

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2005
POETRY COMPREHENSION**

N.B. There are no macrons on this test.

I. Questions 1-15 refer to the following passage from Vergil's Aeneid.

- Tertia sed postquam maiore hastilia nisu
adgredior genibusque adversae obluctor harenae
(eloquar an siliam?) gemitus lacrimabilis imo
auditur tumulo et vox reddita fertur ad auris:
- 5 "Quid miserum, Aenea, laceras? Iam parce sepulto,
parce pias scelerare manus. Non me tibi Troia
externum tulit aut cruor hic de stipite manat.
Heu fuge crudelis terras, fuge litus avarum:
Nam Polydorus ego. Hic confixum ferrea textit
- 10 telorum seges et iaculis increvit acutis."
Tum vero ancipiti mentem formidine pressus
obstipui steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
Hunc Polydorum auri quondam cum pondere magno
infelix Priamus furtim mandarat alendum
- 15 Threico regi, cum iam diffideret armis
Dardaniae cingique urbem obsidione videret.
Ille, ut opes fractae Teucrum et fortuna recessit,
res Agamemnonias vitriciaque arma secutus
fas omne abrumpit: Polydorum obruncat, et auro
- 20 vi potitur.
1. The word nisu (line 1) is translated as
a. effort. b. laugh. c. except. d. shining.
 2. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 1?
a. metonymy b. synchysis c. ellipsis d. anastrophe
 3. Identify the case of harenae in line 2.
a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. locative
 4. What is the metrical pattern for the first four feet of line 3?
a. DDDD b. DSDS c. SSDD d. DSDD
 5. In lines 1-4 we learn that
a. Aeneas is attacked by a spear and moans with pain.
b. A local inhabitant approaches Aeneas on the beach and tells his sad tale.
c. Aeneas grabs his spears, braces his knees, and groans that he must fight from the bottom of the hill.
d. Aeneas pulls up some branches and hears a voice coming from the earth.

6. Identify the case of Aenea in line 5.
a. nominative b. dative c. ablative d. vocative
7. In line 7 manat is translated as
a. stays. b. drips. c. warns. d. commands.
8. Line 8 (heu...avarum) is translated
a. Your flight from cruel lands, your flight ends at this trackless shore.
b. Alas, run from the land of cruelty, run from the greedy men's shores.
c. Alas, flee from the cruel lands, flee from the greedy shore.
d. You flee these cruel lands, you flee from the unpeopled shore.
9. Identify the case and usage of ferrea in line 9.
a. nominative, subject b. accusative, direct object c. accusative, specification
d. ablative, means
10. Who speaks lines 5-10?
a. Aeneas b. a Thracian c. Polydorus d. Priam
11. Identify the tense and mood of mandarat in line 14.
a. present indicative b. present subjunctive c. imperfect subjunctive
d. pluperfect indicative
12. If line 16 is scanned correctly, what metrical effect is evident?
a. The overriding dactylic rhythm speeds up the line.
b. The spondaic rhythm slows the line, adding gravity to its meaning.
c. The alternative dactyls and spondees emphasize the emotional pathos.
d. The elisions graphically and orally reflect the meaning of the line.
13. To whom does ille (line 17) refer?
a. the Thracian king b. Aeneas c. Polydorus d. Priam
14. In line 17, ut is translated
a. as. b. so that. c. how. d. when.
15. In this passage, we learn that Polydorus
a. rejoins the Trojans.
b. fights against and is killed by Aeneas.
c. was murdered by the Thracian king.
d. makes peace with Aeneas on discovering that he is not an ally of Agamemnon.

II. Questions 16-30 refer to the following passage from Catullus.

- Idem me ille Conon caelesti in limine vidit,
 e Bereniceo vertice caesariem,
 fulgentem clare, quam multis illa dearum
 levia protendens brachia pollicita est
 5 qua rex tempestate novo auctus hymenaeo
 vastatum finis iverat Assyrios,
 dulcia nocturnae portans vestigia rixae
 quam de virgineis gesserat exuviis.
 Estne novis nuptis odio Venus? Anne parentum
 10 frustrantur falsis gaudia lacrimulis,
 ubertim thalami quas intra limina fundunt?
 Non, ita me divi, vera gemunt, iuerint.
 Id mea me multis docuit regina querellis
 invisente novo proelia torva viro.
16. Identify the case of caelesti in line 1.
 a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. ablative
17. Who is speaking in this poem?
 a. Conon b. Berenice c. Berenice's hair d. Venus
18. The subject of pollicita est (line 4) has an earlier reference in
 a. me (line 1). b. Bereniceo (line 2). c. caesariem (line 2). d. brachia (line 4).
19. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 5?
 a. syncope b. hiatus c. anachronism d. irony
20. Identify the form and usage of vastatum in line 6.
 a. perfect participle as a noun b. supine of purpose
 c. adjective describing Conon d. partitive genitive with finis
21. Which figure of speech is illustrated in line 7?
 a. sychysis b. anaphora c. polysyndeton d. aphorism
22. In line 8 quam is translated as
 a. how. b. so. c. than. d. which.
23. When did the king leave Berenice (lines 5-8)?
 a. on his wedding night b. while she was praying c. when the stars were shining
 d. during a storm

24. Which figure of speech is illustrated in line 9?
a. metonymy b. oxymoron c. hendiadys d. synecdoche
25. Which statement about lacrimulis (line 10) is true?
a. It is a dative used with frustor.
b. It is an ablative object of gaudia.
c. It is a diminutive form.
d. It is an ablative absolute with the present participle of sum understood.
26. Identify the form of ubertim in line 11.
a. noun in the accusative case b. conjunction c. adverb
d. verb in the subjunctive
27. Line 12 (Non...iuerint) is an example of
a. hyperbaton. b. aposiopesis. c. onomatopoeia. d. pleonasm.
28. What is the correct metrical pattern for the first four feet of line 13?
a. DDSS b. SSDD c. SDDS d. DSDD
29. What is the underlying question being posed in lines 9-11?
a. Does Venus really hate newlyweds?
b. Do parents take joy in their children's marriages?
c. Does the happiness at weddings depend on how much wine flows?
d. Do new brides really hate getting married?
30. How does the speaker know the answer to the question posed in lines 9-11?
a. The lock of hair gives it away.
b. Berenice's behavior after Ptolemy leaves confirms it.
c. Venus reveals it to the many who seek the truth.
d. Those attending the wedding learned it.

III. Questions 31-40 refer to the following excerpt from Ovid's Amores.

Stat vetus et multos incaedua silva per annos:
credibile est illi numen inesse loco;
fons sacer in medio speluncaque pumice pendens
et latere ex omni dulce queruntur aves.

- 5 Hic ego dum spatior tectus nemoralibus umbris,
quod mea, quaerebam, Musa moveret, opus;
venit odoratos Elegia nexa capillos,
et, puto, pes illi longior alter erat.
Forma decens, vestis tenuissima, vultus amantis,
10 et pedibus vitium causa decoris erat.

31. Identify the two figures of speech illustrated in line 1.
 - a. metonymy and litotes
 - b. litotes and chiasmus
 - c. chiasmus and synchysis
 - d. synchysis and metonymy
32. How many elisions are there in line 2?
 - a. none
 - b. one
 - c. two
 - d. three
33. What noun does pendens (line 3) modify?
 - a. numen (line 2)
 - b. fons (line 3)
 - c. spelunca (line 3)
 - d. pumice (line 3).
34. In line 4 queruntur is translated as
 - a. complain.
 - b. seek.
 - c. chatter.
 - d. sing.
35. What could Ovid believe about the grove where he was walking (lines 1-4)?
 - a. It was very famous.
 - b. All the water coming from the spring was sweet.
 - c. There was a god in the place.
 - d. The spring was the birthplace of birds.
36. Why was Ovid in the grove (lines 5-6)?
 - a. He was hoping his Muse would inspire him.
 - b. He was enjoying nature.
 - c. He was looking for shade on a hot day.
 - d. He was making a sacrifice to the spirits of the dead.
37. Identify the use of the accusative illustrated by capillos in line 7.
 - a. direct object
 - b. cognate
 - c. adverbial
 - d. specification
38. Identify the case and usage illustrated by illi in line 8.
 - a. nominative, subject
 - b. dative, possession
 - c. ablative, comparison
 - d. dative, purpose
39. Which line of the poem contains a tricolon crescens?
 - a. line 4
 - b. line 6
 - c. line 9
 - d. line 10
40. What was the "fault" that made Elegy even more charming (lines 7-10)?
 - a. an elaborate hairdo
 - b. a dress that was too long
 - c. gaudy jewelry
 - d. one longer foot

IV. Questions 41-50 refer to the following Ode by Horace.

Icci, beatis nunc Arabum invides
gazis et acrem militiam paras
non ante devictis Sabaeae
regibus horribilique Medo

- 5 nectis catenas? Quae tibi virginum
sponso necato barbara serviet,
puer quis ex aula capillis
ad cyathum statuetur unctis

- 10 doctus sagittas tendere Sericas
arcu paterno? Quis neget arduis
pronos relabi posse rivos
montibus et Tiberim reverti,

- 15 cum tu coemptos undique nobilis
libros Panaeti Socraticam et domum
mutare loricis Hiberis,
pollicitus meliora, tendis?

41. Identify the case and usage illustrated by gazis in line 2.
a. accusative, object b. dative, with intransitive verb c. ablative, absolute
d. ablative, with special verbs
42. Which of the following illustrates a transferred epithet?
a. beatus (line 1) b. acrem (line 2) c. devictis (line 3) d. horribili (line 4)
43. Identify the form of nectis in line 5.
a. dative plural b. ablative plural c. present tense verb d. perfect passive participle
44. According to lines 1-5, what is Iccius going to do?
a. travel to the lands of the Arabs and see the wonders there
b. spy upon the military preparations of the Arabs and the Medes
c. gaze on soldiers of the East and the chains once prepared for Greece
d. prepare to conquer Arabia and Media
45. The words quae...serviet (lines 5-6) are translated
a. What barbarian maiden will serve you after her betrothed is killed?
b. What barbarian will your bride-to-be serve after you, her betrothed, is killed?
c. When you have killed her barbarian betrothed, which maiden will save you?
d. Which maiden will save you, her betrothed, when the barbarian has killed you?

46. In line 8, statuetur is translated
a. stands. b. is stationed. c. will be stationed. d. should be stationed.
47. What is implied about the boy's social status in lines 7-10?
a. He was a poor relative. b. He was high-born. c. He was the son of a soldier.
d. He was a slave in the house.
48. Identify the form of relabi in line 11.
a. genitive b. dative c. nominative d. infinitive
49. What poetic figure is illustrated in lines 10-12?
a. chiasmus b. ecphrasis c. oxymoron d. personification
50. What has Iccius done to make the impossible seem possible (lines 13-16)?
a. He has given up war for the love of a woman.
b. He has given up philosophy for the pursuit of war.
c. He has given up war for the pursuit of philosophy.
d. He has given up his love for the pursuit of war.