

2013 FJCL State Latin Forum Poetry Comprehension

N.B. there are no macra on this test

Passage #1: Ovid's *Metamorphoses* V (533-50)

The transformation of Ascalaphus

Dixerat, at Cereri certum est educere natam;
non ita fata sinunt, quoniam ieiunia¹ virgo
solverat et, cultis dum simplex errat in hortis, 535
puniceum curva decerpserat arbore pomum
sumptaque pallenti septem de cortice grana
presserat ore suo, solusque ex omnibus illud
Ascalaphus vidit, quem quondam dicitur Orphne,
inter Avernales haud ignotissima nymphas, 540
ex Acheronte suo silvis peperisse sub atris;
vidit et indicio reditum crudelis ademit.
ingemuit regina Erebi testemque profanam
fecit avem sparsumque caput Phlegethontide lympha
in rostrum et plumas et grandia lumina vertit. 545
ille sibi ablatu fulvis amicitur in alis
inque caput crescit longosque reflectitur unguis
vixque movet natas per inertia bracchia pennas
foedaque fit volucris, venturi nuntia luctus,
ignavus bubo, dirum mortalibus omen. 550

1. Cereri est educere natam (l. 533) tells us that this story relates to
a. the invention of agriculture
b. the birth of Persephone
c. the invention of wheel
d. the marriage of Proserpina
2. solverat (l. 535) is best translated
a. had broken her fast
b. had relaxed
c. was undone
d. was thawed
3. cultis (l. 535) contrasts with
a. ieiunia (l. 534)
b. simplex (l. 535)
c. hortis (l. 535)
d. curva (l. 536)
4. the placement of cultis (l. 535) reflects
a. its importance
b. metrical necessity
c. normal speech
d. the sense of the passage

¹ ieiunius, -a, -um, *hungry*

5. puniceum (l. 536) is best translated
 - a. Carthaginian
 - b. of the Phoenix
 - c. Phoenician
 - d. scarlet

6. grana (l. 537) is
 - a. abl. singular
 - b. nom. singular
 - c. nom. plural
 - d. acc. plural

7. Line 537 contains the rhetorical device
 - a. chiasmus
 - b. litotes
 - c. synchysis
 - d. zeugma

8. the antecedent for illud (l. 538) is
 - a. pomum (l. 536)
 - b. septem (l.537)
 - c. ore (l. 538)
 - d. the implied object of videt (l. 539)

9. Line 540 contains the rhetorical device
 - a. chiasmus
 - b. litotes
 - c. synchysis
 - d. zeugma

10. According to lines 539-542, Ascalaphus
 - a. had appeared in the underworld
 - b. had loved an unknown nymph
 - c. was the son of a nymph and a river god
 - d. was also called Orphne

11. Ascalaphus is the subject of all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. vidit (l. 539)
 - b. dicitur (l. 539)
 - c. vidit (l. 542)
 - d. ademit (l.542)

12. regina Erebi (l. 543) reinforces that
 - a. Ascalaphus' testimony has trapped Proserpina
 - b. Ceres has power
 - c. Ascalaphus is a resident of the Underworld
 - d. the realm of the Underworld is very dark

13. sparsum (l. 544) is best translated
 - a. balding
 - b. few
 - c. scattered
 - d. wet

14. crescit (l. 547) is best translated
 - a. flies
 - b. grows
 - c. rises
 - d. shrinks

15. The metrical pattern of the first four feet of l. 547 is
 - a. DSSS
 - b. DSDS
 - c. DSSD
 - d. DSDD

16. It is appropriate that Ascalaphus be transformed as he was because
 a. he wanted to hide from the goddesses
 b. he was greedy and cruel
 c. his sight and speech had brought grief
 d. his parents wanted him to remain in the Underworld
17. Why was Ascalphus transformed?
 a. because of Ceres anger
 b. because he was wise as an owl
 c. in gratitude for his honesty
 d. because of Proserpina's grief
18. This passage contains a "golden line"; it is
 a. 534
 b. 540
 c. 543
 d. 549

Passage #2: Vergil, Aeneid XI

Preparations for Pallas' Funeral

Haec ubi deflevit, tolli miserabile corpus
 imperat, et toto lectos ex agmine mittit 60
 mille viros qui supremum comitentur honorem
 intersintque patris lacrimis, solacia luctus
 exigua ingentis, misero sed debita patri.
 haud segnes alii cratis et molle feretrum
 arbuteis texunt virgis et vimine querno 65
 exstructosque toros obtentu frondis inumbrant.
 hic iuvenem agresti sublimem stramine ponunt:
 qualem virgineo demessum pollice florem
 seu mollis violae seu languentis hyacinthi,
 cui neque fulgor adhuc nec dum sua forma recessit, 70
 non iam mater alit tellus virisque ministrat.
 tum geminas vestes auroque ostroque rigentes
 extulit Aeneas, quas illi laeta laborum
 ipsa suis quondam manibus Sidonia Dido
 fecerat et tenui telas discreverat auro. 75

19. tollit (l. 59) in prose would be
 a. tollatur
 b. tolle
 c. tollere
 d. tollite
20. miserabile (l. 59) is best rendered
 a. miserable
 b. piteous
 c. poor
 d. wretched
21. In lines 59-61, Aeneas assembles
 a. a battle line of brave soldiers
 b. the death toll from the recent battle
 c. an honor guard of 1000 picked men
 d. honored veterans

2013 FJCL State Latin Forum – Poetry Comprehension –

22. lacrimis (l. 62) is
a. dative of agent
b. dative with compounds
c. dative of purpose
d. dative of reference
23. exigua ingentis (l. 63) is
a. chiasmus
b. enjambment
c. hysteron proteron
d. juxtaposition
24. solacia luctus exigua ingentis (l. 62-3) is
a. metaphor
b. metonymy
c. synchysis
d. synecdoche
25. The inference in lines 61-64 is that
a. the comfort offered is enormous
b. the men will be in tears
c. this is a token but necessary gesture
d. what Aeneas deserves
26. feretrum (l. 64) implies
a. carrying
b. difficulty
c. scarcity
d. wildness
27. Lines 64-66 suggest that Pallas' bier will be
a. attended by girls and flowers
b. not at all comfortable
c. soft, shaded, and made of natural materials
d. slow, heavy, and tangled
28. stramine (l.67) comes from the Latin word meaning
a. crashing
b. layer
c. spread
d. vigorous
29. qualem...demessum...florem (l. 68) is
a. an appositive with juvenem (l. 67)
b. the object of an implied oportet
c. the object of ponunt (l. 67)
d. the subject of indirect statement
30. cui (l. 70) is best translated
a. to which
b. who
c. whose
d. why
31. dum (l. 70) is best translated
a. during
b. until
c. while
d. yet
32. Line 70 describes
a. a once shapeless, dull mass
b. a shimmering, fleeting shape
c. an ephemeral beauty
d. weather before a lightning storm
33. Line 71 is best translated
a. green earth is like a mother in caring for her sons
b. mother earth no longer nourishes or provides
c. our mother feeds and nourishes life on earth
d. their mother does not supply the men with weapons

34. virgineo...police emphasizes
 a. beauty b. daintiness c. elegance d. fragility
35. In lines 67-71, the body of a man is described as like
 a. the beauty of an unmarried girl b. a freshly picked flower
 c. a lightning storm about to break d. a loving mother
36. the vestes (l. 72) are all of the following except
 a. lucky b. paired
 c. purple d. stiffened with metal thread
37. The number of spondees in line 72 is
 a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
38. illi (l. 73) is
 a. dative of possession b. dative of reference
 c. nominative subject d. predicate nominative

Passage #3: Horace, Odes II. 4

The poet has encouragement for young Xanthias in his relationship

Ne sit ancillae tibi amor pudori,
 Xanthia Phoceu: prius insolentem
 serva Briseis niveo colore
 movit Anchillem;

movit Aiacem Telamone natum 5
 forma captivae dominum Tecmessae;
 arsit Atrides medio in triumpho
 virgine rapta,

barbarae postquam cecidere turmae
 Thessalo victore et ademptus Hector 10
 tradidit fessis leviora tolli
 Pergama Graeis.

Nescias an te generum beati
 Phyllidis flavae decorent parentes;
 regium certe genus et penates 15
 maeret iniquos.

Crede non illam tibi de scelesta
 plebe delectam, neque sic fidelem,
 sic lucro aversam potuisse nasci
 matre pudenda. 20

50. The fourth strophe tells us all of the following about Xanthias' lover EXCEPT that
- a. her hair is golden
 - b. she is a disgrace to her ancestors
 - c. she is of royal birth
 - d. she wishes she were of equal rank