

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2006
POETRY COMPREHENSION

A. Questions 1-15 refer to the following passage from Book 8 of Vergil's Aeneid.

- Inde ubi prima quies medio iam noctis abactae
curriculo expulerat somnum, cum femina primum,
cui tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minerva
impositum, cinerem et sopitos suscitatur ignes
5 noctem addens operi, famulasque ad lumina longo
exercet penso, castum ut servare cubile
coniugis et possit parvos educere natos:
haud secus ignipotens nec tempore segnior illo
mollibus e stratis opera ad fabrilia surgit.
10 Insula Sicanium iuxta latus Aeoliamque
erigitur Liparen fumantibus ardua saxis,
quam subter specus et Cyclopum exesa caminis
antra Aetnaea tonant, validique incudibus ictus
auditi referunt gemitus, striduntque cavernis
15 stricturae Chalybum et fornacibus ignis anhelat,
Volcani domus et Volcania nomine tellus.

1. What is the metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 1?
a. DDDD b. DDDS c. DSDS d. DDSD
2. What is the time-frame of lines 1-2 (Inde ... somnum)?
a. just after sunset b. midnight c. sometime before dawn d. daybreak
3. What figure of speech can be found in line 3?
a. hyperbole b. oxymoron c. metonymy d. synchysis
4. What figure of speech can be found in line 4?
a. chiasmus b. hendiadys c. prolepsis d. synecdoche
5. Which of the following does the alliteration of S and T sounds in line 4 emphasize?
a. the popping and hissing of the awakening embers
b. the whirring of a shuttle through a loom
c. the raspy snoring of a sleeping husband
d. the whistling of wind and the crackling of lightning outside
6. According to lines 3-4 (cui ... impositum), the femina
a. has been promised that she will improve her life by worshipping Minerva.
b. has been pretending, due to Minerva's patience, to be the goddess herself.
c. is compelled to make a livelihood by practicing Minerva's art of weaving.
d. is actually Minerva, deigning to wear the thin disguise of a living mortal.

2006 Regionals – Poetry Comprehension – 2

7. In lines 4-5 (famulasque ... penso), we learn that
 - a. the woman presides over her servants at work by lamplight.
 - b. the woman sends her children on an errand to purchase lamp oil.
 - c. the woman's eyesight is failing due to her difficult work.
 - d. the woman drives off her hunger with an inferior meal.
8. In line 6, the word ut is translated
 - a. as. b. so that. c. how. d. when.
9. In line 8, haud secus indicates a(n)
 - a. ecphrasis. b. preterition. c. simile. d. metaphor.
10. In line 8, ignipotens refers to
 - a. Aurora. b. Jupiter. c. Apollo. d. Vulcan.
11. The word latus (line 10) is best translated as
 - a. borne. b. wide. c. cave. d. flank.
12. Identify the case and usage of fumantibus ... saxis (line 11).
 - a. dative, with a compound verb b. dative, with a special adjective
 - c. ablative, description d. ablative, means
13. The Cyclopes in lines 12 are most similar to
 - a. femina (line 2). b. famulas (line 5). c. coniugis (line 6). d. natos (line 6).
14. Which of the following is most synonymous with anhelat (line 15)?
 - a. expulerat (line 2) b. suscitat (line 4) c. exercet (line 6) d. surgit (line 9).
15. In lines 13-14 (validique ... gemitus) we learn that
 - a. the workers lament that they are being beaten.
 - b. the strong rumblings of a storm echo in the cave.
 - c. the groans of the workers awaken the foreman.
 - d. loud grunts reply in time with strikes on the anvils.

B. Questions 16-25 refer to the following passage from Horace's Sermones.

Perditur haec inter misero lux non sine votis:
 O rus, quando ego te adspiciam quandoque licebit
 nunc veterum libris, nunc somno et inertibus horis
 ducere sollicitae iucunda obliviae vitae?

- 5 O quando faba Pythagorae cognata simulque
 uncta satis pingui ponentur holuscula lardo?
 O noctes cenaeque deum, quibus ipse meique
 ante Larem proprium vescor vernasque procaces
 pasco libatis dapibus. Prout cuique libido est,
- 10 siccatur inaequalis calices conviva solutus
 legibus insanis, seu quis capit acria fortis
 pocula seu modicis uvescit laetius.
16. Identify the case and usage of misero in line 1.
 a. ablative of cause b. ablative of manner c. dative of agent d. ethical dative
17. What figure of speech can be found in line 1?
 a. euphemism b. personification c. hysteron-proteron d. anastrophe
18. What figure of speech can be found in line 2?
 a. apostrophe b. prolepsis c. antithesis d. pleonasm
19. What is the metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 6?
 a. DSDS b. DSSD c. DSDD d. DDSD
20. In lines 2-6 the poet wishes to do all of the following **EXCEPT**
 a. eat favorite foods. b. converse with a friend. c. read the classics.
 d. sleep late.
21. Identify the case and usage of quibus in line 7.
 a. dative of reference b. dative, indirect object c. ablative of means
 d. ablative with special verbs
22. According to lines 8-9 (vernasque ... dapibus), what happens to the leftovers from
 the banquets?
 a. They are fed to the house-slaves.
 b. They are saved for the next day.
 c. They are nibbled on by guests throughout the night.
 d. They are wastefully thrown away.
23. What is the best translation for quis in line 11?
 a. which b. who c. certain d. someone

24. Identify the case and number of pocula in line 12.
 a. nominative singular b. nominative plural c. accusative plural d. ablative singular
25. What do we learn about the after-dinner drinking in lines 9-12 (prout ... laetius)?
 a. Guests are served according to class.
 b. Guests drink only after removing their shoes and hats.
 c. The guests tell foul jokes over drinks.
 d. Each guest chooses his drink according to his own taste.

C. Questions 26-40 refer to the following passage from Catullus.

Is clausum lato patefecit limite campum,
 isque domum nobis isque dedit dominae,
 ad quam communes exerceremus amores.

- Quo mea se molli candida diva pede
 5 intulit et trito fulgentem in limine plantam
 innixa arguta constituit solea,
 coniugis ut quondam flagrans advenit amore
 Protesilaeam Laodamia domum
 inceptam frustra, nondum cum sanguine sacro
 10 hostia caelestes pacificasset eros.
 Nil mihi tam valde placeat, Ramnusia virgo,
 quod temere invitis suscipiatur eris.
 Quam ieiuna pium desiderat ara cruorem,
 docta est amisso Laudamia viro,
 15 coniugis ante coacta novi dimittere collum,
 quam veniens una atque altera rursus hiems
 noctibus in longis avidum saturasset amorem,
 posset ut abrupto vivere coniugio,
 quod scibant Parcae non longo tempore abesse,
 20 si miles muros isset ad Iliacos.
26. Which of the following figures of speech is **NOT** illustrated in lines 1-2?
 a. chiasmus b. polyptoton c. anaphora d. ellipsis
27. In lines 1-3, we learn that
 a. the poet, his beloved, and another man are caught in a love triangle.
 b. someone has granted the poet temporary use of his house.
 c. the poet and his beloved are purchasing a country home.
 d. the mistress of the house has assigned to the poet a task that he loves.
28. What type of clause appears in line 3?
 a. relative clause of description b. relative clause of characteristic
 c. relative clause of purpose d. relative clause of result

2006 Regionals – Poetry Comprehension – 5

29. Which of the following do the M and N sounds in line 5 emphasize?
a. the foreboding of an evil omen b. the bliss of the poet
c. the kissing of the poet and his beloved d. the rumbling of thunder.
30. The word innixa (line 6) modifies
a. diva (line 4). b. pede (line 4). c. limine (line 5). d. solea (line 6).
31. Identify the case and usage of solea in line 6.
a. nominative, subject of constituit b. accusative, direct object of constituit
c. accusative, secondary object of innixa d. ablative, with special verb innixa.
32. Identify the use of the genitive case illustrated by coniugis in line 7.
a. partitive b. objective c. possessive d. description
33. According to lines 9-10 (nondum ... eros), the love of Laodamia and Protesilaus was doomed because
a. Laodamia forgot to perform the proper sacrifices.
b. Cupid demanded the blood of Protesilaus.
c. Laodamia was taken to Olyumpus to please the gods.
d. their enemies attacked the wedding ceremony for religious reasons.
34. Lines 11-12 can best be characterized as a(n)
a. admission of guilt. b. statement of universal truth.
c. deliberate course of action. d. wish.
35. Which of the following is most synonymous with pium ... cruorem (line 13)?
a. candida diva (line 4) b. fulgentem ... plantam (line 5)
c. sanguine sacro (line 9) d. caelestes eros (line 10)
36. Personification is present in line
a. 13. b. 14. c. 15. d. 16.
37. What figure of speech is illustrated in lines 15-16?
a. chiasmus b. tmesis c. pleonasm d. oxymoron
38. In lines 15-16 we learn that
a. Laodamia had to flee into the hills for many years.
b. the couple did not even get to spend one year together.
c. the coming stormy season caused Protesilaus to leave early.
d. the passage of time forced Laodamia to take another husband.
39. Who are the Parcae in line 19?
a. the Graces b. the Muses c. the Fates d. the Furies

40. What figure of speech can be found in line 20?
 a. allusion b. hyperbole c. antithesis d. chiasmus

D. Questions 41-50 refer to the following passage from Ovid's Ars Amatoria.

Hactenus, unde legas quod ames, ubi retia ponas,
 praecipit imparibus vecta Thalia rotis.
 Nunc tibi, quae placuit, quas sit capienda per artes,
 dicere praecipuae molior artis opus.

- 5 Quisquis ubique, viri, dociles advertite mentes,
 pollicitisque favens vulgus adeste meis!

Prima tuae menti veniat fiducia, cunctas
 posse capi; capies, tu modo tende plagas.

Vere prius volucres taceant, aestate cicadae,

- 10 Maenalius lepori det sua terga canis,
 femina quam iuveni blande temptata repugnet;
 haec quoque, quam poteris credere nolle, volet.

41. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by legas in line 1?
 a. purpose clause b. indirect question c. future less vivid condition
 d. hortatory
42. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 2?
 a. metaphor b. hendiadys c. personification d. synchysis
43. Identify the use of opus in line 4.
 a. direct object of dicere b. cognate accusative
 c. accusative of specification with artis d. appositive of dicere
44. Identify the case and usage of pollicitis in line 6.
 a. ablative, manner b. ablative, means c. dative, purpose
 d. dative, with certain verbs
45. The word plagas in line 8 is synonymous with
 a. legas (line 1). b. retia (line 1). c. mentes (line 5). d. vulgus (line 6).
46. In lines 7-8 we learn that, in order to win a girl, a man must have
 a. wit. b. physical prowess. c. confidence. d. faithfulness.
47. What figure of speech is **NOT** illustrated in lines 9-11?
 a. apostrophe b. chiasmus c. tmesis d. asyndeton
48. The subjunctives in lines 9-11 are all
 a. deliberative. b. hortatory. c. potential. d. wish.

49. In line 12, quam is
a. an adverb. b. the object of credere. c. the subject of nolle. d. a conjunction.
50. Lines 11-12 tell us that a girl
a. is able to conceal her love for a man.
b. will not believe a man trying to charm her.
c. will be charming to a potential lover.
d. will fly from a man who does not trust her.