

2004 Area B/SACS Convention
ADVANCED POETRY
Contest Code: 22

READING 1

"nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque sequamur;
quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.
est tibi Dardanius diuinae stirpis Acestes:
hunc cape consiliis socium et coniunge volentem,
huic trade amissis superant qui navibus et quos 5
pertaesum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est.
longaeuosque senes ac fessas aequore matres
et quidquid tecum inualidum metuensque pericli est
delige, et his habeant terris sine moenia fessi;
urbem appellabunt permisso nomine Acestam." 10

- 3: Dardanius = Trojan
stirps, stirpis = origin
Acestes = a Sicilian king
4: volentem = willingly
5: quos pertaesum est = who have become wearied
9: sine = grant that

1. In line 1, Nautes advises Aeneas to: a) pray to the gods b) ignore the fates c) follow the words of the gods d) follow the fates wherever they take him
2. In line 2, **superanda omnis fortuna est** means: a) all fortune must be overcome b) in every fortune there is defeat c) the fortune of all is going to be overcome d) fortune overcomes all obstacles
3. Line 4 suggests that Acestes become: a) husband b) enemy c) a king d) a friend
4. **huic trade**(line 5): a) I hand over to him b) hand over to this man c) after he has been surrendered d) give them
5. **amissi navibus**(line 5): a) by the lost ships b) you are losing the ships c) since the ships have been lost d) the sailors were lost
6. In line 6, we learn that some Trojans have grown weary of: a) their stay in Sicily b) Dido's love for Aeneas c) Trojan deaths due to war d) Aeneas' monumental undertaking
7. The understood subject of **appellabunt**(line 10) is: a) Aeneas and Acestes b) tired Trojans c) Acestes and the Sicilians d) Anchises and Ascanius
8. In lines 9-10, Nautes suggests that the Trojans: a) build a new city in Sicily b) overthrow Acestes c) regain their strength and follow the others to Italy d) live outside the walls of Acestes' city

Reading 2

Alfene immemor atque unanimis false sodalibus,
iam te nil miseret, dure, tui dulcis amiculi?
iam me prodere, iam non dubitas fallere, perfide?
nec facta impia fallacum hominum caelicolis placent;
quae tu neglegis, ac me miserum deseris in malis. 5
eheu, quid faciant, dic, homines, cuive habeant fidem?
certe tute+ iubebas animam tradere, inique, me
inducens in amorem, quasi tuta omnia mi forent.
idem nunc retrahis te ac tua dicta omnia factaque
ventos irrita ferre ac nebulas aerias sinis.
si tu oblitus es, at di meminerunt, meminit Fides, 10
quae te ut paeniteat postmodo facti faciet tui.

- 1: unanimis sodalibus= faithful friends
3: prodere=to betray fallere = to deceive
4: fallacum = fallacium placent = are pleasing
5: quae tu neglegis = which you disregard(the importance of)
8: forent = essent
10: irritus, -a,-um = futile, useless ferre = auferre sinere = to allow
11: oblitus es = you have forgotten
12: paenitere = to regret(+ genitive)

9. In line 1, Alfenus is being singled out for his: a) compassion b) dishonest friends c) good memory d) betrayal.
10. The case of **immemor** and **false** is: a) accusative b) ablative c) vocative d) locative
11. **Prodere** in line 3 is: a) an historical infinitive b) an imperative c) complementary to dubitas d) an infinitive in indirect statement.
12. The repetition of **iam** in lines 2-3 is an example of: a) asyndeton b) anaphora c) chiasmus d) apostrophe.
13. The phrase **me deseris** (line 5) means: a) you abandon me b) you praise me c) you desire me d) you question me.
14. The best translation of **cui(ve) habeant fidem** (line 6) is: a) who has faith? b) in whom may they have trust? c) do they have any trust? d) why should they be loyal?
15. What imagery is used in lines 9-10? a) military b) weather c) sailing d) farming.
16. The sense of line 12 is: a) the gods are unfaithful and uncaring b) I know that you grieve with me c) the gods help us forget our wrongdoings d) you will be sorry for what you have done.

Reading 3

quippe ubi fas versum atque nefas: tot bella per orbem,
tam multae scelerum facies; non ullus aratro
dignus honos, squalent abductis arva colonis
et curvae rigidum falces conflantur in ensem.
Hinc movet Euphrates, illinc Germania bellum; 5
vicinae ruptis inter se legibus urbes
arma ferunt; saevit toto Mars inpius orbe;
ut cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae,
addunt in spatia et frustra retinacula tendens
fertur equis auriga neque audit currus habenas. 10

- 1: quipped ubi = here indeed versum = has been turned around
2: aratrum, -I, n. = plow
3: honos= honor squalent = are neglected
8: ut = just as carceribus = starting gates quadrigae = chariots
9: in spatial = lap after lap retinacula = reins
10: auriga = charioteer audit = does respond to habenas = reins

17. In line 1, the poet describes a world full of: a) starvation b) sickness c) poverty d) wars.
18. The best translation for **tam...facies**(line 2) is: a) the deeds of wicked men b) such an evil face c) so many aspects of evil d) so many evil torches.
19. According to lines 2-3, farmers are: a) ignoring the gods b) looting the countryside c) dying of disease d) not working the fields.
20. The sense of line 4 is that: a) a farm implements are being made into weapons b) there are efforts to stop the slaughter c) the people have lost confidence in their leaders d) the gods are taking an interest in the suffering.
21. In line 5 we learn that: a) rivers are flooding b) people are moving their homes away from Rome c) other countries are more beautiful than Rome d) war is breaking out in far regions of the Roman world.
22. The best translation for **vicinae...urbes...arma ferunt**(lines 6-7) is: a) arms are borne against the cities b) neighboring cities bear arms c) the neighborhoods of the city bear arms d) the neighbors and city have weapons.
23. In line 7, the god Mars represents war. The figure of speech is: a) metonymy b) chiasmus c) anaphora d) ellipsis.
24. The simile of lines 8-10 compares war to a) a victorious charioteer b) an excited crowd watching a chariot race c) the confinement of the starting gates d) a chariot that is out of control.

Reading 4

terrata sorte dei per opacas innuba silvas
vivit et instantem turbam violenta procorum
condicione fugat, 'ne' c 'sum potienda, nisi' inquit
'victa prius cursu. pedibus contendite mecum:
praemia veloci coniunx thalamique dabuntur, 5
mors pretium tardis: ea lex certaminis esto.'
illa quidem inmitis, sed (tanta potentia formae est)
venit ad hanc legem temeraria turba procorum.
sederat Hippomenes cursus spectator iniqui
et 'petitur cuiquam per tanta pericula coniunx?' 10

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| 1: | sorte = by the oracle | opacas = dark | innuba = unmarried |
| 2: | turbam = crowd | procorum = of suitors | |
| 3: | fugo, -are = repulse | potior = posses | |
| 5: | coniunx thalamique = subject of dabuntur | | |
| 6: | esto = let...be | | |
| 7: | inmitis = cruel | | |
| 8: | legem = legem certaminis | temeraria = rash | |
| 10: | cuiquam = by anyone | | |

25. In line 1, how is Atalanta described? a) dark b) violent c) mystified d) terrified
26. In line 4, the best translation of **victa** is a) conquered b) victorious c) vindicated d) victim
27. **Contendite**, line 4, is addressed to: a) the gods b) her father c) Atalanta herself d) the suitors
28. In line 5, **coniunx thalamique** refers to: a) sacrifice b) marriage c) funeral d) danger
29. In line 6, **mors pretium tardis** indicates: a) a slow death costly and painful b) death is sometimes difficult to handle c) death is the cost for those who are slow d) death is inevitable for all human beings
30. In lines 7 and 8, the author explains that, despite Atalanta's cruelty, a crowd of suitors pursued her because of: a) her irresistible beauty b) her father's orders c) the law of the race d) the spectators
31. In line 8, who is described as rash? a) the law b) the suitors c) Hippomenes d) the spectators
32. According to lines 9 and 10, when Hippomenes is a spectator at the races, he: a) decides to race for Atalanta's hand in marriage b) shields his eyes and refuses to watch c) decides to challenge the laws her father set down d) is surprised that anyone would want to go through such great dangers

TIE-BREAKERS: Read the following passage and answer the questions.

hic dies vere mihi festas atras
eximet curas; ego nec tumultum
nec mori per vim metuam tenente
Caesare terras.

eximet = will remove

96. What is the meter of this stanza? a) hendecasyllabic b) alaic c) Sapphic d) elegiac
97. In this passage, the word tumultum refers to: a) a thunderstorm b) a tomb c) civil strife d) the poet's disappointment in love
98. **Mori**, line 3, means: a) to die b) I die c) for death d) to have died
99. **Terras**, line 4, is the object of: a) metuam b) mori c) tenente d) per
100. To what event does the poet refer in this stanza? a) a birthday celebration b) a victorious homecoming c) a legal trial d) an imperial wedding