

TSJCL/SACS AREA B CONVENTION 2014  
ADVANCED READING COMPREHENSION: POETRY

#22

CATULLUS 44

O Funde noster seu Sabine seu Tiburs	1	
(nam te esse Tiburtem autumant, quibus non est cordi Catullum laedere; at quibus cordi est, quovis Sabinum pignore esse contendunt),		autumare= affirm, say
sed seu Sabine sive verius Tiburs,	5	
fui libenter in tua suburbana villa, malamque pectore expuli tussim, non inmerenti quam mihi meus venter, dum sumptuosas appeto, dedit, cenas.		pignus,-oris= pledge
nam, Sestianus dum volo esse conviva, orationem in Antium petitozem plenam veneni et pestilentiae legi.	10	
hic me gravedo frigida et frequens tussis quassavit usque, dum in tuum sinum fugi, et me recuravi otioque et urtica.	15	urtica= nettle (herb)
quare reffectus maximas tibi grates ago, meum quod non es ulta peccatum. nec deprecor iam, si nefaria scripta Sesti recepso, quin gravedinem et tussim		
non mihi, sed ipsi Sestio ferat frigus, qui tunc vocat me, cum malum librum legi.	20	

1. In line 2, **te** refers to...      a) Catullus                      b) Sestius                      c) Catullus' estate                      d) the pledge
  
2. From lines 1-5, we learn that...
  - a) Catullus' estate is rather ordinary
  - b) Catullus has a country estate
  - c) Catullus has been hurt at his country estate
  - d) Catullus is at his estate because he is sick at heart
  
3. In lines 6-12, it is explained that Catullus...
  - a) experienced food poisoning from a fancy dinner
  - b) suffered an upset stomach from too much food
  - c) caught a cold and cough from reading an oration
  - d) became sick because of a foul oration of Antius
  
4. Line 13 contains an example of...      a) chiasmus                      b) personification                      c) hendiadys                      d) hysteron proton

5. In line 14, **tuum sinum** refers to...  
 a) Catullus' friend Sestius    b) Catullus' writings    c) Catullus' estate    d) Catullus' friend Antius
6. In line 15, there is an example of...    a) zeugma    b) asyndeton    c) hyperbole    d) polysyndeton
7. From lines 15-17, we learn that Catullus...  
 a) recovered from being sick    b) thanked Sestius for visiting him  
 c) did not blame Antius for his illness    d) felt that he had been punished
8. In line 18, **nefaria scripta** refers to...  
 a) Antius' prose    b) Catullus' poems    c) Sestius' writings    d) Catullus' books
9. Line 20 contains an example of...    a) anastrophe    b) alliteration    c) litotes    d) synecdoche
10. In this poem, Catullus equates...  
 a) bad writing with catching cold    b) his estate with a place to hold dinner parties  
 c) Sabine with an affluent neighborhood    d) leisure with dining with Sestius

OVID AMORES III.15

Quaere novum vatem, tenerorum mater Amorum!	1	
raditur hic elegis ultima meta meis;		
quos ego conposui, Paeligni ruris alumnus —		
nec me deliciae dedecuerere meae —		
siquid id est, usque a proavis vetus ordinis heres,	5	
non modo militiae turbine factus eques.		
Mantua Vergilio, gaudet Verona Catullo;		
Paelignae dicar gloria gentis ego,		
quam sua libertas ad honesta coegerat arma,		
cum timuit socias anxia Roma manus.	10	
atque aliquis spectans hospes Sulmonis aquosi		
moenia, quae campi iugera pauca tenent,		
'Quae tantum' dicat 'potuistis ferre poetam,		
quantulacumque estis, vos ego magna voco.'	15	<b>quantulacumque</b> =however small
Culte puer puerique parens Amathusia culti.		<b>Amathusius,-a,-um</b> = from
aurea de campo vellite signa meo!		Amathus (town in Cyprus,
corniger increpuit thyrsos graviore Lyaeus:		birthplace of Venus)
pulsanda est magnis area maior equis.		<b>Lyaeus</b> =Bacchus
inbelles elegi, genialis Musa, valete,	20	
post mea mansurum fata superstes opus.		

11. In line 2, there is an example of... a) transferred epithet b) metaphor c) metonymy d) prolepsis
12. In lines 1-6, Ovid implies that he...  
a) has made the most of opportunities rarely afforded someone like himself b) is of ancient noble blood  
c) has squandered his talent with love poetry d) can teach even Venus about love
13. In line 9, **sua** refers to... a) Virgil b) Catullus c) the Paelignians d) Rome
14. In lines 7-10 Ovid implies that...  
a) Virgil and Catullus are no match for him b) virtue and valor are part of his heritage  
c) Rome is unworthy of love poetry d) The great poets can make Rome afraid
15. The poem implies that Ovid's place of origin is...  
a) rich and luxurious b) violent and treacherous c) meager and proud d) fearful and defenseless
16. In lines 14-15, who is being addressed? a) Ovid b) Sulmo c) a stranger d) a mother and child
17. In line 18, there is an example of... a) chiasmus b) tricolon crescens c) zeugma d) golden line
18. Lines 16-20 imply that Ovid will...  
a) change his style of writing b) find a new lover c) fight for what he believes in d) go to Rome
19. What do the beginning and end of the poem suggest about Ovid's attitude toward his love poetry?  
a) He regrets the time he wasted on it b) He feels it was the pastime of an immature poet  
c) He is proud of its enduring value d) He feels cynically that it was a means to an end
20. The dominant imagery of the poem as a whole is... a) pastoral b) convivial c) domestic d) martial

## HORACE REFLECTS ON HIS YOUTH

<p>atqui si vitiis mediocribus ac mea paucis  <i>mendosa</i> est natura, <i>alioqui</i> recta, velut si          egregio inspertos reprendas corpore <i>naevos</i>,          si neque avaritiam neque sordes nec mala lustra  <i>obiciet</i> vere quisquam mihi, purus et <i>insons</i>,</p>	5	<p><i>mendosa</i>-flawed ; <i>alioqui</i> -otherwise  <i>naevos</i> –(body) moles i.e. blemishes  <i>obiciet</i> – bring up; accuse; <i>insons</i>- innocent</p>
<p>ut me collaudem, si et vivo carus amicis,          causa fuit pater his; qui <i>macro</i> pauper <i>agello</i>          noluit in Flavi ludum me mittere, magni          quo pueri magnis e centurionibus orti          laevo suspensi <i>loculos</i> tabulamque lacerto</p>	10	<p><i>macro</i> –poor; <i>agello</i> –a little field  <i>loculos</i> - backpacks</p>
<p>ibant octonos referentes idibus aeris,          sed puerum est ausus Romam portare docendum          artis quas doceat <i>quivis</i> eques atque senator  <i>semet prognatos</i>. vestem servosque sequentis,          in magno ut populo, siqui vidisset, avita</p>	15	<p><i>quivis</i> - any  <i>semet prognatos</i> – his own sons</p>
<p>ex re praebere sumptus mihi crederet illos.          ipse mihi custos incorruptissimus omnis          circum doctores aderat. quid multa? <i>pudicum</i>,          qui primus virtutis <i>honos</i>, servavit ab omni          non solum facto, verum <i>opprobrio</i> quoque turpi;</p>	20	<p><i>pudicum</i> – pure, chaste  <i>honos</i> - distinction  <i>opprobrio</i> - disapproval</p>
<p>laus illi debetur et a me gratia maior.          nil me <i>paeniteat</i> sanum patris huius...</p>		<p><i>paeniteat</i> – may it shame</p>

21. In lines 1-2 Horace tells us that “ if he has...  
 a)an average life b)few faults c)many vices d)a life full of variety
22. Which of the following literary devices occurs in lines 2-3 (*velut...naevos*)?  
 a)personification b)litotes c)zeugma d)simile
23. Which literary device is used in line 4?  
 a)asyndeton b)synecdoche c)metaphor d)anaphora
24. The best translation for lines 4-5: (*si neque... quisquam mihi*) is  
 a)If no one should accuse me of not speaking the truth, greed, meanness, debauchery...  
 b)If certain people accuse me of lying, greed, meanness, debauchery...  
 c)If, in truth, no one accuses me of greed, meanness, debauchery...  
 d)If, in the past, I have been accused of greed, meanness, debauchery...
25. In lines 6-8 Horace tells us that his good characteristic is the result of  
 a)his education b)growing up in a small town c)being poor d)his father
26. In line 8 we learn that Horace  
 a)wasn't sent to Flavius' school b)wanted to go to Flavius' school  
 c)was asked to leave Flavius' school d)was invited to Flavius' school
27. When do the sons of centurions bring their fees for school (lines 9-11)?  
 a)on the Ides of the month b)on the eighth day of the month  
 c)at the beginning of the month d)at the end of the month
28. What is the metrical pattern for the first four feet of line 12?  
 a)D/S/S/S b)D/D/D/S c)D/S/D/S d)D/S/S/D
29. In line 12, *est ausus*, Horace states that his father's act was  
 a)selfish b)daring c)foolish d)easy
30. The word *docendum* in line 12 is best translated  
 a)to teach b)to have taught c)having been taught d)to be taught
31. According to lines 13-14, the education Horace was to receive at Rome was appropriate for  
 a)slaves and freedmen b)the sons of businessmen and senators  
 c)the son of a freedman d)the freedmen of businessmen and senators

32. The best translation for *Vestem servosque sequentes* (line 14) is  
 a)my clothing and attendant slaves b)my attendants of clothes and slaves  
 c)clothed by my attendant slaves d)my clothing and the slaves of one following
33. What literary device occurs in line 14?  
 a)metaphor b)anaphora c)alliteration d)polysyndeton
34. Lines 14-16 (*Vestem...illos*) point out that Horace's father  
 a)wanted his son to have the best b)did not value material things  
 c)did not treat his slaves well d)dressed as a slave most of his life
35. The best translation of *avita ex re* (lines 15-16)  
 a)for my ancestors b)to the ancestors c)from ancestral wealth d)regarding my ancestors
36. In line 16, *illos* modifies  
 a)qui (line 15) b)re (line 16) c)mihi (line 16) d)sumptus (line 16)
37. According to lines 17-18 (*Ipse...aderat*), Horace's father  
 a)wrote frequent letters to him b)carefully chose his teachers c)went to classes with him  
 d)hired a tutor for him
38. In line 18, *Quid multa?* means  
 a)When do most things happen? b)What more shall I add? c)How much do we have d)How many are there?
39. In line 20, the words *non solum...verum quoque* show a correlation between  
 a)help and advice b)deeds and reputation c)courage and daring d)intelligence and wealth
40. The phrase *opprobrio...turpi* (line 20)  
 a)from general approved b)from shameful scandal c)from wretched poverty d)from glorious success

#### **TIE-BREAKERS**

96. The number of elisions in line 20 is  
 a)0 b)1 c)2 d)3
97. The adjective *maior* modifies both *laus* (line 21) and  
 a)turpi (line 20) b)illi (line 21) c)me (line 21) d)gratia (line 21)
98. The pronoun *illi* (line 21) refers to  
 a)Horace b)Horace's father c)Horace's teacher d)Horace's slaves
99. The idea expressed in line 22 is  
 a)I was an embarrassment to my father b)I was ashamed of my father's humble beginnings  
 c)I wish I had listened to my father d)May I never be ashamed of my father
100. Horace's general attitude toward his father in this selection is  
 a)appreciative b)humorous c)belligerent d)regretful