

Coriolanus

Gaius Martius est vir inter Romanos praeclarus. Populus Martium, quod Coriolos, oppidum Volscorum, expugnat, Coriolanum vocat. Sed Coriolanus, propter magnam superbiam, populum contemnit; itaque Romani virum praeclarum e patria expellunt. Tum ad Volscos migrat, quamquam Volsci tum bellum contra Romanos gerunt. Volsci summum imperium Coriolano dant, et Romanus Volscorum copias in patriam suam ducit. Magnopere timebant Romani; frustra legatos in castra ad Coriolanum mittunt. Desperant Romani, sed tandem ex oppido procedunt duae feminae, Volumnia et Virgilia. Nam Coriolanus est Volumniae filius, Virgiliae maritus. Ubi Coriolanum vident, “Cur, O marite”, inquit Virgilia, “contra tuam patriam copias ducis?” Tandem feminarum lacrimae Coriolanum movent. Copias e castris ducit, et in terram Volscorum revenit. Sed Coriolani clementia Volscis non placebat; itaque mox Coriolanum necant.

1. What sort of man was Gaius Martius, according to the passage?
a. large man b. distinguished c. fearless d. quiet
2. Why did Martius receive the name Coriolanus?
a. he was from Coriolos b. he defeated Coriolos c. he was governor in Coriolos
3. What was the cause of Coriolanus’ exile?
a. his mother b. his wife c. his pride d. his desire for control of the army
4. When the exiled Coriolanus went to the Volsci people, what did they give him?
a. nothing b. command of the army c. a wife d. several slaves
5. What happened to the envoys that the Romans sent to the Volsci?
a. they talked Coriolanus into retreating b. they failed c. they killed the leader of the Volsci
6. Who did the Romans eventually send to speak with Coriolanus, along with his mother?
a. his wife b. his daughter c. his son d. his father
7. What was Coriolanus planning to do, according Virgilia’s words?
a. to lead troops against Rome b. to attack the Volsci c. to build a new city
8. What eventually moved Coriolanus to stop his actions?
a. reminder of his country b. his soldiers c. the tears of his mother and wife d. nothing
9. Where did Coriolanus return?
a. Rome b. the Volsci c. Alba Longa d. another un-named city
10. What was not pleasing to the Volsci?
a. his strength b. his honor c. his mercy d. his love for Rome
11. What happened to Coriolanus?
a. exiled from the Volsci b. exiled from Rome c. died in Rome d. the Volsci killed him

A King Makes Thunder

Temporibus antiquis fuit in Graecia rex superbus, Salmoneus nomine. Qui ubi fulmina audivit quae Iuppiter in terram de monte Olympo mittebat, hoc consilium cepit. In eius finibus pons erat aeratus qui in flumine lato factus erat. Ipse rex Salmoneus quod Iovem sonitu fulminum superare cupiebat, per hunc pontem curru aerato quattuor equorum vehebatur. Eodem tempore multas faces in cives iaciebat et magna voce clamabat: “Cavete, omnes! Iuppiter sum!” Cives his fulminibus territi sunt et alii aliam in partem fugerunt. Dei qui montem Olympum incolebant, ubi hunc sonitum terribilem clamoresque miserorum incolarum audiverunt, cum celeritate in unum locum convenerunt.

12. Where did this story take place?
a. Greece b. Italy c. Mt. Olympus d. the passage doesn’t say
13. What did Salmoneus hear that caused him to develop a plan?
a. fires in his town b. horses near his town c. the thunderbolts of Zeus d. a nearby river

14. Of what material was the bridge?
 - a. iron
 - b. gold
 - c. wood
 - d. bronze
15. What do we know about the river from the passage?
 - a. it was a fast river
 - b. it was a long river
 - c. it was a wide river
 - d. it was a gentle stream
16. How many horses did Salmoneus pull his chariot?
 - a. one
 - b. two
 - c. three
 - d. four
17. What did Salmoneus throw out of his chariot?
 - a. Money
 - b. Food
 - c. Torches
 - d. Garlands
18. What did Salmoneus shout to his citizens?
 - a. beware of Zeus
 - b. pray to Zeus
 - c. I am Zeus
 - d. honor me
19. How did his citizens react?
 - a. they honored Salmoneus
 - b. they fled
 - c. they praised Zeus
 - d. they brought down his chariot
20. Which gods heard Salmoneus?
 - a. the ocean deities
 - b. the nymphs of the woods
 - c. none of the gods
 - d. the gods on Olympus
21. What moved the gods to convene quickly?
 - a. the cries of his citizens
 - b. fires in the woods
 - c. the loss of a temple
 - d. the horses

Ovid Offers Advice on “How to Meet a Girl”

Tu pete etiam certamen equorum nobilium; multa commoda capax populi Circus habet. Proximus a domina sede; nemo prohibet. Iunge latus tuum lateri eius qua potes usque. “Cuius equi veniunt?” Studiose roga et sine mora fave cuicui favet illa. Utque fit, in gremium puellae pulvis si forte deciderit, digitis eum excute. Etsi nullus est pulvis, tamen excute nullum; quaelibet causa sit apta officio tuo. Parva animos leves puellarum capiunt: est utile multis viris pulvinum componere facili manu; et prodest ventos movere tenui tabella et sellas dare sub tenerum pedem puellae.

22. Where is a good place according to Ovid to find a girl?
 - a. gladiator fights
 - b. horse races
 - c. the theater
 - d. in the Forum
23. Where should one sit?
 - a. nearest to a girl
 - b. furthest from a girl
 - c. in front of the girl
 - d. behind the girl
24. What body parts does Ovid suggest could be touching?
 - a. feet
 - b. knees
 - c. hands
 - d. sides
25. What question should one ask the girl?
 - a. Do you like horses?
 - b. Whose horses are coming?
 - c. Which horses won?
26. Which horses should one favor?
 - a. the winning horses
 - b. one’s favorite horses
 - c. the girl’s favorite horses
 - d. none of the horses
27. How else does he suggest making contact with the girl?
 - a. brush her hair off of her face
 - b. tie her scarf
 - c. hold her hands
 - d. brush dust off her lap
28. What does Ovid suggest about the minds of girls?
 - a. they are carefree
 - b. they are mean
 - c. they are happy
 - d. they are serious
29. What might it be useful to offer the girl?
 - a. a snack
 - b. a tip on who will win
 - c. a shade
 - d. a cushion
30. Tabella in this passage means a program. What should one do with the program?
 - a. fan her
 - b. offer it to her
 - c. read it to her
 - d. use it wipe up dirt