2012 GJCL Reading Comprehension Exam: Lyric

Fill in the first four blocks of the scantron sheet with your own four-digit code and the next four blocks with the code for this exam—1012. Fill in completely the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question (do not write on the exam itself).

*Catullus 5*

Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus,  
rumoresque senum severiorum  
omnes unius aestimemus assis.  
soles occidere et redire possunt:  
nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux, 5  
nox est perpetua una dormienda.  
da mi basia mille, deinde centum,  
dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,  
deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum,  
dein, cum milia multa fecerimus, 10  
conturbabimus illa, ne sciamus,  
aut ne quis malus invidere possit,  
cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

1.What type of subjunctives are *vivamus* and *amemus* in line 1?

a. jussive b. deliberative c. potential d. adversative

2. What is the best translation of *senum* *severiorum* in line 2?

a. of the harsh old men b. of the most severe old men c. of the severe boys d. of the too harsh old men

3. *occidere* in line 4 is an example of a/an?

a. complementary infinitive b. passive periphrastic c. ablative absolute d.adverb

4. *nobis* in line 5 should be translated:

a. to us b. by us c. for us d. we alone

5. What grammatical construction is evident in line 6?

a.indirect question b.passive periphrastic c. ablative absolute d. epexegetical infinitive

6. *mi* in line 7 stands for?

a. memini b. me c. mihi d.mei

7. What tense is *fecerimus* in line 10?

a. present b. perfect c. future perfect d. imperfect

8. *ne sciamus* in line 11 is an example of a:

a. result clause b. jussive noun clause c. purpose clause d.proviso clause

9. Lesbia is a literay name derived from which Greek poet?

a. Sappho b. Corinna c. Alkman d. Pindar

10. The tone of this poem is best described as:

a. angry b. sad c. devil-may-care d. convivial

*Horace 1.11*

Tu ne quaesieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi  
finem di dederint, Leuconoe, nec Babylonios  
temptaris numeros. ut melius, quidquid erit, pati.  
seu pluris hiemes seu tribuit Iuppiter ultimam,  
quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare 5  
Tyrrhenum: sapias, vina liques et spatio brevi  
spem longam reseces. dum loquimur, fugerit invida  
aetas: carpe diem quam minimum credula postero.

11. What is the meter of this ode?

a. Sapphics b. Asclepiad c.Elegiac d.Alcaics

12. In this poem, the poet is engaged in a conversation with his:

a. sister b. brother c.girlfriend d.alter ego

13. What is the tense of *dederint* in line 2?

a. perfect b. future perfect c. pluperfect d.imperfect

14. The phrase *Babylonios numeros* in line 2 is suggestive of what?

a. feasting b. fortune-telling c.fighting d.expensive clothing

15. The *ut* in line 3 is best translated:

a. that b. as c. how d. with

16. Line 6 suggests that this conversation takes place at/in:

a. the circus b. the forum c. the river d. a party

*Propertius 1.3*

Qualis Thesea iacuit cedente carina  
languida desertis Cnosia litoribus;  
qualis et accubuit primo Cepheia somno  
libera iam duris cotibus Andromede;  
nec minus assiduis Edonis fessa choreis 5  
qualis in herboso concidit Apidano:  
talis visa mihi mollem spirare quietem  
Cynthia non certis nixa caput manibus,  
ebria cum multo traherem vestigia Baccho,  
et quaterent sera nocte facem pueri. 10  
hanc ego, nondum etiam sensus deperditus omnis,  
molliter impresso conor adire toro;  
et quamvis duplici correptum ardore iuberent  
hac Amor hac Liber, durus uterque deus,  
subiecto leviter positam temptare lacerto 15  
osculaque admota sumere et arma manu,  
non tamen ausus eram dominae turbare quietem,  
expertae metuens iurgia saevitiae;  
sed sic intentis haerebam fixus ocellis,  
Argus ut ignotis cornibus Inachidos. 20

17. In which meter is this poem composed?

a.elegiac b. Sapphics c. dactylic hexameter d. imperial

18. What use of the ablative is at work with *cedente* in line 1?

a. agent b. means c. absolute d. manner

19. The first two lines of this poem refer to which popular subject in Roman art?

a. Ariadne sleeping on Naxos b.Theseus killing the Minotaur c. sinking ships d. Bacchus

20. Why is the woman in line 5 tired?

a. she has been hunting b. she has been eating c. she has been dancing d. she has been studying

21. *talis* in line 7 answers which earlier word?

a. qualis b. carina c. Cnosia d. fessa

22. On what is Cynthia’s head resting?

a. a luxurious pillow b. a rolled up blanket c. her hands d.the poet’s lap

23. The reason for the subjunctive verb in line 9 is:

a. adversative clause b. purpose clause c. circumstantial clause d. temporal clause

24. What is happening in this poem?

a. the poet comes upon his girlfriend as she sleeps b. the poet attempts to paint his girlfriend

c. the poet offer ripe apples to his girlfriend d. the poet gets into a fight with his girlfriend

25. What does the poet attempt to do in lines 15-17?

a. kiss Cynthia b. give Cynthia a cup of wine c. dance with Cynthia d. read to Cynthia

26. Which rhetorical device informs this poem?

a. litotes b. ekphrasis c. anaphora d. zeugma

27. *expertae* in line 18 suggests that:

a. the poet has seen Cynthia in her bedroom before this b. the poet is used to her temper

c. the poet has found her after many years d. Cynthia does not know her admirer

28. Line 20 refers to which mythological figure?

a. Io b.Daphne c. Atalanta d. Semele

29. What is the tense of *ausus eram* in line 17?

a. perfect b. pluperfect c. future perfect d. present

30. At what time of day does this meeting probably take place?

a. early morning b. afternoon c. late at night d. dusk

2012 Lyric Exam Answer Key

1.a

2.d

3.a

4.b

5.b

6.c

7.c

8.c

9.a

10.c

11.b

12.c

13.a

14.b

15.c

16.d

17.a

18.c

19.a

20.c

21.a

22.c

23.c

24.a

25.a

26.b

27.b

28.a

29.b

30.c