

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,
displacent 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.

1. The meter of this ode is: a. iambic trimeter
b. sapphics c. dactylic hexameter d. elegaic
2. *puer* in line 1 probably refers to? a. Horace's son
b. Horace's grandson c. Horace's slave d. Horace's lover
3. The subject of *displacent* in line 2 is: a. ego
b. coronae c. adparatus d. Persici
4. *mitte* in line 3 is best translated: a. "stop"
b. "send" c. "send back" d. "submit"
5. *moretur* in line 4 is in which mood: a. indicative
b. imperative c. subjunctive d. infinitive
6. *sedulus* in line 6 is in which case? a. dative
b. accusative c. nominative d. genitive
7. *adlabores* in line 5 is in which mood and tense:
a. present indicative b. present subjunctive
c. imperfect subjunctive d. future indicative
8. The object of *sub* in line 7 is: a. myrtus
b. vite c. ministrum d. me
9. 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.

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

**Iucundum, 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

2011 Lyric Exam Key

1.B

2.C

3.B

4.A

5.C

6.C

7.B

8.B

9.B

10.B

11.C

12.C

13.A

14.C

15.B

16.B

17.C

18.A

19.C

20.C

21.A

22.B

23.B

24.C

25.D

26.B

27.C

28.A

29.C

30.A

31.C

32.C

33.A

34.D

35.B

36.A

37.A

38.B

39.A

40.C