

Aeneid I. lines 544-560

5. To what place does Ilioneus want to go? (554-557)
 A. Sicania B. Latium C. Teucra D. Libya
6. In whose name does Ilioneus make his requests? (551-558)
 A. Aeneas B. Júpiter C. Acestes D. Iulus
7. *Dardanidae* (line 560) is an example of which figure of speech?
 A. hendiadys B. polyptoton C. patronymic D. apostrophe

**Sicui quid cupidō optantīque obtigit umquam
 inspērantī, hoc est grātum animō propriē.
 Quārē hoc est grātum nobīs quoque, cārius aurō,
 quod tē restituis, Lesbia, mī cupidō,
 restituis cupidō atque inspērantī, ipsa refert tē
 nobīs: Ō lūcem candidiōre notā!
 Quis mē unō vivit fēlicior, aut magis hāc rem
 optandam in vitā dīcere quis poterit?
 Catullus 107**

8. The lover is described as all of these except _____.
 A. pleasing B. desirous C. without hope D. wishful
9. This relationship is one that is especially _____.
 A. pleasing to the soul C. full of graciousness
 B. grateful in spirit D. causing gratitude in mind
10. This relationship is _____.
 A. caring for gold C. careful of the breeze
 B. dear to the ear D. dearer than gold
11. Catullus describes himself as _____.
 A. Lesbia's desire C. desirous and wishful
 B. desirous and without hope D. pleasing to Lesbia
12. The day that Lesbia returns to Catullus is _____.
 A. marked with brightness C. dear as gold
 B. a day of desire D. lucky for him
13. Catullus says Lesbia's return is his greatest desire _____.
 A. of all things C. in this life
 B. in living happily D. in one day
14. According to the poem, Lesbia has made a gesture of _____.
 A. renunciation B. compensation C. desperation D. reconciliation

Vix spēs ipse suās animō capita aurea fingēns 27
omnia. Gaudentī mēnsās posuēre ministrī
exstrūctās dapibus nec tostae frūgis egentēs.
Tum vērō, sīve ille suā Cereālia dextrā 30
mūnera contigerat, Cereālia dōna rigēbant;
sīve dapēs avidō convellere dente parābat,
lāmina fulva dapēs admōtō dente premēbat.
Miscuerat pūrīs auctōrem mūneris undīs;
fūsile per rictūs aurum fluitāre vidērēs. 35
Ovid's Metamorphoses

15. In lines 27 – 29, Midas is _____.
 A. touching golden things
 B. capturing all hope
 C. imagining everything gold
 D. putting his mind to hope
16. Who set the tables? (27-29)
 A. Midas
 B. attendants
 C. prophets
 D. everyone
17. What is said not to be lacking? (27 – 29)
 A. banquet tables
 B. joyful tables
 C. ordered feasts
 D. toasted grain
18. *munera Cerealia* (lines 30-31) indicates his _____.
 A. bread
 B. fruit
 C. utensils
 D. bowls
19. What is described as “greedy” in line 33?
 A. Midas's touch
 B. Midas's teeth
 C. Midas's taste
 D. Midas's trust
20. What covers everything Midas tries to taste?
 A. golden teeth
 B. golden hide
 C. golden layer
 D. golden plate
21. In line 34, Midas is trying to _____.
 A. drink water
 B. drink wine
 C. mix the gifts
 D. purify the water
22. What would one see in lines 33-35?
 A. melted gold
 B. flowing water
 C. pure gold in the cups
 D. golden jaws of Midas
23. What figure of speech is *dapibus*, *dapes*, *dapes* (lines 29, 32, 33)?
 A. anastrophe
 B. enjambment
 C. synchysis
 D. polyptoton

Hanc tibi, Fronto pater, genetrīx Flaccilla, puellam
 ōscula commendō dēliciāsque meās,
 parvula nē nigrās horrēscat Erōtion umbrās
 ōraque Tartareī prōdidiōsa canis.
 Implētūra fuit sextae modo frīgora brūmae,
 vīxisset totidem nī minus illa diēs.
 Inter tam veterēs lūdat lascīva patrōnōs
 et nōmen blaesō garriat ōre meum.
 Mollia nōn rigidus caespes tegat ossa nec illī,
 Terra, gravis fuerīs; nōn fuit illa tibi.

Martial (V,34)

Mark A for true and B for false.

24. Martial addresses his parents and a girl.
25. Martial give kisses to the girl.
26. Martial wants the girl to be protected from Tartarean beings.
27. The girl spent six winters in the north.
28. The girl died six days befote her sixth birthday.
29. Martial wants the girl to play among the older shades.
30. Martial asks Earth to lie heavy on the girl for protection.

TIE-BREAKERS.

Vērōna doctī syllabās amat vātis,
 Marōne fēlīx Mantua est,
 cēnsētur Aponī Līviō suō tellūs
 Stellaque nec Flaccō minus,
 Apollodōrō plaudit imbrifer Nīlus,
 Nāsōne Paelīgnī sonant,
 duōsque Senecās ūnicumque Lūcānum
 fācunda loquitur Corduba,
 gaudent iocōsae Caniō suō Gādēs,
 Ēmerita Deciānō meō:
 tē, Liciniāne, gloriābitur nostra
 nec mē tacēbit Bilbilis.

Martial (I,61)

Mark your answers 96 – 100.

96. Verona loves the syllables of ____.
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| A. learned words | C. a doctor's words |
| B. great learning | D. a learned prophet |
97. The land of Aponius is valued ____.
- | |
|--|
| A. no less than that of Stella and Flaccus |
| B. no less than that of Livy |
| C. more than that of Stella and Flaccus |
| D. more than that of Livy |
98. The Paeligni lay claim to ____.
- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| A. Flaccus | B. Apollodorus | C. Naso | D. Stella |
|------------|----------------|---------|-----------|
99. How many of these authors rise from Corduba?
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|---------|
| A. four | B. three | C. two | D. none |
|---------|----------|--------|---------|
100. The poet addresses the poem to a lawyer from ____.
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A. his own hometown | C. the Italian tribes |
| B. Licinia | D. his own nation |