## REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2013 <br> READING COMPREHENSION

Ovid's Metamorphoses, Book 6.

## Tereus Falls in Love with Philomela

Ecce venit magno dives Philomela paratu, divitior forma; quales audire solemus naidas et dryadas mediis incedere silvis, si modo des illis cultus similesque paratus. non secus exarsit conspecta virgine Tereus, quam si quis canis ignem supponat aristis 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 ausit, nec capiunt inclusas pectora flammas.

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

5 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.
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 vigebant. Quae tametsi animus aspernabatur insolens malarum artium, tamen inter tanta vitia imbecilla aetas ambitione corrupta tenebatur; ac me, cum cupido eadem, qua ceteros, fama atque invidia vexabat.
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.

## Caesar, De Bello Gallico, Book 4.23

[23] His constitutis rebus, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem tertia fere vigilia solvit equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi et naves conscendere et se sequi iussit. A quibus cum paulo tardius esset administratum, ipse hora diei circiter quarta. cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositas hostium copias armatas
conspexit. Cuius loci haec erat natura atque ita montibus angustis mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adigi posset. Hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum locum arbitratus, dum reliquae naves eo convenirent ad horam nonam in ancoris expectavit. Interim legatis tribunisque militum convocatis et quae ex Voluseno cognovisset et quae fieri vellet ostendit monuitque, ut rei militaris ratio, maximeque ut maritimae res postularent, ut, cum celerem atque instabilem motum haberent, ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab iis administrarentur. His dimissis et ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum dato signo et sublatis ancoris circiter milia passuum septem ab eo loco progressus, aperto ac plano litore naves constituit.
35. How is solvit in line 2 best translated?
a. released.
b. cast off.
c. loosened.
d. understood.
36. Caesar orders the cavalry in lines 1-3 to do all of the following EXCEPT
a. advance to the port
b. to obtain ships
c. to board ships
d. to follow him.
37. When Caesar arrived at the island, he found
a. armed enemy troops on the shore.
b. forts with armed men guarding supplies.
c. armed men waiting for them on all the hills.
d. the number of armed men was superior to the number of men on the ships.
38. Caesar tells us that they did not disembark at that time because
a. he did not think the place was suitable.
b. he was waiting for the cavalry reinforcements.
c. he had always intended his initial arrival as a feint.
d. he was waiting for news from Volusenus.
39. uti ... posset in line 7 is a/an
a. purpose clause.
b. result clause.
c. indirect command.
d. ut temporal clause.
40. Why is cognovissent in line 10 in the subjunctive?
a. it is in an indirect command.
b. it is in a subordinate clause in indirect discourse.
c. it is in an indirect question.
d. it is in a relative purpose clause.
41. How is cum in line 12 best translated?
a. when.
b. with.
c. since.
d. although.
42. How is sublatis ancoris in line 14 best translated?
a. with the anchors having been destroyed.
b. with the anchors having been raised.
c. with the anchors having been dropped
d. with the anchors having been lost.
43. Caesar's fast start at the beginning of the passage
a. allows him to surprise the British when he arrives.
b. leaves his ships exposed to excessive danger without the cavalry.
c. gives him no advantage because he winds up waiting for the cavalry.
d. 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
a. it is flat.
b. it is forested.
c. the mountains are higher. d. 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 furentem 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 pernicies 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 inpediente 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 ?
a. nominative singular
b. nominative plural
c. accusative singular
d. accusative plural
46. What is the case usage of vobis in line 2 ?
a. dative object of minitantem.
b. dative of disadvantage.
c. dative of agent.
d. dative indirect object.
47. ferro flammaque minitantem (line 3) is an example of
a. metonymy
b. synecdoche
c. alliteration
d. all of these.
48. In lines $7-10$, Catiline plotting in the city is compared to
a. a game being played.
b. a dagger being twisted .
c. a disease spreading slowly.
d. a monster wandering.
49. What is the best way to translate geremus in line 12 ?
a. we are waging.
b. we were conducting.
c. we will wage.
d. we may wage.
50. According to this passage, by what means was Catiline NOT defeated?
a. with words
b. by exposing his plots
c. with swords and fire
d. without controversy

