

Read through the following passage then answer the questions.

Catullus 23

Furi, cui neque servus est neque arca
nec cimex neque araneus neque ignis,
verum est et pater et noverca, quorum
dentes vel silicem comesse possunt,
est pulchre tibi cum tuo parente
et cum coniuge lignea parentis. 5
nec mirum: bene nam valetis omnes,
pulchre concoquitis, nihil timetis,
non incendia, non graves ruinas,
non facta impia, non dolos veneni,
non casus alios periculorum. 10
atque corpora sicciora cornu
aut siquid magis aridum est habetis
sole et frigore et esuritione.
quare non tibi sit bene ac beate?
a te sudor abest, abest saliva, 15
mucusque et mala pituita nasi.
hanc ad munditiam adde mundiozem,
quod culus tibi purior salillo est,
nec toto decies cacas in anno;
atque id durius est faba et lapillis. 20
quod tu si manibus teras fricesque,
non umquam digitum inquinare posses
haec tu commoda tam beata, Furi,
noli spernere nec putare parvi,
et sestertia quae soles precari 25
centum desine: nam sat es beatus.

arca, ae – chest, box safe; cimex, icis – bug; noverca, ae – stepmother; esuritio, onis f- hunger; sudor, oris – sweat; pituita, ae – phlegm; mundities, ei f. – fit state, neatness, cleanness, elegance; culus, i-buttock; salillus, i – small salt cellar; faba, ae – bean; tero, ere, trivi, tritum – wear, rub, wear out; inquino (1) – to contaminate; commodus-a-um – convenient, suitable, advantageous, fit;

1. From lines 1-2 we can assume Furius is _____
a. ill b. poor c. an admirer of nature d. rich
2. Furius' relationship with his father and stepmother is _____
a. amicable b. hostile c. miserable d. very loving

3. Furius' father and stepmother have _____
a. white teeth b. strong teeth c. broken teeth d. wooden teeth
4. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about Furius and his family (lines 7-11)?
a. They are in poor health.
b. They fear nothing.
c. They have experienced no major misfortunes.
d. Their house has not burned down.
5. What makes their bodies dry?
a. poison b. their wicked deeds c. sweat d. hunger
6. Lines 16-18 can best be summarized as _____
a. An explanation for Furius' poor health.
b. Reasons why Furius should be happy.
c. An explanation for Furius' current wealth.
d. Reasons why Furius loves his father and stepmother.
7. In lines 1-20 we learn that _____
a. Furius is content with his life
b. Furius comes from a wealthy family
c. Furius despises his father and stepmother's way of life
d. Furius takes his health and wealth for granted
8. What is Furius accustomed to do?
a. reject his parents
b. ask for a loan
c. pray to the Sun God
d. be satisfied with what he has
9. Line 24 explains that Furius' actions in lines 16-24 _____
a. contribute to his wealth.
b. make him a wicked person.
c. justify his father's happiness.
d. make him fortunate.
10. Based on the information provided in this poem, we learn that Furius is Catullus' _____
a. stepbrother b. enemy c. lover d. friend

11. This poem can best be summarized as a poem about _____

- a. the relationship between a father and son
- b. health and hygiene of the upper class
- c. being happy with what you have
- d. malnutrition and digestion among the poor

Read through the following passage then answer the questions.

Metamorphoses XIII. 750-777

Galatea and Scylla exchange confidences about love.

'Acis erat Fauno nymphaque Symaethide cretus
magna quidem patrisque sui matrisque voluptas,
nostra tamen maior; nam me sibi iunxerat uni.
pulcher et octonis iterum natalibus actis
signarat teneras dubia lanugine malas. 5
hunc ego, me Cyclops nulla cum fine petebat.
nec, si quaesieris, odium Cyclopis amorne
Acidis in nobis fuerit praesentior, edam:
par utrumque fuit. pro! quanta potentia regni
est, Venus alma, tui! nempe ille inmitis et ipsis 10
horrendus silvis et visus ab hospite nullo
inpune et magni cum dis contemptor Olympi,
quid sit amor, sentit validaque cupidine captus
uritur oblitus pecorum antrorumque suorum.
iamque tibi formae, iamque est tibi cura placendi, 15
iam rigidos pectis rastris, Polypheme, capillos,
iam libet hirsutam tibi falce recidere barbam
et spectare feros in aqua et componere vultus.
caedis amor feritasque sitisque inmensa cruoris
cessant, et tutae veniuntque abeuntque carinae. 20
Telemus interea Siculam delatus ad Aetnen,
Telemus Eurymides, quem nulla fefellerat ales,
terribilem Polyphemon adit "lumen" que, "quod unum
fronte geris media, rapiet tibi" dixit "Ulixes."
risit et "o vatum stolidissime, falleris," inquit, 25
"altera iam rapuit." sic frustra vera monentem
spernit et aut gradiens ingenti litora passu
degravat, aut fessus sub opaca revertitur antra.

lanugo, inis f. – down; mala, ae – cheek; pro! – oh!; pecto, ere, exi, ectum- to comb; rastrum, i – rake; falx, falcis f. –sickle; sitis, is f – thirst;

12. Acis' parents are
- Galatea and Faunus
 - Symaethis and Faunus
 - Venus and Faunus
 - Galatea and Symaethis
13. How old is Acis?
- 18
 - 8
 - 10
 - 16
14. Acis' parents _____
- cherished him
 - despised him
 - feared him
 - worshipped him
15. Who is seeking Galatea?
- Acis
 - Faunus
 - Symaethis
 - Polyphemus
16. Who hates Polyphemus?
- Venus
 - Acis
 - Galatea
 - Faunus
17. In line 8, nobis refers to:
- Galatea
 - Polyphemus
 - Acis
 - Venus
18. To what and/or whom does par utrumque fuit (line 9) refer?
- Acis and Faunus
 - beauty and desire
 - hate and love
 - Polyphemus and Faunus
19. Who is the subject of sentit (line 13)?
- Galatea
 - Polyphemus
 - Acis
 - Venus
20. Which of the following does Polyphemus **NOT** do?
- wash his face
 - comb his hair
 - trim his beard
 - look at his reflection
21. From lines 10-12 Polyphemus can best be characterized as
- cruel
 - friendly
 - irreverent
 - nurturing
22. From lines 13-20 Polyphemus can best be characterized as
- forgetful
 - in love
 - barbaric
 - vain

23. Where does Polyphemus live?
a. Olympus b. The woods c. Sicily d. Mt. Ida
24. Which of the following is the subject of *fefellerat* (line 22)?
a. Polyphemus b. Telemus c. ales d. quem
25. What does Telemus prophesize?
a. Ulysses will be captured
b. Polyphemus will be deceived
c. Ulysses will put a stake in Polyphemus' eye
d. Polyphemus will lose his eye
26. What is Polyphemus' reaction to the prophecy?
a. He thinks Telemus is deceiving him
b. He believes Telemus
c. He laughs at Telemus
d. He grabs hold of Telemus
27. Why does Polyphemus react this way towards Telemus?
a. He is cruel
b. He is in love
c. He scorns the gods and prophets
d. He is angry
28. Whom does *monentem* (line 26) describe ?
a. Galatea b. Ulysses c. Telemus d. Polyphemus
29. Where does Polyphemus go after his response to Telemus?
a. cave b. the seashore c. mountain pass d. the woods

Read through the following passage then answer the questions.

Tibullus 1.2.1-24

A plea to Delia.

Adde merum vinoque novos conpesce dolores,
Occupet ut fessi lumina victa sopor,
Neu quisquam multo percussum tempora Baccho
Excitet, infelix dum requiescit amor.
Nam posita est nostrae custodia saeva puellae, 5
Clauditur et dura ianua firma sera.
Ianua difficilis domini, te verberet imber,
Te Iovis imperio fulmina missa petant.
Ianua, iam pateas uni mihi, victa querelis,
Neu furtim verso cardine aperta sones. 10
Et mala siqua tibi dixit dementia nostra,
Ignoscas: capiti sint precor illa meo.
Te meminisse decet, quae plurima voce peregi
Supplice, cum posti florida sarta darem.
Tu quoque ne timide custodes, Delia, falle, 15
Audendum est: fortes adiuvat ipsa Venus.
Illa favet, seu quis iuvenis nova limina temptat,
Seu reserat fixo dente puella fores;
Illa docet molli furtim derepere lecto,
Illa pedem nullo ponere posse sono, 20
Illa viro coram nutus conferre loquaces
Blandaque conpositis abdere verba notis.
Nec docet hoc omnes, sed quos nec inertia tardat
Nec vetat obscura surgere nocte timor.

conpesco, ere – restrain; sera, ae – bolt, lock; sono (1)- to speak, resound, make noise; derepo, ere, si – to creep; abdo, ere, didi, ditum – hide, remove, withdraw;

30. What is the cause of Tibullus' novos dolores (line 1)?

- a. wine
- b. his lover has left him
- c. Venus will not help him
- d. access to his girlfriend has been denied

31. To whom or what does custodia saeva (line 5) refer?

- a. Delia b. Venus c. the door d. Tibullus

32. To whom or what does te (line 7) refer?

- a. Tibullus b. Delia c. master d. the door

33. Whom or what does Venus help?
- a. the door b. brave boys and girls c. guards d. lovers
34. What does Tibullus insist Delia do?
- a. be daring b. not to fear c. ask for Venus' help d. deceive Venus
35. To what or whom does illa refer in lines 17, 19, 20 & 21?
- a. Venus b. Delia c. the door d. Tibullus
36. Which of the following does Tibullus **NOT** want to happen to the door?
- a. be struck by lightning
- b. falls on the guards' head
- c. get rained on
- d. open up for him
37. Which of the following is the subject of ignoscas (line 12)?
- a. Venus b. the door c. guard d. Delia
38. In lines 19-22 which of the following is **NOT** what is taught to the boys and girls?
- a. How to slip past guards
- b. How to walk without making a sound
- c. How to say flattering phrases
- d. How to sneak out of bed
39. How does Tibullus plan to suppress his novos dolores?
- a. with sleep
- b. with wine
- c. with love
- d. with food
96. Which of the following is the subject of vetat (line 24)?
- a. Tibullus b. Delia c. timor d. nocte
97. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 22?
- a. polysyndeton b. chiasmus c. synchysis d. metonymy
98. The first four feet of line 7 are scanned _____
- a. dactyl-dactyl-dactyl-spondee
- b. spondee-dactyl-spondee-spondee
- c. dactyl-spondee-dactyl-dactyl
- d. dactyl-dactyl-spondee-spondee

99. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 5?

- a. litotes b. chiasmus c. anaphora d. zeugma

100. In line 14 the subject of *darem* is?

- a. Delia b. *serta* c. the guard d. Tibullus