

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST

In her father Aeetes' palace in Colchis, Medea reacts to Jason's imminent departure.

At trepidam in thalamīs et iam sua facta <u>paventem</u>	1 paventem = trembling at
<u>Colchida</u> circā omnēs pariter furiaeque minaeque	2 Colchida (acc. sing.) = Medea
patris habent, nec caeruleī timor aequoris ultrā	3
nec miserae terra ūlla <u>procul</u> : quāscumque per undās	4 procul = too distant
ferre fugam, quamcumque cupit iam scandere puppem....	5
Atque haec impressō gemuit miseranda cubīlī:	6
“Ō mihi <u>sī</u> profugae, genitor, nunc mīlle suprēmōs	7 sī = if only
amplexūs, <u>Aeēta</u> , darēs flētūsque vidērēs	8 Aeēta = Aeetes, king of Colchis
ecce meōs! Nē crēde, pater: nōn cārrior ille est	9
quem <u>sequimur</u> – tumidīs utinam simul obruar undīs!	10 sequimur = I follow
Tū, precor, haec longā placidus mox scepra senectā	11
tūta gerās meliorque tibi sit cētera prōlēs!	12

Gaius Valerius Flaccus, *Argonautica* VIII.1-5, 9-15

- In lines 1-3 (*At...habent*), Medea is **NOT** scared of A) her father's threats B) an impending storm C) her deeds D) the fury of her father
- What verb should be understood in the clauses *nec caeruleī...ūlla procul* (lines 3-4)? A) fert B) est C) it D) vult
- In line 4, *miserae* refers to A) *Colchida* (line 2) B) *furiaeque minaeque* (line 2) C) *patris* (line 3) D) *aequoris* (line 3)
- In line 4, *quāscumque* means A) anyone B) anywhere C) whatever D) each
- In lines 4-5, *quāscumque...puppem*, along with *ultrā* and *procul*, expresses Medea's A) desperation B) happiness C) sympathy D) curiosity
- In lines 1-5, Medea is eager to A) commit suicide B) return home C) sail away D) get married
- What is the scansion of the first four feet of line 6? A) SSDD B) DSSS C) DSDD D) SSSS
- In line 6, Medea is lying on her bed in tears. What other woman from classical mythology did this when her lover departed? A) Andromeda B) Atalanta C) Daphne D) Dido
- In line 6, *miseranda* can be translated as A) pitying B) to be pitied C) ought to pity D) one who pities
- How is *profugae* (line 7) best translated? A) of a fugitive B) the fugitives C) as a fugitive D) O fugitives!
- In line 7, *genitor* ultimately derives from the Latin word A) *gaudeō* B) *gerō* C) *gemō* D) *gignō*
- In lines 7-8 (*Ō mihi...darēs*), Medea wants A) to embrace her homeland once again B) her father to bless her marriage to Jason C) her father to embrace her before she flees D) Jason to give her a final embrace
- Those same lines (lines 7-8) contain an example of A) chiasmus B) litotes C) asyndeton D) hyperbole
- In lines 8-9 (*flētūsque...meōs*), Medea addresses her father Aeetes, who is not present. This figure of speech, which increases the pathos of the scene, is A) anastrophe B) apostrophe C) antithesis D) aposiopesis
- What is the standard way to express *Nē crēde* (line 9) in prose? A) *Nōn crēdere* B) *Nōlī crēdere* C) *Nōn crēdis* D) *Num crēdis*
- In lines 9-10, Medea tells her father (*Nē...sequimur*) A) the two of them both love Jason B) that she loves Jason more than she loves her father C) that her father is no less dear to her than Jason D) that she and her father will pursue Jason
- In line 10 (*tumidīs...undīs*), Medea wishes that A) Jason would drown alone B) she could sink Jason's ship C) a goddess would crush Jason's ship D) she would drown with Jason
- Lines 11-12 express Medea's A) wishes for her father B) hatred of Jason C) anger at her current state D) recollection of her father's former glory
- In line 12 (*melior...prōlēs*), Medea hopes that A) she may become better than her sibling B) Aeetes may father a child similar to Jason C) she can bear a better child for Jason D) Aeetes will have another, better child
- The end of Medea's speech implies that she is A) empowered B) angry C) sorry D) excited

A DEATHBED REMINISCENCE

Chilo, a Spartan sage, recalls a difficult decision.

Super amīcī capite iūdex cum duōbus aliīs fuī. Ita lēx fuit utī eum hominem condemnārī necessum esset. Aut amīcus igitur capitis perdendus aut adhibenda fraus lēgī fuit. Multa cum animō meō ad cāsum tam ancipitem medendum cōsultāvī. Vīsum est esse id quod fēcī praequam erant alia tolerātū facilius: ipse tacitus ad condemnandum sententiam tulī, eīs quī simul iūdicābant ut absolvent persuāsī. Sic mihi et iūdicis et amīcī officium in rē tantā salvum fuit. Hanc capiō ex eō factō molestiam, quod metuō nē ā perfidiā et culpā nōn abhorreat, in eādē rē eōdemque tempore inque commūnī negōtiō, quod mihi optimum factū dūxerim, dīversum eius aliīs suāsisse.

Aulus Gellius, *Noctes Atticae*, I, iii, 4

- 1 **Super...capite** = concerning a capital punishment case
- 2
- 3 **adhibenda** = to be done; **fraus** = damage
- 4 **cāsum tam ancipitem** = such a dilemma
- 5 **praequam** = than
- 6 **sententiam** = vote
- 7
- 8
- 9 **molestiam** = worry; **quod** = because
- 10 **nōn abhorreat** = it is not free from
- 11 **quod...eius** = of that which; **dūxerim** = I considered
- 12 **dīversum...suāsisse** = to have persuaded the opposite thing

21. Who has been charged with a capital crime (line 1)? A) Chilo B) Chilo's friend C) two judges D) friends of the two judges
22. In line 2, how is *utī* best translated? A) that B) how C) when D) as
23. In line 3, *perdendus...fuit* is best translated A) was penalizing B) was about to penalize C) had to be penalized D) had been penalized
24. The dilemma which Chilo faces in lines 2-3 (*Aut...fuit*) is a conflict between upholding the law and A) religion B) family C) friendship D) the court
25. In lines 2-3 (*Aut...fuit*), what does Chilo say would be the outcome if capital punishment were not imposed? A) Injury would be done to Chilo's family. B) A friendship would be destroyed. C) There would be an irreparable rift among the three judges. D) Harm would be done to the law.
26. Lines 4-5 (*Multa...cōsultāvī*) indicate that Chilo A) discussed this conflict with friends B) sought advice from the other two judges C) asked for divine guidance D) pondered solutions alone
27. In line 4, *ad cāsum...medendum* is best translated A) for the purpose of remedying such a dilemma B) such a dilemma must be remedied C) a remedy for such a dilemma D) by remedying such a dilemma
28. In line 6, what is the meaning of *facilius*? A) easily B) easy C) very easy D) easier
29. What is the form of *tolerātū* (line 6)? A) perfect passive participle B) supine C) singular active imperative D) gerundive
30. In lines 6-7 (*ipse...tulī*), what does Chilo himself do? A) He voted for the innocence of the man. B) He voted the man guilty. C) He followed the advice of his colleagues. D) He refused to vote.
31. In line 7, what does Chilo convince the other judges to do? A) vote for innocence B) vote for guilt C) lessen the penalty D) change the law
32. Why is *absolvent* (line 7) in the subjunctive mood? A) hortatory B) deliberative C) indirect command D) indirect question
33. In line 8 (*Sic...fuit*), how does Chilo at that time feel he had solved the problem? A) He had fulfilled both his personal and official duties. B) He knew his friend would be grateful. C) The other judges would be satisfied. D) He forgave the judges for the way they voted.
34. In line 9, how do you translate *metuō nē*? A) I fear whether B) I do not fear C) I fear that D) I fear no one
35. Lines 10-11 (*in eādē...negōtiō*) emphasize the A) commonality of the case for the three judges B) different attitudes of the judges C) diversity of legal training D) sympathy for one falsely accused
36. What literary device is seen in lines 10-11 (*in...negōtiō*) A) hyperbole B) anastrophe C) asyndeton D) tricolon
37. In line 11, the best translation of *optimum factū* is A) the best deed B) the best thing to do C) to be done very well D) the best in fact
38. Lines 9-12 express Chilo's feeling of A) jealousy B) superiority C) happiness D) guilt
39. Why does he feel this way? A) He manipulated the outcome. B) He celebrated his friend's innocence. C) He lost the friendship of the judges. D) He wanted to be recognized for his action.
40. Which mythological pair can be used as a metaphor for describing the dilemma faced by Chilo? A) Arachne and Athena B) Scylla and Charybdis C) Pyramus and Thisbe D) Baucis and Philemon