

2011 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).

Horace *Odes* 1. 38

Persicos odi, puer, adparatus,  
displicent nexae philyra coronae,  
mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum  
sera moretur.

Simplici myrto nihil adlabores 5  
sedulus curo: neque te ministrum  
dedecet myrtus neque me sub arta  
vite bibentem.

- The meter of this ode is: a. iambic trimeter  
b. sapphics c. dactylic hexameter d. elegaic
- puer* in line 1 probably refers to? a. Horace's son  
b. Horace's grandson c. Horace's slave d. Horace's lover
- The subject of *displicent* in line 2 is: a. ego  
b. coronae c. adparatus d. Persici
- mitte* in line 3 is best translated: a. "stop"  
b. "send" c. "send back" d. "submit"
- moretur* in line 4 is in which mood: a. indicative  
b. imperative c. subjunctive d. infinitive
- sedulus* in line 6 is in which case? a. dative  
b. accusative c. nominative d. genitive
- adlabores* in line 5 is in which mood and tense:  
a. present indicative b. present subjunctive  
c. imperfect subjunctive d. future indicative
- The object of *sub* in line 7 is: a. myrtus  
b. vite c. ministrum d. me
- The poem advocates a. preparedness against Persia  
b. simple living c. cultivation of flowers  
d. avoidance of drinking in excess

Catullus 3

Lugete, O Veneres Cupidinesque,  
et quantumst hominum venustiorum.  
passer mortuus est meae puellae,  
passer, deliciae meae puellae,  
quem plus illa oculis suis amabat: 5  
nam mellitus erat suamque norat  
ipsam tam bene quam puella matrem;

nec sese a gremio illius movebat,  
sed circumsiliens modo huc modo illuc  
ad solam dominam usque pipiabat. 10  
qui nunc it per iter tenebricosum  
illuc, unde negant redire quemquam.  
at vobis male sit, malae tenebrae  
Orci, quae omnia bella devoratis:  
tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis. 15  
O factum male! O miselle passer!  
tua nunc opera meae puellae  
flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli.

- The phrase *meae puellae* in line 3 in which case? a. dative b. genitive c. ablative d. accusative
- Which word is the antecedent of *quem* in line 5? a. puellae b. hominum c. passer d. Veneres
- Why is the phrase *oculis suis* in line 5 in the ablative case? a. ablative of means b. ablative of description c. ablative of comparison d. ablative of place where
- norat* in line 6 is a truncated form of which verb? a. noverat b. noverit c. novisse d. noscebat
- The meter of this poem is: a. elegiac  
b. dactylic hexameter c. hendecasyllabic d. alcaic
- illius* in line 8 refers to: a. passer b. puella  
c. gremium d. mater puellae
- The verb *pipiabat* in line 10 is an example of:  
a. litotes b. onomatopoeia c. metonymy  
d. synecdoche
- The antecedent of *qui* in line 11 is: a. Cupid  
b. poeta c. passer d. domina
- tenebricosum* in line 11 modifies which word? a. iter b. gremium c. dominam d. solam
- redire* in line 12 is used in which construction?  
a. passive periphrastic b. indirect question  
c. indirect statement d. subjunctive clause
- malae tenebrae* in line 13 is in which case? a. genitive b. dative c. vocative d. locative
- The antecedent of *quae* in line 14 is which word? a. tenebrae b. puella c. passer d. poeta

22. *tua opera* in line 17 is which type of ablative?  
a. ablative of comparison b. ablative of cause  
c. ablative of means d. ablative of manner

23. *flendo* in line 18 is a: a. gerundive  
b. gerund c. supine d. present participle

24. The poem mourns the passing of  
a. a lover b. a friend c. a bird d. a relationship

Propertius 1.1. lines 1-10

Cynthia prima suis miserum me cepit ocellis,  
contactum nullis ante cupidinibus.  
tum mihi constantis deiecit lumina fastus  
et caput impositis pressit Amor pedibus,  
donec me docuit castas odisse puellas 5  
improbus, et nullo vivere consilio.  
et mihi iam toto furor hic non deficit anno,  
cum tamen adversos cogor habere deos.  
Milanion nullos fugiendo, Tulle, labores  
saevitiam durae contudit lasidos. 10

[Milanion = mythological figure who tricked Atlanta  
in a race by dropping golden apples in front of her;  
Iasis, -idos f. = Atalanta]

25. What is the meter of this poem? a. dactylic  
hexameter b. alcaic c. aeolic d. elegiac

26. *contactum* in line 2 modifies: a. Cynthia  
b. me c. Cupid d. ocellis

27. The tone of lines 5 and 6 is best described as:  
a. sad b. convivial c. jocular d. angry

28. To whom is this poem addressed? a. Tullus  
b. Cynthia c. Horace d. Milanion

29. *nullos labores* in line 9 depends on which word?  
a. contudit b. saevitiam c. fugiendo d. cogor

30. *durae* in line 10 modifies which word?  
a. lasidos b. Tulle c. poetae d. saevitiam

Tibullus 1.10 lines 1-4

Quis fuit, horrendos primus qui protulit enses?  
quam ferus et vere ferreus ille fuit!  
tum caedes hominum generi, tum proelia nata,  
tum brevior dirae mortis aperta via est.

31. Which word does *primus* modify in line 1?  
a. fuit b. quis c. qui d. Delia

32. Line 2 contains an example of  
a. asyndeton b. zeugma c. alliteration d. chiasmus

33. The case of *hominum* in line 3 is:  
a. genitive b. dative c. accusative d. vocative

34. *brevior* in line 4 modifies which word?  
a. aperta b. dirae c. mortis d. via

35. What is the case of *mortis* in line 4?  
a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. ablative

Catullus 109

lucundum, mea vita, mihi proponis amorem  
hunc nostrum inter nos perpetuumque fore.  
di magni, facite ut vere promittere possit,  
atque id sincere dicat et ex animo,  
ut liceat nobis tota perducere vita 5  
aeternum hoc sanctae foedus amicitiae.

36. *fore* in line 2 is a/an: a. infinitive b. participle  
c. exclamation d. adjective

37. *amorem* in line 1 is an accusative used in which  
construction?  
a. indirect statement b. passive periphrastic  
c. ablative absolute d. purpose clause

38. *promittere* in line 3 is dependent on which word?  
a. facite b. possit c. fore d. dicat

39. *perducere* in line 5 depends on which word?  
a. liceat b. ut c. foedus d. hoc

40. The speaker asks the gods to insure that  
a. his marriage proposal will be accepted  
b. they will send forth an early spring  
c. his lover is honest with him  
d. Jucundus will be forever his friend