

Aeneid Book 8: Aeneas Receives Divine Armor & Weapons

ille deae donis et tanto laetus honore	617	
expleri nequit atque oculos per singula voluit, miraturque interque manus et bracchia versat		
terribilem cristis galeam flammisque vomentem,	620	
fatiferumque ensem, loricam ex aere rigentem, sanguineam, ingentem, qualis cum caerulea nubes solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget;		
tum levis ocreas electro auroque recocto, hastamque et clipei non enarrabile textum.	625	<i>ocrea: greave</i>
illic res Italas Romanorumque triumphos haud vatum ignarus venturique inscius aevi fecerat ignipotens, illic genus omne futurae stirpis ab Ascanio pugnataque in ordine bella.		
fecerat et viridi fetam Mavortis in antro	630	
procubuisse lupam, geminos huic ubera circum ludere pendentis pueros et lambere matrem impavidos, illam tereti cervice reflexa mulcere alternos et corpora fingere lingua.	634	

- To which goddess does, *deae* refer? (line 617)
 - Juno
 - Minerva
 - Venus
 - Diana
- What does Aeneas do when he first sees the armor and weapons?
 - trembles
 - picks them up
 - states that he does not want them
 - thanks the maker
- Which of the following items does Aeneas NOT receive?
 - helmet
 - sword
 - chariot
 - spear
 - he receives all of the above
- Which of the items is described covered in flames?
 - shield
 - greaves
 - breastplate
 - helmet
- The material that the shield is made of is described as?
 - tough
 - unexplainable
 - glowing
 - chameleon-like
- The maker of the armor is described by what characteristic?
 - ugly
 - lame
 - intelligent
 - master of fire
- What rhetorical device is introduced by *qualis*? (line 622)
 - metonymy
 - anaphora
 - simile
 - polysyndeton
- Which of the following is not described as being depicted on the shield?
 - Roman Wars
 - Triumphs
 - the lineage of Ascanius
 - Aeneas' landing in Italy
- On the shield, where is the she-wolf that is nursing Romulus and Remus?
 - near the Tiber
 - in a lush cave
 - in the Campus Martius
 - on the Palatine Hill
- How are Romulus and Remus depicted on the shield?
 - timid
 - bold
 - happy
 - playful

Catullus 83

Lesbia mi praesente viro mala plurima dicit:
 haec illi fatuo maxima laetitia est.
 mule, nihil sentis? si nostri oblita taceret,
 sana esset: nunc quod gannit et obloquitur,
 non solum meminit, sed, quae multo acrior est res,
 irata est. hoc est, uritur et loquitur.

gannit-snarls

11. About whom does Lesbia say bad things?
 - a. Herself
 - b. Catullus
 - c. her current man
 - d. about no one
12. What is the greatest joy to the stupid man?
 - a. That Lesbia has returned
 - b. The bad things that have been stated
 - c. That Catullus is upset
 - d. That Catullus is still in love with Lesbia
13. Who does Catullus refer to as a mule?
 - a. Lesbia
 - b. Catullus
 - c. her current man
 - d. the reader
14. What would make Lesbia 'soud'?
 - a. If she would come back to Catullus
 - b. If she could forget about Catullus
 - c. If she would leave her man
 - d. If she would forget about her man
15. What makes Lesbia 'mad'?
 - a. She is on fire
 - b. She is in love with her man
 - c. She remembers Catullus
 - d. Her heart

Suetonius *Life of Caligula* I.1

Germanicus, C. Caesaris pater, Drusi et minoris Antoniae filius, a Tiberio patruo adoptatus, quaesturam quinquennio ante quam per leges liceret et post eam consulatum statim gessit, missusque ad exercitum in Germaniam, excessu Augusti nuntiato, legiones universas imperatorem Tiberium pertinacissime recusantis et sibi summam rei p. deferentis incertum pietate an constantia maiore compescuit atque hoste mox devicto triumphavit. Consul deinde iterum creatus ac prius quam honorem iniret ad componendum Orientis statum expulsus, cum Armeniae regem devicisset, Cappadociam in provinciae formam redegisset, annum agens aetatis quartum et tricensimum diuturno morbo Antiochiae obiit, non sine veneni suspicione. Nam praeter livores, qui toto corpore erant, et spumas, quae per os fluebant, cremati quoque cor inter ossa incorruptum repertum est, cuius ea natura existimatur, ut tinctum veneno igne confici nequeat.

16. Ubi erat Germanicus tempore mortis Augusti?
 - A. Romae
 - B. In Germania
 - C. In Cappadocia
 - D. Oriente
17. Quot anni transierunt inter quaesturam consulatumque Germanici?
 - A. Unus
 - B. Duo
 - C. Tres
 - D. Nulli
18. Quot annos habet Germanicus ubi mortuus est?
 - A. XLIII
 - B. XXXIV
 - C. XXXVI
 - D. XXX
19. Qui titulus Germanico non defertur?
 - A. Consul
 - B. Imperator
 - C. Triumphator
 - D. Quaestor
20. Secundum lectionem, quis/qui non Tiberium imperatorem voluit/voluerunt?
 - A. Milites
 - B. Drusus
 - C. Augustus
 - D. Germanicus
21. Quo ingenio Germanicus milites compescuit?
 - A. Pietate sed not constantia
 - B. Constantia sed non pietate
 - C. Et constantia et pietate
 - D. Nec pietate nec constantia
22. Qualis cor Gemanici erat post corpus eius crematum est?
 - A. Cineraceus
 - B. Niger
 - C. Integer
 - D. Siccus
23. Quid non causa veneni suspiciendi erat?
 - A. Saliva
 - B. Maculae
 - C. Cor
 - D. Ossa
24. Cur Germanicus non suscepit consulatum secundum?
 - A. Diuturno morbo aegrotavit
 - B. Non per leges licuit
 - C. Oriens ei componendus est
 - D. Milites obstinate recusabant
25. Augusto mortuo, cuius pater imperator factus est?
 - A. Drusi
 - B. Gaii Caesaris
 - C. Germanici
 - D. Tiberii