

## 2007 FJCL State Latin Forum Reading Comprehension – Poetry

### Passage I. Vergil, Aeneid Book 5: Entellus Accepts Dares' Challenge

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| sic deinde locutus  | 400 |
| in medium geminos immani pondere caestus<br>proiecit, quibus acer Eryx in proelia suetus<br>ferre manum duroque intendere bracchia tergo.<br>obstipuere animi: tantorum ingentia septem<br>terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigeant.   |     |
|   | 405 |
| ante omnis stupet ipse Dares longeque recusat,<br>magnanimusque Anchisiades et pondus et ipsa<br>huc illuc vinclorum immensa volumina versat.<br>tum senior talis referebat pectore voces:<br>'quid, si quis caestus ipsius et Herculis arma<br>vidisset tristemque hoc ipso in litore pugnam?<br>haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat<br>(sanguine cernis adhuc sparsoque infecta cerebro),<br>his magnum Alciden contra stetit, his ego suetus,<br>dum melior viris sanguis dabat, aemula necdum<br>temporibus geminis caneat sparsa senectus.<br>sed si nostra Dares haec Troius arma recusat<br>idque pio sedet Aeneae, probat auctor Acestes,<br>aequemus pugas. Erycis tibi terga remitto<br>(solve metus), et tu Troianos exue caestus.' |     |
|   | 410 |
|   | 415 |
|   | 420 |
| haec fatus duplicem ex umeris reiecit amictum<br>et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque<br>exiit atque ingens media consistit harena.  |     |

1. In lines 400 – 403, how does Entellus show that he has accepted Dares' challenge?
  - a. throwing a pair of boxing gloves into the midst of the crowd
  - b. throwing a sword into the midst of the crowd
  - c. sacrificing the pig with his sword
  - d. baring his arms and chest for battle
  
2. In line 401, *immani pondere* illustrates what use of the ablative case?
 

|          |                |            |           |
|----------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| a. means | b. description | c. respect | d. manner |
|----------|----------------|------------|-----------|
  
3. *duroque...tergo* in line 403 is an example of which of these?
 

|             |                 |               |              |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| a. chiasmus | b. onomotopoeia | c. hyperbaton | d. synchysis |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
  
4. What is the metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 402?
 

|         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| a. DDSS | b. DSDS | c. SDDS | d. SSDD |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
  
5. According to the passage, what amazed the spectators?
 

|                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Entellus' courage      | b. the size of his sword |
| c. the size of his cattle | d. Entellus's gloves     |

6. In line 408, the *vinculorum* are the same thing referred to elsewhere as what?  
 a. terga                                      b. caestus                                      c. volumina                                      d. all of these
7. What is the best translation for *referebat* in line 409?  
 a. spit out                                      b. gave back                                      c. replied                                      d. earned back
8. Which of these best explains the syntax of *caestus* in line 410?  
 a. nominative, subject                                      b. genitive, modified by *ipsius*  
 c. accusative, direct object                                      d. nominative, modifying *Herculis*
9. To whom does the *caestus* referred to in line 410 belong?  
 a. Dares                                      b. Entellus                                      c. Aeneas                                      d. Hercules
10. In lines 415 – 416, what does Entellus complain about?  
 a. his age                                      b. his life                                      c. the times                                      d. the twins
11. In lines 417 – 419, what desire does Entellus show?  
 a. to fight anyone who is willing                                      b. to please Aeneas and Acestes  
 c. to let Dares withdraw                                      d. to fight no one
12. Who is the *tu* in line 420?  
 a. Aeneas                                      b. Hercules                                      c. Anchises                                      d. Dares
13. What does Entellus do at the end of the passage?  
 a. he removes his cloak to fight                                      b. he walks away  
 c. he puts his cloak back on                                      d. he walks to the arena
14. What conditions do Entellus propose for the fight Entellus?  
 a. both will wear Trojan gloves                                      b. both will wear no gloves  
 c. both will refuse to fight                                      d. both will bind one hand

**Passage II. Ovid: Ajax the Greater Debates Ulysses.**

Consedere duces et vulgi stante corona  
 surgit ad hos clipei dominus septemplex Ajax,  
 utque erat inpatiens irae, Sigeia torvo  
 litora respexit classemque in litore vultu  
 intendensque manus 'agimus, pro Iuppiter!' inquit                                      5  
 'ante rates causam, et mecum confertur Ulixes!  
 at non Hectoreis dubitavit cedere flammis,  
 quas ego sustinui, quas hac a classe fugavi.  
 tutius est igitur fictis contendere verbis,  
 quam pugnare manu, sed nec mihi dicere promptum,                                      10  
 nec facere est isti: quantumque ego Marte feroci  
 inque acie valeo, tantum valet iste loquendo.  
 nec memoranda tamen vobis mea facta, Pelasgi,  
 esse reor: vidistis enim; sua narret Ulixes,  
 quae sine teste gerit, quorum nox conscia sola est!                                      15

praemia magna peti fateor; sed demit honorem  
 aemulus: Aiaci non est tenuisse superbum,  
 sit licet hoc ingens, quidquid speravit Ulixes;  
 iste tulit pretium iam nunc temptaminis huius,  
 quod, cum victus erit, mecum certasse feretur.

20

15. Which of these best describes *irae* in line 3?
  - a. genitive with *impatiens*
  - b. genitive of description
  - c. dative of purpose
  - d. dative with special adjectives
16. How is *agimus* in line 5 is best translated?
  - a. live
  - b. carry off
  - c. plead
  - d. give
17. What does Ajax claims about himself in lines 7 – 8?
  - a. that he fled with the fleet
  - b. that he chased flames from the ships
  - c. that he doubted Hector would yield to flames
  - d. that he had advanced into the flames
18. To what does the word *quas* in line 8 refer?
  - a. *litora* (line 4)
  - b. *rates* (line 5)
  - c. *flammi* (line 7)
  - d. *causam* (line 6)
19. In lines 5 – 9, Ajax’s first statement is an example of which of these?
  - a. irony
  - b. apostrophe
  - c. preterition
  - d. antithesis
20. In lines 6 – 10, Ajax claims that Ulysses is which of these?
  - a. a coward
  - b. a liar
  - c. a braggart
  - d. both a coward and a braggart
21. What use of the ablative case is illustrated by *a classe* in line 8?
  - a. place from which
  - b. separation
  - c. agent
  - d. means
22. *Marte* in line 11 is an example of which rhetorical device?
  - a. metonymy
  - b. metaphor
  - c. synecdoche
  - d. hyperbole
23. According to Ajax, who is Ulysses’ only witness?
  - a. his companion
  - b. Ajax
  - c. himself
  - d. the night
24. In lines 10 – 12, what talent does Ajax admit Odysseus possesses?
  - a. that he is cunning
  - b. that he is strong
  - c. that he speaks well
  - d. that he is brave
25. What is the tense and mood of *narret* in line 14?
  - a. present indicative
  - b. future indicative
  - c. imperfect subjunctive
  - d. present subjunctive
26. Which of these best describes *Aiaci* in line 17?
  - a. dative of possession
  - b. genitive of characteristic
  - c. dative with special adjectives
  - d. genitive of possession

27. What is the best translation of the word *licet* in line 18?  
 a. it is permitted                      b. it may                      c. although                      d. since
28. Ajax claims that Ulysses has already won what prize?  
 a. The distinction of having fought Ajax                      b. The arms of Achilles  
 c. The love of his comrades in arms                      d. The food offered for the banquet.

**Passage III. Catullus Argues for the Value of Marriage.**

Ut vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo,                      49  
 numquam se extollit, numquam mitem educat uvam,                      50  
 sed tenerum prono deflectens pondere corpus  
 iam iam contingit summum radice flagellum;  
 hanc nulli agricolae, nulli coluere iuveni:  
 at si forte eadem est ulmo coniuncta marito,  
 multi illam agricolae, multi coluere iuveni:                      55  
 sic virgo dum intacta manet, dum inculta senescit;  
 cum par conubium maturo tempore adepta est,  
 cara viro magis et minus est invisita parenti.  
 Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae!                      60  
 Et tu ne pugna cum tali coniuge virgo.  
 non aequom est pugnare, pater cui tradidit ipse,  
 ipse pater cum matre, quibus parere necesse est.  
 virginitas non tota tua est, ex parte parentum est,  
 tertia pars patrist, pars est data tertia matri,                      65  
 tertia sola tua est: noli pugnare duobus,  
 qui genero suo iura simul cum dote dederunt.  
 Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae!

29. In the first four lines, what does the grape vine do?  
 a. it whips its body around a tree trunk                      b. it brags about the grape it produced  
 c. it folds because it has nothing to grow on                      d. it produces a grape.
30. The *hanc* in line 53 refers to what?  
 a. vitis (line 1)                      b. uvam (line 2)  
 c. corpus (line 3)                      d. radice (line 4)
31. What case and number is the word *agricolae* in line 55?  
 a. genitive singular                      b. dative singular  
 c. vocative plural                      d. nominative plural
32. What is the *vidua vitis* is compared to?  
 a. ulmo marito (line 54)                      b. virgo intacta (line 56)  
 c. par conubium (line 58)                      d. summum flagellum (line 52)
33. What case and number is the word *viro* in line 59?  
 a. nominative singular                      b. ablative singular  
 c. dative singular                      d. accusative singular



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42. Which of these describes the word *Dis* in line 5?  
a. dative with special verbs  
b. dative of interest  
c. ablative of comparison  
d. ablative of source
43. What does the word *auspicatos* in line 10 modify?  
a. impetus (line 10)  
b. Monaeses (line 9)  
c. manus (line 9)  
d. nostros (line 11)
44. What is the subject of *renidet* in line 12?  
a. manus (line 9)  
b. Monaeses (line 9)  
c. impetus (line 10)  
d. Understood “he”
45. In the fourth stanza, what do we learn about the city?  
a. it has been occupied by Dacus  
b. it has been seized by strife  
c. it was destroyed by the Ethiopian fleet  
d. it was destroyed by the Dacians
46. What does the verb *renidet* in line 12 most nearly mean?  
a. gleams.  
b. regrets.  
c. smiles.  
d. yearns.
47. To what does the word *hic* in line 15 refer to?  
a. Dacus (line 14)  
b. Aethiops (line 14)  
c. urbem (line 14)  
d. seditionibus (line 13)
48. What figure of speech is found in lines 17 – 18?  
a. chiasmus  
b. synchysis  
c. syncope  
d. polysyndeton
49. The fountain mentioned in line 19 is a metaphor for which of these?  
a. marriage.  
b. home.  
c. women.  
d. guilt.
50. What does the poet’s message seem to be?  
a. Enjoy the present -- the enemy threatens!  
b. Do not try to make yourself equal to the gods, they will punish.  
c. The sins of past ages must be atoned for.  
d. The philosopher need not fear personal calamity.