line 10 we learn that this passage
a. is part of an elegiac poem. b. belongs to an epithalamium.
c. would be recited at a funeral. d. celebrates a mythological event.
45. In lines 11-16 we learn that
a. a heavy body has bent the vine. b. the vine grows best in a bare field.
c. a support is needed to give the vine strength. d. the vine brings forth sweet grapes.
46. The word se in line 12 refers to
a. Hymen (line 10). b. vitis (line 11). c. arvo (line 11). d. uvam (line 12).
47. What is the metrical pattern for the first four feet of line 17?
a. SDSD b. DSDD c. DSDD d. SSDD

48. The viro in line 20 is compared to a(n)
a. radice (line 14). b. flagellum (line 14). c. ulmo (line 16). d. agricolae (line 17).
49. Identify the figures of speech in line 20.
a. antithesis and metonymy b. metonymy and anastrophe
c. anastrophe and chiasmus d. chiasmus and antithesis
50. All of the following statements about this passage are true **EXCEPT**
a. the image of a flower in an enclosed garden appeals to the young girls.
b. women who grow old but remain chaste are to be admired.
c. the image of the vine appeals to the young men.
d. parents are not fond of unwed daughters.

