

AD ASTRA...PER FĀBULĀS!

Hyginus describes two constellations.

Lyra inter stellās cōstitutā est. Initiō Lyra, ā Mercuriō facta dē testūdine, trādita est Orpheō, Calliopēs filiō, quī eius reī maximē studiōsus fuit. Itaque propter Orpheī artificium etiam bēstiae ad audiendum eī appropinquāvērunt.

Orpheus quaerēs uxōrem mortuam, Eurydicēn, ad īferōs dēscendit et ibi prōgeniem deōrum suō carmine laudāvit. Eurydicē tamen, ā Plūtōne liberāta, ut bene scīs, redīre coācta est, quod ille, miserābile dictū, respectāverat.

- 1 **Initiō** = In the beginning
 2 **Calliopēs** = of Calliope
 3 **artificium** = skill
 4 **Eurydicēn** is a Greek accusative
 5 **prōgeniem** = offspring
 6 **dictū** = to tell

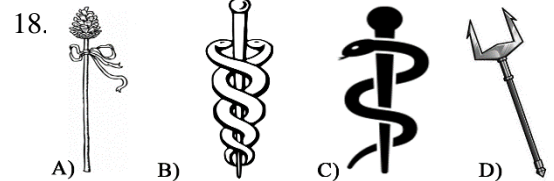
- Who invented the lyre (lines 1-2)? A) Mercury B) Orpheus C) Calliope D) Eurydice
- What Latin phrase (lines 1-2) tells us from what the lyre was made? A) *inter sidera* B) *dē testūdine* C) *Calliopēs filiō* D) *eius reī maximē studiōsus*
- In line 3, why did the wild beasts approach Orpheus? A) They wanted to tear him limb from limb. B) They wished to accept him into their herd. C) They were charmed by his beautiful song. D) They had already attacked his mother.
- Where does Orpheus praise the offspring of the gods (lines 4-5)? A) on Mt. Olympus B) among the stars C) in a forest D) in the Underworld
- By his use of the phrase *ut bene scīs* (line 6), Hyginus indicates that he A) believes the reader already knows the story B) wants the reader to pay close attention C) is criticizing the reader for their ignorance D) is deviating from the usual story
- Based on the tenses of the Latin verbs in line 6, what happened first? A) Eurydice was forced to return. B) Orpheus became sad. C) Orpheus looked back. D) The animals fled.
- The subject of *coācta est* (line 6) is A) Eurydice B) Pluto C) you D) Orpheus
- What causes the narrator to exclaim “*miserābile dictū*” in line 6? A) Eurydice’s children B) the length of the song C) Orpheus’ mistake D) the unfortunate deaths of wild animals

In aliā parte fābulae, Mercurius bovēs Apollinis sēcrētō cēpit. Apprehēnsus ab eō, Mercurius prō veniā nōmen eī dedit: Apollō, deus mūsicae, inventor lyrae appellandus est. Itaque Mercurius virgulam quandam munerī accēpit. Quam manū tenēns, Mercurius in Arcadiam profectus est et in viā duōs dracōnēs coniūctīs corporibus vīdit. Alius alium petēbat. Statim inter eōs Mercurius virgulam iēcit, circum quam dracōnēs sē plīcāvērunt et ita pugnandō cessāvērunt. Quō factō, ille dīxit eam virgulam pācis causā cōstitutā esse. Nunc virgula inter stellās vidētur.

- 7
 8 **prō veniā** = in exchange for pardon
 9 **virgulam** = wand; **munerī** = as a gift
 10
 11
 12 **plīcāvērunt** = entwined
 13

Adapted from Hyginus’ *Dē Astronomicā* II.vii

- In line 7, who took the cows? A) Apollo B) Orpheus C) Eurydice D) Mercury
- In line 7 (*Mercurius...cēpit*), which of Mercury's roles is most evident? A) messenger god B) god of travelers C) god of thieves D) leader of the dead to the Underworld
- To whom or what do *eō* and *eī* (in line 8) refer? A) Mercury B) Apollo C) cattle D) the lyre
- What did Apollo receive in return (lines 8-9)? A) gold for his cattle B) a music lesson C) credit for the invention of the lyre D) a seat on Mt. Olympus
- In lines 8-9, Apollo believes that this exchange is fitting because he is the god of A) the sun B) music C) archery D) healing
- What did Mercury see once he set out into Arcadia (lines 9-11)? A) two thieves fleeing B) two snakes fighting C) two goddesses attacking each other D) two lost cows wandering
- What is the meaning of “*Alius alium petēbat*” in line 11? A) They were attacking others. B) They were being attacked one after another. C) They were attacking one another. D) Each one was attacking Mercury.
- What did Mercury do with his wand (lines 11-12)? A) He threw it between the snakes. B) He beat the thieves. C) He steered the cows. D) He aided the goddesses.
- What derivative of the Latin root found in *plīcāvērunt* (line 12) means to unfold or reveal meaning? A) duplicate B) complicate C) implicate D) explicate
- Based on this passage, which is an accurate image of Mercury’s wand, known as the *caduceus*?
- What would be an appropriate Latin title for this passage? A) *Dē Orīgine Duōrum Īnstrumentōrum* B) *Dē Bellō Contrā Deōs* C) *Dē Reī Pūblicae Cāsū* D) *Dē Morte Orpheī Trīstis*



A CALL TO VALOR

Scipio addresses his men in northern Italy as they prepare to face Hannibal.

“...Itaque, mīlitēs, ego hortor ut vōs pugnētis nōn sōlum eō animō quō
contrā aliōs hostēs solētis, sed etiam cum quādam indignātiōne atque īrā.
Pugnāte velut sī sociōs arma subitō contrā vōs ferentēs videātis. Hostēs furiōsum
iuvenem sequentēs ad patriam nostram oppugnandam veniunt.

“Atque utinam hoc proelium vestrum prō honōre et nōn prō salūte esset.
Nōn dē possessiōne Siciliae ac Sardiniae, dē quibus quondam pugnābātur, sed
pro Italiā vōbīs est pugnandum. Nec est alius exercitus ab tergō quī, nisi nōs
vincimus, hostī obsistat, nec Alpēs aliae sunt, quae, dum hostēs trānseunt,
nova praesidia parārī sinunt. Hīc est pugnandum, mīlitēs, velut sī nostram urbem
ante Rōmāna moenia dēfendāmus.

“Quisque nostrum putet sē prōtegere armīs nōn corpus suum sed coniugem
ac liberōs parvōs. Nec rēs domesticās solum cūret sed identidem hōc animō putet
nostrās manūs nunc prōtegere senātum populumque Rōmānum. Quālis nostra vīs
virtūsque fuerint, etiam putet tālem futūram esse fortūnam illiūs urbis ac Rōmānī imperiī.”

Adapted from Livy's *Ab Urbe Conditā*, XXI.xli

- 1 **sōlum** = only
- 2
- 3 **velut** = just as
- 4
- 5 **utinam...esset** = if only...were
- 6 **quondam** = previously
- 7 **tergō** = behind
- 8 **obsistat** = would block (+ dat.)
- 9 **praesidia** = defenses; **sinunt** =
- 10 allow
- 11 **putet** = should think
- 12 **identidem** = repeatedly
- 13
- 14

20. According to lines 1-2 (*ego...solētis*), how are Roman soldiers accustomed to fight? A) alone B) with spirit
C) against each other D) with surprise attacks
21. How does Scipio want his soldiers to feel (line 2)? A) confident of victory B) indignant and angry
C) dignified and honored D) merciful to their enemies
22. What is Scipio's main point in lines 1-3 (*Itaque...videātis*)? A) The Romans should fight in such a way as they would if
their comrades suddenly rose up against them. B) The Romans had to fight against their own comrades with more
animosity than they had the enemy. C) The Romans should fight with the same hatred that the enemy does.
D) The Romans and the enemy were fighting much more fiercely than ever before.
23. What word does *ferentēs* (line 3) modify? A) indignātiōne B) īrā C) sociōs D) arma
24. To whom does *furiōsum iuvenem* refer (lines 3-4)? A) Scipio B) Hannibal C) Scipio's son D) a Roman consul
25. In line 5, Scipio wishes that the soldiers were fighting A) for neither honor nor safety B) for the safety of the provinces
C) for control of the Alps D) for honor, not for safety
26. *Sicilia et Sardinia sunt* _____. A) lacūs B) īnsulae C) montēs D) urbēs
27. In line 6, to what does *dē quibus quondam pugnābātur* refer? A) the establishment of the monarchy
B) the secession of the plebs C) the fall of the monarchy D) the First Punic War
28. In lines 6-7 (*Nōn...pugnandum*), Scipio asserts the need for the Roman soldiers to A) explore new territories
B) fight at sea C) defend their land D) acquire more provinces
29. In line 7, what does *alius exercitus* mean? A) each army B) the same army C) a foreign army D) another army
30. In lines 7-8 (*Nec...obsistat*), what does Scipio point out? A) Help is on the way. B) They should seek the aid of allies.
C) They are the last line of defense. D) They should attack the enemy from behind.
31. Scipio adds in lines 8-9 (*nec Alpēs...sinunt*) that A) the Carthaginians are preparing their defense B) the Roman soldiers
are not permitted to cross the Alps C) the Carthaginians will not be able to retreat across the Alps D) there is no other
obstacle to delay the Carthaginians
32. In line 8, *hostēs trānseunt* refers to Hannibal's army A) sailing from Carthage B) crossing the Rubicon
C) crossing the Alps D) fighting in Sicily
33. What does Scipio convey to the soldiers with the phrase *est pugnandum* in both lines 7 and 9? A) their mistake
B) their duty C) their belligerence D) their reward
34. In the Roman army, *moenia* (line 10), *agger*, and *vallum* were all A) arches B) walls C) aqueducts D) baths
35. In lines 9-10 (*Hīc...dēfendāmus*), what does Scipio assert that the Romans should do? A) retreat to the walls of the city
B) make a stand as if they are fighting in front of the walls of Rome C) build new walls and prepare for the attack
D) tear down the enemies' walls
36. In lines 11-12 (*Quisque nostrum...parvōs*) Scipio tells his soldiers to think they A) are protecting their families
B) should not fight like little children C) should not allow themselves to be captured D) are fighting for themselves
37. What is the best meaning of *nostrum* in line 11? A) our B) of us C) for us D) we
38. In lines 12-13 (*Nec...Rōmānum*), soldiers are reminded of A) the punishment for desertion B) the need to put their own
safety first C) their duty to the state D) their future senatorial careers
39. The abbreviation based on *senātum populumque Rōmānum* (line 13) represents Roman A) religion B) art
C) entertainment D) government
40. At the end of this passage (*Quālis...imperīū*), Scipio expresses to his soldiers the importance of A) optimism B) haste
C) organization D) deception