# 2014 FJCL State Latin Forum Reading Comprehension - Poetry 

## N.B. There are no macra on this test.

Vergil, Aeneid VII. 1-36
The west coast of Italy
Tu quoque litoribus nostris, Aeneia nutrix, aeternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti; et nunc seruat honos sedem tuus, ossaque nomen Hesperia in magna, si qua est ea gloria, signat. At pius exsequiis Aeneas rite solutis, 5 aggere composito tumuli, postquam alta quierunt aequora, tendit iter velis portumque relinquit. aspirant aurae in noctem nec candida cursus Iuna negat, splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus. proxima Circaeae raduntur litora terrae, dives inaccessos ubi Solis filia lucos adsiduo resonat cantu, tectisque superbis urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum arguto tenuis percurrens pectine telas.

1. Tu (I. 1) is
a. nominative
b. genitive
c. ablative
d. vocative
2. Aeneia is
a. syncopated
b. locational
c. adjectival
d. epic
3. In line 2, aeternam moriens is
a. antithesis
b. enjambment
c. juxtaposition
d. zeugma
4. In line 4, si qua est ea gloria is best translated
a. if this is any glory
b. if which it is glory
c. what if this is glory
d. whether there is any glory
5. In lines 1-4, the poet indicates that
a. an Italian city is named for Aeneas' nurse
b. Caieta became a goddess
c. Caieta's bones mark great Italy
d. the shores of Italy gave Aeneas' nurse a home
6. pius (I.5) is emphasized by
a. exsequiis (I.5)
b. Aeneas (I. 5)
c. rite (I.5)
d. composito (I. 6)
7. postquam alta quierunt aequora (I.6-7) is best translated
a. after the deep sea has quieted
b. after they had sought the deep seas
c. when the deep water is calm
d. when they sought the level surface in the deep water
8. velis (I. 7) is
a. ablative of means
b. ablative of source
c. dative of the indirect object
d. dative with compounds
9. The number of spondees in the first four feet of line 8 is
a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4
10. In line 10,
a. Circe's shores illuminate the nearby region
b. Circae's lands are destroying the nearby shore
c. the Trojans sail very close to an island
d. the nearness of Circe makes the Trojans wary
11. dives (I. 11) modifies
a. Solis (l. 11)
b. filia (I. 11)
c. lucos (I. 11)
d. tectis (I. 12)
12. tectis superbis (I. 12) is
a. ablative of means
b. ablative place where
c. dative of reference
d. dative with compounds
13. cedrum (I. 13) is
a. nominative singular
b. genitive plural
c. accusative singular
d. accuative plural
14. In lines $8-14$, the poet invokes all of the senses EXCEPT
a. hearing
b. sight
c. smell
d. taste

Catullus 36
The poet calls on Annales Volusi to pay up!
CATULLUS 36
Annales Volusi, cacata carta, votum solvite pro mea puella. nam sanctae Veneri Cupidinique vovit, si sibi restitutus essem desissemque truces vibrare iambos, 5 electissima pessimi poetae scripta tardipedi deo daturam infelicibus ustulanda lignis et hoc pessima se puella vidit 10
iocose lepide vovere divis. nunc, o caeruleo creata ponto, quaecque Ancona Cnidumque harundinosam colis quaeque Amathunta quaeque Golgos quaeque Dyrrachium Hadriae tabernam, 15 acceptum face redditumque votum, si non illepidum neque invenustum est. at vos interea venite in ignem, pleni ruris et inficetiarum Annales Volusi, cacata carta. 20
15. The form cacata (I.1) is
a. deponent
b. imperative
c. nominative
d. vocative
16. pro (I. 2) is best translated
a. forward
b. in exchange of
c. in front of
d. on behalf of
17. In lines 1-2, the poet
a. contrasts formal and informal language
b. coins an epithet
c. speaks to another poet about a girlfriend
d. offers a prayer
18. The form daturam (I. 7) is a result of
a. indirect command
b. indirect statement
c. indirect question
d. non-factual condition
19. In lines 3-5 the puella wanted Catullus to return to her and
a. aim at other poets
b. improve his meter
c. not play with weapons
d. stop writing invective
20. electissima pessimi (I. 6) would be an example of
a. euphemism
b. hendiadys
c. oxymoron
d. anaphora
21. tardipedi deo (I. 7) is metonymy for
a. choliambics
b. dancing
c. death
d. fire
22. Creata (I. 11) refers to
a. carta (l.1)
b. deo (1. 7)
c. puella (I. 9)
d. the subject of colis (I. 14)
23. non illepidum neque invenustum (I. 16) are examples of
a. chiasmus
b. juxtaposition
c. litotes
d. polysyndeton
24. acceptum face redditum (I.16)is best translated
a. accept the fact
b. enter as received and paid
c. believe the appearance
d. restored by the torch
25. face (I. 16) woud be more commonly written
a. fac
b. faciei
c. facere
d. facies
26. Much of the humor of the poem is caused by
a. euphony
b. mimetic effect
c. playing on double meanings
d. parody

Martial Epigrammata I. 109
A little dog is immortalized in two kinds of portraits

Issa est passere nequior ${ }^{1}$ Catulli, Issa est purior osculo columbae, Issa est blandior omnibus puellis, Issa est carior Indicis lapillis, Issa est deliciae ${ }^{2}$ catella ${ }^{3}$ Publi. 5 Hanc tu, si queritur, loqui putabis; sentit tristitiamque gaudiumque. Collo nixa cubat capitque somnos, ut suspiria nulla sentiantur; et desiderio coacta ventris10
gutta ${ }^{4}$ pallia non fefellit ulla, sed blando pede suscitat toroque deponi monet et rogat levari. Castae tantus inest pudor catellae, ignorat Venerem; nec invenimus15 dignum tam tenera virum puella. Hanc ne lux rapiat suprema totam, picta Publius exprimit tabella, in qua tam similem videbis Issam, ut sit tam similis sibi nec ipsa.20

Issam denique pone cum tabella:
aut utramque putabis esse veram, aut utramque putabis esse pictam.
27. carior (I. 4) is best translated
a. more beloved
b. more precious
c. quite dear
d. quite longed-for
28. The form of catella is used
a. to fit the menter
b. to imply that Issa is particularly small and cute
c. to indicate the dog's breed
d. to show the reader how clever Martial is

[^0]29. In lines 1-5 how many comparisons does the author make?
a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5
30. si queritur (I. 6) is best translated
a. if he complains $b$. if it is asked
c. if it whines
d. if she is sought
31. ut (I. 9) is best translated
a. as
b. how
c. that
d. to
32. In lines 6-9 we learn that Issa is all of the following EXCEPT
a. cuddly
b. intelligent
c. noisy
d. sensitive
33. fefellit (I.11) is best translated
a. deceives
b. has fallen
c. is false
d. will betray
34. In lines 11-13, euphemism helps emphasize
a. how dainty Issa is
b. how elaborate Martial's art can be
c. how polite the Romans were
d. how small Issa is
35. Venerem (I. 15) is
a. euphemism
b. enjambment
c. metonymy
d. synecdoche
36. From lines 14-16 we can infer that
a. Issa does not have puppies
b. Issa has been lost by her owner
c. Issa is beautiful
d. Issa is very thin.
37. ne (I. 17) is best translated
a. lest
b. nor
c. not even
d. not to
38. lux..suprema (I. 17) means
a. her greatest light
b. her last day
c. the most brilliant light
d. the sun
39. tabella (I. 18) is
a. ablative of means
b. ablative of place where
c. nominative, apposition
d. nominative, subject
40. ut (I. 20) is best translated
a. as
b. how
c. that as a result
d. to
41. cum (I. 21) is best translated
a. although
b. since
c. when
d. with
42. Issa's portrait is so like her that
a. you will think it's alive
b. you will think she was dipped in paint
c. you can't believe it's real
d. you will think it she and it are the same thing

Horace, Odes III. 5
The poet describes Regulus' final departure from the Senate.
Fertur pudicae coniugis osculum
parvosque natos ut capitis minor
ab se removisse et virilem torvus humi posuisse voltum,
donec labantis consilio patres 45
firmaret auctor nunquam alias dato
interque maerentis amicos
egregius properaret exul.
Atqui sciebat quae sibi barbarus tortor pararet; non aliter tamen 50
dimouit obstantis propinquos
et populum reditus morantem
quam si clientum longa negotia diiudicata lite relinqueret, tendens Venafranos in agros 55
aut Lacedaemonium Tarentum.
43. fertur (I. 41) is best translated
a. he was carried
b. he bears
c. it is reported
d. it was carrying
44. ut capitis minor (1.42) is best translated
a. as if he had lost his citizenship already
b. how much less of importance
c. so that he became less of a person
d. to keep his head from shrinking
45. torvus (1.44) means
a. a cushion
b. grim
c. a crow
d. strong
46. In lines 41-44, Regulus
a. bids his wife and little children good bye
b. removes himself because he is not worthy of his virtuous wife
c. removes his family because he is now an exile
d. stands alone, staring at the ground
47. donec (1.45) means
a. as long as
b. during
c. until
d. while
48. egregius...exul (I. 48) is
a. antithesis
b. enjambment
c. juxtaposition
d. oxymoron
49. In lines 55-56, the author names two popular vacation spots because
a. he has forgotten where Regulus went
b. he wants the reader to realize how indifferent Regulus is to his fate
c. no one knew where Regulus intended to go
d. Regulus changed his plans
50. In the last two strophes the author conveys that
a. a person who has done the right thing is at peace with himself
b. kinsmen and friends are like legal business
c. Regulus has earned a holiday
d. Tarentum resembles torture


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ nequior, nequius: "more naughty"
    ${ }^{2}$ deliciae, deliciarum, f., pet
    ${ }^{3}$ catella, catellae, f., puppy
    ${ }^{4}$ gutta, guttae, f., drop

