

2008 FJCL State Latin Forum

Reading Comprehension: Poetry

Catullus 82

Quinti, si tibi vis oculos debere Catullum
aut aliud si quid carius est oculis,
eripere ei noli multo quod carius illi
est oculis seu quid carius est oculis.

1. Which of these best describes *Quinti* (line 1)?
a. genitive b. imperative c. infinitive d. vocative
2. What use of the dative is illustrated by *tibi* (line 1)?
a. dative of agent b. indirect object c. dative of possession d. ethical dative
3. What part of speech is the word *vis* (line 1)?
a. noun b. pronoun c. adverb d. verb
4. Which of these does the grammar of line 1 indicate?
a. a factual situation b. a situation contrary to fact
c. a possibility d. a suggestion
5. Which of these is another way to express *oculos debere Catullum* (line 1)?
a. maximas gratias agere Catullum b. videndum Catullum esse
c. necesse esse oculos dari Catullo d. aciem non habere Catullum
6. What does line 2 state?
a. that eyes are very expensive b. there is something more precious than oculos
c. Quintus has caring eyes d. that eyes are more beloved than anything
7. Which of these best describes *ei* (line 3)?
a. a verb form b. dative of separation c. an interjection d. dative of agent
8. The repetition of *carius* and *oculis* throughout the passage are examples of what rhetorical device?
a. asyndeton b. chiasmus c. anaphora d. tmesis
9. Which of these lines contains an elision?
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
10. Which of these would be equivalent to the phrase *eripere...noli* (line3)?
a. eripereris noli b. ne eripe c. ne vis eripere d. eripias nullum

Catullus 104

Credis me potuisse meae maledicere vitae,
 ambobus mihi quae carior est oculis?
 non potui, nec, si possem, tam perditae amarem:
 sed tu cum Tappone omnia monstra facis.

11. What is the metrical pattern of line 1?
 a. DSDS b. SDSS c. SDDD d. DSSD
12. What is the structure of the poem?
 a. question and insulting response b. apostrophe and answer
 c. statement and support d. confession and reply
13. Which of these best describes *meae vitae* (line 1) grammatically?
 a. genitive, possession b. genitive, description
 c. dative, special verbs d. dative, reference
14. Which of the following is NOT found in lines 3-4?
 a. contrary to fact conditional b. an adverb
 c. indirect statement d. relative clause of characteristic
15. According to the poem, who is Tappo?
 a. the addressee of the poem b. the addressee's girlfriend
 c. a friend of Catullus d. a monster

Horace Odes I. 8

Lydia, dic per omnes
 deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando
 perdere, cur apricum
 oderit campum patiens pulveris atque solis,
 cur neque militaris **5**
 inter aequalis equitet, Gallica nec lupatis
 temperet ora frenis?
 cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere? cur olivum
 sanguine viperino
 cautius vitat neque iam livida gestat armis **10**
 bracchia saepe disco,
 saepe trans finem iaculo nobilis expedito?
 quid latet, ut marinae
 filium dicunt Thetidis sub lacrimosa Troiae
 funera, ne virilis **15**
 cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas?

24. In lines 1-2, what does Tullus ask the poet?
 a. what happened to their friendship
 b. what his background is
 c. what sort of person is Penates
 d. where he is going
25. *Perusina* (line 3) modifies which of these words?
 a. *amicitia* (line 2) b. *funera* (line 4) c. *nota* (line 3) d. *sepulcra* (line 3)
26. How many dactyls are in line 4?
 a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
27. According to lines 5-8, what is one of the consequences of the *discordia* mentioned?
 a. broken bones b. pain for Etruria c. the poet's exile d. unburied bodies
28. *Pulvis Etrusca* (line 6) is an example of which rhetorical device?
 a. anaphora b. anastrophe c. apostrophe d. asyndeton
29. How many elisions are in lines 6-10?
 a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
30. What do the last two lines tell us about Propertius?
 a. Where he is from b. Where he has fertile lands
 c. Where Umbria lies on a map d. Where he will be buried with soil

Vergil, Aeneid, VI. 830 - 846

Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci
 descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois.
 Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella,
 neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires;
 tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo, **5**
 proice tela manu, sanguis meus!---
 Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corintho
 victor aget currum, caesis insignis Achivis.
 Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenae,
 ipsumque Aeaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli, **10**
 ultus avos Troiae, templa et temerata Minervae.
 Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?
 Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
 Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, parvoque potentem
 Fabricium vel te sulco Serrane, serentem? **15**
 quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? Tu Maxumus ille es,
 unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.

31. Which of these best grammatically describes the words *aggeribus* and *arce* in line 1?
 a. ablatives of means b. ablatives of place from which
 c. datives with a compound verb d. ablatives of separation

32. In line 2, the *gener* is all of the following EXCEPT what?
 a. abasing himself b. confrontational c. from the East d. ready for battle
33. *Ne* In line 3 would be replaced by which of these words in prose?
 a. non b. nisi c. nec d. noli
34. The word *pueri* is used specifically here because the addressees are which of these?
 a. acting childishly b. descendants of the speaker
 c. slaves d. very young
35. The phrase *patriae...in viscera* in line 4 is an example of which of these rhetorical devices?
 a. zeugma b. hendiadys c. personification d. litotes
36. What plea does Anchises, the speaker, make to his addressees in line 6?
 a. to fight and settle their differences b. to throw down their weapons
 c. to throw themselves forth on their weapons d. to bring forth their blood with weapons
37. Although there are no names given, Vergil wants the reader to identify the addressees as whom?
 a. Augustus and Tiberius b. Julius Caesar and Gn. Pompeius
 c. Romulus and Remus d. Tarquinius Superbus and Servius Tullius
38. Anchises' plea in line 6 is enhanced by all of the following except what?
 a. an appositive b. a fragmentary line
 c. the large number of elisions d. the claim of filial duty
39. Which of these words does *triumphata* in line 7 modify?
 a. Ille b. Capitolia c. alta d. Corintho
40. What use of the ablative is the phrase *caesis ... Achivis* in line 8?
 a. absolute b. cause c. means d. specification
41. Which of these is celebrated in lines 7-11?
 a. Agamemnon and Menelaus b. Achilles' magnificence
 c. Minerva's generosity towards the Romans d. Revenge for the destruction of Troy
42. Which of these is the metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 10?
 a. SDDD b. DDDD c. DSDD d. DDDS
43. Which of these is the best translation of *quisrelinquat* in line 12?
 a. What remains b. Where is he leaving
 c. Who would leave out d. Why would I leave out
44. What is the tone of the word *tacitum* In line 13?
 a. anticlimactic b. ironic c. joyful d. somber

45. What is specifically meant by the word *Libyae* in line 14?
a. all of Africa b. Dido c. all Rome's enemies d. Carthage
46. How is *cladem Libyae* (line 14) best translated?
a. the scourge of Libya b. Libyae's fall
c. slaughtering Libyans d. the Libyans' conquest
47. What activity is referred to in line 15?
a. farming b. architecture c. soldiering d. playing
48. Who is reference by the word *Fabii* in line 16?
a. all of the present and future Fabii b. all of the present Fabii
c. all of the future Fabii d. Fabius Maximus only
49. In line 17, we learn that Fabius saved the republic in which of these ways?
a. by fighting b. by delaying c. by dying d. by restoring it
50. The tone of this passage moves in which of the following ways?
a. foreboding to satisfaction to excitement
b. anger to happiness to confusion
c. pleading to narrative to scolding
d. scolding to denunciation and back to scolding