

Alcibiades

Chapter 1 – The remarkable contradictions in Alcibiades’ character suggest an experiment by Nature to see what she could produce.

Alcibiades, Cliniae filius, Atheniensis. in hoc quid natura efficere possit videtur experta. constat enim inter omnes, qui de eo memoriae prodiderunt, nihil illo fuisse excellentius vel in vitiis vel in virtutibus.

natus in amplissima civitate summo genere, omnium aetatis suae multo formosissimus; ad omnes res aptus consilii que plenus (namque imperator fuit summus et mari et terra); disertus, ut in primis dicendo valeret, quod tanta erat commendatio oris atque orationis, ut nemo ei [dicendo] posset resistere; dives; cum tempus posceret, laboriosus, patiens; liberalis, splendidus non minus in vita quam victu; affabilis, blandus, temporibus callidissime serviens:

idem, simul ac se remiserat neque causa suberat quare animi laborem perferret, luxuriosus, dissolutus, libidinosus, intemperans reperiebatur, ut omnes admirarentur in uno homine tantam esse dissimilitudinem tamque diversam naturam.

1. The phrase “quid natura efficere possit” in line 2 is known grammatically as:
 - a. indirect statement
 - b. indirect question
 - c. clause of purpose
 - d. indirect command
2. The subject implied by the word “experta” is:
 - a. Alcibiades
 - b. natura
 - c. Clinia
 - d. Athens
3. The phrase “qui de eo memoriae prodiderunt” in line 2 is known grammatically as:
 - a. relative clause
 - b. relative clause of purpose
 - c. indirect question
 - d. clause of purpose

4. The word “illo” in line 3 is known grammatically as:
 - a. ablative of means
 - b. dative of agent
 - c. ablative of comparison
 - d. dative of reference

5. The word “illo” in line 3 refers specifically to:
 - a. no one
 - b. Clinia
 - c. Alcibiades
 - d. Athena

6. According to the information in paragraph 1, the life of Alcibiades was known by:
 - a. a great many people
 - b. several historians
 - c. only a few people
 - d. hardly anyone at all

7. In paragraph 2, Alcibiades is said to have been born in a:
 - a. small village
 - b. remote farm-house
 - c. faraway country
 - d. flourishing city

8. In paragraph 2, we know that Alcibiades was considered socially to have been born:
 - a. from humble stock
 - b. in a middle-class family
 - c. as an aristocrat
 - d. a slave

9. In paragraph 2, compared to others “his own age,” Alcibiades was very:
 - a. smart
 - b. unsightly
 - c. handsome
 - d. foolish

10. In lines 5-6, the line “ad omnes ... terra)” says that Alcibiades was:
 - a. a great strategist

- b. a greedy thief
- c. a well-known socializer
- d. an average worker

11. In lines 6-7, the line “disertus, ut in ... posset resistere” says that Alcibiades was

- a. a sly trickster
- b. a great speaker
- c. a corrupt politician
- d. an average worker

12. The phrase “ut nemo ei [dicendo] posset resistere” in line 7 is known grammatically as:

- a. relative clause
- b. result clause
- c. indirect question
- d. clause of purpose

13. In line 8, the phrase “cum tempus posceret” is known grammatically as:

- a. result clause
- b. indirect statement
- c. temporal clause
- d. clause of purpose

14. Paragraph 3 tells how Alcibiades was:

- a. hard to get along with
- b. quick to act, slow to speak
- c. sneaky and able to get away with it
- d. generous and ostentatious

15. The word “se” in line 10 refers to:

- a. idem
- b. simul
- c. causa
- d. animi

16. In lines 10 & 11, the phrase “neque causa suberat quare animi laborem perferret” explains that Alcibiades:

- a. had no grudge
- b. had a grudge

- c. was very smart
- d. was very foolish

17. In lines 11 & 12, the phrase “ut omnes admirarentur” is known grammatically as

- a. temporal clause
- b. relative clause
- c. result clause
- d. indirect statement

18. In lines 12 & 13, the phrase “in uno homine tantam esse dissimilitudinem tamque diversam naturam” is known grammatically as:

- a. temporal clause
- b. relative clause of characteristic
- c. indirect statement
- d. clause of purpose

19. Paragraph 4 reveals mainly the:

- a. negative qualities of Alcibiades
- b. positive qualities of Alcibiades
- c. negative qualities of Athens
- d. positive qualities of Athens

20. Given the appraisal of Alcibiades in the whole passage, the words “tamque diversam naturam” in the last line refer most closely to which phrase?

- a. excellentius vel in vitiis vel in virtutibus
- b. cum tempus posceret, laboriosus, patiens
- c. natus in amplissima civitate summo genere
- d. affabilis, blandus, temporibus callidissime serviens

From Aeneas to Augustus passage(s)

(note all answers depend upon the Latin words as they are given in the text)

“Aeneas in Italiam advenit”

Aeneas, Ilio Achivis prodito ab Antenore aliisque principibus, deos penates patremque Anchisam umeris gestans et parvulum filium manu trahens, noctu ab urbe excessit. Orta luce Idam petiit. Deinde, navibus fabricatis, magnis cum opibus pluribusque sociis Troia digressus, longo mari emenso, per diversas terrarum oras in Italiam advenit.

"rex Latinus Aeneam recipit"

Latinus, Aboriginum rex, cum ei nuntiatum esset multitudinem advenarum, classe advectam, occupavisse agrum Laurentem, adversum subitos inopinosque hostes sine mora suas copias eduxit. Priusquam signum dimicandi daret, suspensio certamine, quaesivit qui essent quidve peterent.

Deinde cum cognovisset Aeneam, bello patria pulsum et cum simulacris deorum errantem, sedem quaerere, amicitiam foedere iniit, dato invicem iure iurando ut communes hostes amicosve haberent.

Bellum Turni cum Aenea

Itaque ibi coeperunt Troiani munire locum, quem Aeneas ex nomine uxoris suae, Latini regis filiae, quae iam ante desponsa Turno fuerat, Lavinium nominavit. At vero Amata, Latini regis uxor, cum indigne ferret Laviniam, repudiato Turno consobrino suo, Troiano advenae collocatam esse, Turnum ad arma concitavit. Isque mox, coacto Rutulorum exercitu, tetendit in agrum Laurentem. Et Latinus, adversus eum pariter cum Aenea progressus inter proeliantes, circumventus est occisusque. Nec tamen, amisso socero, Aeneas Rutulis obsistere destitit, tandemque Turnum interemit. Hostibus fuis fugatisque, victor Lavinium se cum suis recepit, consensuque omnium Latinorum rex declaratus est.

21. According to line 1, Aeneas had to leave from Troy because:
- he was ordered by Jupiter
 - he wanted to obey the prophecy
 - Troy had been captured
 - the Greeks were about to kill him
22. According to line 1 and 2, Aeneas brought ___ important people and/or things with him.
- two
 - three
 - four
 - five
23. Aeneas left Troy ___ and headed for Mt. Ida ___.
- in the morning, at noon
 - in the afternoon, at night
 - in the evening, at night
 - at night, at dawn
24. The phrase “navibus fabricatis” in line 3 is an example of this grammatical construction:
- ablative absolute
 - indirect question
 - relative clause
 - gerundive
25. According to lines 3 and 4, Aeneas left Troy with many companions and:
- nothing else
 - great wealth
 - herds of livestock
 - useful weapons
26. How did King Latinus find out about the arrival of the Trojans in Italy?
- He was their ships on the shore.
 - It was announced to him.
 - He knew about their arrival from a dream.
 - He sent out scouts to meet them.
27. When did King Latinus find out about the arrival of the Trojans to Italy?
- while the Trojans were still out to sea
 - as soon as the Trojans touched the shore line
 - after the Trojans had established themselves on the beach
 - after the Trojans had established themselves in Laurentian territory
28. King Latinus’ first reaction to the news of the Trojans’ arrival was:
- to lead the army out
 - to send messengers for information
 - to send escorts and invite them to a feast
 - to offer his daughter in marriage
29. In line 9, “qui essent quidve peterent” is an example of what grammatical construction?
- ablative absolute
 - indirect question
 - relative clause
 - gerundive
30. King Latinus eventually made a pact with Aeneas (lines 10 - 12) so that they:
- could be related through marriage
 - might share in all future military successes
 - would share the same enemies and allies
 - could be obedient to the gods’ will

31. Aeneas' wife is called:
a. Latina b. Lavinia c. Amata d. Laurentia
32. Latinus' wife is called:
a. Latina b. Lavinia c. Amata d. Laurentia
33. Turnus was the ____ of Latinus.
a. former son-in-law b. present son-in-law c. brother -in-law
d. uncle
34. The leader of the Rutulians was:
a. Aeneas b. Turnus c. Latinus d. Amata
35. The one most responsible for initially inciting and provoking war was.
a. Aeneas b. Turnus c. Latinus d. Amata
36. The Trojan outpost was called.
a. Latinum b. Lavinium c. Amatium d. Laurentium
37. Latinus died:
a. of old age b. in bed c. of poison d. in battle
38. When Latinus died:
a. the Trojans became even more hard pressed
b. the Rutulians began to assemble
c. the Trojans became even more aggressive
d. the Rutulians became even more aggressive
39. The battle was decided when.
a. Latinus died b. Turnus was killed
c. Aeneas was killed d. the Trojans surrendered
40. The winner of the war:
a. declared himself to be king
b. was declared to be king by popular agreement
c. died soon thereafter
d. continued to conquer surrounding territories

Cupid & Psyche passage(s)

Erant in quadam civitate rex et regina: hi tres filias pulcherrimas habuerunt. quarum maiores natu, quamvis speciosae, idonee tamen celebrari poterant laudibus humanis; at puellae iunioris tam praecipua, tam praeclara pulchritudo nec exprimi nec satis laudari sermone humano poterat. multi cives multique advenae, quos tam pulchri spectaculi rumor ducebat, formositatem eius stupide admirabantur et eam ut ipsam deam Venerem venerabantur. iamque proximas civitates haec fama pervaserat. 'aut dea quam caeruleum profundum maris peperit inter homines conversatur aut Venus alia in terris nata est.' sic latius procedit in dies opinio, sic insulas iam proximas et terras plurimas fama pervagatur; iam multi homines longis itineribus terra marique ad spectaculum conveniebant. Paphon nemo, Cnidon nemo, nemo ipsa Cythera ad conspectum deae Veneris navigabat. sacra deae praetereuntur, templa deformantur, caerimoniae negleguntur. puellae omnes supplicant: ubi mane virgo domo procedit, victimas offerunt, ubi per plateas ambulat, floribus sertis precantur.

41. According to line 1, where were the king and queen to be found?
a. in a cave b. in the woods c. in a certain state
d. in a certain palace
42. This king and queen had :
a. three daughters b. two daughters and one son
c. one son and three daughters d. one daughter and two sons
43. Psyche's siblings were:
a. all older than she b. all younger than she
c. all older than she except one d. all younger than she except one
44. Psyche's siblings were ___ to most people in the story.
a. ugly b. very beautiful c. attractive d. scary
45. Psyche herself was:
a. not attractive to anyone
b. not able to be praised by human expression
c. less attractive than her siblings
d. still attractive to her parents, even though no one else thought she was attractive
46. In line 5 and 6, "multi cives multique advenae" refers to.
a. all the men b. all the men and women
c. everyone in the town d. everyone in and out of the town
47. In lines 5 and 6, many were led by:
a. hearsay b. Psyche c. Psyche's sisters
d. Venus
48. In lines 6 and 7, they admired her ___ and worshiped her ____.
a. face, body b. beauty, as a goddess
c. deity, birth d. charm, beauty
49. In lines 7 and 8, a certain report had spread to:
a. the next kingdom b. the farthest nations
c. neighboring cities d. a rival country
50. In lines 8 and 9, the first possibility of two mentioned is that she comes from.
a. Mt Olympus b. Hades c. the earth d. the sea
51. In lines 8 and 9, the second possibility of two mentioned is that she comes from:
a. Mt. Olympus b. Hades c. the earth d. the sea
52. In line 8 - 9 and 11, there are similar contrasts involving:
a. love and hate b. earth and sky c. beauty and ugliness
d. land and sea

53. In lines 9 - 11, the words *sic latius . . . pervagatur* refer to the:
- spreading of the news
 - arrival of all kinds of visitors
 - invitation to the royal wedding
 - wrath of the gods
54. In lines 11 and 12, the words *iam multi . . . conveniebant* refer to the:
- spreading of the news
 - arrival of all kinds of visitors
 - invitation to the royal wedding
 - wrath of the gods
55. In lines 12 and 13, the names Paphon, Cnidon, and Cythera all refer to:
- places that worship Venus
 - friends of Psyche
 - places Psyche has traveled to
 - attendants of Venus
56. In line 14, *deae* refers to:
- Psyche
 - Psyche's mother
 - Venus
 - Juno
57. In lines 14 and 15, three specific items mentioned in *sacra . . . negleguntur* are:
- priestesses, worshipers, clothes
 - priests, worshipers, clothes
 - holy relics, temples, rituals
 - temples, priests, worshipers
58. The three things mentioned in *sacra . . . negleguntur* in lines 14 and 15 are all:
- renewed
 - honored
 - neglected
 - despised
59. In lines 15 - 17, what happens when the "virgo" leaves her home early in the day?
- She is showered with flowers.
 - She is escorted with shouts
 - She is given sacrifices
 - She is bowed down to reverently
60. In lines 15 - 17, what happens when the "virgo" walks through the marketplaces?
- She is showered with flowers.
 - She is escorted with shouts.
 - She is given sacrifices
 - She is bowed down to reverently.