

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2013
READING COMPREHENSION**

Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, Book 6.

Tereus Falls in Love with Philomela

Ecce venit magno dives Philomela paratu,
divitior forma; quales audire solemus
naldas et dryadas mediis incedere silvis,
si modo des illis cultus similesque paratus.
non secus exarsit conspecta virgine Tereus, 455
quam si quis canis ignem supponat aristas
aut frondem positasque cremet faenilibus herbas.
digna quidem facies; sed et hunc innata libido
exstimulat, pronumque genus regionibus illis
in Venerem est: flagrat vitio gentisque suoque. 460
impetus est illi comitum corrumpere curam
nutricisque fidem nec non ingentibus ipsam
sollicitare datis totumque inpendere regnum
aut rapere et saevo raptam defendere bello;
et nihil est, quod non effreno captus amore 465
ausit, nec capiunt inclusas pectora flammis.

- In lines 451-2 a comparison is made between
 - wealth and beauty
 - clothing and beauty
 - hearing and seeing
 - poverty and wealth
- According to lines 452 – 4, you could compare Philomela to a dryad or naiad provided that
 - you believed in them
 - she was walking in the forest
 - dryads and naiads had clothes
 - it is not forbidden to say so
- What is the best translation for modo in line 4?
 - way
 - only
 - just now
 - method
- What does non secus . . . quam in 455-456 introduce?
 - simile
 - antithesis
 - hyperbole
 - ecphrasis
- The implication of lines 455 – 457 is that
 - Tereus was careless
 - Tereus was hunting Philomela
 - Tereus couldn't help himself
 - Philomela flirted with Tereus.
- The herbas in line 457 represents
 - Philomela
 - clothing
 - love
 - Tereus
- Digna in line 458 means "worthy." Of what does the poem imply that she is worthy?
 - envy
 - punishment
 - painting
 - love
- Venerem in line 460 is an example of
 - hyperbole
 - metonymy
 - euphemism
 - irony

9. Which reason is NOT given as a reason for Tereus's sudden passion?
 a. his own nature
 b. Philomela's beauty
 c. the will of the goddess
 d. the nature of his people
10. What is the best translation of vitio in line 460?
 a. flaw
 b. offense
 c. life
 d. passion
11. Suo in line 460 refers back to
 a. Philomela
 b. Venus
 c. Tereus
 d. libido
12. What is the case usage of comitum in line 461?
 a. accusative direct object
 b. subjective genitive with *curam*
 c. objective genitive with *curam*
 d. nominative subject
13. The only person Tereus does not consider corrupting is
 a. Philomela
 b. her companions
 c. her nurse
 d. her sister
14. In lines 463-464 we learn that Tereus
 a. fears his passion will start a war
 b. is willing to wage a war to obtain Philomela
 c. is willing to wage a war to keep Philomela
 d. would give up waging war for Philomela
15. What is the tense and voice of ausit in the last line?
 a. perfect subjunctive
 b. perfect indicative
 c. present indicative
 d. present subjunctive
16. Amore is an ablative of
 a. cause
 b. means
 c. manner
 d. description

B. Catullus XXIII

Furi, cui neque servus est neque arca
 nec cimex neque araneus neque ignis,
 verum est et pater et noverca, quorum
 dentes vel silicem comesse possunt,
 est pulcre tibi cum tuo parente 5
 et cum coniuge lignea parentis.
 nec mirum: bene nam valetis omnes,
 pulcre concoquitis, nihil timetis,
 non incendia, non graves ruinas,
 non facta impia, non dolos veneni, 10
 non casus alios periculorum.
 atque corpora sicciora cornu
 aut siquid magis aridum est habetis
 sole et frigore et esuritione.
 quare non tibi sit bene ac beate? 15
 a te sudor abest, abest saliva,
 mucusque et mala pituita nasi.

17. servus, arca, cimex, araneus, and ignis in lines 1 – 2 are all things Furius' family
a. fears. b. eats. c. has. d. does not have.
18. Catullus states that Furius' family is doing well because
a. his stepmother cooks well. b. they are poor.
c. they have good health. d. they are rich.
19. The repetition of neque and nec in lines 1-2 is an example of
a. preterition. b. litotes. c. polysyndeton. d. euphemism.
20. What is the case usage of periculorum in line 11?
a. partitive genitive b. genitive of possession
c. subjective genitive d. genitive with special adjectives
21. In lines 8 – 11, Catullus implies that the poor are
a. happier than the rich. b. less anxious than the rich.
c. longer-lived than the rich. d. freer than the rich.
22. Catullus seems to think that the greatest blessing of poverty is
a. to live without fear. b. to have no need to urinate.
c. to live a healthier life. d. to have no snot in your nose.

Horace Odes I.30

O Venus regina Cnidi Paphique,
sperne dilectam Cypron et vocantis
ture te multo Glycerae decoram
transfer in aedem.

Fervidus tecum puer et solutis 5
Gratiae zonis properentque Nymphae
et parum comis sine te Iuventas
Mercuriusque.

23. In the first stanza, Venus is asked to
a. leave Cnidus and Paphos. b. leave those who call you with incense.
c. come to the temple of Glycera. d. bring the comely Glycera to me.
24. The form of vocantis in line 2 is
a. genitive sing. b. accusative pl. c. nominative pl. d. dative pl.
25. The fervidus puer mentioned in line 5 is probably
a. Cupid. b. the poet. c. Phaethon. d. the poet's rival.
26. What does parum comis in line 7 mean?
a. small companion. b. the companion of fathers.
c. bald. d. not lovely.

Sallust, *Bellum Catilinum*, 3.

Pulchrum est bene facere rei publicae, etiam bene dicere haud absurdum est; vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet; et qui fecere et qui facta aliorum scripsere, multi laudantur. Ac mihi quidem, tametsi haudquaquam par gloria sequitur scriptorem et actorem rerum, tamen in primis arduum videtur res gestas scribere: primum, quod facta dictis exaequanda sunt; dehinc, quia plerique, quae delicta reprehenderis, malevolentia et invidia dicta putant, ubi de magna virtute atque gloria bonorum memores, quae sibi quisque facilia factu putat, aequo animo accipit, supra ea veluti ficta pro falsis ducit. 5

Sed ego adulescentulus initio, sicuti plerique, studio ad rem publicam latus sum ibique mihi multa advorsa fuere. Nam pro pudore, pro abstinentia, pro virtute audacia, largitio, avaritia vigeabant. Quae tametsi animus aspernabatur insolens malarum artium, tamen inter tanta vitia imbecilla aetas ambitione corrupta tenebatur; ac me, cum ab reliquorum malis moribus dissentirem, nihilo minus honoris cupido eadem, qua ceteros, fama atque invidia vexabat. 10 15

27. What is haud absurdum in lines 1-2 is an example of?
 a. oxymoron. b. litotes. c. anastrophe. d. alliteration.
28. Lines 1 – 3 express the idea that
 a. the best men are those who serve their country in both peace and war.
 b. men become famous in war, but not during peace time.
 c. men who done great things and those who have written of them are both praised.
 d. It is a fine thing to praise those who do great things.
29. In line 5, the expression in primis is best translated
 a. especially. b. at first. c. among the first. d. in the beginning.
30. The tense of reprehenderis in line 7 is
 a. present. b. future. c. future perfect. d. perfect
31. According to Sallust, the problem with writing about great deeds is that
 a. the words must equal the deeds. b. the truth must be sought out carefully.
 c. it is dangerous to offend the powerful. d. men don't live up to their reputations.
32. What odes sicuti plerique in line 11 mean?
 a. like most people b. as if for the majority c. so that each d. more than most.
33. Lines 12-13 include what figure/s of speech?
 a. asyndeton b. antithesis c. anaphora d. all of these.
34. Sallust says that the effect the bad morals of the time had on him was
 a. he was discouraged from entering politics as a young man.
 b. he rejected the active life and concentrated on writing.
 c. he was able to resist being corrupted thanks to a few good examples.
 d. he was corrupted equally by his own desire for honor.

43. Caesar's fast start at the beginning of the passage
- allows him to surprise the British when he arrives.
 - leaves his ships exposed to excessive danger without the cavalry.
 - gives him no advantage because he winds up waiting for the cavalry.
 - gives the British a false impression of the enemy's numbers.
44. Besides the lack of armed men to oppose him, the place where Caesar finally lands is very different from the first location in that
- it is flat.
 - it is forested.
 - the mountains are higher.
 - it is rockier.

Cicero, In Catilinam II.1

Cicero announces to the people that Catiline has departed from the city.

Tandem aliquando, Quirites, L. Catilinam furem audacia, scelus
anhelantem, pestem patriae nefarie molientem, vobis atque huic urbi
ferro flammaque minitantem ex urbe vel eiecimus vel emisimus vel
ipsum egredientem verbis prosecuti sumus. Abiit, excessit, evasit,
erupit. Nulla iam perniciēs a monstro illo atque prodigio moenibus 5
ipsis intra moenia comparabitur. Atque hunc quidem unum huius
belli domestici ducem sine controversia vicimus. Non enim iam inter
latera nostra sica illa versabitur, non in campo, non in foro, non in
curia, non denique intra domesticos parietes pertimescemus. Loco 10
ille motus est, cum est ex urbe depulsus. Palam iam cum hoste nullo
impediente bellum iustum geremus. Sine dubio perdidimus hominem
magnificeque vicimus, cum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum
latrocinium coniecimus.

45. What is the case and number of scelus in line 1?
- nominative singular
 - nominative plural
 - accusative singular
 - accusative plural
46. What is the case usage of vobis in line 2?
- dative object of minitantem.
 - dative of disadvantage.
 - dative of agent.
 - dative indirect object.
47. ferro flammaque minitantem (line 3) is an example of
- metonymy
 - synecdoche
 - alliteration
 - all of these.
48. In lines 7 – 10, Catiline plotting in the city is compared to
- a game being played.
 - a dagger being twisted .
 - a disease spreading slowly.
 - a monster wandering.
49. What is the best way to translate geremus in line 12?
- we are waging.
 - we were conducting.
 - we will wage.
 - we may wage.
50. According to this passage, by what means was Catiline NOT defeated?
- with words
 - by exposing his plots
 - with swords and fire
 - without controversy