

2014 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).

Ovid *Tristia* 1.1

Parve (nec invideo) sine me, liber, ibis in urbem:
 ei mihi, quod domino non licet ire tuo!
 vade, sed incultus, qualem decet exulis esse:
 infelix habitum temporis huius habe. 5
 nec te purpureo velent vaccinia fuco:
 non est conveniens luctibus ille color:
 nec titulus minio, nec cedro charta notetur,
 candida nec nigra cornua fronte geras.
 felices ornet haec instrumenta libellos:
 fortunae memorem te decet esse meae. 10
 nec fragili geminae poliantur pumice frontes,
 hirsutus sparsis ut videare comis.
 neve liturarum pudeat. qui viderit illas,
 de lacrimis factas sentiat esse meis.
 vade, liber, verbisque meis loca grata saluta: 15
 contingam certe quo licet illa pede.

vaccinium, i n. = blueberry, berry
 pumex, pumicis m. = pumice stone
 fucus, i m. = dye
 minium, i n. = vermilion
 cedrus, i m. = cedar oil
 polio, polire = to polish, to make smooth

1. Who is the addressee of this poem?

- a. Corinna b. Ovid's book c. Augustus d. Bacchus

2. The overall tone of this poem is best described as _____.

- a. convivial b. melancholy c. angry d. joyous

3. The word "me" in line 1 is in which case?

- a. dative b. ablative c. accusative d. nominative

4. The verb "esse" in line 3 depends on which word?

- a. exulis b. qualem c. decet d. vade

5. The "urbem" in line 1 refers to:

- a. Rome b. Jerusalem c. Alexandria d. Tomis

6. How will the poet's work arrive at its destination?

- a. decked out in finery b. with many attendants c. without adornment d. secretly

7. The "cornua" in line 8 stand for what?

- a. Ovid's masculinity b. The Gate of Horn c. Wax tablets d. Knobs on the end of book rolls

8. In what meter is this poem written?

- a. Dactylic hexameter b. Iambic pentameter c. Sapphic meter d. Elegiac meter

9. The word "videare" in line 12 is in which person?

- a. first singular b. second singular c. third plural d. none-it's an infinitive

10. What is the mood of the word "ornet" in line 9?

- a. subjunctive b. indicative c. imperative d. infinitive

11. In line 13, the subject of the verb "viderit" is supplied by which word?

- a. illas b. pudeat c. qui d. liturarum

12. What important event happened before the poet composed this poem?

- a. a destructive fire b. the end of a romance c. a fight with a friend d. the poet's exile

13. The word "pede" in line 16 stands for what?

- a. Ovid's limp b. Ovid's name c. Ovid's chosen meter d. Ovid's girlfriend

14. The adjective "grata" in line 15 describes which word?

- a. saluta b. liber c. loca d. vade

15. The verb "contingam" in line 16 is in which form?

- a. third person singular imperfect subjunctive passive b. first person singular future indicative passive
 c. first person singular future indicative active d. second person plural present subjunctive passive

Catullus 8

Miser Catulle, desinas ineptire,
et quod vides perisse perditum ducas.
fulsere quondam candidi tibi soles,
cum ventitabas quo puella ducebat
5 amata nobis quantum amabitur nulla.
ibi illa multa tum iocosa fiebant,
quae tu volebas nec puella nolebat.
fulsere vere candidi tibi soles.
nunc iam illa non vult: tu quoque
impotens, [noli,]
10 nec quae fugit sectare, nec miser vive,
sed obstinata mente perfer, obdura.
vale, puella. iam Catullus obdurat,
nec te requiret nec rogavit invitam:
at tu dolebis, cum rogaberis nulla.

Propertius 1.3

Qualis Thesea iacuit cedente carina
languida desertis Cnosia litoribus;
qualis et accubuit primo Cepheia somno
libera iam duris cotibus Andromede;
5 nec minus assiduis Edonis fessa choreis
qualis in herboso concidit Apidano:
talis visa mihi mollem spirare quietem
Cynthia non certis nixa caput manibus,
ebria cum multo traherem vestigia Baccho,
10 et quaterent sera nocte facem pueri.
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

Catullus 8

16. The word “desinas” in line 1 is in which mood?

- a. Imperative b. Indicative c. Subjunctive d. Infinitive

17. The overall tone of this poem is best described as?

- a. convivial b. melancholy c. angry d. joyous

18. The verb “fulsere” in line 3 is a truncated form of which word?

- a. fulseris b. fulserunt c. fulserisse d. fulserent

19. The “cum” clause in line 4 is best described as a:

- a. temporal clause b. circumstantial clause c. contrary-to-fact clause d. concessive clause

20. The poem is addressed to whom?

- a. Lesbia b. Catullus c. Lesbia’s husband d. Furius

21. The “amata” in line 5 describes which word?

- a. nulla b. puella c. soles d. Catullus

22. The antecedent of the word “quae” in line 7 is which word?

- a. nulla b. puella c. iocosa d. amata

23. What is true for the word “vive” in line 10?

- a. it’s subjunctive b. it’s indicative c. it’s imperative d. it’s infinitive

24. In lines 9-11, the speaker is telling the addressee of the poem to do what?

- a. to be firm in his resolve b. to declare his love to his mistress c. to cry often d. to be angry at his mistress

25. What probably happened before the poet composed this poem?

- a. a destructive fire b. the break-up of a romance c. a fight with a friend d. a political loss

26. What tense is the word “requiret” in line 13?

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

Propertius 1.3

27. This poem begins with which rhetorical device?

- a. litotes b. metaphor c. simile d. hyperbole

28. The phrase “carina cedente” in line 1 is an example of:

- a. ablative absolute b. passive periphrastic c. exegesis d. result clause

29. How does the speaker of this poem arrive at his girlfriend’s house?

- a. in a toga b. inebriated c. with his friends d. in disguise

30. What does the speaker of this poem fear?

- a. his girlfriend’s parents b. his girlfriend’s husband c. his girlfriend’s anger d. his girlfriend’s pity

31. What is the speaker of this poem doing?

- a. watching his girlfriend sleep b. eating with his girlfriend c. dancing at a party d. writing poetry

32. The word “Inachidos” in line 20 is in which case?

- a. dative b. accusative c. genitive d. ablative

Lyric 2014 Key

- 1.B
- 2.B
- 3.B
- 4.C
- 5.A
- 6.C
- 7.D
- 8.D
- 9.B
- 10.A
- 11.C
- 12.D
- 13.C
- 14.C
- 15.C
- 16.C
- 17.B
- 18.B
- 19.A
- 20.B
- 21.B
- 22.C
- 23.C
- 24.A
- 25.B
- 26.A
- 27.C
- 28.A
- 29.B
- 30.C
- 31.A
- 32.C