

**2016 FJCL State Latin Forum
Reading Comprehension – Poetry**

Passage 1: Catullus, *Carmina* 10.1-11

1 Varus me meus ad suos amores
visum duxerat e foro otiosum,
scortillum, ut mihi tunc repente visum est,
non sane inlepidum neque invenustum.
5 huc ut venimus, incidere nobis
sermones varii, in quibus, quid esset
iam Bithynia, quo modo se haberet,
ecquonam mihi profuisset aere.
10 respondi id quod erat, nihil neque ipsis
nec praetoribus esse nec cohorti,
cur quisquam caput unctius referret,

1. In line 2, *visum* is a(n):
 - a) accusative direct object
 - b) supine
 - c) perfect passive participle
 - d) nominative subject
2. Identify *duxerat* (line 2) by tense.
 - a) imperfect
 - b) perfect
 - c) pluperfect
 - d) future perfect
3. What word does *inlepidum* (line 4) modify?
 - a) *otiosum* (line 2)
 - b) *scortillum* (line 3)
 - c) *visum* (line 3)
 - d) *invenustum* (line 4)
4. According to lines 1-4, why does Catullus leave the forum with Varus?
 - a) to see Varus' latest girlfriend
 - b) to have dinner
 - c) to go to Bithynia
 - d) to sacrifice to Jupiter
5. What figure of speech can be seen in line 4?
 - a. synecdoche
 - b. litotes
 - c. anaphora
 - d. tmesis
6. What is the syntactic function of *ut* (line 5)?
 - a) to introduce a purpose clause
 - b) to introduce a result clause
 - c) to introduce a temporal clause
 - d) to introduce a concessive clause
7. *Indicere* (line 5) is a(n):
 - a) complementary infinitive
 - b) objective infinitive
 - c) 2nd person, singular, present, passive verb
 - d) 3rd person, plural, perfect, active verb
8. Identify the tense of *haberet* (line 7).
 - a. present
 - b. imperfect
 - c. future
 - d. pluperfect

9. According to lines 5-8, what is one of the questions that Varus asks Catullus?
 a. how things were going in Bithynia b. where Bithynia is
 c. who the praetor was d. when he had returned
10. *Ipsis* (line 9) is a(n):
 a) intensive pronoun b) relative pronoun
 c) reflexive pronoun d) interrogative pronoun
11. How many elisions occur in line 9?
 a. 0 b. 1 c. 2 d. 3
12. Why is the verb *referret* (line 11) subjunctive?
 a) it is the verb in a purpose clause
 b) it is the verb in a temporal clause
 c) it is an optative, independent subjunctive verb
 d) it is the verb in an indirect question
13. According to lines 9-12, what was the state of things in Bithynia?
 a) the harvest had been very bountiful
 b) things were bad for everyone
 c) things were only good for the praetor
 d) there had been a peasant revolt

Passage 2: Tibullus, *Carmina* 1.1

1 Divitias alius fulvo sibi congerat auro
 et teneat culti iugera multa soli,
 quem labor assiduus vicino terreat hoste,
 Martia cui somnos classica pulsa fugent:
 5 me mea paupertas vita traducat inerti,
 dum meus assiduo luceat igne focus.
 ipse seram teneras maturo tempore vites
 rusticus et facili grandia poma manu,
 nec Spes destituat, sed frugum semper acervos
 10 praebeat et pleno pingua musta lacu.
 nam veneror, seu stipes habet desertus in agris
 seu vetus in trivio florida sarta lapis;
 et quodcumque mihi pomum novus educat annus,
 libatum agricolae ponitur ante deo:

14. Identify *congerat* (line 1) by tense.
 a) present b) perfect c) pluperfect d) future
15. What type of poetic word order is seen in line 2?
 a. synchysis b. chiasmus c. anastrophe d. hendiadys
16. Identify the antecedent of *quem* (line 3).
 a) *divitias* (line 1) b) *alius* (line 1) c) *fulvo* (line 1) d) *iugera* (line 2)

36. Identify the form of *dubitaturi* (line 50).
 a. present active participle b. perfect passive participle
 c. future active participle d. future passive participle
37. Identify the use of the infinitive *debere* (line 52).
 a. complimentary b. verb in indirect statement
 c. epexigetical d. historical
38. Given that this poem is written in dactylic hexameter, identify the metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 52.
 a. SDDS b. SDSS c. SDDD d. DSDS

Passage 4: Horace, *Odes*, 1.5

1 Quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa
 perfusus liquidis urget odoribus
 grato, Pyrrha, sub antro?
 cui flavam religas comam,
 5 simplex munditiis? Heu quotiens fidem
 mutatosque deos flebit et aspera
 nigris aequora ventis
 emirabitur insolens,
 10 qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea,
 qui semper vacuum, semper amabilem
 sperat, nescius aurae
 fallacis. Miseri, quibus
 15 intemptata nites. Me tabula sacer
 votiva paries indicat uvida
 suspendisse potenti
 vestimenta maris deo.

39. Identify the case of *gracilis* (line 1).
 a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. ablative
40. According to lines 1-3, what has the boy covered himself in?
 a. roses b. perfumes c. smells d. ants
41. What part of Pyrrha’s body does Horace describe in line 1-4?
 a. eyes b. hair c. smile d. arms
42. Identify the use of the ablative *munditiis* (line 5).
 a. means b. manner c. cause d. respect
43. In lines 5-8, what aspect of Pyrrha does Horace criticize?
 a. faithfulness b. beauty c. religious piety d. ability to sail

2016 FJCL State Forum – Reading Comprehension Poetry 6

44. Identify the case of *te* (line 9).
a. dative b. accusative c. ablative d. vocative
45. Identify the tense of *sperat* (line 11).
a. present b. imperfect c. perfect d. pluperfect
46. How does Horace describe the wind in lines 9-12?
a. steady b. deceitful c. gentle d. easy
47. Why does Horace describe a group of people as *miseri* (line 12)?
a. They are naively attracted to Pyrrha.
b. They have been deceived by Pyrrha.
c. They are currently in a relationship with Pyrrha.
d. They are among Pyrrha former lovers.
48. Identify the syntactic use of *me* (line 13).
a. direct object b. subject c. indirect object d. direct address
49. In lines 13-16, Horace describes his relationship with Pyrrha with what type of metaphor?
a. war b. long journey c. shipwreck d. construction
50. In lines 13-16, to whom does Horace make a dedicatory offering?
a. Jupiter b. Venus c. Cupid d. Neptune