

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
luna negat, splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus.
proxima Circaeae raduntur litora terrae, 10
dives inaccessos ubi Solis filia lucos
adsiduo resonat cantu, tectisque superbis
urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum
arguto tenuis percurrens pectine telas.

1. Tu (l. 1) is
 - a. nominative
 - b. genitive
 - c. ablative
 - d. vocative
2. Aeneia is
 - a. syncope
 - 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 (l. 5) is emphasized by
 - a. exsequiis (l. 5)
 - b. Aeneas (l. 5)
 - c. rite (l.5)
 - d. composito (l. 6)

7. postquam alta quierunt aequora (l.6-7) is best translated
- after the deep sea has quieted
 - after they had sought the deep seas
 - when the deep water is calm
 - when they sought the level surface in the deep water
8. velis (l. 7) is
- ablative of means
 - ablative of source
 - dative of the indirect object
 - dative with compounds
9. The number of spondees in the first four feet of line 8 is
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
10. In line 10,
- Circe's shores illuminate the nearby region
 - Circae's lands are destroying the nearby shore
 - the Trojans sail very close to an island
 - the nearness of Circe makes the Trojans wary
11. dives (l. 11) modifies
- Solis (l. 11)
 - filia (l. 11)
 - lucos (l. 11)
 - tectis (l. 12)
12. tectis superbis (l. 12) is
- ablative of means
 - ablative place where
 - dative of reference
 - dative with compounds
13. cedrum (l. 13) is
- nominative singular
 - genitive plural
 - accusative singular
 - accuative plural
14. In lines 8-14, the poet invokes all of the senses EXCEPT
- hearing
 - sight
 - smell
 - 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 15
 quaeque Dyrrachium Hadriae tabernam,
 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 (l.1) is
 - a. deponent
 - b. imperative
 - c. nominative
 - d. vocative
16. pro (l. 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 (l. 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 (l. 6) would be an example of
 - a. euphemism
 - b. hendiadys
 - c. oxymoron
 - d. anaphora
21. tardipedi deo (l. 7) is metonymy for
 - a. choliambics
 - b. dancing
 - c. death
 - d. fire
22. Creata (l. 11) refers to
 - a. carta (l.1)
 - b. deo (l. 7)
 - c. puella (l. 9)
 - d. the subject of *colis* (l. 14)
23. non illepidum neque invenustum (l. 16) are examples of
 - a. chiasmus
 - b. juxtaposition
 - c. litotes
 - d. polysyndeton
24. acceptum face redditum (l. 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* (l. 16) would be more commonly written
 - a. fac
 - b. faciei
 - c. facere
 - d. facies

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 50
tortor pararet; non aliter tamen
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 (l. 41) is best translated
a. he was carried b. he bears c. it is reported d. it was carrying
44. ut capitis minor (l. 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 (l. 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 (l. 45) means
a. as long as b. during c. until d. while
48. egregius...exul (l. 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