

2010 FJCL State Latin Forum Reading Comprehension - Poetry

Passage #1 is from Vergil's Aeneid.

Iamque in conspectu Teucros habet et sua castra
stans celsa in puppi, clipeum cum deinde sinistra
extulit ardentem. clamorem ad sidera tollunt
Dardanidae e muris, spes addita suscitatur iras,
tela manu iaciunt, quales sub nubibus atris
Strymoniae dant signa grues* atque aethera tranant
cum sonitu, fugiuntque Notos clamore secundo.
at Rutulo regi ducibusque ea mira videri
Ausoniis, donec versas ad litora puppes
respiciunt totumque adlabi classibus aequor.

*grus, gruis, f. crane

Passage #2 is from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.

Alta iacet Calydon: lugent iuvenesque senesque,
vulgusque proceresque gemunt, scissaeque capillos
planguntur matres Calydonides Eueninae;
pulvere canitiem genitor vultusque seniles
foedat humi fusus spatiosumque increpat aevum.
nam de matre manus diri sibi conscia facti
exegit poenas acto per viscera ferro.
non mihi si centum deus ora sonantia linguis
ingeniumque capax totumque Helicon dedisset,
tristia persequerer miserarum voto sororum.
immemores decoris liventia pectora tundunt,
dumque manet corpus, corpus refoventque foventque,
oscula dant ipsi, posito dant oscula lecto.
post cinerem cineres haustos ad pectora pressant
adfusaeque iacent tumulo signataque saxo
nomina complexae lacrimas in nomina fundunt.
quas Parthaoniae tandem Latonia clade
exsatiata domus praeter Gorgenque nurumque
nobilis Alcmenae natis in corpore pennis
adlevat et longas per brachia porrigit alas
corneaque ora facit versaque per aera mittit.

Passage #3 is from Martial's *Epigrammata*.

Dixerat 'O mores! O tempora!' Tullius olim,
sacrilegum strueret cum Catilina nefas,
cum gener atque socer diris concurreret armis
maestaque civili caede maderet humus.
cur nunc 'O mores!' cur nunc 'O tempora!' dicis? **5**
quod tibi non placeat, Caeciliane, quid est?
nulla ducum feritas, nulla est insania ferri;
pace frui certa laetitiaque licet.
Non nostri faciunt tibi quod tua tempora sordent,
sed faciunt mores, Caeciliane, tui. **10**

Passage #4 was written by Alcuin of York.

Conveniunt subito cuncti de montibus altis
pastores pecudum vernali luce sub umbra
arborea, pariter laetas celebrare Camenas.
adfuit et iuvenis Dafnis seniorque Palemon:
omnes hi cuculo laudes cantare parabant. **5**
Ver quoque florigero succinctus stemmate venit,
frigida venit Hiems, rigidis hirsuta capillis.
his certamen erat cuculi de carmine grande.
ver prior adlusit ternos modulamine versus.
"Opto meus veniat cuculus, carissimus ales. **10**
omnibus iste solet fieri gratissimus hospes
in tectis, modulans rutilo bona carmina rostro."
"Tum glacialis Hiems respondit voce severa:
non veniat cuculus, nigris sed dormiat antris.
iste famem secum semper portare suescit." **15**
"Opto meus veniat cuculus cum germine laeto,
frigora depellat, Phoebus comes almus in aevum.
Phoebus amat cuculum crescenti luce serena."
"Non veniat cuculus, generat quia forte labores,
proelia congeminat, requiem disiungit amatam, **20**
omnia disturbat; pelagi terraeque laborant."

Questions #1-9 refer to passage #1 from Vergil's *Aeneid*

1. When Aeneas lifts his shield in lines 260-262, which of these is true?
 - a. he is living in the camp
 - b. he is standing tall
 - c. he sees his people
 - d. it glows with evil
2. The phrase clamorem ad sidera tollunt (l. 263) is an example of which of these?
 - a. anastrophe
 - b. apostrophe
 - c. hyperbole
 - d. prolepsis
3. How do the Dardanidae react to Aeneas' arrival?
 - a. they fall silent
 - b. they grow hopeful
 - c. they lay down their weapons
 - d. they take away the walls from the enemy
4. What does quales ...secundo (l. 264-266) describe?
 - a. Aeneas' shield
 - b. the Trojans' rage
 - c. the noise of shouts and weapons
 - d. the Trojan camp
5. According to the passage, what do the cranes do at given signal?
 - a. they take to the sky
 - b. they come down from the sky
 - c. they group up like a dark cloud
 - d. they flee to the wind Notus
6. The phrase quales...secundo in lines 264-266 is an example of what figure of speech?
 - a. anaphora
 - b. chiasmus
 - c. polysyndeton
 - d. simile
7. What is the grammatical pattern of the first four feet of line 265?
 - a. DSSD
 - b. SSDD
 - c. SDDS
 - d. DSDD
8. Which of these best describes the enclitic -que in line 267?
 - a. It is correlative with at (l. 267)
 - b. It is correlative with donec (l. 268)
 - c. It joins regi and ducibus
 - d. It joins Rutulo and ducibus
9. Which of these best describes videri in line 268?
 - a. complementary infinitive
 - b. historical infinitive
 - c. infinitive in indirect statement
 - d. predicate infinitive

Questions #10-22 refer to passage #2 from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*

10. What rhetorical device is illustrated by alta iacet Calydon in line 526?
 - a. anaphora
 - b. assonance
 - c. irony
 - d. synecdoche
11. Lines 526-528 convey grief through all of the following EXCEPT what?
 - a. chiasmus
 - b. hyperbole
 - c. juxtaposition
 - d. polysyndeton
12. How many spondees are in line 528?
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4

25. In line 3, the armis are described as diris. Why?
 a. families will use them against each other b. the forces rushing together will be so great
 c. the weapons are extremely powerful d. the weapons create other weapons
26. Which of these does the adjective maesta (line 4) modify?
 a. arma (understood) b. caede (line 4) c. civile (line 4) d. humus (line 4)
27. Who is the subject of dicis (line 5)?
 a. the poet b. Tullius (line 1) c. Catilina (line 2) d. Caeciliane (line 6)
28. In lines 5-6, what does the poet ask?
 a. what is being said b. who is speaking
 c. why things are phrased in this way d. why would one lament the present situation
29. Ferri (line 7) is best translated how?
 a. for iron b. of weaponry c. to be carried d. wild ones
30. Which of these is the best description of the word frui in line 8?
 a. dative of purpose b. infinitive with impersonal verbs
 c. nominative subject d. objective genitive
31. Which of these words does laetitia (line 8) contrast most strongly with?
 a. nefas (line 2) b. gener (line 3) c. maesta (line 4) d. civili (line 4)
32. What does the poet finally conclude?
 a. bad times make bad habits b. Caecilianus is not a victim, he's the problem
 c. modern society makes Caecilianus unhappy d. Romans are working to make things better

Questions #33-50 refer to passage #4 from Alcuin of York.

33. In lines 1-3, shepherds gather to celebrate the Muses. Which of these best describes how they came together?
 a. brightly b. happily
 c. in the shade of the trees d. up the mountains
34. How many dactyls are in line 4?
 a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
35. In line 5, what are the shepherds preparing to do?
 a. to praise the cuckoo b. to prepare a concert
 c. to sing their own praises d. to sing to the spirit of spring
36. The word quoque in line 6 is best translated how?
 a. also b. and by which c. and to which d. by each one

37. Line 6 contains an example of what figure of speech?
 a. asyndeton b. chiasmus c. hendiadys d. synchysis
38. In line 6, Spring is described as which of these?
 a. carrying flowers b. coming to the flower stems
 c. having long stems of flowers d. wreathed in garlands
39. Rigidis...capillis in line 7 is an example of what use of the ablative?
 a. ablative absolute b. ablative of description
 c. ablative of means d. ablative of specification
40. What case is the word his in line 8?
 a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. ablative
41. In lines 8-9, we learn all of the following EXCEPT which?
 a. each singer will sing three lines at a time
 b. Spring and Winter will sing about the same thing
 c. Spring and Winter are competing in a contest
 d. Winter plays before Spring
42. In line 10, which word needs to be supplied for classical Latin prose?
 a. est b. et c. quod d. ut
43. In lines 10-12, what does Spring wish for?
 a. all guests to reach shelter
 b. good speeches from the rostrum
 c. that, when all else is covered, the bird become very dear
 d. the guest most welcome in every home to arrive
44. The word glacialis (line 13) picks up the meaning of which of these?
 a. florigero (line 6) b. frigido (line 7) c. grandi (line 8) d. ternos (line 9)
45. Which of these best describes veniat in line 13?
 a. optative subjunctive b. potential subjunctive
 c. purpose subjunctive d. subjunctive in a result clause
46. In lines 13-15, what does Winter reply to Spring?
 a. the cuculus brings hard times b. the cuculus doesn't come
 c. the cuculus is housed in black caves d. the cuculus should sleep in dark halls
47. Which of these is the best description of crescente luce serena (line 18)?
 a. ablative absolute b. ablative of cause c. ablative of manner d. ablative of means
48. In lines 16-18, which of these things does Spring NOT assert about the coming of the cuculus?
 a. it brings longer days b. it brings new growth
 c. it is Phoebus' companion in old age d. it thaws the cold

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49. Line 19 contains an example of which of these?
a. anaphora b. anastrophe c. apostrophe d. asyndeton
50. In lines 19-21, Winter implies that the cuculus brings about which of these?
a. fortune b. rest c. war d. love