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.

•	.st ocuis scu quia carias est c	Jeuns.				
1.	Which of these best describe a. genitive	es <i>Quinti</i> (line 1)? b. imperative	c. infinitive	d. vocative		
2.	What use of the dative is illustrated as dative of agent	strated by <i>tibi</i> (line 1)? b. indirect object	c. dative of possession	d. ethical dative		
3.	What part of speech is the war a. noun	vord <i>vis</i> (line 1)? b. pronoun	c. adverb	d. verb		
4.	Which of these does the grad a. a factual situation c. a possibility	mmar of line 1 indicate?	b. a situation contrary to fact d. a suggestion			
5.	Which of these is another wa a. maximas gratias ager c. necesse esse oculos o	e Catullum	ere Catullum (line 1)? b. videndum Catullum esse d. aciem non habere Catullum			
6.	What does line 2 state? a. that eyes are very expensive c. Quintus has caring eyes		b. there is something more precious than oculos d. that eyes are more beloved than anything			
7.	Which of these best describe a. a verb form	es <i>ei</i> (line 3)? b. dative of separation	c. an interjection	d. dative of agent		
8.	The repetition of <i>carius</i> and a. asyndeton	oculis throughout the pa b. chiasmus	ssage are examples of w c. anaphora	hat rhetorical device? d. tmesis		
9.	Which of these lines contains a. 1	s an elision? b. 2	c. 3	d. 4		
10	. Which of these would be ed	quivalent to the phrase ϵ b. ne eripe	eriperenoli (line3)? 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 perdite 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

c. statement and support

b. apostrophe and answer

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

c. indirect statement

b. an adverb

d. relative clause of characteristic

15. According to the poem, who is Tappo?

a. the addressee of the poem

c. a friend of Catullus

b. the addressee's girlfriend

d. a monster

5

15

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 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

cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas?

16. According to lines 1-3, what will Lydia's love do to Sybaris? a. destroy him b. make him faster d. make him love her as well c. make him like the gods 17. In line 4, who is described as patiens? a. Gallica (line 6) b. Lydia (line 1) c. deos (line 2) d. Sybaris (line 2) 18. In line 8, cur...tangere describes what action? a. racing b. boating d. touching the river bottom c. swimming 19. From lines 11 and 12, disco...trans finem iaculo, what can we conclude about Sybaris? a. He was an expert at sneaking past enemy borders b. He was content to lie down in the face of battle c. He was strong enough to push a rock off the edge of a cliff d. He was talented at throwing the discus and javelin 20. Ne virilis cultus (lines 15-16) expresses which of the following about the subject? a. He is not a member of the "cult of men" b. He is not dressing or behaving like a man c. He is not raising a young man d. He is only feigning the appearance of a man **Propertius, Elegies 1.22** Qualis et unde genus, qui sint mihi, Tulle, Penates, quaeris pro nostra semper amicitia. si Perusina tibi patriae sunt nota sepulcra, Italiae duris funera temporibus, cum Romana suos egit discordia civis, 5 (sic mihi praecipue, pulvis Etrusca, dolor, tu proiecta mei perpessa es membra propinqui, tu nullo miseri contegis ossa solo), proxima supposito contingens Umbria campo me genuit terris fertilis uberibus. 10 21. Which of these best describes why sint (line 1) is subjunctive? a. relative clause of characteristic b. indirect question c. relative clause of purpose d. jussive subjunctive 22. What case and number is the word amicitia (line 1)? a. nominative singular b. ablative singular d. accusative plural c. nominative plural 23. What is the case and use of *genus* (line 1)? a. accusative of place to which b. predicate nominative c. genitive of description d. partitive genitive

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, <u>Aeneid</u>, 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; 5 tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo, proice tela manu, sanguis meus!---Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corintho victor aget currum, caesis insignis Achivis. Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenas, 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,

31. Which of these best grammatically describes the words aggeribus and arce in line 1?

a. ablatives of means

unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.

b. ablatives of place from which

c. datives with a compound verb

d. ablatives of separation

32.	In line 2, the <i>gener</i> is all of a. abasing himself	the following EXCEPT when the following EXCEPT when the following EXCEPT when the following EXCEPT whe	nat? c. from the East	d. ready for battle			
	ar abasing rimisen	or commence that is	or from the East	arready for buttle			
33.	Ne In line 3 would be repla			1 1			
	a. non	b. nisi	c. nec	d. noli			
34.	The word <i>pueri</i> is used spec	cifically here because the	e addressees are which o	of these?			
	a. acting childishly		b. descendants of the speaker				
	c. slaves		d. very young				
35.	The phrase <i>patriaein viscera</i> 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, t	he 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 nam	es given, Vergil wants th	ne reader to identify the	addressees as whom?			
	a. Augustus and Tiberiu		b. Julius Caesar and Gn. Pompeius				
	c. Romulus and Remus		d. Tarquinus Superbus	and Servius Tullius			
38.	Anchises' plea in line 6 is e	nhanced by all of the fol	lowing 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 <i>triumphata</i> in line 7 modify?						
	a. Ille	b. Capitolia	c. alta	d. Corintho			
40.	What use of the ablative is	the phrase caesis Ach	ivis in line 8?				
	a. absolute	b. cause	c. means	d. specification			
4.4	was the state of	1: 1: 7.443					
41.	Which of these is celebrate		b. Achilles' magnificent	20			
	a. Agamemnon and Menelausc. Minerva's generosity towards the Romans		_				
	er itimier tu a generasity	to wards the nomans	ar nevenge for the desi	araction of mor			
42.	Which of these is the metri	•					
	a. SDDD	b. DDDD	c. DSDD	d. DDDS			
43.	Which of these is the best translation of <i>quisrelinquat</i> in line 12?						
	a. What remains		b. Where is he leaving				
	c. Who would leave out	t	d. Why would I leave o	ut			
44.	What is the tone of the wo	rd <i>tacitum</i> In line 13?					
	a. anticlimactic	b. ironic	c. joyful	d. somber			

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45.	What is s	pecifically	y meant by	the wor	d <i>Libyae</i>	in line	14?
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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