REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2007 POETRY COMPREHENSION

Questions 1-14 refer to the following passage from Book 2 of the Aeneid.

Tum vero ardemus scitari et quaerere causas, ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgae. Prosequitur pavitans et ficto pectore fatur: 'Saepe fugam Danai Troia cupiere relicta moliri et longo fessi discedere bello; 5 fecissentque utinam! Saepe illos aspera ponti interclusit hiems et terruit Auster euntis. Praecipue cum iam hic trabibus contextus acernis staret equus, toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi. Suspensi Eurypylum scitatum oracula Phoebi 10 mittimus, isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat: "Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine caesa, cum primum Iliacas, Danai, venistis ad oras; sanguine quaerendi reditus animaque litandum Argolica." Vulgi quae vox ut venit ad auris, 15 obstipuere animi gelidusque per ima cucurrit ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo. Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu protrahit in medios; quae sint ea numina divum flagitat.

- 1. What is the metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 1? a. SSDS b. DSSS c. SSSS d. SDSS
- 2. In the first 2 lines we learn that the Trojans
 - a. want to hear more of Sinon's story but are ignorant of his crimes and character.
 - b. want to search for Sinon but discover he is a Greek.
 - c. want to burn Sinon in order to punish him for his crimes.
 - d. want to find out more about Sinon's skills.
- 3. What does the juxtaposition of *Danaī* and *Troiā* in line 4 emphasize?
 - a. The fact that the Greeks, although thought to be nearby, have really fled.
 - b. The fact that the Greeks, although Sinon says they are preparing to flee, are really extremely close to Troy.
 - c. The degree of hostility between the Greeks and the Trojans in the final days of the war.
 - d. The close proximity of Mycenae and Troy.

4. According to Sinon in lines 6-9 (saepe . . . nimbī)

a. the harsh winter has passed and following the advice of Auster, the Greeks built the horse and are now deciding if they should go.

b. harsh storms and the south wind often hindered and frightened the Greeks trying to go; and storms were especially bad after the horse was constructed.

c. the prediction of a hard winter by the prophet Auster and the rains that appeared after the horse was constructed have frightened the Greeks.

d. harsh storms and the south wind have interrupted their voyage home and now the Greeks are back with the newly constructed horse.

C	<i>cernis</i>), out of what wood is the horse made? I. maple
 6. What is the form and use of <i>scitātum</i> in lian a. supine expressing purpose b. performed b. performed b. performance. 	fect passive participle modifying <i>Eurypylum</i> (line 10)
7. To what earlier event does line 12 refer?a. the slaughter of Hector by Achillesc. the death of Laocoon and his sons	b. the adduction of Helen d. the sacrifice of Iphigenia
 8. In line 12 <i>placastis</i> is a. a perfect passive participle c. 2nd person plural perfect active 	b. a genitive singular adjective d. 2^{nd} person plural present active
What is the difference in the actions of the a. In line 4 the Greeks are hiding and in l	

b. Line 4 refers to the attempts on the part of the Greeks to leave Troy and line 13 refers to their arrival at Troy.

c. In line 4 the Greeks have left Troy and in line 13 they are about to arrive at Troy

d. In line 4, the Greeks have hidden the horse and in line 13 the horse is revealed.

10. What figure o	f speech is illustrated in lin	es 12-14?	
a. chiasmus	b. polysyndeton	c. tmesis	d. anaphora
11. What does the	position of the word Argol	<i>ica</i> (line 15) emphasize	?
a. that a Greek	must be sacrificed	b. that a Trojan	must be sacrificed
c. that Sinon is Greek d. that the Greeks will win			ks will win

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12. What is the best translat a. that	ion of <i>ut</i> in line 15? b. so that	c. as	d. how
13. In line 17, <i>parent</i> and <i>poscat</i> are in what type of clause?a. indirect commandb. relative clause of purposec. jussived. indirect question			
14. Lines 16-17 describe the a. the Greeks	e reaction of b. the Trojans	c. Sinon	d. Aeneas
15. What figure of speech is a. chiasmus	found in line 18? b. synchysis	c. polysyndeton	d. synecdoche
Questions 16-30, refer to the following passage from Catullus 67			
O dulci iucunda viro, iucuno salve, teque bona Iuppite ianua, quam Balbo dicunt se	r auctet ope,		

olim, cum sedes ipse senex tenuit,	
quamque ferunt rursus gnato servisse maligne,	5
postquam es porrecto facta marita sene.	
Dic agedum nobis, quare mutata feraris	
in dominum veterem deseruisse fidem.	
'Non (ita Caecilio placeam, cui tradita nunc sum) culpa mea est, quamquam dicitur esse mea,	10
nec peccatum a me quisquam pote dicere quicquar	
nee peccatam a me quisquam pote alcere quiequa	
16. Identify the case of <i>ianua</i> in line 3.	
a. nominative b. accusative	c. ablative d. vocative
17. To what or whom does <i>bona</i> (line 2) refer?	
a. wealth b. father c. Jupiter	d. you
18. What is the subject of <i>servisse</i> in line 3?	
a. Iuppiter b. Balbo c. ian	nua d. quam
	1
19. Line 4 (<i>cum</i> tenuit) tells us that	
a. an old man used to own the house	b. an old man took his seat
c. when you sit down, the old man keeps his sea	at d. the old man has a well kept house
20 Identify the age and use of angle in line 5	
20. Identify the case and use of <i>gnato</i> in line 5. a. ablative of means b. ablative of	fagant
a. ablative of means b. ablative of	i ageni

a. ablative of means	b. ablative of agent
c. dative of possession	d. dative with special verb

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21. What does <i>gnato</i> a. gnat	b (line 5) mean? b. be born	c. son d.	parasite	
22. What does the pl a. that the old ma c. that the old ma	1 0	line 6) imply? b. that the old ma d. that the old ma		
23. The subject of <i>fa</i> a. door	<i>acta es</i> is referred to ear b. Balbus	lier by what name c. Jupiter	? d. father	
	ical pattern of the first b. DDSS c. SSS			
25. What is the best translation of the indirect question in lines 7-9?a. why is your old master said to have been changed and forsaken his faithb. why are you, changed, said to have forsaken trust in your old masterc. why has your old master, changed, abandoned his faith in youd. why has your old master, changed, lost his faith with old age				
26. Who is speaking a. Balbus	in lines 9-10? b. Caecilius	c. the door	d. the wife	
27. Line 9 indicates thata. the door feels betrayed by Caeciliusb. the door loves Caeciliusd. Balbus is pleased with Caecilius' door				
28. In line 11, pote is the equivalent of a. potensb. positurum essec. fored. potest				
29. Which of the for a. auctet (line 2)	llowing is most synony b. tenuit (line 4)			
30. What is the over- a. familiar b. n	all tone of this excerpt? nournful c. pious	d. hostile		

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Questions 31-40 refer to the following passage from Ovid's Ars Amatoria.

Sed tibi nec ferro placeat torquere	-			
nec tua mordaci pumice crura				
Ista iube faciant, quorum Cybelei				
concinitur Phrygiis exululata r				
Forma viros neglecta decet; Mino	oida Theseus	5		
abstulit, a nulla tempora comp	tus acu.			
Hippolytum Phaedra, nec erat ber				
cura deae silvis aptus Adonis e	erat.			
Munditiae placeant, fuscentur cor	pora Campo:			
sit bene conveniens et sine lab	e toga:	10		
Lingula ne rigeat, careant rubigin	e dentes,			
nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle	e natet:			
Nec male deformet rigidos tonsur	a capillos:			
sit coma, sit trita barba resecta	manu.			
31. What is the use of the subjuncta. jussiveb. purpose claus			berative c	juestion
				-
32. Lines 3 and 4 refer to the priea. pay respect to the goddessb. mock men who preoccupy tb. to point out the value of exact d. invoke images of Phrygian t	hemselves with ca cellent grooming			
33. <i>Minioda</i> (line 5) is a reference	to			
	Daedalus	c. Pasiphae	d. A	riadne
34. What is the case and use of <i>te</i>a. nominative subjectc. accusative duration of time	b. non	ninative apposition usative of respect		
35. How is Hippolytus described a. blind with passion b. n		c. heavily worship	pped	d. concerned
36. What does the phrase <i>aptus si</i> a. that Adonis was fit for the w c. that Adonis was a suitable lo	woods b. that	nte? Adonis was fit for Adonis was a suita		in the woods
37. What figure of speech is illust	trated in line 9?			
a. synecdoche b. chiasmu	s c. synchysis	d. litotes		

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38. What use of a. resultc. deliberative	f the subjunctive i ve	s illustrated by c	careant? b. purpose d. jussive		
39. What is the a. DDSS	metrical pattern o b. SSDD	of line 11? c. DSDS	d. DDDS		
40. The tone of a. somber	this poem is best b. invective	described as c. didactic	d. mocki	ng	
Questions 41-5	50 refer to the fol	lowing passage	from Horace's	s <u>Sermone</u>	<u>es</u> .
indico bellum, o exspectans com umbras et caelo tum pueri nauti ingerere: 'Huc a iam satis est.' D tota abit hora. M avertunt somno multa prolutus certatim; tander incipit ac missa	aquam, quod era cenantis haud anir nites. Iam nox indu diffundere signa s, pueris convicia appelle!' Trecento oum aes exigitur, c Mali culices ranae s; absentem canta vappa nauta atque m fessus dormire e pastum retinacu o religat stertitque	no aequo acere terris parabat: nautae s inseris!' 'Ohe, lum mula ligatu: que palustres t amicam viator viator la mulae	5		
a. treacherou	the poet experience as water at sea tomach because th		b. seasic d. fear of	kness a naval ba	ttle
42. To what or a. the poet's	whom does <i>cenar</i> friends b. t	,	2) ne poet's stomad	ch	d. the poet's mind
43. Approxima a. afternoon	ttely what time of b. nightfall	•	t night	d. dawr	1
a. that the tra b. that the jo c. that the tra	e learn in line 7? avelers are paying ourney has ended a avelers are paying nule has become u	and it is time to their fare and t	tie up the ship		
45. What creatu a. mules and	res prevent the tra l frogs b. fli	avelers from sle es and frogs	eping? c. flies and ro	osters	d. dogs and flies

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46. What is the sailor doing in lines 15-16? a. singing about his absent girlfriend b. singing about his traveling companion c. charming his absent girlfriend d. chanting traditional songs of travelers 47. What does prolutus vappa (line 16) reveal about the sailor? a. he is unattractive b. he is rude c. he is dirty from his travels d. he is drunk 48. What is the form and use of *pastum* in line 18? a. perfect passive participle modifying *piger*(line 19) b. accusative direct object of *religat*(line 19) c. supine expressing purpose d. nominative subject of *religat*(line 19) 49. In line 19 we learn that

19: In fine 19 we found that	
a. the sailor has fallen asleep	b. the sailor has thrown a rock
c. sailors are notoriously lazy	d. sailors frequently sleep on the decks of ships

50. What is the metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 19?a. SSDDb. DDSSc. SDSDd. DSDS