

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2008
POETRY READING COMPREHENSION

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

I. Questions 1-10 refer to the following passage from Ovid's Ars Amatoria, Book I.

Respiciunt oculisque notant sibi quisque puellam
quam velit, et tacito pectore multa movent.
Dumque, rudem praebente modum tibicine Tusco,
ludius aequatam ter pede pulsat humum,
5 in medio plausu (plausus tunc Arte carebant)
rex populo praedae signa petita dedit.
Protinus exsiliunt, animum clamore fatentes,
virginibus cupidas iniciuntque manus.
10 Ut fugiunt aquilas, timidissima turba, columbae,
utque fugit visos agna novella lupos,
sic illae timuere viros sine more ruentes;
constitit in nulla, qui fuit ante, color.
Nam timor unus erat, facies non una timoris:
pars laniat crines, pars sine mente sedet;
15 altera maesta silet, frustra vocat altera matrem;
haec queritur, stupet haec; haec manet, illa fugit.

1. In line 1, the word sibi refers to
a. oculis (line 1). b. quisque (line 1). c. puellam (line 1). d. pectore (line 2).
2. What type of subjunctive is illustrated by velit in line 2?
a. potential b. result c. purpose d. deliberative
3. What is the best translation for aequatam in line 4?
a. equal b. fair c. leveled d. just
4. According to the context in line 5, a ludius is a(n)
a. teacher. b. dancer. c. musician. d. fool.
5. The word ut in line 9 introduces a
a. purpose clause. b. result clause. c. simile. d. temporal clause.
6. What figure of speech is illustrated in lines 9-10?
a. chiasmus b. metonymy c. synchysis d. litotes

7. The words sine more in line 11 signify the action was taken
- a. without rhyme or reason.
 - b. in violation of the law.
 - c. in an unprecedented manner.
 - d. contrary to character and nature.
8. Which emotion is described in line 12?
- a. frustration
 - b. fear
 - c. anger
 - d. hope
9. The double chiasmus in lines 15-16 illustrates
- a. sadness vs. happiness.
 - b. bravery vs. fear
 - c. youth vs. maturity.
 - d. stillness vs. motion.
10. What famous Roman event is being described in this passage?
- a. the conquest of Veii
 - b. Porsenna's attack on Rome
 - c. the sack of Rome by the Gauls
 - d. the rape of the Sabines

II. Questions 11-20 are based on the following passage taken from the second book of Horace's Odes.

Non usitata nec tenui ferar
Penna biformis per liquidum aethera
Vates, neque in terris morabor
Longius invidiaque maior

5 Urbes relinquam. Non ego pauperum
Sanguis parentum, non ego, quem vocas,
Dilecte, Maecenas, obibo,
Nec Stygia cohibebor unda.

10 Iam iam residunt cruribus asperae
Pelles et album mutor in alitem
Superne, nascunturque leves
Per digitos humerosque plumae.

15 Iam Daedaleo ocior Icaro
Visam gementis litora Bospori
Syrtesque Gaetulas canorus
Ales Hyperboreosque campos.

.....

20 Absint inani funere neniae
 Luctusque turpes et querimoniae;
 Compesce clamorem ac sepulcri
 Mitte supervacuos honores.

11. Identify the figure of speech illustrated in line 1.
a. synchysis b. litotes c. irony d. chiasmus
12. The word biformis in line 2 modifies
a. penna (line 2). b. liquidum (line 2). c. aethera (line 2). d. vates (line 3).
13. The word invidia in line 4 is an ablative of
a. specification. b. manner. c. description. d. comparison.
14. What is the best translation of obibo (line 7) in the context of this poem?
a. I shall appear b. I shall perform c. I shall die d. I shall visit
15. What figure of speech is illustrated in lines 11-12?
a. chiasmus b. anaphora c. alliteration d. synchysis
16. The word canorus in line 15 indicates that the ales (line 16)
a. is grey in color. b. can sing. c. is old. d. can eat.
17. The Hyperboreas . . . campos in line 16 refer to lands in the
a. north. b. south. c. east. d. west.
18. Identify the type of subjunctive illustrated by absint in line 17.
a. concessive b. characteristic c. optative d. deliberative
19. The meaning of compesce in line 19:
a. begin b. suppress c. raise up d. grant
20. The subject of this poem:
a. the friendship of Maecenas
b. the flight of Icarus
c. the life of a swan
d. the death of the poet

III. Questions 21-35 refer to the following passage from Book I of Vergil's Aeneid.

His animum arrecti dictis et fortis Achates
 et pater Aeneas iamdudum erumpere nubem
 ardebant. Prior Aenean compellat Achates:
 “Nate dea, quae nunc animo sententia surgit?
 5 Omnia tuta vides, classem sociosque receptos.
 Unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi
 submersum; dictis respondent cetera matris.”
 Vix ea fatus erat, cum circumfusa repente
 scindit se nubes et in aethera purgat apertum.
 10 Restitit Aeneas claraque in luce refulsit,
 os umerosque deo similis; namque ipsa decoram
 caesariem nato genetrix lumenque iuventae
 purpureum et laetos oculis afflarat honores:
 quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo
 15 argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.
 Tum sic reginam alloquitur, cunctisque repente
 improvisus ait: “Coram, quem quaeritis, adsum,
 Troius Aeneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis.
 O sola infandos Troiae miserata labores,
 20 quae nos, reliquias Danaum, terraeque marisque
 omnibus exhaustos iam casibus, omnium egenos,
 urbe, domo socias, grates persolvere dignas
 non opis est nostrae, Dido, nec quicquid ubique est
 gentis Dardaniae, magnum quae sparsa per orbem.”

21. What use of the accusative is illustrated by animum in line 1?
 a. predicate b. specification c. cognate d. direct object
22. Identify the use of the ablative illustrated by dea in line 4.
 a. source b. cause c. agent d. specification
23. Identify the case and number of cetera in line 7.
 a. nominative singular b. accusative singular
 c. nominative plural d. accusative plural
24. The word se in line 9 refers to
 a. nubem (line 2). b. Achates (line 3). c. unus (line 6). d. matris (line 7).
25. The word ipsa in line 11 refers to
 a. luce (line 10). b. similis (line 11). c. genetrix (line 12). d. iuventae (line 12).

26. What is the best translation for purpureum (line 13) in the context?
a. royal b. purple c. radiant d. red
27. What is the pattern of the first four feet of line 13?
a. DSDD b. SDDS c. DSSD d. DSDS
28. The word manus in line 14 refers to
a. artistic skill. b. strength. c. military might. d. poetic ability.
29. The words argentum Pariusve lapis in line 15 refer to
a. Aeneas' face. b. the wealth of the city.
c. the decoration on the temple. d. the beauty of the queen.
30. Identify the case and usage of cunctis in line 16.
a. ablative, cause b. dative, agent c. dative, indirect object d. ablative, source
31. Identify the figure of speech present in line 22.
a. anastrophe b. metonymy c. metaphor d. asyndeton
32. The words non opis est nostrae in line 23 are translated
a. the wealth is not ours. b. we have no need.
c. there is no need of us. d. it is not in our power.
33. The word quae in line 24 refers to
a. grates (line 22). b. Dido (line 23). c. gentis (line 24). d. orbem (line 24).
34. The speech of Aeneas (lines 17-24) is
a. humble. b. courteous. c. arrogant. d. contemptuous.
35. This passage depicts the arrival of Aeneas in
a. Sicily. b. Carthage. c. Italy. d. Delos.

IV. Questions 36-50 refer to the following passage from an epithalamium by Catullus.

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 adepta est,
20 Cara viro magis et minus est invisae parenti.

36. How should ut be translated in line 1?
a. how b. that c. when d. though
37. What figure of speech can be identified in line 1?
a. ellipsis b. hyperbole c. prosopopoeia d. synchysis
38. The meaning of convulsus in line 2 implies
a. extraordinary violence. b. a gentle touch.
c. an intertwining relationship d. a protective action.
39. The word quem in line 3 refers to
a. flos (line 1). b. hortis (line 1). c. pecori (line 2). d. aratro (line 2).
40. What is the form of optavere in line 4?
a. present infinitive b. third person perfect active
c. second person future passive d. present imperative
41. The word cum in line 5 is translated
a. although. b. since. c. when. d. with.

42. Hymen (line 10) is the god of
a. song. b. marriage c. virtue d. happiness.
43. From lines 1-10 we learn that
a. girls are eager to marry.
b. families always love daughters.
c. flowers grow best in a well-ordered garden.
d. chastity is the crowning virtue.
44. What figure of speech is found in line 11?
a. synchysis b. chiasmus c. euphemism d. synecdoche
45. How should mitem in line 12 be translated?
a. gentle b. soft c. ripe d. mellow
46. The word marito in line 16 is used as an appositive to
a. vitis (line 11). b. corpus (line 13).
c. flagellum (line 14). d. ulmo (line 16).
47. What is the pattern of the first four feet of line 17?
a. SDSD b. DSDS c. DSSD d. SDDS
48. The word adepta in line 19 is a form of
a. adimo. b. adeps. c. adipiscor. d. adeo.
49. All of the following figures of speech can be found in line 20 **EXCEPT**
a. chiasmus. b. antithesis. c. litotes. d. metaphor.
50. In lines 11-20 we learn that
a. the roots of a grapevine grow upward.
b. a married woman gains affection.
c. a proper marriage is like an elm tree.
d. fathers dislike daughters.