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**O3: European Latin Language Certification – Advanced
Level - Methodological and Pedagogical tools, Multimedia,
Practical Tools**

Exercises

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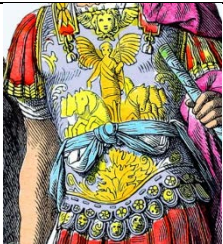

Sample of training exercises B2 - Verg. Aen. 2,270 - 295

De somnio Aeneae

Aeneas in regia Carthagini Didoni reginae narrat, quomodo ex Troia ardenti evaserit. Primo somnium memorat, in quo Hectorem mortuum convenit.

5	In somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector visus adesse mihi largosque effundere fletus, raptatus bigis ut quondam, aterque cruento pulvere perque pedes traiectus lora tumentis.
10	ei mihi, qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli vel Danaum Phrygios iaculatus puppibus ignis! squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crinis vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros accepit patrios. ultro flens ipse videbar compellare virum et maestas expromere voces:
15	'o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum, quae tantae tenuere morae? quibus Hector ab oris expectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores defessi aspiciamus! quae causa indigna serenos foedavit vultus? aut cur haec vulnera cerno?'
20	ille nihil, nec me quaerentem vana moratur, sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens, 'heu fuge, nate dea, teque his' ait 'eripe flammis. hostis habet muros; ruit alto a culmine Troia. sat patriae Priamoque datum: si Pergama dextra defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.
25	sacra suosque tibi commendat Troia penatis; hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaere magna pererrato statues quae denique ponto.'

Glossarium

V. 2	largos fletus	~ magnos fletus
V. 3	raptatus bigis	
V. 4	pulvis, eris, m.	
	lorum, i, n. pedes tumentis	~ vinculum 
V. 5	ei!	~ heu!
V. 6	exuviae, ae, f.	
V. 7	iaculare	~ iacere, iacio
	Danaum	= Danaorum = Graecorum
V. 8	squalere	~ sordidum esse
	barba	
	concretos sanguine crinis	crines tanto sanguine tecti sunt, ut solvi non possent.

V. 11	compellare	~ appellare
	expromere	~ exprimere
V. 12	Dardania, ae, f.	~ Troia
V. 16	defessus, a, um	~ fessus, a, um
	serenus, a, um	hic: ~ laetus, a, um
V. 17	foedare	foeduum facere
V. 19	gemitus imo de pectore ducere	~ gemere
V. 21	culmen, inis, n.	~ summus mons
V. 22	sat	= satis
V. 24	commendare	~ committere
V. 26	pererrare	~ errare

Exercises regarding text comprehension:

Global text comprehension

1) Choose a suitable heading for each of the three sections of the text by filling the gap with the corresponding letter. Please note: Not every heading can be used.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) De fato urbis Troiae | b) Quomodo Aeneas Hectorem appellet |
| c) Quid Aeneas Hectori respondeat | d) De factis virorum Troianorum |
| e) Quid Hector Aeneae respondeat | f) De visu, facie et forma Hectoris |

1) Verses 1–10a: _____

2) Verses 10b–17: _____

3) Verses 18–26: _____

or

1) The text can be divided into three sections. Give the verses of the sections and assign the heading which summarises the plot of the respective section. Please note: Not every heading can be used.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a) De dictis et factis Hectoris | b) Quid Hector Aeneae respondeat |
| c) Quomodo Aeneas Hectorem appellet | d) De factis virorum Troianorum |
| e) Quomodo Hector Aeneam laudet | f) De periculis Aeneae |
| g) De visu, facie et forma Hectoris | h) Quomodo Hector ab Achille victus sit |

Verses _____ : _____

Verses _____ : _____

Verses _____ : _____

Or

1a) Link the quotations / paraphrases with the corresponding headings by writing the Roman numbers into the gaps.

A) De visu, facie et forma Hectoris

B) Quomodo Aeneas Hectorem appellet

C) Quid Hector Aeneae narret

- I) „sacra suosque tibi commendat Troia penatis”
- II) squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crinis vulneraque gerens
- III) ante oculos Hector visus adesse mihi largosque effundere fletus
- IV) „quae causa indigna serenos foedavit vultus? aut cur haec vulnera cerno?”
- V) „hostis habet muros; ruit alto a culmine Troia.”
- VI) „quae tantae tenuere morae? quibus Hector ab oris expectate venis?”

A): ____ and ____

B): ____ and ____

C): ____ and ____

1b) Sort the headings in the way they represent the order of events in the text by writing the capital letters into the gaps. Add the verses of the respective section.

1) ____ (verses ____ – ____)

2) ____ (verses ____ – ____)

3) ____ (verses ____ – ____)

Detailed text comprehension:

2) Choose whether these statements are right, wrong or cannot be answered.

		verum	falsum	non liquet
a)	In somnio Aeneas Hectorem flentem vidit.			
b)	Hector Aeneae se ostendit ea forma, qua iuveni notus erat.			
c)	Aeneas, ubi Hectorem vidit, lacrimas effudit.			
d)	Hector Aeneam hortatus est, ut urbem fortiter defenderet.			
e)	Aeneas Hectorem interrogavit, cur Troiam deseruisset.			
f)	Hector Aeneam virum probum et fortem existimavit.			

or:

2) Choose whether the following statements are right, wrong or cannot be answered. If you choose right or wrong, please prove your answer with quotations (including the verses) from the following sections of the text.

5	<p>In somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector visus adesse mihi largosque effundere fletus, raptatus bigis ut quondam, aterque cruento pulvere perque pedes traiectus lora tumentis. ei mihi, qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli vel Danaum Phrygios iaculatus puppibus ignis! squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crinis vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros accepit patrios.</p>
---	---

a) Hector quamquam vulneribus affectus non multum mutatus est ab illo Hectore, qui ante muros pugnauerat.

verum falsum non liquet

--> Quotation: _____

b) Aeneas visum horridum Hectoris queritur.

verum falsum non liquet

--> Quotation: _____

c) Hector flens Aeneae in somnio apparet.

verum falsum non liquet

--> Quotation: _____

10	<p style="text-align: center;">ultro flens ipse videbar</p> <p>compellare virum et maestas expromere voces: 'o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum, quae tantae tenuere morae? quibus Hector ab oris exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum</p>
15	<p>funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores defessi aspiciamus! quae causa indigna serenos foedavit vultus? aut cur haec vulnera cerno?'</p>

d) Visu Hectoris commotus Aeneas quoque lacrimas effundit.

verum falsum non liquet

--> Quotation: _____

e) In somnio Aeneas ignorat Hectorem iam mortuum esse.

verum falsum non liquet

--> Quotation: _____

f) Aeneas perniciem urbis Hectori crimini dat.

verum falsum non liquet

--> Quotation: _____

3) Choose the correct answer.

1. *Quomodo Hector Aeneae apparuit?*

- a) Hector exuviis Achillis indutus Aeneae apparuit.
- b) Hector mortuus ea forma se ostendit, qua Aeneae notus erat.
- c) Hector iuvenis Aeneae apparuit.
- d) Hector mortuus pulvere tectus Aeneae se ostendit.

2. *Quod factum non narratur?*

- a) Hector ante moenia pugnavit.
- b) Hector naves Graecorum igne delevit.
- c) Cadaver Hectoris violatum est.
- d) Hector muros Graecorum saxo fregit.

3. *Quid Hector fecit, cum Aeneas finem dicendi fecit?*

- a) Hector Aeneae statim respondit.
- b) Primum Hector gemitum edidit, tum Aeneae respondit.
- c) Hector Aeneae non respondit, sed tacuit.
- d) Hector Aeneae respondere voluit, sed Aeneas loqui non cessavit.

4. *Cur Hector Aeneam imperavit, ne urbem diutius defenderet?*

- a) Quia Hector ipse Troiam defendere non potuit.
- b) Quia Troiani se Graecis dederunt.
- c) Quia Graeci pacem facere voluerunt.
- d) Quia dei urbi Troiae irascuntur.

or

3) Choose the correct answers. Please note: there are at least two correct answers per question.

1. *Quomodo Hector mortuus Aeneae apparuit?*

- a) Hector ea vulnera gessit, quae in proelio apud Troiam facto acceperat.
- b) Hector exuviis Achillis indutus Aeneae apparuit.
- c) Hectori barba horrida et capilli cruenti erant.
- d) Hector pulvere et sanguine tectus se ostendit.

2. *Aeneas, cum Hectorem mortuum aspiceret, ...*

- a) ... miratus est, quod Hector se ostendit.
- b) ... miratus est Hectorem tristem esse.
- c) ... miratus est Hectorem Achillem vincere non potuisse.
- d) ... miratus est, quod Hector vulnera gessit.

3. *Quid Hector Aeneae mandavit?*

- a) Hector Aeneae mandavit, ut milites Graecorum ad unum omnes interficeret.
- b) Hector Aeneae mandavit, ne urbem diutius defenderet.
- c) Hector Aeneae mandavit, ut urbem novam conderet.
- d) Hector Aeneae mandavit, ut penates patrios in urbe relinqueret.

4) Tick those characteristics that describe Hector in Aeneas's dream.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) tristissimus | <input type="checkbox"/> e) mutatus |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b) capilli horridi | <input type="checkbox"/> f) securus |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) squalens barba | <input type="checkbox"/> g) vultus foedatus |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d) pedes tumentes | <input type="checkbox"/> h) vulneratus |

or

4) Collect those characteristics from the text that describe Hector in Aeneas's dream. Indicate the corresponding verses.

1. Verse(s) _____ : _____

2. Verse(s) _____ : _____

3. Verse(s) _____ : _____

4. Verse(s) _____ : _____

5. Verse(s) _____ : _____

or

4) Collect the corresponding characteristics from the text.

VV. 274 – 275: *ei mihi, qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore (...)*

mutatus Hector		ille Hector	
Verse(s):		Verse(s):	
Verse(s):		Verse(s):	
Verse(s):		Verse(s):	
Verse(s):		Verse(s):	
Verse(s):		Verse(s):	
Verse(s):		Verse(s):	
Verse(s):		Verse(s):	

5) Tick the correct information on how Aeneas thinks about Hector and prove only these correct answers with quotations (including the verses) from the text. (Multiple Choice)

a) Aeneas Hectorem accusavit.

--> Quotation: _____

b) Aeneas Hectorem magni aestimavit.

--> Quotation: _____

c) Hector misericordiam Aeneae commovit.

--> Quotation: _____

d) Aeneas Hectorem mutatum parvi aestimavit.

--> Quotation: _____

Exercises on text comprehension / language competence that also prepare the translation part:

6) Give a possible prose order of the given sentences by filling the gaps.

v. 7: (sc. Hector) Danaum Phrygios iaculatus puppibus ignis

→

Hector			puppibus		iaculatus
--------	--	--	----------	--	-----------

direct object adjective as attribute genitivus subjectivus

v. 25-26: hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaere magna pererrato statues quae denique ponto.'

→

			fatorum
--	--	--	---------

 ,
imperative direct object predicative

	his	
--	-----	--

 ,
imperative direct object + attribute

quae		denique	
------	--	---------	--

 .
abl. abs. predicate

7) Identify the following grammatical and stylistic phenomena from the text (Single Choice).

visus in v. 2 forms ...

- a) a metaphor
- b) a chiasm
- c) an ellipsis
- d) a zeugma

traiectus in v. 4 is ...

- a) an *ablativus absolutus*
- b) a *participium coniunctum*
- c) an attributive participle
- d) part of a verb in perfect tense

ignis in v. 7 corresponds with ...

- a) ignes
- b) igni
- c) ignibus
- d) igne

videbar in v. 10 initiates ...

- a) an interrogative clause
- b) a relative clause
- c) an Acl
- d) an Ncl

expectate in v. 14 is part of a(n) ...

- a) *ablativus absolutus*
- b) vocative construction
- c) gerundive as a predicative
- d) imperative construction

si ... possent ... fuissent in vv. 22/23 is ...

- a) a conditional sentence of the first type (indefinitus)
- b) a conditional sentence of the second type (potentialis)
- c) a conditional sentence of the third type (irrealis)
- d) a temporal clause

8) Choose the right answer.

largosque effundere fletus in v. 2 means ...

- a) multas lacrimas tenere
- b) fletum alicuius movere
- c) plurimas lacrimas profundere
- d) misericordiam alicuius commovere

quae tantae tenuere morae? in v. 13 corresponds with ...

- a) Cur tam diu redire cessavisti?
- b) Quando in Troiam pervenies?
- c) Cur mortuus es?
- d) Quis es?

post multa tuorum funera in vv. 14–15 means ...

- a) postquam tu peristi
- b) postquam tu funera multis hominibus fecisti
- c) postquam tu multos homines necavisti
- d) postquam multi Troiani mortem obierunt

ruit alto a culmine Troia in v. 21 means ...

- a) Terra mota Troia in mare cadit.
- b) Troia casura est.
- c) Troia magno in periculo versatur, sed urbs defendi potest.
- d) Troia magno ex periculo erepta est.

Moenia quaere magna pererrato statues quae denique ponto in vv. 25–26 means ...

- a) Hector Aeneae imperavit, ut saxos ad moenia restituenda quaereret.
- b) Hector Aeneae imperavit, ut urbem relinqueret et naves faceret.
- c) Hector Aeneae imperavit, ut mare transiret et urbem novam conderet.
- d) Hector Aeneae imperavit, ut omnem orbem terrarum obiret, dum socios Troianorum reperiret.

9) Transform the sentences from the text and translate the new versions.

1. Verses 5–7: ... *quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli ...*

→ Transformation: Aeneas narrat, quantum Hector mutatus ____ ab illo Hectore, qui exuvias Achilli indutus red_____

→ Translation : _____

2. Verses 16–17: *quae causa indigna serenos foedavit vultus?*

→ Transformation: Aeneas ab Hectore quaesivit, quae causa indigna serenos vultus foed_____.

→ Translation: _____

3. Verse 20: ... *fuge, nate dea, teque his' ait 'eripe flammis.*

→ Transformation: Hector Aeneae imperavit, ____ ille fug_____ et se flammis er_____.

→ Translation: _____
