

## 2013 GJCL Reading Comprehension Exam: Lyric (1012)

Fill in the STUDENT ID NUMBER section of the Scantron sheet with your own 8-digit student code, then the TEST ID section with the 4-digit code for this exam (1012), followed by a digit for your level of Latin (1 for Latin I, 2 for Latin 2 etc. Students in Latin 5 **and up** should enter 5). Fill in completely the space of the answer sheet corresponding to the answer for each question. You may write on the exam itself, but only your Scantron sheet answers will count.

### *Catullus 1*

- 1 Cui dono lepidum novum libellum  
arido modo pumice expoliturum?  
Corneli, tibi; namque tu solebas  
meas esse aliquid putare nugas,  
5 iam tum cum ausus es unus Italorum  
omne aevum tribus explicare chartis,  
doctis, Iuppiter, et laboriosis!  
quare habe tibi quidquid hoc libelli  
qualecumque, quod, o patrona virgo,  
10 plus uno maneat perenne saeculo.

- To whom is this poem addressed?  
a. Iuppiter                      b. Cornelius                      c. Lesbia                      d. Furius
- Why is “esse” in the infinitive mood in line 4?  
a. direct object    b. complementary infinitive    c. indirect statement    d. used as subject
- What is the tense of “ausus es” in line 5?  
a. imperfect    b. perfect    c. pluperfect    d. present
- On which word does “explicare” in line 6 depend?  
a. tum    b. tribus    c. ausus es    d. cum
- The word “aevum” in line 6 is best translated:  
a. history    b. number    c. age    d. story
- What verbal form is “habe” in line 8?  
a. subjunctive    b. indicative    c. imperative    d. infinitive
- How many chapters are in the Cornelius’ own work?  
a. four    b. two    c. three    d. six
- In the last line of the poem, Catullus hopes that his collection will last:  
a. more than one day    b. more than one century    c. more than a millennium    d. for one year

### *Horace 4.7*

- 1 Diffugere nives, redeunt iam gramina campis  
arboribusque comae;  
mutat terra vices et decrescentia ripas  
flumina praetereunt;  
5 Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet  
ducere nuda choros:  
immortalia ne speres, monet annus et alium  
quae rapit hora diem.

- The initial subject of this ode is:  
a. springtime    b. Rome    c. love    d. friendship
- The word “decrescentia” in line 3 is a/an:  
a. present active participle    b. gerund    c. perfect passive participle    d. ablative
- What are the Graces and Nymphs doing in lines 5-6?  
a. singing    b. combing their hair    c. dancing    d. running
- In lines 7-8, the ode turns to a more philosophical subject. What is it?  
a. disease    b. death    c. love    d. poetry
- The construction “ne speres” in line 7 is best described as a/an:  
a. deliberative subjunctive    b. indirect question    c. fear clause    d. indirect command

### *Catullus 64*

haec vestis priscis hominum variata figuris 1  
heroum mira virtutes indicat arte.  
namque fluentisono prospectans litore Diae  
Thesea cedentem celeri cum classe tuetur  
indomitos in corde gerens Ariadna furores, 5  
necdum etiam sese quae visit visere credit,  
ut pote fallaci quae tunc primum excita somno  
desertam in sola miseram se cernat harena.  
immemor at iuvenis fugiens pellit vada remis,  
irrita ventosae linquens promissa procellae. 10  
quem procul ex alga maestis Minois ocellis  
saxea ut effigies bacchantis prospicit, eheu,  
prospicit et magnis curarum fluctuat undis,  
non flavo retinens subtilem vertice mitram,  
non contacta levi velatum pectus amictu, 15  
non tereti strophio lactentis vincta papillas,  
omnia quae toto delapsa e corpore passim  
ipsius ante pedes fluctus salis adludabant.  
sic neque tum mitrae neque tum fluitantis amictus  
illa vicem curans toto ex te pectore, Theseu, 20  
toto animo, tota pendebat perdita mente.  
ah misera, adsiduis quam luctibus exsternavit  
spinosas Erycina serens in pectore curas  
illa tempestate, ferox quo ex tempore Theseus  
egressus curvis e litoribus Piraei 25  
attigit iniusti regis Gortynia tecta..

14. In which meter is this poem composed?  
a. elegiac                      b. Sapphics                      c. dactylic hexameter                      d. imperial
15. This poem exhibits which rhetorical device?  
a. ekphrasis      b. litotes      c. hyperbole      d. rhetorical question
16. The word "heroum" in line 2 is in which case?  
a. ablative      b. accusative      c. genitive      d. dative
17. Which word is the object of "in" in line 8?  
a. sola      b. miseram      c. desertam      d. harena
18. What is the imagery in line 13 meant to suggest?  
a. the pleasure of love      b. the pain of rejection      c. friendship      d. a ship tossed in a storm
19. The word "lactentis" in line 16 describes which word?  
a. papillas      b. strophio      c. tereti      d. undis
20. The word "pectore" in line 20 is in which case?  
a. accusative      b. ablative      c. dative      d. genitive
21. The word "egressus" in line 25 comes from which kind of verb?  
a. passive      b. semi-deponent      c. deponent      d. defective
22. The myth to which this poem alludes includes all of the following except:  
a. the Minotaur      b. Daedalus      c. the Sibyl      d. Pasiphae
23. The phrase "iniusti regis" in line 26 refers to whom?  
a. Theseus      b. Aegeus      c. Minos      d. Ariadne
24. The story of Theseus abandoning Ariadne on an island appears on what in this poem?  
a. a shield      b. a woven cloth      c. a crown      d. a painting
25. The word "Piraei" in line 25 represents which ancient city?  
a. Knossos      b. Athens      c. Sparta      d. Corinth
26. Who is "ferox" in line 24?  
a. Minos      b. Aegeus      c. the Minotaur      d. Theseus
27. Where are the "Gortynia tecta" in line 27?  
a. Athens      b. Sparta      c. Corinth      d. Crete

**2013 GJCL Reading Comprehension Advanced Exam: Lyric  
Answer Key**

1.b

2.c

3.b

4.c

5.a

6.c

7.c

8.b

9.a

10.a

11.c

12.b

13.d

14.c

15.a

16.c

17.d

18.b

19.a

20.b

21.c

22.c

23.c

24.b

25.b

26.d

27.d