

## 2009 FJCL State Latin Forum Reading Comprehension – Poetry

**Questions 1-13 refer to the following passage.**

*Aeneas' family prepares to depart from Buthrotum, where they were entertained by his brother-in-law Helenus (a prophet), and Andromache. This passage is from the part of Aeneid III, which is a 1st person narrative with Aeneas as the speaker.*

Quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,  
dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto  
imperat ad navis ferri, stipatque carinis 465  
ingens argentum, Dodonaeosque lebetas,  
loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem,  
et conum insignis galeae cristasque comantis,  
arma Neoptolemi; sunt et sua dona parenti.  
Addit equos, additque duces; 470  
remigium supplet; socios simul instruit armis.  
Interea classem velis aptare iubebat  
Anchises, fieret vento mora ne qua ferenti.  
Quem Phoebi interpres multo compellat honore:  
`Coniugio, Anchise, Veneris dignate superbo, 475  
cura deum, bis Pergameis erepte ruinis,  
ecce tibi Ausoniae tellus; hanc arripe velis.  
Et tamen hanc pelago praeterlabare necesse est;  
Ausoniae pars illa procul, quam pandit Apollo.  
Vade' ait `O felix nati pietate. Quid ultra 480  
provehor, et fando surgentis demoror austros?'

lebes, lebetis, m., cauldron

trilis, trilicis, *triple*

pubesco, -ere, pubui, *grow up*

consero, -ere, -ui, -rtus, *join*

subtemen, subteminis, n., *weaving threads*

1. How is the phrase ore effatus amico est (line 463) best translated?
  - a. he left his friend on the shore
  - b. he spoke with a kind expression
  - c. he carried a kindly face
  - d. he spoke to his friend with his mouth
  
2. What case and number is the word navis in line 465?
  - a. nominative singular
  - b. genitive singular
  - c. accusative plural
  - d. ablative plural
  
3. Hamis auroque in line 467 is an example of which of these?
  - a. anastrophe
  - b. hendiadys
  - c. juxtaposition
  - d. zeugma
  
4. In lines 464-69 the gifts include all of the following EXCEPT what?
  - a. a helmet
  - b. silver cauldrons
  - c. ivory
  - d. golden hooks

5. In line 469, the phrase sunt et sua dona parenti contains all of the following EXCEPT which?
  - a. reflexive pronoun
  - b. dative of possession
  - c. adverbial form of “et”
  - d. alliteration
6. What type of subjunctive is introduced by the word nē in line 473?
  - a. indirect command
  - b. indirect question
  - c. purpose clause
  - d. result clause
7. How is the word qua in line 473 best translated?
  - a. any
  - b. by which
  - c. who
  - d. with what
8. To whom/what does the word quem in line 474 refer?
  - a. the fleet
  - b. The agent of Phoebus
  - c. Neoptolemus
  - d. Anchises
9. Which of the following best describes the word dignate in line 475?
  - a. ablative
  - b. adverbial
  - c. imperative
  - d. vocative
10. In lines 475-77, Helenus says all of the following EXCEPT which?
  - a. Anchises was worthy of a goddess' love
  - b. Anchises had made the gods worry
  - c. Anchises escaped from Troy twice
  - d. Anchises should sail to Italy
11. What does Anchises discover in lines 478-479?
  - a. He will travel by sea and land
  - b. Apollo has foreseen his death
  - c. They are not close to their destination
  - d. The sea will pass by quickly due to Apollo’s
12. O felix nati pietate (line 480) is best translated how?
  - a. O happy child of duty
  - b. O, you, lucky because of your son's devotion
  - c. O luck born of piety
  - d. O happy one fulfill your duty to your child
13. What does Helenus urge in the last sentence?
  - a. For Anchises to depart as soon as possible
  - b. Caution and delay
  - c. To wait for a favorable wind
  - d. For more speaking and discussion

**Questions 14-28 refer to the following epigram by Martial. The meter is elegiac couplet.**

Hermogenes tantus mapparum, fur est,  
 Quantus nummorum vix, puto, Massa fuit;  
 Tu licet observes dextram teneasque sinistram,  
 Inveniet, mappam qua ratione trahat:  
 Cervinus gelidum sorbet sic halitus anguem, 5  
 Casuras alte sic rapit Iris aquas.  
 Nuper cum Myrino peteretur missio laeso,  
 Subduxit mappas quattuor Hermogenes;  
 Cretatam praetor cum vellet mittere mappam,  
 Praetori mappam surpuit Hermogenes. 10  
 Attulerat mappam nemo, dum furta timentur:

Mantele a mensa surpuit Hermogenes.  
 Hoc quoque si deerit, medios discingere lectos  
 Mensarumque pedes non timet Hermogenes. **15**  
 Quamvis non modico caleant spectacula sole,  
 Vela reducuntur, cum venit Hermogenes.  
 Festinant trepidi substringere carbasa nautae,  
 Ad portum quotiens paruit Hermogenes.  
 Linigeri fugiunt calvi sistrataque turba,  
 Inter adorantes cum stetit Hermogenes. **20**  
 Ad cenam Hermogenes mappam non attulit unquam,  
 A cena semper rettulit Hermogenes.

14. What is the use of the subjunctive trahat in line 4?  
 a. hortatory  
 b. indirect question  
 c. relative clause of characteristic  
 d. substantive clause of result
15. What is learned in lines 1-4?  
 a. Hermogenes is a friend of Massa  
 b. Hermogenes is a master thief  
 c. Hermogenes is a drunk  
 d. Martial admires Hermogenes
16. What part of speech is the word cervinus in line 5?  
 a. adjective  
 b. adverb  
 c. noun  
 d. verb
17. Lines 5-6 have examples of what figure of speech?  
 a. apostrophe  
 b. juxtaposition  
 c. metaphor  
 d. simile
18. What is the best translation of the word cum (line 7)?  
 a. among  
 b. since  
 c. when  
 d. with
19. What is the metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 9?  
 a. dactyl-spondee-dactyl-dactyl  
 b. dactyl-spondee-spondee-spondee  
 c. spondee-spondee-spondee-dactyl  
 d. spondee-spondee-spondee-spondee
20. What did Hermogenes do in lines 9-10?  
 a. He had a napkin specially whitened  
 b. He prevented a chariot race from beginning  
 c. He sent the praetor a napkin  
 d. He whispered a plan to the praetor
21. The case of the word medios (line 13) depends on which of these nouns?  
 a. lectos (line 13)  
 b. pedes (line 14)  
 c. Hermogenes (line 14)  
 d. mensarum (l. 14)
22. Caleant in line 15 is a subjunctive in which of these?  
 a. hortatory construction  
 b. adverbial result construction  
 c. potential construction  
 d. adverbial purpose construction

23. Where do the events of lines 15-16 take place?  
 a. the amphitheatre    b. the beach    c. a wedding    d. it is undetermined
24. Which of these best describes the construction of substringere (line 17)?  
 a. complementary infinitive    b. infinitive with subject accusative  
 c. infinitive in indirect statement    d. poetic perfect
25. Which rhetorical device occurs in line 16?  
 a. apostrophe    b. asyndeton    c. chiasmus    d. synchysis
26. In lines 19-20 we learn that Priests of Isis are all of the following EXCEPT which of these?  
 a. bald    b. afraid of Hermogenes  
 c. confused    d. wearing linen
27. Which of these is NOT synonymous to the others?  
 a. mantele (line 12)    b. vela (line 16)  
 c. turba (line 19)    d. mappam (line 21)
28. What do we learn in lines 21-22?  
 a. Hermogenes always seems to wind up acquiring napkins at dinners  
 b. Hermogenes brings his napkin to dinner and leaves it there frequently  
 c. Hermogenes makes his own napkins and brings them to dinners  
 d. Hermogenes never comes back to a dinner unless given a napkin

**Questions 29-40 refer to the following ode of Horace in which Horace celebrates his friend's recovery.**

Vile potabis modicis Sabinum  
 cantharis, Graeca quod ego ipse testa  
 conditum levi, datus in theatro  
 cum tibi plausus,  
 care Maecenas eques, ut paterni  
 fluminis ripae simul et iocosa  
 redderet laudes tibi Vaticani  
 montis imago.  
 Caecubum et prelo domitam Caleno  
 tu bibes uvam; mea nec Falernae  
 temperant vites neque Formiani  
 pocula colles.

5

10

29. With which of these words does the word vile in line 1 agree?  
 a. modicis (line 1)    b. Sabinum (line 1)    c. ipse (line 2)    d. cantharis (line 2)
30. What case are Graeca...testa in line 2?  
 a. ablative    b. nominative    c. accusative    d. vocative

31. Which of these do we NOT learn about the wine mentioned in the first stanza?  
a. It was sealed by Horace himself  
b. It was sealed on a day his friend performed  
c. It is a Greek wine  
d. The wine will be drunk in medium-sized cups
32. Who or what is the same as the word tibi in line 4?  
a. Graeca (line 2)      b. Maecenas (line 5)      c. Sabinum (line 1)      d. Vaticani (line 7)
33. What is the subject of redderet in line 7?  
a. iocosa (line 6)      b. laudes (line 7)      c. imago (line 8)      d. montis (line 8)
34. In the second stanza, which of these does the poet do?  
a. celebrates the beauty of a river  
b. praises Maecenas  
c. urges concern for wild horses  
d. makes an exaggerated comparison
35. The best translation for nec...neque in lines 10-11 is which of these?  
a. not...and not      b. neither ... nor      c. either... or      d. both...and
36. Which of these shifts occur between the second and third stanzas?  
a. from real to unreal situations  
b. from happiness to bitterness  
c. from expectation to fulfillment  
d. from discussion of poor wines to fine wines
37. What is Horace doing in this ode?  
a. catching up on the news  
b. extending an invitation to a dear friend  
c. making an announcement  
d. promoting his wine
38. Throughout the ode, Horace makes reference to which of these?  
a. the landscape near Rome  
b. the Olympian gods  
c. the theatre  
d. beautiful women
39. Which rhetorical device occurs in line 11?  
a. litotes      b. metonymy      c. polysyndeton      d. synecdoche
40. Which of these best describes the overall tone of this poem?  
a. sad      b. serious      c. playful      d. reflective

**Questions 41-50 refer to the following poem of Catullus in which Catullus tells of the sad fate of Laodamia, whose husband skipped the sacrifices in his haste to be married.**

coniugis ut quondam flagrans advenit amore  
 Protesilaeam Laodamia domum  
 inceptam frustra nondum cum sanguine sacro **75**  
 hostia caelestes pacificasset heros.  
 nil mihi tam valde placeat, Ramnusia virgo,  
 quod temere invitis suscipiatur heris.  
 quam ieiuna pium desiderat ara cruorem,  
 docta est amisso Laodamia viro, **80**  
 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, **85**  
 si miles muros isset ad Iliacos.  
 nam tum Helenae raptu primores Argivorum  
 coeperat ad sese Troia ciere viros.  
 Troia (nefas!) commune sepulcrum Asiae Europaeque,  
 Troia, virum et virtutum omnium acerba cinis. **90**

41. Protesilaeam in line 74 refers to whom/what?  
 a. a city in Greece  
 b. Laodamia's brother  
 c. Laodamia's husband  
 d. the poet's friend
42. Lines 74-75 tell us what about Laodamia?  
 a. Laodamia lived in Greece  
 b. Laodamia burned her husband  
 c. Laodamia did not have divine ancestry  
 d. Laodamia's marriage was in vain
43. What is the best translation for quod in line 78?  
 a. although  
 b. because  
 c. that which  
 d. whom
44. In lines 77-79, what is the poet asking?  
 a. to be successful in a rash undertaking  
 b. that a service be undertaken for him  
 c. to never put wants before duty to the gods  
 d. that he be able to please a beautiful woman
45. In lines 79-82, we learn that Laodamia parted with her husband. Which of these is the best description of that parting?  
 a. because of a blood smeared altar  
 b. because she was instructed to leave him  
 c. after his love had been satiated  
 d. before two years had passed
46. What are the tense and mood of saturasset in line 83?  
 a. imperfect subjunctive  
 b. perfect infinitive  
 c. perfect indicative  
 d. pluperfect subjunctive

47. Which of these best describes posset ut in line 84?
- a. adverbial clause of purpose
  - b. future less vivid condition
  - c. past contrary to fact condition
  - d. result clause
48. What is stated about the Fates In lines 85-86?
- a. that they knew to spare Protesilaus for a short time
  - b. that they knew he had to go to Troy
  - c. that the Fates knew that as a soldier at Troy, his end was not far off
  - d. that Fate knew that he would come home from Troy soon
49. Which of these best describes the word ciere in line 88?
- a. infinitive
  - b. noun
  - c. imperative
  - d. indicative verb
50. Which of these is a rhetorical device in lines 88-90?
- a. anaphora
  - b. asyndeton
  - c. chiasmus
  - d. polysyndeton