

**ADVANCED POETRY EXAMINATION**  
**Classical Association of Virginia**  
**2015 Latin Tournament**

**MAXIMUM TIME:**            2 hours

**TEST FORMAT:**            75 Multiple Choice Questions  
                                     25-point Sight Translation

**TEST INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Fill in your information on the SCANTRON. (See below)
2. Choose the best answer for each multiple choice question. Fill in the corresponding oval **completely** on the SCANTRON.
3. Turn over the SCANTRON to write your translation for the Sight Translation passage.

**On the front of the SCANTRON:**

- (A) NAME                      Neatly print your name.
- (B) SUBJECT                 Write the name of your school with no abbreviations other than H.S. (High School) or M.S. (Middle School).  
*Only exceptions: TJHSST, SSSA, MWGS*
- (C) PERIOD                 Write your year of Latin: 1, 1-Advanced, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc.  
"AP" is NOT a year of Latin.
- (D) DATE                     Write the title of your test (Advanced Poetry).
- (E) BELOW THE BOX        Write the name of your Latin Teacher.

<i>NAME</i> Publius Vergilius Maro
<i>SUBJECT</i> Lavinium H.S.
<i>PERIOD</i> 4 <i>DATE</i> Advanced Poetry

Mr. Maecenas



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**DIRECTIONS:**

**Tear off the back sheet of this test. It has all the Latin passages to which you need to refer to answer questions 1-75. This way you will not have to keep flipping back and forth to see the passages.**

**Read over each passage, select the best answer to the questions about the passage, and mark your answer on the scantron sheet.**

**PASSAGE I:** Horace, *Odes* 4. 7 (excerpts)

*[Life doesn't last forever]*

1. In line 1, **Diffūgēre** is an alternative form of the word
  - a. **diffūgeris.**
  - b. **diffugent.**
  - c. **diffūgērunt.**
  - d. **diffuginī.**
2. Lines 1-2 (**Diffūgēre ... comae**) describe the advent of what season?
  - a. winter
  - b. spring
  - c. summer
  - d. autumn
3. Which is **NOT** an English derivative of a word in lines 3-4 (**mūtat ... praetereunt**)?
  - a. vicious
  - b. decrescendo
  - c. riparian
  - d. preterition
4. What image is conveyed in lines 3-4 (**mūtat ... praetereunt**)?
  - a. crime occurring throughout the world
  - b. rivers confined to their banks
  - c. the flow of the river speeding up
  - d. rivers completely dried up
5. What use of the subjunctive is found in the clause **inmortālia nē spērēs** (line 5)?
  - a. purpose clause
  - b. indirect command
  - c. result clause
  - d. contrary to fact conditional
6. What does the hour snatch away in lines 5-6 (**monet ... diem**)?
  - a. immortality
  - b. the year
  - c. the day
  - d. an elm tree
7. What is the best translation of **mītēscunt** (line 7)?
  - a. cease being mild
  - b. are constantly mild
  - c. grow mild
  - d. are mild
8. In line 7, **Zephyrīs** is a reference to a
  - a. city.
  - b. wind.
  - c. king.
  - d. monster.



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20. In line 16, **dī** is an alternative form of  
a. **diē**.  
b. **deī**.  
c. **dē**.  
d. **ōdī**.
21. In lines 15-16, Horace asks who knows  
a. who will live the longest.  
b. if the gods will grant them another day.  
c. what the gods are doing at this moment.  
d. if the gods will remain immortal.
22. In lines 17-18 (**Cum ... arbitria**), Minos is described as  
a. the son of Zeus and Europa.  
b. a Greek king who harbored the minotaur.  
c. the father of a civilization of people on Crete.  
d. a judge in the underworld.
23. Which verb is NOT in the present tense?  
a. **effūderit** (line 9)  
b. **prōterit** (line 7)  
c. **reparant** (line 11)  
d. **adiciant** (line 15)
24. What figure of speech is seen in lines 19-20 (**nōn, Torquāte ... pietās**)?  
a. litotes  
b. polysyndeton  
c. metonymy  
d. anaphora
25. Lines 19-20 (**nōn, Torquāte ... pietās**) emphasize  
a. the qualities which Torquatus envies.  
b. the finality of death.  
c. what Torquatus shares with others.  
d. why Romans are superior.

**PASSAGE II:** Catullus, *Carmina* 68 (excerpts)

[A letter in response to Manius]

26. In lines 1-2 (**Quod ... epistolium**), we learn that Manius is  
a. fortunate.  
b. harsh.  
c. sad.  
d. free.
27. In lines 1-4 (**Quod ... restituum**), Catullus uses imagery relating to  
a. warfare.  
b. sailing.  
c. the heavens.  
d. the seasons.
28. According to lines 1-4 (**Quod ... restituum**), Manius asked Catullus in a letter that he  
a. restore his spirit.  
b. attack a bad poet.  
c. create a turbulent situation.  
d. learn of his love.
29. According to lines 5-6 (**quem ... perpetitur**), Manius cannot  
a. love.  
b. be alone.  
c. sleep.  
d. eat.

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30. Which word is a derivative of **caelibe** (line 6)?  
a. celestial  
b. celebrity  
c. calibrate  
d. celibate
31. What figure of speech is seen in line 7 (**nec ... Mūsae**)?  
a. chiasmus  
b. synchysis  
c. hendiadys  
d. antithesis
32. According to lines 7-8, Manius does not receive the blessings of the Muses because of his  
a. **scrīptōrum** (line 7).  
b. **dulcī** (line 7).  
c. **carmine** (line 7).  
d. **mēns** (line 8).
33. What is the best translation of **id grātum est mihi** (line 9)?  
a. I am grateful for that  
b. this is pleasing to me  
c. this is my thanks  
d. I am pleasing in this way
34. In line 9, we learn that  
a. Catullus enjoys seeing Manius upset.  
b. Manius is thinking about Catullus' poetry all night.  
c. Manius likes Catullus.  
d. Catullus has a girlfriend to spend the night with.
35. According to line 10 (**mūneraque ... Veneris**), what does Manius seek?  
a. sleep and food  
b. a peaceful death  
c. poetry and love  
d. sweet revenge
36. In line 11 (**sed ... Mānī**), what is the reason for the subjunctive of **sint**?  
a. indirect command  
b. purpose clause  
c. result clause  
d. indirect question
37. What is the scansion of the first four feet of line 11(**sed ... Mānī**)?  
a. dactyl-dactyl-spondee-spondee  
b. dactyl-dactyl-spondee-dactyl  
c. spondee-spondee-dactyl-dactyl  
d. spondee-dactyl-dactyl-dactyl
38. In line 12, the word **neu** means  
a. now.  
b. none ... at all.  
c. nor ... in any case.  
d. and may ... not.
39. What is the closest synonym to **accipe** in line 13?  
a. **audī**  
b. **rape**  
c. **dā**  
d. **sine**
40. In line 13, **quīs** is an alternate form of  
a. **aliquis**.  
b. **quī**.  
c. **quibus**.  
d. **quōs**.

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41. To what does Catullus alert Manius in line 13 (**quīs ... ipse**)?  
a. that Catullus almost died  
b. that Catullus is more fortunate than Manius  
c. that Manius has many blessed gifts  
d. that Catullus is also afflicted
42. What is the dative function of **mihi** in line 15?  
a. indirect object  
b. with special adjectives  
c. purpose  
d. separation
43. What word does **iūcundum** (line 16) modify?  
a. **satis** (line 17)  
b. **aetās** (line 16)  
c. **flōrida** (line 16)  
d. **vēr** (line 16)
44. Lines 15-16 (**tempore ... ageret**) describe  
a. Manius' old age.  
b. Catullus' old age.  
c. Manius' youth.  
d. Catullus' youth.
45. In the phrase **multa satis lūsī** (line 17), Catullus refers to his  
a. sadness.  
b. playful affairs.  
c. old age.  
d. incomplete poems.
46. What figure of speech is seen in line 17 (**multa ... nostrī**)?  
a. hendiadys  
b. litotes  
c. praeteritio  
d. anastrophe
47. What is the effect of the phrase **dulcem amāritiem** in line 18?  
a. It conveys his love for Manius.  
b. It is an oxymoron.  
c. It provides a vivid image.  
d. It places blame upon his brother.
48. What is the dative function of **mihi** in line 20?  
a. indirect object  
b. reference  
c. purpose  
d. separation
49. A figure of speech in line 20 (**Ō miserō ... mihi**) is  
a. synchisis  
b. apostrophe  
c. alliteration  
d. metonymy
50. According to lines 21-22, what did Catullus do because of his brother's death?  
a. He chose to go into exile.  
b. He wrote more inspired poetry.  
c. He drove away all his pleasant pastimes.  
d. He searched for new delights in life.



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61. What does **invītās ad aurēs** mean (line 7)?  
a. friendly breezes  
b. shining gold  
c. envious wrath  
d. upset ears
62. In line 8, the phrase **miseræ voxque colorque fugit** recalls the word  
a. **stimulīs** (line 2).  
b. **tepidam** (line 3).  
c. **palleat** (line 4).  
d. **conprēndere** (line 5).
63. What is Ovid's wish in lines 9-10?  
a. that his girlfriend will hurt his new lover  
b. that Ovid's girlfriend would be angry with him  
c. that the man will be equally upset  
d. the Ovid could watch this disastrous scene from afar
64. Lines 9-10 (**ille ... genās**) ironically use imagery stereotypical of a  
a. woman from tragedy.  
b. harpy.  
c. minotaur.  
d. angry goddess.
65. What figure of speech is seen line lines 11-12 (**quem ... velit**)?  
a. tmesis  
b. tricolon crescens  
c. personification  
d. hysteron proteron
66. What does Ovid wish about his girl in line 12 (**quō ... velit**)?  
a. that she give up on life  
b. that she could be with a new man  
c. that she feel conflicted about him  
d. that she could love multiple people
67. What is Ovid's concern about the girl in lines 13-14 (**Sī ... morā**)?  
a. she will gather many men  
b. if she laments too long, her anger will grow  
c. she will delay in seeing her man  
d. if she complains too much, no one will listen
68. In lines 15-16 (**candida ... sinūs**), what does Ovid suggest that a man should do?  
a. adorn his neck with white powder  
b. surround her with the stealth of a lizard  
c. praise his girl's beauty  
d. embrace his girl
69. In line 16, **flēns** describes  
a. Ovid.  
b. the man.  
c. the girl.  
d. **sinūs** (line 16).
70. In line 17, the phrase **Veneris gaudia**  
a. is a euphemism.  
b. is a diminutive.  
c. features prolepsis.  
d. begins an invective.

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71. According to lines 17-18 (**Ōscula ... modō**), what will bring peace?
- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. continued discussion       | c. crying             |
| b. the showering of affection | d. jokes and laughter |
72. After a man has made **concubitūs foedera** (line 20), how is the girl described?
- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| a. raging   | c. asleep |
| b. an enemy | d. gentle |
73. To what place does **Illīc** refer (line 21)?
- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a. on the battlefield | c. in bed            |
| b. in heaven          | d. in the underworld |
74. What are the case and function of **locō** (line 22)?
- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a. dative of possession | c. dative of direction |
| b. ablative of means    | d. ablative of origin  |
75. In this passage, Ovid suggests a man should
- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. be honest always.            | c. find another girl just in case. |
| b. play with a girl's emotions. | d. hide a love affair.             |

**[Continue to page 9]**

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**SIGHT TRANSLATION:**

**On the back of the scantron, translate the following passage as literally as English idiom allows.**

Seneca, *Thyestes* 339-349, 365-368

*[The chorus chastises the brothers for competing over the throne of Mycenae]*

“Quis vōs exagitat furor,

alternīs dare sanguinem

**alternīs** = “in turns”

et scēptrum scelere aggredī?

Nēscitis, cupidī arcium,

**arx, arcis, f.:** citadel

rēgnum quō iaceat locō.

5

Rēgem nōn faciunt opēs,

nōn vestis Tyriae color,

nōn frōntis nota rēgia,

**nota, -ae, f.:** sign, mark

nōn aurō nitidae trabēs.

**trabs, trabis, f.:** roof, house

Rēx est quī posuit metūs

10

et dīrī mala pectoris,

quī tūtō positus locō

īnfrā sē videt omnia

occurritque suō libēns

**libēns, libentis:** willing

fatō nec queritur morī.”

15

**[END OF EXAM]**

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**PASSAGE I:** Horace, *Odes* 4. 7 (excerpts)

[Life doesn't last forever]

Diffūgēre nivēs, redeunt iam grāmina campīs  
 arboribus comae;

**vicēs** = “in turns”

mūtāt terra vicēs et dēcrēscentia rīpās  
 flūmina praetereunt;

inmortālia nē spērēs, monet annus et almum  
 quae rapit hōra diem.

5 **almus, -a, -um:** nourishing

Frīgora mītēscent Zephyrīs, vēr prōterit aestās  
 interitūra simul,

**prōterō, -terere, -trivī, -tritum:** to crush, destroy

pōmifer autumnus frūgēs effūderit, et mox  
 brūma recurrit iners.

10

Damna tamen celerēs reparant caelestia lūnae:  
 nōs ubi dēcidimus

quō pater Aenēās, quō dīves Tullus et Ancus,  
 pulvis et umbra sumus.

Quis scit an adiciant hodiernae crāstina summae  
 tempōra dī superī?

15

Cum semel occideris et dē tē splendida Mīnōs  
 fēcerit arbitria,

**Mīnōs, Mīnōis, m.:** Minos

nōn, Torquāte, genus, nōn tē fācundia, nōn tē  
 restituet pietās.

**fācundia, -ae, f.:** eloquence

20

**PASSAGE II:** Catullus, *Carmina* 68 (excerpts)

[A letter in response to Manius]

Quod mihi fōrtūnā cāsūque oppressus acerbō  
 cōnscrīptum hoc lacrimīs mittis epistolium,  
 naufragum ut ēiectum spūmantibus aequoris undīs  
 sublevem et ā mortis līmine restituam,

5

quem neque sāncta Venus mollī requiēscere somnō  
 dēsertum in lectō caelibe perpetitur,

**perpetior, -petī, -pessus sum:** to allow

nec veterum dulcī scrīptōrum carmine Mūsae  
oblectant, cum mēns anxia pervigilat:

**oblectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum:** to delight

id grātum est mihi, mē quoniam tibi dīcis amīcum,  
 mūneraque et Mūsārum hinc petis et Veneris.

10

Sed tibi nē mea sint īgnōta incommoda, Mānī,  
 neu mē ōdisse putēs hospitis officium,

accipe, quīs merser fōrtūnae fluctibus ipse,  
 nē amplius ā miserō dōna beāta petās.

**mersō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum:** to overwhelm

Tempōre quō pīmum vestis mihi trādita pūra est,  
 iūcundum cum aetās flōrida vēr ageret,

15

multa satis lūsī: nōn est dea nēscia nostrī,  
 quae dulcem cūrīs miscet amāritiem.

**amāritiēs, -ēi, f.:** bitterness

Sed tōtum hoc studium lūctū frāterna mihī mors  
 abstulit. Ō miserō frāter adēmpite mihi,

20

cuius ego interitū tōtā dē mente fugāvī  
 haec studia atque omnēs dēliciās animī.

**interitus, -ūs, m.:** death

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**PASSAGE III:** Ovid, *Ars Amatoria* II.443-464

[Ovid's Advice to Men on Maintaining Relationships]

Sic, ubi pigra sitū sēcūraque pectora <u>torpent</u> , ācribus est stimulīs ēliciendus amor.		<b>torpeō, -ēre:</b> to become sluggish
Fac timeat dē tē, tepidamque recalface mentem: palleat indiciō crīminis illa tuī;		
ō quater et quotiēns (numerō comprēdere nōn <u>est</u> ) fēlicem, dē quō <u>laesa</u> puella dolet:	5	<b>est = potest</b> <b>laedō, -ere, -sī, -sum:</b> to harm
quae, simul invītās crīmen pervēnit ad aurēs, excidit, et miserae voxque colorque fugit.		
Ille ego sim, cuius <u>laniet</u> furiōsa capillōs: ille ego sim, tenerās cui petat <u>ungue</u> genās,	10	<b>laniō, laniāre, -āvī, -ātum:</b> to tear, mangle <b>unguis, -is, m.:</b> fingernail
quem videat lacrimāns, quem <u>torvīs</u> spectet ocellīs, quō sine nōn possit vīvere, posse velit.		<b>torvus, -a, -um:</b> fierce, stern
Sī spatium quaerās, breve sit, quō laesa querātur, nē lentā vīrēs colligat īra morā;		
candida iamdūdum cingantur colla lacertīs, inque tuōs flēns est accipiēda sinūs.	15	
Ōscula dā flentī, Veneris dā gaudia flentī, pāx erit: hōc unō solvitur ira modō.		
Cum bene saevierit, cum certa vidēbitur hostis, tum pete <u>concubitūs</u> foedera, mītis erit.	20	<b>concubitus, -ūs, m.:</b> a lying together
Illīc dēpositīs habitat Concordia tēlīs: illō, crēde mihī, Gratia nāta locō est.		