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EULALIA

European Latin Linguistic Assessment

Erasmus+ Strategic Partnership for Higher Education (2019-2022)

(2019-1-IT02-KA203-062286)

<https://site.unibo.it/eulalia/en>

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

### **Test**

(Italian Version: 30.09.2022)

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**Test B2-prima parte (comprensione)**  
**Soglia al 75% (30 punti su 40 di cui almeno 4 negli es. 5 e 6)**  
**Svolgimento in 90 minuti**

**Summarium**

Pygmalion<sup>1</sup>, artifex<sup>2</sup> optimus, offensus feminarum vitiis, sine coniuge vivebat, cum accidit ei ut imaginem pulcherrimae virginis ex ebore<sup>3</sup> faceret. Ille in amorem fictae puellae incidit: cum ea vivit et loquitur. Die Veneris sacra, Pygmalion Cyprum<sup>4</sup> venit deamque orat ut uxorem tam pulchram quam virgo ex ebore ducere possit. Venus eburneam<sup>5</sup> imaginem in feminam mutat, quacum Pygmalion, gratus, matrimonio<sup>6</sup> iungitur.

1	interea niveum <sup>7</sup> mira feliciter arte sculpsit <sup>8</sup> ebur formamque dedit, qua femina nasci nulla potest, operisque sui concepit amorem. virginis est verae facies, quam vivere credas,
5	et, si non obstat reverentia <sup>9</sup> , velle moveri: ars adeo latet arte sua. miratur et haurit pectore Pygmalion simulati corporis ignes. saepe manus operi temptantes <sup>10</sup> admovet, an sit corpus an illud ebur, nec adhuc ebur esse fatetur.
10	oscula dat <sup>11</sup> reddique putat loquiturque tenetque [...] conlocat hanc stratis concha Sidonide tinctis <sup>12</sup> adpellatque tori <sup>13</sup> sociam adclinataque <sup>14</sup> colla mollibus in plumis <sup>15</sup> , tamquam sensura, reponit. Festa <sup>16</sup> dies Veneris tota celeberrima <sup>17</sup> Cypro
15	venerat, et pandis <sup>18</sup> inductae cornibus aurum conliderant ictae <sup>19</sup> nivea cervice iuvencae <sup>20</sup> , turaque fumabant <sup>21</sup> , cum munere functus <sup>22</sup> ad aras constitit et timide "si, di, dare cuncta potestis, sit coniunx, opto," non ausus "eburnea <sup>5</sup> virgo"
20	dicere, Pygmalion "similis mea" dixit "eburnae <sup>5</sup> ." [...] ut rediit, simulacra <sup>23</sup> suae petit ille puellae incumbensque toro <sup>24</sup> dedit oscula <sup>11</sup> : visa tepere est <sup>25</sup> ; [...] dum stupet <sup>26</sup> et dubie gaudet fallique veretur, rursus amans rursusque manu sua vota retractat <sup>27</sup> .
25	corpus erat! saliunt <sup>28</sup> temptatae <sup>29</sup> pollice <sup>30</sup> venae. tum vero Paphius plenissima concipit heros <sup>31</sup> verba, quibus Veneri grates <sup>32</sup> agat [...] coniugio <sup>33</sup> , quod fecit, adest dea [...].

## Glossarium

<sup>1</sup>Pygmalion, -is: ille de quo narratur

<sup>2</sup>artifex, -icis: qui artem facit

<sup>3</sup>ebore: ebur, eboris: eadem materia qua dentes facti sunt

<sup>4</sup>Cyprum: insula Veneri sacra

<sup>5</sup>eburneus, -a, -um: quod ex ebore factum est

<sup>6</sup>matrimonium: qui uxorem ducit, matrimonium facit

<sup>7</sup>niveus: candidus

<sup>8</sup>sculpsit: sculpo, is, sculpsi, sculptum, ere; imaginem ex lapide facere

<sup>9</sup>reverentia, -ae (ex vereor): qui reverentia movetur, timidus est

<sup>10</sup>temptantes (tempto, -as, -avi atum, are): rursus rursusque tangentes

<sup>11</sup>oscula dat



<sup>12</sup>concha Sidonide tincti: qui sanguinis colorem habent

<sup>13</sup>tori (torus, -i): lecti

<sup>14</sup>adclinata: admota

<sup>15</sup>pluma, -ae:



<sup>16</sup>Festa dies Veneris: dies qua sacra Veneris celebrantur

<sup>17</sup>celeberrima (celeber, -bris, -bre): celebrer est locus quo multi conveniunt

<sup>18</sup>pandis (pandus, -a, -um): pandum est quod formam cornus habet

<sup>19</sup>ictae (icio, -is, -ieci, -ictum, -ere): pulsae, caesae

<sup>20</sup>iuvencae (iunvenca, -ae): bos (femina)

<sup>21</sup>tura... fumabant

(tus, turis; fumo, -as, -avi, -atum, -are)



<sup>22</sup>munere functus (fungor, -eris, functus sum, fungi + abl.): cum donum dedisset

<sup>23</sup>simulacrum: imago

<sup>24</sup>incumbens... toro: lecto imminens

<sup>25</sup>tepere (tepeo, -es, -ere): id tepet quod frigidum non est

<sup>26</sup>stupet (stupeo, -es, -ere): miratur

<sup>27</sup>retractat: re + tractat

<sup>28</sup>saliunt: moventur, vivae sunt

<sup>29</sup>temptatae: tactae

<sup>30</sup>pollice (pollix, pollicis): primus digitus

<sup>31</sup>heros: vir

<sup>32</sup>grates: gratias

<sup>33</sup>coniugio (coniugium, -i): coniugium facit qui uxorem ducit

## 1 Associa la didascalia alla sequenza (non tutte le didascalie sono corrette)- 5

a) artifex, qui amore ardet fictae puellae, eam maxime curat

b) Pygmalion ad Veneris sacra venit, deamque orat ut ficta puella sua sit

c) Virginis imago in veram feminam mutata est

d) Pygmalion a Venere petit ut sibi uxorem det, quae tam pulchra sit quam eburnea puella

e) Pygmalion puellam ex ebore facit verae virgini simillimam

f) ars Pygmalion tam mira est ut lapides ab eo sculpti moveri videantur

g) artifex fictam puellam in lecto suo tenet

h) Pygmalion eburneae imagini oscula dat eamque uxorem ducit

i) Pygmalion, deae gratus, eam quae lapis fuit uxorem ducit; eosque Venus auget

f) Venus, quamquam artifex gratus est, matrimonio cum ficta puella obest

vv. 1-6: \_\_\_\_\_

vv. 6-13: \_\_\_\_\_

vv. 14-20: \_\_\_\_\_

vv. 21-25: \_\_\_\_\_

vv. 26-29: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Indica se ciascuna delle seguenti affermazioni è vera, falsa, o non deducibile dal testo: 6 punti**

	Verum	Falsum	Non liquet
1. Ficta virgo pulchior fuit quam omnis vera femina esse potest			
2. Pygmalion numquam dubitat quin imaginis corpus ex ebore sit			
3. Pygmalion ad templum Veneris adit ut deam exoret			
4. Ut imago in puellam mutatur, statim amore ardet artificis sui			
5. Pygmalion coniugem a Venere petit quae sit eburneae imagini simillima			
6. Pygmalion Veneri gratus non est			

**3. Scegli la risposta corretta: 7**

<p>A. Virginis imago:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) moveri vellet</li> <li>b) amore Pygmalionis nata est</li> <li>c) a Pygmalioni timetur</li> <li>d) mira arte facta est</li> </ul> <p>B. Pygmalion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) scit puellam omnia sentire</li> <li>b) candidum colorem eboris maxime miratur</li> <li>c) quasi vera femina esset, imaginem curat</li> <li>d) secum saepe loquitur</li> </ul> <p>C. Ficta puella:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) simillima deae est</li> <li>b) oscula Pygmalionis recusat</li> <li>c) ex auro facta est</li> <li>d) incipit veras venas habere</li> </ul> <p>D. Pygmalion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) virginem incipit amare postquam ea ex eburnea imagine feminam facta est</li> <li>b) ut virginem eburneam facit, statim eam amare incipit</li> <li>c) Venere iubente, simulatum corpus amare incipit</li> <li>d) amore artis suae maxime ardet</li> </ul>	<p>E. Cum ficta imago in feminam mutatur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Pygmalion statim omnium mortalium felicissimus est</li> <li>b) Pygmalion metu movetur eamque in lectum reponit</li> <li>c) Pygmalion timet ne errore capiatur</li> <li>d) Pygmalion statim ad deam redit ut gratiam reddat</li> </ul> <p>F. Dea Venus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Pygmalionem in Cyprum accipit</li> <li>b) Pygmalionem in amorem imaginis inducit</li> <li>c) Pygmalionis precem exaudit</li> <li>d) Puellam eburneam in suam faciem mutat</li> </ul> <p>G. Postquam eburnea virgo in veram feminam mutata est, Pygmalion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) cum ficta imagine matrimonio iungitur, tamquam vera femina esset</li> <li>b) Paphi heros dicitur quia a Venere amatur</li> <li>c) matrimonium facit ubi Venus praesens est</li> <li>d) semper simulatum corpus plus quam veram puellam amat</li> </ul>
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**4 Scegli il sinonimo, o la spiegazione che meglio corrisponde al senso del testo: 8**

<p>A. v. 6 <i>ars adeo latet arte sua:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Pygmalionis ars tam mira est ut eius opus non videatur fictum esse</li><li>b) Pygmalionis ars tam perfecta est ut eius opus mirum sit</li><li>c) Pygmalionis ars omnibus ignota est</li><li>d) Pygmalionis ars nemini ignota est</li></ul> <p>B. v. 8 <i>manus... temptantes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) manus timentes virginis corpus tangere</li><li>b) manus quae timide virgine corpus tangere conantur</li><li>c) manus quae virginis corpus tangunt ut sentiant an verum sit</li><li>d) manus quae virginis corpus tangunt ut ea vera fiat</li></ul> <p>C. v. 13 <i>tamquam sensura:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) quae sentire possit</li><li>b) ut eam sentire possit</li><li>c) ut ea sentire possit</li><li>d) quasi ea sentire possit</li></ul> <p>D. v. 21 <i>petit:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) quaerit</li><li>b) adit</li><li>c) poscit</li><li>d) rogat</li></ul>	<p>E. v. 23 <i>dubie gaudet:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) dubitat nec gaudet</li><li>b) dubitat sed gaudet</li><li>c) nescit an gaudeat</li><li>d) feliciter dubitat</li></ul> <p>F. v. 24 <i>vota retractat:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) rursus virginem tractat cupiens ut vera sit</li><li>b) vota deae rursus rursusque facit</li><li>c) vota deae se non fecisse vellet</li><li>d) deam iterum orare vellet</li></ul> <p>G. v. 25 <i>corpus erat:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) eburneum corpus erat</li><li>b) pulchrum corpus erat</li><li>c) vivum corpus erat</li><li>d) simulatum corpus erat</li></ul> <p>H. v. 26 <i>plenissima:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) perfecta</li><li>b) plurima</li><li>c) pulcherrima</li><li>d) manifesta</li></ul>
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## 5 Scegli la risposta corretta: 8

<p>A. v. 4 <i>credas</i> è:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) congiuntivo potenziale</li><li>b) congiuntivo dubitativo</li><li>c) congiuntivo ottativo</li><li>d) congiuntivo caratterizzante</li></ul> <p>B. v. 5 <i>si non obstet reverentia</i> è:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) protasi di periodo ipotetico dipendente, 3° tipo</li><li>b) protasi di periodo ipotetico indipendente, 2° tipo</li><li>c) protasi di periodo ipotetico indipendente, 1° tipo</li><li>d) protasi di periodo ipotetico dipendente, 2° tipo</li></ul> <p>C. vv. 8 <i>an sit /corpus</i> è:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) interrogativa indiretta dipendente da <i>fatetur</i></li><li>b) interrogativa indiretta dipendente da <i>temptantes</i></li><li>c) interrogativa diretta disgiuntiva</li><li>d) interrogativa indiretta dipendente da un sottointeso <i>nescit</i></li></ul> <p>D. <i>celeberrima</i> è:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) in nominativo riferita a <i>festas dies</i></li><li>b) in ablativo concordata con <i>tota</i></li><li>c) in ablativo riferita a <i>Cypro</i></li><li>d) in nominativo concordata con <i>tota</i></li></ul>	<p>E. v. 19 <i>si, di, dare cuncta potestis</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) è una protasi indipendente del 1° tipo</li><li>b) è una protasi dipendente del 1° tipo</li><li>c) è una protasi dipendente, di tipo misto</li><li>d) è una protasi dipendente del 2° tipo</li></ul> <p>F. v. 19 <i>sit coniunx; sit</i> è:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) congiuntivo esortativo</li><li>b) congiuntivo concessivo</li><li>c) congiuntivo potenziale</li><li>d) congiuntivo ottativo</li></ul> <p>G. v. 20 <i>dicere</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) dipende da <i>opto</i></li><li>b) dipende da <i>ausus</i></li><li>c) è un infinito storico</li><li>d) dipende da <i>dixit</i></li></ul> <p>H. v. 27, <i>quibus Veneri grates agat</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) è una relativa con valore finale</li><li>b) è una relativa con valore consecutivo</li><li>c) è una relativa che contiene un congiuntivo obliquo</li><li>d) è una relativa con valore concessivo</li></ul>
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## 6 Trasforma la frase a partire dal testo: 6

- A. vv. 6-7: *miratur et haurit pectore Pygmalion simulati corporis ignes*  
Nemo dubitat quin **nunc** \_\_\_\_\_ *Pygmalion simulati corporis ignes*
- B. vv. 6-7: *miratur et haurit pectore Pygmalion simulati corporis ignes*  
Nemo dubitavit quin **tum** \_\_\_\_\_ *Pygmalion simulati corporis ignes*
- C. vv. 18-20: *Si di, dare cuncta potestis, sit coniunx... similis mea... eburneae*  
precor ut, si di dare cuncta possint, \_\_\_\_\_,
- D. v. 22: *incumbens toro, dedit oscula*  
**videtur** \_\_\_\_\_ toro \_\_\_\_\_ oscula

E. v. 24: (Pygmalion) falli... veretur  
(Pygmalion) \_\_\_\_\_timet

F. v. 25: saliunt temptatae pollice venae  
videntur \_\_\_\_\_ venae