

Read carefully the following passages and select the best answer for each question.

- I. Evander mourns over the body of his son, Pallas, who had fallen in his first battle while aiding the Trojans.

At non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere; 148
Sed venit in medios. Feretro Pallanta reposito
Procubuit super, atque haeret lacrimansque gemensque,
Et via vix tandem vocis laxata dolore est:
“Non haec, O Palla, dederas promissa parenti, 152
cautius ut saevo velles te credere Marti,
Haud ignarus eram, quantum nova Gloria in armis
Et praedulce decus primo certamine posset.
Primitiae iuvenis miserae, bellique propinqui
Dura rudimenta et nulli exaudita deorum 157
Vota precesque meae! Tuque, O sanctissima coniunx,
Felix morte tua, neque in hunc servata dolorem!
Contra ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes
Restarem ut genitor. Troum socia arma secutum
Obruerent Rutuli telis! Animam ipse dedissem
Atque haec pompa domum me, non Pallanta referret! 163
--Vergil, *Aeneid* XI, 148 – 163

148 – potis est = potest

149 feretro reposito = when the bier had been set down

155 praedulcis, -e = very sweet

156 primitiae = first efforts, first fruits

161 resto, -are = resist, oppose; stay behind, remain

162 obruo, obruere = overwhelm, destroy

1. Line 151 contains an example of this *figure of speech*:
 - a. synchysis b. personification c. aposiopesis d. alliteration
2. Who is addressed, beginning in line 152?
 - a. Aeneas b. Athena c. Pallas d. Evander
3. In lines 152–153 we learn that Pallas had promised to:
 - a. return home victorious c. be careful in battle
 - b. be savage in war d. bring honor to this father
4. *cautius* in line 153 is:
 - a. noun b. adverb c. adjective d. verb
5. *quantum posset* (lines 154–155) is best translated:
 - a. as much as possible c. how it could
 - b. how strong was d. how much he did

6. *nulli* in line 157 is best translated:
 a. by none b. for none c. none d. of none
7. Line 158 (*tu ... coniunx*) contains an example of this figure of speech:
 a. hysteron-proteron c. chiasmus
 b. polysyndeton d. apostrophe
8. *dolorem* (line 159) refers to:
 a. Pallas' death c. the Trojan War
 b. the death of Evander's wife d. the arrival of the Trojans
9. How many elisions are there in line 161?
 a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. none
10. In lines 161–163, Evander wishes that:
 a. his wife had not died c. Pallas had not gone to war
 b. he himself had been killed d. the Rutuli had won
11. *Pallanta* (line 163) is this case:
 a. accusative b. genitive c. nominative d. ablative

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II. Neither fame nor power can help anyone from escaping Death

adde repertores doctrinarum atque leporum, 1036
 adde Heliconiadum comites; quorum unus Homerus
 scepra potitus eadem aliis sopitus quiete est.
 denique Democritum postquam matura vetustas
 admonuit memores motus languescere mentis, 1040
 sponte sua leto caput obvius obtulit ipse.
 ipse Epicurus obit decurso lumine vitae,
 qui genus humanum ingenio superavit et omnis
 restinxit, stellas exortus ut aetherius sol. 1044

Lucretius *De Rerum Natura* 3.1036-1044

- 1036 repertor, -oris (m.) = discoverer, inventor
 1037 Helicon, Heliconis (m.) = hill in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses
 1038 sopio, sopire = to put to sleep, to lull to sleep
 1041 sponte = willingly
 1044 restinguo, restinguere = to put out again, extinguish, quench

12. The verb “adde” (1036, 1037) is in this grammatical mood:
 a. indicative b. imperative c. subjunctive
13. To whom does Lucretius refer in “repertores doctrinarum atque leporum” (line 1036)?
 a. reptiles & lepers c. gods & people
 b. philosophers & artists d. reporters & bystanders
14. To what third type of people do “Heliconiadum comites” (1037) refer?
 a. Satyrs b. Centaurs c. Amazons d. Muses

15. The key word “*unus*” in line 1037 shows that “*Homerus*” was:
 a. one of many like him c. the only poet of his kind
 b. the only one not to die d. the first to die
16. Lucretius describes Democritus (1039-1040) as having died at:
 a. a very young age b. adolescence c. around middle age d. a ripe old age
17. In line 1041, Democritus is said to have:
 a. committed suicide willingly c. become deified
 b. been thrown to the lions d. died in battle
18. With the word “*decurso*” (1042), Lucretius describes Epicurus’ life as literally:
 a. “having run out” c. “being decadent”
 b. “suddenly imploding” d. “slowly disintegrating”
19. In lines 1043-1044, Lucretius uses this natural metaphor to compare Epicurus to everyone else:
 a. the mighty lion c. brilliant light
 b. the wise owl d. highest mountain peak
20. The metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 1044 (*restinxit...sol*) is:
 a. dactyl – dactyl – spondee – spondee
 b. dactyl – spondee – dactyl – dactyl
 c. spondee – dactyl – dactyl – spondee
 d. spondee – spondee – spondee – dactyl

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III. The captive Trojan women bid a sad farewell to their country.

Ilion ardebat, neque adhuc consederat ignis; 408
 exiguumque senis Priami Iovis ara cruorem
 combiberat. Tractata comis antistita Phoebi 410
 non profecturas tendebat ad aethera palmas.
 Dardanidas matres patriorum signa deorum,
 dum licet, amplexas succensaque templa tenentes
 invidiosa trahunt victores praemia Grai.
 Mittitur Astynax illis de turribus, unde 415
 pugnantem pro se proavitaque regna tuentem
 saepe videre patrem monstratum a matre solebat.
 Iamque viam suadet Boreas, flatuque secundo
 carbasa mota sonant. Iubet uti navita ventis.
 “Troia, vale! Rapimur,” clamant, dant oscula terrae 420
 Troades, et patriae fumantia tecta relinquunt.
 Ultima conscendit classem, miserabile visu, 422
 in mediis Hecuba natorum inventa sepulcris. 423

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* XIII. 408 – 423

- 409 exiguus, -a, -um = small, little, scanty
 410 antistita, -ae (f.) = a presiding priestess
 412 Dardanidas = Trojan
 416 proavitus, -a, -um = ancestral
 419 carbasa, -orum (n.) = sails

21. The verb tenses in line 408 shift from _____ (*ardebat*) to _____ (*consederat*):
- imperfect to pluperfect
 - perfect to pluperfect
 - present to imperfect
 - present to pluperfect
22. The metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 408 (*Ilion...ignis*) is:
- dactyl – dactyl – spondee – spondee
 - dactyl – spondee – dactyl – spondee
 - spondee – dactyl – dactyl – spondee
 - spondee – spondee – spondee – dactyl
23. Line 409 refers directly to the:
- goddess of the harvest
 - king of Troy
 - queen of Sparta
 - god of war
24. *Tractata comis* (line 410) is best translated:
- speading the leaves
 - handed over to the enemy
 - pulling her hair
 - dragged by her hair
25. In lines 410 – 411, we learn that the priestess of Apollo:
- killed Priam
 - had helped the Greeks
 - will not leave Troy
 - had given a warning which no one believed
26. The object of *ad* (line 411) is:
- palmas
 - profecturas
 - antistita
 - aethera
27. The subject of *trahunt* (line 414) is:
- Grai
 - matres
 - praemia
 - templa
28. The best translation of *mittitur* (line 415) is:
- is sent
 - leaves
 - is thrown
 - is sought
29. In line 415, Astyanax:
- is sent to deliver a message
 - climbs the towers
 - looks over the burning city
 - is killed
30. The wind in lines 418- 419 is:
- calm
 - threatening
 - gusty
 - favorable
31. *visu* (line 422) is:
- participle
 - supine
 - gerund
 - adverb
32. Who boarded the ship last?
- Boreas
 - Astyanax
 - Hecuba
 - the priestess
33. As the Trojan women leave, they:
- kiss the ground
 - scream in vain for help
 - wish for a favorable wind
 - weep for the children
34. Astyanax had often seen
- his father fighting
 - the paternal gods
 - the city burning
 - Hecuba searching for him

