

**REGIONAL FORUM 2009**  
**READING COMPREHENSION POETRY**

**Read the following passage from Ovid to answer questions 1-17**

Diomedes continues his tale of his adventures after the fall of Troy.

'Ultima iam passi comites belloque fretoque  
deficiunt finemque rogant erroris, at Acmon  
fervidus ingenio, tum vero et cladibus asper, 485  
"quid superest, quod iam patientia vestra recuset  
ferre, viri?" dixit "quid habet Cytherea, quod ultra,  
velle puta, faciat? nam dum peiora timentur,  
est in vota locus: sors autem ubi pessima rerum,  
sub pedibus timor est securaque summa malorum. 490  
audiat ipsa licet, licet, ut facit, oderit omnes  
sub Diomede viros, odium tamen illius omnes  
spernimus: haud magno stat magna potentia nobis."  
talibus inritans Venerem Pleuronius Acmon  
instimulat verbis veteremque resuscitat iram. 495  
dicta placent paucis, numeri maioris amici  
Acmona conripimus; cui respondere volenti  
vox pariter vocisque via est tenuata, comaeque  
in plumas abeunt, plumis nova colla teguntur  
pectoraque et tergum, maiores bracchia pennas 500  
accipiunt, cubitique leves sinuantur in alas;  
magna pedis digitos pars occupat, oraque cornu  
indurata rigent finemque in acumine ponunt.

Metamorphoses 14. 482 - 503

1. In lines 483 - 485, Diomedes' companions want \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. to burn the city
  - b. to sack the city
  - c. to stop wandering
  - d. to stop fighting
2. The reason for their request in these same lines is
  - a. they are hot-headed.
  - b. they want to avenge their friends.
  - c. they long for home.
  - d. they are weary of war and the sea.
3. Ingenio in line 485 is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. nom. subject
  - b. abl. of means
  - c. abl. of specification
  - d. dat. of purpose
4. What deity does Acmon say the Greeks fear?
  - a. Venus
  - b. Jupiter
  - c. Mars
  - d. Fortune
5. "quid superest" is best translated \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. what survives
  - b. what is left
  - c. what can conquer
  - d. what is above
6. What kind of dum clause is found in line 488?
  - a. proviso
  - b. purpose
  - c. temporal
  - d. none of these

7. Acmon's main argument in lines 486-490 is
- When the worst has come, there's nothing left to fear.
  - Fortune is fickle and changes quickly.
  - With the favor of the deity, we need not fear.
  - Compared with war, our present sufferings are nothing.
8. "est in vota locus" (line 489) is best translated \_\_\_\_\_.
- in vows there is madness
  - This is a place to pray
  - we should pray
  - there is a reason to pray
9. Licet in line 491 means \_\_\_\_\_ in both instances.
- it is proper
  - can
  - although
  - entice
10. What form is *oderit* (line 491)?
- perfect subjunctive
  - present indicative
  - future indicative
  - future perfect indicative
11. The response to Acmon's words in lines 494 - 495 is
- he makes his companions angry at him.
  - he makes a divinity angry.
  - he rouses his companions to battle.
  - he soothes his companions' spirits.
12. The separation of *talibus* and *verbis* (lines 494-495) shows a clear example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- polyptoton
  - parataxis
  - hyperbaton
  - synapheia
13. *Volenti* in line 497 modifies \_\_\_\_\_.
- cui line 497
  - numeri line 496
  - via line 498
  - vocis line 498
14. *Volenti* in line 497 means \_\_\_\_\_.
- violent
  - happy
  - wishing
  - flying
15. Which of the following part of Acmon is NOT covered with feathers, according to Ovid?
- arms
  - chest
  - back
  - legs
16. The figure of speech found in line 498 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- metonymy
  - hyperbole
  - synchysis
  - all of these
17. The last part of the transformation mentioned is
- his feet are webbed.
  - his face grows a beak.
  - his tail is pointed.
  - a horn grows from his head.

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**Read the following passage from Horace to answer questions 18-33**

Horace addresses Augustus

Cum tot sustineas et tanta negotia solus,  
 res Italas armis tuteris, moribus ornes,  
 legibus emendes, in publica commoda peccem  
 si longo sermone morer tua tempora, Caesar.  
 Romulus et Liber pater et cum Castore Pollux, 5  
 post ingentia facta deorum in templa recepti,  
 dum terras hominumque colunt genus, aspera bella  
 componunt, agros adsignant, oppida condunt,  
 ploravere suis non respondere favorem  
 speratum meritis. Diram qui contudit hydram 10  
 notaque fatali portenta labore subegit,  
 comperit invidiam supremo fine domari.  
 Urit enim fulgore suo qui praegravat artes  
 infra se positas; extinctus amabitur idem.  
 Praesenti tibi maturos largimur honores 15  
 iurandasque tuum per numen ponimus aras,  
 nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale fatentes.

## Horace Epistles 2.1

18. Which of the following does Horace NOT say Augustus is busy doing in lines 1 - 3?  
 a. defending Italy      b. reforming Italy      c. teaching Italy      d. adorning Italy
19. What does Horace claim he should not do in line 4?  
 a. die in despair      b. remember      c. rebuke      d. detain
20. The kind of condition found in lines 3 -4 is  
 a. contrary to fact present.      b. future less vivid.  
 c. future more vivid.      d. present general.
21. Dum in line 7 is best translated as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. although      b. while      c. provided that      d. until
22. Castor & Pollux and the rest were saddened because (lines 5 - 10)  
 a. they were not appreciated when they were alive.  
 b. men prefer war to the tasks of peace.  
 c. men are not satisfied with what the gods give.  
 d. no one asks for their favor any longer.
23. "Ploravere" in line 9 is a  
 a. perfect indicative      b. present imperative      c. present infinitive      d. future imperative
24. deorum in line 6 most logically goes with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. facta      b. templa      c. terras      d. genus

25. Line 5 is a good example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. metonymy    b. apostrophe    c. irony    d. polysyndeton
26. Lines 10 - 11 obviously refer to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Augustus    b. Hercules    c. Jason    d. Aeneas.
27. Portenta in line 11 is best translated \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. omens    b. powerful    c. monsters    d. important
28. Line 11 contains an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. synchysis    b. chiasmus    c. hyperbole    d. euphemism
29. Comperit in line 12 is best translated \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. experienced    b. felt    c. discovered    d. overcame.
30. Lines 13-14 tell us that  
a. love caused both Hercules' labors and his death.  
b. great men are envied in life and loved when dead.  
c. jealousy strikes down those who are excessively proud.  
d. all men despise those who have less skill.
31. Iurandas in line 16 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. a conspiracy    b. laws    c. rights    d. an oath
32. The metrical pattern of the hexameter line in 17 is:  
a. DDSS    b. DSDS    c. SDSS    d. SSDS
33. oriturum in line 17 is  
a. a future participle denoting purpose.    b. a supine of purpose  
c. an infinitive in indirect statement.    d. a Greek accusative with ortum.

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**Read the following passage from Virgil to answer questions 34-50**

## Acestes Takes his Turn at the Archery Contest

Amissa solus palma superabat Acestes,  
 qui tamen aérias telum contorsit in auras 520  
 ostentans artemque pater arcumque sonantem.  
 hic oculis subitum obicitur magnoque futurum  
 augurio monstrum; docuit post exitus ingens  
 seraque terrifici cecinerunt omina vates.  
 namque volans liquidis in nubibus arsit harundo 525  
 signavitque viam flammis tenuisque recessit  
 consumpta in ventos, caelo ceu saepe refixa  
 transcurret crinemque volantia sidera ducunt.  
 attonitis haesere animis superosque precati  
 Trinacrii Teucrique viri, nec maximus omen 530  
 abnuít Aeneas, sed laetum amplexus Acesten  
 muneribus cumulat magnis ac talia fatur:  
 'sume, pater, nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi  
 talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honores.  
 ipsius Anchisae longaevi hoc munus habebis, 535  
 cratera impressum signis, quem Thracius olim  
 Anchisae genitori in magno munere Cisseus  
 ferre sui dederat monimentum et pignus amoris.'

Aeneid Book 5 lines 519-538.

34. Why are Achates's actions of lines 519-523 unusual?
- Achates displayed his skill even though the contest was already won
  - Achates lost the contest even though he usually won.
  - Achates showed off excessively.
  - Achates was the only one to enter the contest.
35. What case and use is palma in line 519?
- nominative, subject
  - accusative, direct object
  - accusative, appositive
  - ablative, absolute
36. Which is the best translation of "contorsit" (line 520).
- shot
  - threw
  - twisted
  - strained
37. The form of exitus in line 523 is
- nom. sing.
  - gen. sing.
  - nom. pl.
  - acc. pl.
38. Volans in line 525 is best translated as \_\_\_\_\_.
- willing
  - wishing
  - flying
  - plucking
39. "Liquidis in nubibus" in line 525 is an example of
- anastrophe
  - hyperbole
  - synesis.
  - zeugma.

40. After the arrow burst into flames it  
a. fell to earth      b. hit a tree.      c. became a bird.      d. disappeared.
41. The simile in lines 528-529 compares the arrow to  
a. a wild fire.      b. runners.      c. a comet.      d. an altar
42. Haesere in line 529 is best translated \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. were in doubt      b. clung      c. hesitated.      d. were rooted to the spot
43. In line 529 "superos precati" means that the Trojans and Teucrians  
a. praised the defeated.      b. prayed to the gods.  
c. despised the gods.      d. wept for the defeated.
44. An example of \_\_\_\_\_ is found in lines 530-531.  
a. chiasmus      b. litotes      c. polysyndeton      d. hendiadys
45. The metrical anomaly that occurs in line 531 is  
a. hiatus      b. abiete      c. ecthipsis      d. synizesis
46. In lines 531-532, Aeneas  
a. embraces Acestes.      b. gives gifts to Acestes.  
c. warns Acestes.      d. both a and b are correct.
47. In lines 533-534 Aeneas says that  
a. Jupiter wants to end Acestes' exile.  
b. Jupiter wants to honor Acestes.  
c. Jupiter is sending Acestes a sign.  
d. Jupiter is sending Acestes into exile.
48. The form of cratera in line 536 is  
a. nom. sing.      b. abl. sing.      c. acc. pl.      d. acc. sing.
49. The antecedent of quem in line 536 is  
a. te in line 533.      b. rex in line 533.  
c. Anchisae in line 534.      d. cratera in line 536.
50. Where had the mixing bowl come from?  
a. Anchises had received it as a pledge of love.  
b. Anchises had given it to Aeneas.  
c. Anchises had taken it as a war trophy in Thrace .  
d. Anchises had won it in the Cissean Games of Thrace.