



## BY THE WAY

The poem ends, as it began, with ANAPHORA: *ille . . . ille, . . . quī* (lines 1–3) and *ōtium, . . . ōtiō . . . ōtium* (lines 13–15).

- Line 13: **ōtium, -ī, n.** free time, leisure  
**molestus, -a, -um** troublesome, irksome
- Line 14: **ōtiō:** ablative to be taken with *exsultās*  
**exsultō (1)** to revel in  
**nimum, adv.** too much  
**gestiō, gestire, gestivī, gestitum** to exult, desire eagerly
- Line 15: **prius, adv.** beforehand, previously  
**beātus, -a, -um** prosperous
- Line 16: **perdō, perdere, perdidī, perditum** to destroy

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. According to stanza one of this poem, why is Catullus jealous of “that man?”
2. What four sensations does Catullus experience, according to stanza three?
3. What is Catullus’s opinion of *ōtium* according to stanza four? Cite the Latin.

## ► EXERCISE 1

1. In line 1, what is the case of *mī*?
2. What is the case and use of *deō* in line 1?
3. To what verb is *superāre* in line 2 complementary?
4. In line 3, what is the case, number, and form of *sedēns*?
5. What word does *ridentem* in line 5 modify?
6. In line 5, what word does *miserō* modify?
7. In line 6, what is the case and use of *sēnsūs*?
8. What is the case and use of *Lesbia* in line 7?
9. In line 9, what case is *tenuis*, and what word does it modify?
10. What word does *geminā* in line 11 modify?
11. In line 12, what is the case and use of *nocte*?
12. What is the case and use of *Catulle* in line 13?
13. In line 15, what is the case and use of *ōtium*?
14. What word does *beātās* in line 15 modify?