

13. Catullus is often said to have been a member of the Neoteric literary circle. What was this?
- a) Poets who wrote in the Alexandrian style
 - b) A group from northern Italy who wrote to glorify the Roman elite
 - c) A school originating in Magna Graecia who preferred imitating the style of Homer and Hesiod.
 - d) Roman plebians whose works satirized upperclass patricians
14. A poet who had great impact on Catullus' learning and form was
- a) Horace
 - b) Callimachus
 - c) Arrius
 - d) Ovid
15. In what meter are all the poems after poem 64 written?
- a) elegiac couplet
 - b) hendecasyllabic
 - c) dactylic hexameter
 - d) phalaecean
16. Catullus wrote poems 11 and 51 to mark the beginning and the end of the affair. In what meter did he write them?
- a) galliambic
 - b) iambic trimeter
 - c) scazons
 - d) Sapphic stanzas
17. What good friend of Catullus and protégé of Cicero was Catullus' rival for the affections of the woman he addresses in his poems?
- a) Mamurra
 - b) C. Licinius Calvus
 - c) M. Caelius Rufus
 - d) C. Helvius Cinna
18. Catullus offered up "electissima pessimi poetae scripta" to Vulcan as satisfactory sacrifice for his lover's vow. Whose "scripta" did he end up offering?
- a) His own
 - b) Alfenus'
 - c) Arrius'
 - d) Volusius'
19. Whom does Catullus threaten with "hendecasyllabos trecentos" and accuse of stealing his table-napkin?
- a) Asinius Marrucinus
 - b) C. Asinius Pollio
 - c) M. Antonius
 - d) M. Caelius Rufus
20. Whom does Catullus invite to a dinner where he will dine well if he brings a big dinner with him?
- a) Veranius
 - b) Fabulus
 - c) C. Helvius Cinna
 - d) Quintilius Varus

Questions 21-25 apply to the following poem:

Salve, nec minimo puella naso
nec bello pede nec nigros ocellis
nec longis digitis nec ore sicco
nec sane nimis elegante lingua,
decoctoris amica Formiani
ten provincia narrat esse bellam?
tecum Lesbia nostra comparatur?
O saeculum insapiens et infacetum!

21. Lines 1-4 have several examples of
 a) asyndeton b) litotes c) anastrophe d) metonymy
22. Who is being addressed by "Salve"?
 a) Lesbia b) Formianus c) amica Formiani d) saeculum
23. What is the meter of this poem?
 a) hendecasyllabic b) glyconic c) sapphic d) choliambic
24. With the words "nec ore sicco," Catullus implies that
 a) the mouth is crooked b) the kisses are bad
 c) there are cold-sores d) he/she drools
25. What does "decoctoris" mean (line 5)?
 a) kitchen-smelling b) bankrupt c) over-perfumed d) oily

Questions 26-28 apply to the following poem:

tam gratum est mihi quam ferunt puellae
 pernici aureolum fuisse malum,
 quod zonam soluit diu ligatam.

26. To whom does 'puellae' refer?
 a) Catullus' girlfriend b) Atalanta c) women in general d) Venus
27. How would you best translate "ferunt" in line 1 of the selection?
 a) they carry b) they come
 c) they say d) they endure
28. This poem is usually referred to as 2 b. What is the subject of poem 2?
 a) The sparrow b) the death of the sparrow
 c) a number of kisses d) Catullus' dear friend coming home
29. In which line does an ecthipsis occur? a) 1st b) 2nd c) 3rd d) none

Questions 30-34 refer to the following poem:

Si quicquam mutis gratum acceptumve sepulchris
 accidere a nostro, Calve, dolore potest
 quo desiderio veteres renovamus amores
 atque olim missas flemus amicitias
 certe non tanto mors immatura dolori est
 Quintilliae, quantum gaudet amore tuo.

30. What is the occasion of this poem?
 a) Catullus' return home from a journey b) early death of a friend's wife
 c) death of his brother d) Calvus' dinner party

31. What is the correct scansion of the first four feet of line 1
 a) SDSD b) SSDD c) SSSS d) DDDS
32. What case is amores? (line 3)
 a) nominative b) dative c) accusative d) ablative
33. What use of the ablative is amore (line 6)
 a) means b) manner c) with special verbs d) description
34. How many elisions occur in line 4?
 a) none b) one c) two d) three

Questions 35-42 refer to the following poem

Phaselus ille, quem videtis, hospites,
 ait fuisse navium celerrimus,
 neque ullius natantis impetum trabis
 nequisse praeterire, sive palmulis
 opus foret volare sive linteo.
 et hoc negat minacis Hadriatici
 negare litus insulasve Cycladas
 Rhodumque nobilem horridamque Thracia
 Propontida trucemve Ponticum sinum,
 ubi iste post phaselus antea fuit
 comata silva: nam Cytorio in iugo
 loquente saepe sibilum edidit coma.

35. To whom/what does "Phaselus" refer?
 a) friend b) an apple c) sailing vessel d) place
36. Who/What is the subject of "ait"?
 a) phaselus b) hospites c) trabis d) ullius
37. The meter of the poem is:
 a) hendecasyllabic b) iambic trimeter c) scazons d) sapphic
38. Which of these rhetorical figures is prominent throughout this poem?
 a) aposiopesis b) personification c) hypallage d) homeoteleuton
39. Which word is diminutive?
 a) celerrimus b) trabis c) palmulis d) comata
40. Which rhetorical figures is in lines 3 and 4 of the selection?
 a) litotes b) parataxis c) symploke d) asyndeton
41. What is the subject of negat (line 6)
 a) hoc b) Hadriatici c) litus d) Phaselus (understood)
42. What later poet is said to have written a parody of this poem?
 a) Virgil b) Horace c) Tibullus d) Martial

43. What had the phaselus been before?

- a) a rough strait b) a talking mountain
c) A leafy wood d) a published book

Questions 44-48 refer to the following poem

Nil nimium studeo, Caesar, tibi velle placere,
nec scire utrum sis albus an ater homo.

44. What is the meter of this poem?

- a) hendecasyllabic b) elegiac couplet
c) iambic tetrameter d) choliambic

45. What type of phrase is "utrum.....homo"

- a) indirect question b) substantive result clause
c) iussive d) subordinate clause in indirect discourse

46. what form is "velle" in line 1?

- a) imperative b) vocative c) ablative d) infinitive

47. Why is tibi in dative case?

- a) indirect object b) reference c) with special verbs d) purpose

Questions 48-50

Egnatius, quod candidos habet dentes,
renidet usque quaque, si ad rei ventum est
subsellium, cum orator excitat fletum,
renidet ille, si ad pii rogum fili
lugetur, orba cum flet unicum mater, 5
renidet ille, quidquid est, ubicumque est,
quodcumque agit, renidet: hunc habet morbum,
neque elegantem, ut arbitror, neque urbanum.

48. What is the habit of Egnatius which irritates Catullus?

- a) he interrupts people when they are speaking
b) he smiles at all times, even inappropriate ones
c) he talks about all his travels to various places
d) he flirts with girls everywhere he goes

49. What meter is this poem?

- a) hendecasyllabic b) elegiac couplet
c) iambic trimeter d) choliambic

50. Pick the best translation for "hunc habet morbum"

- a) he holds onto his death b) he has this disease
c) he has this yacht d) he has this custom