## Pretest on Vocabulary Competence

## Preface

In the following vocabulary test you will get to know another myth of Ovid, where you can prove your vocabulary competence. Do not worry, you will receive enough English explanations, paraphrases or translations so that you can understand the myth well. Since it is a continuous story, you should work through the tasks in the given order. If you sometimes do not find the correct solution immediately, you can of course move on to the next task. But, please always mark with a cross how you think the tasks are.

## The Beginning of the Story

The daughters of the King of Thebes sit together and banish the boredom of weaving by telling each other stories that are still unknown to each other. One of them, Alcithoe, now begins her story as follows:

285 Unde sit infamis, quare male fortibus undis Salmacis enervet tactosque remolliat artus, discite. Causa latet, vis est notissima fontis.

Find out why the lake Salmacis is disreputable, why its unhealthy waves have a debilitating effect and rob the limbs it touches of their male appearance. The cause is hidden, the effect of the source well known.

1. Mark only for the underlined words the long syllables with a macron. (Example: infamis $\rightarrow \overline{1} \mathrm{nf}$ ā mis ) $\qquad$
2. Justify your decision for the words quare and tactosque. $\qquad$
quare
tactosque
I think the wording of the task is

| easy to understand | rather understandable | eher incomprehensible | incomprehensible |
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I think the task type is ...

| easy | rather easy | rather difficult | difficult |
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## The Introduction of the Main Characters

After these first words, Alcithoe first tells of a son of the gods Hermes and Aphrodite, who not only inherited the beautiful appearance of both but also bore their combined name: Hermaphroditus. He left his home country at the age of 15 and travelled the world. He also came to Asia Minor in the land of Caria and one day he came to a pond with very clear water ...

302 Nympha colit, sed $\qquad$ venatibus apta, $\qquad$ arcus flectere quae soleat nec quae contendere cursu, solaque naiadum celeri non nota Dianae.
305 Saepe suas illi fama est dixisse sorores: "Salmaci, vel iaculum vel pictas sume pharetras,
$\qquad$ tua cum duris venatibus otia misce."
$\qquad$ iaculum sumit $\qquad$ pictas illa pharetras,
$\qquad$ sua cum duris venatibus otia miscet,
$\qquad$ modo fonte suo formosos perluit artus, saepe Cytoriaco deducit pectine crines
$\qquad$ , quid se deceat, spectatas consulit undas; nunc perlucenti circumdata corpus amictu mollibus $\qquad$ foliis $\qquad$ mollibus incubat herbis;

315 saepe legit flores.

A nymph lives there, but she is not a hunter, nor is she used to draw the bow or run a race; she is the only one among the naiads not known to fast Diana..
It is rumored that her sisters often said to her
"Salmacis, take a throwing spear or a colored quiver and mix your leisure with the hard chase."
But that one does not take a throwing spear and also no colored quiver nor mixes her leisure with the hard pursuit, but only bathes her beautiful limbs in her fountain.

Many times she combs her hair with a comb of boxwood and asks the admired waves what suits her.
Now she lies down, wrapped in a translucent robe, either on soft leaves or in the soft grass.

Often she collects flowers.
3. The conjunctions nec, sed, et, and aut are missing in the gaps. Use them appropriately (several times if necessary). $\qquad$
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4. Find a Latin compound from verses 310-15 and explain its meaning by identifying its components (prefix + basic word) and translating them one by one. $\qquad$
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5. Find in verses 305-15 three spaced Latin word pairs of attribute and noun (hyperbata). Determine them by case, number, and gender. 6 / _
a)
b)
c) $\qquad$
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6. In the English translation, three words are highlighted (v. 311-15). They are verbatim, but not quite accurate. Suggest a word more suitable in the context:
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[^0]DFG-Projekt CALLIDUS, Projektnummer 316618374

## Hermaphroditus and Salmacis Meet

When Hermaphroditus arrived at her fountain, she was just picking flowers again. At the sight of him, the nymph Salmacis immediately wished to possess him. However, before she presented herself to him, she made herself up at length and put on her brightest smile. Then she tried to beguile him by praising his outstanding beauty and ended up saying that his bride should be the most happy. Yet if he had none, she would be his and go with him to the "bridal chamber". The boy's face blushed. And, since she pressed him harder and harder, he threatened to leave the place. Salmacis seemed to give in: she left the pond, but hid in the undergrowth within sight.

| 340 | $\ldots$ At ille, |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | scilicet ut vacuis et inobservatus in herbis, |
|  | huc it et hinc illuc, et in adludentibus undis |
| summa pedum taloque tenus vestigia tingit; |  |
|  | nec mora, temperie blandarum captus aquarum |
| $345 \quad$ | mollia de tenero velamina corpore ponit. |
| Tum vero placuit, nudaeque cupidine formae |  |
| Salmacis exarsit: ... |  |

## Summary (paraphrase):

By now, Hermaphroditus believes himself unobserved, walks a little to and fro and first tests the water with his feet. Because it is pleasantly warm, he undresses to go swimming in the pond. Then he pleased Salmacis even more and she became even more eager to see his naked form: ...
7. Translate the two words in italics into the target language, i.e. find an expression or phrase that matches the content of the statement. (Aid: velamen, inis, n. - cover) $\qquad$
summa pedum $\qquad$
velamina de corpore ponere
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8. Give the basic form (infinitive, nominative) of the underlined words (see above) and explain how you can derive this form.

Example: blandarum $\rightarrow$ blandarum and aquarum are matching, aqua is a noun, blandarum is probably an adjective, hence -arum is an ending for gen.pl.f., therefore bland- is the stem that gets -us for indicating the nom.sg.m. because it is an adjective of the $1 . / 2$. decl. = blandus captus
$\qquad$
mollia

## cupidine

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## The Transformation

In her greed for the beautiful young man, she tore off her clothes and threw herself into the water behind him. She pressed him violently, but he resisted. When she did not get what she wanted, she called on the gods for help: "Let no day pass between them. And her wish was heard by the gods:
$\ldots$ : nam $\underline{\text { mixta }}$ duorum
corpora $\underline{\text { iunguntur }, ~ f a c i e s q u e ~ i n d u c i t u r ~ i l l i s ~}$
$\underline{\text { una; }}[\ldots]$
nec duo sunt sed forma duplex, nec femina dici
nec puer ut possit: neutrumque et utrumque videtur.

For the $\qquad$ bodies of the two and they get a single $\qquad$ ;
[...]
and it's not $\qquad$ anymore, it's a $\qquad$ so that she/he can
neither be called $\qquad$ nor $\qquad$ : she/he seems
to be neither and yet both.
9. Derive the meaning of the underlined words (v. 373-79) from your entire vocabulary. Give an English meaning and explain how you came up with that meaning.
Example: una $\rightarrow$ in French $u n /$ une $=\mathrm{a} \rightarrow$ since French has adopted a lot from Latin, so it could also be unus $=$ a, one
mixta

## iunguntur

$\qquad$
facies

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10. Complete the English cloze text by searching for suitable phrases for the (highlighted in bold) words that have not yet been translated. Use also your considerations of task 9 .
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BONUS: Now how does Hermaphroditus react to the transformation? What is the effect of the source? Give two short answers. Justify each answer with a reference from the myth. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


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