

2007 GJCL Reading Comprehension Exam: Lyric (Catullus/Horace)

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:
5 nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux,
nox est perpetua una dormienda.
da mi basia mille, deinde centum,
dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,
deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum
10 dein, cum milia multa fecerimus,
conturbabimus illa, ne sciamus,
aut nequis malus invidere possit,
cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

- The verbs “vivamus” and “amemus” in line 1 are in which mood?**
a. imperative b. indicative c. infinitive d. subjunctive
- The best translation for “severiorum” in line 2 is**
a. “of the harshest” b. “of the severe” c. “of the rather harsh” d. “of the most severe”
- We can infer from lines 2 and 3 that**
a. people have been gossiping b. Catullus is in love c. Lesbia is a spendthrift d. love is worth a penny
- The subject of “aestimemus” in line 3 is**
a. “senum” b. “rumores” c. “nos” d. “assis”
- The word “occidere” in line 4 is a/an**
a. direct object b. truncated future passive c. complementary infinitive d. historical infinitive
- The word “cum” in line 5 is best translated**
a. “however” b. “since” c. “although” d. “when”
- The “brevis lux” in line 5 may best be interpreted to mean**
a. a lamp b. life c. money d. death
- The construction “est...dormienda” in line 6 is a/an**
a. passive periphrastic b. indirect statement c. present progressive d. gerund
- The word “mi” in line 7 is equivalent to**
a. “milia” b. “mihi” c. “mille” d. “mixit”
- The tone of lines 7-10 is best described as**
a. serious b. inquisitive c. playful d. somber
- The word “illa” in line 11 refers to**
a. “altera” b. “milia multa” c. “Lesbia” d. “secunda centum”
- The phrase “ne sciamus” in line may best be described as**
a. a purpose clause b. a result clause c. a jussive noun clause d. a circumstantial “cum” clause
- The subject of “sciat” in line 13 is**
a. “tantum” b. “nos” c. “aliquis” d. “basiorum”
- The word “malus” in line 12 refers to**
a. Lesbia b. a person who has sinned c. Lesbia’s husband d. anyone who disapproves
- The word “esse” in line 13 is an infinitive**
a. in indirect statement b. dependent on “cum” c. used historically d. in a purpose clause

Catullus 83

Lesbia mi praesente viro mala plurima dicit:
haec illi fatuo maxima laetitiast.
mule, nihil sentis. si nostri oblita taceret,
sana esset: nunc quod gannit et obloquitur,
5 non solum meminit, sed quae multo acrior est res,
iratast. hoc est, uritur et loquitur.

- In whose presence does Lesbia say harsh things about the speaker?**
a. her male slave b. the speaker c. her husband d. her new lover

17. The phrase "praesente viro" in line 1 is a/an

- a. passive periphrastic b. gerundive c. ablative absolute d. indirect object

18. Whom is the speaker addressing with the verb "sentis" in line 3?

- a. Lesbia b. Catullus c. Lesbia's husband d. the poem's general audience

19. The subject of "taceret" in line 3 is

- a. Lesbia b. Catullus c. Lesbia's husband d. "nostri"

20. The phrase "si...esset" in lines 3-4 is a _____ condition.

- a. future more vivid b. present contrary to fact c. past contrary to fact d. future less vivid

21. In lines 5-6, the speaker describes Lesbia as

- a. healthy b. stupid c. angry d. forgetful

22. The speaker assumes in this poem that Lesbia

- a. hates him b. is ill c. is indifferent d. still loves him

Catullus 85

Odi et amo. quare id faciam, fortasse requiris.
nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior.

23. In this poem, Catullus attempts to capture

- a. the vicissitudes of love b. the joy of love c. the pain of lost love d. the pain of rejection

24. The phrase "quare id faciam" in line 1 is a/an

- a. fear clause b. indirect question c. deliberative subjunctive d. indirect statement

25. The word "fieri" in line 2 is best described as

- a. an infinitive b. an indirect object c. a subjunctive verb d. an imperative

Horace 4.7

Diffugere nives, redeunt iam gramina campis
arboribusque comae;
mutat terra vices, et decrescencia ripas
flumina praetereunt.

5 Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet
ducere nuda choros;
inmortalia ne speres, monet annus et alnum
quae rapit hora diem.

10 Frigora mitescunt Zephyris, ver proterit aestas,
interitura, simul
pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, et mox
bruma recurrit iners...

26. The initial subject of this ode is

- a. love b. Rome c. springtime d. friendship

27. The word "decrescencia" in line 3 is a/an

- a. ablative of means b. present active participle c. gerundive d. ablative of manner

28. What are the Graces and Nymphs doing in lines 5-6?

- a. singing b. combing their hair c. dancing d. running

29. In lines 7-8, the ode turns to a more philosophical subject. What is it?

- a. death b. love c. disease d. poetry

30. The construction "ne speres" in line 7 is best described as a/an

- a. deliberative subjunctive b. indirect question c. fear clause d. jussive noun clause

31. Zephyrus is the

- a. North Wind b. South Wind c. West Wind d. East Wind

32. Lines 11-12 focus on

- a. the inevitable return of winter b. summer flowers c. new life d. warm summer breezes

33. The overall tone of this ode may best be described as

- a. jovial b. funny c. contemplative d. spirited

34. The verb "effuderit" in line 11 is in which tense?

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

35. The word "mox" in line 11 is a/an

- a. adverb b. preposition c. adjective d. noun