

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

HONOR AND LEGACY

Vitruvius discusses how people are viewed for their accomplishments.

Nōbilibus athlētīs, quī Olympia, Isthmia, Nemēa vīcissent, Graecōrum maiōrēs ita	1	
magnōs honōrēs cōstituērunt, utī nōn modo in conventū stantēs cum palmā et corōnā ferant	2	
laudēs, sed etiam, cum revertantur in suās cīvitātēs cum victōriā, triumphantēs quadrīgīs in	3	
moenia et in patriās invehantur <u>ē rēque publicā</u> perpetuā vītā cōstitutīs <u>vectīgālibus</u> fruuntur.	4	ē rēque publicā = et ē rē publicā
Cum ergō id animadvertam, admīror quid ita nōn scrīptōribus eīdem honōrēs etiamque	5	vectīgālibus = payments
maiōrēs <u>sint tribūtī</u> , quī īnfīnitās ūtilitātēs aevō perpetuō omnibus gentibus <u>praestant</u> ...	6	sint tribūtī = have been allotted
Athlētāe sua corpora exercitātiōnibus efficiunt fortiōra, scrīptōrēs nōn solum suōs sēnsūs,	7	praestant = offer
sed etiam omnium, librīs ad discendum praeparant...	8	
<u>Praecepta</u> ...sapientium...cotīdiāna culta nōn solum suīs cīvibus, sed etiam omnibus	9	Praecepta = Instructions
gentibus recentēs et flōridōs <u>ēdunt</u> frūctūs. Ē quibus quī ā <u>tenerīs</u> aetātibus doctrīnārum	10	ēdunt = produce; tenerīs = young
abundantiā <u>satiantur</u> , ...īnstituunt cīvitātibus: hūmānitātis mōrēs, aequa iūra, lēgēs, quibus	11	satiantur = are nourished
absentibus, nūlla potest esse cīvitās <u>incolumis</u> . Cum ergō tanta <u>mūnera</u> , ab scrīptōrum prūdentiā	12	incolumis = unharmed; mūnera
prīvātīm publicēque fuerint hominibus praeparāta, nōn solum arbitror palmās et corōnas hīs	13	= gifts
tribuī oportere, sed etiam dēcernī triumphōs et inter deōrum sēdēs eōs dēdicandō iūdicārī.	14	

Vitruvius, *De Architectura* IX.1-3

1. According to lines 1-2 (*Nōbilibus...cōstituērunt*), who received great honors? A) those who won at ancient games B) those who sacked various cities C) those who led military expeditions D) those who challenged unjust rulers
2. Based on your knowledge of mythology, what type of creature did Hercules defeat at Nemea (line 1)? A) a lion B) a snake C) a bird D) a bull
3. What is the best meaning of *Graecōrum maiōrēs* as it is used in line 1? A) the more powerful Greeks B) the upper class Greek citizens C) the ancestors of the Greeks D) the more famous of the Greeks
4. In lines 2-3, to whom or what does *in conventū stantēs cum palmā et corōnā ferant laudēs* refer? A) *athlētīs* (line 1) B) *maiōrēs* (line 1) C) *cīvitātēs* (line 3) D) *patriās* (line 4)
5. What is the meaning of the correlative pair *nōn modo...sed etiam* (lines 2-3)? A) not now...but later B) not only...but also C) neither this...nor that D) neither now...nor ever
6. According to lines 2-4 (*utī...fruuntur*), what do the triumphant ones receive? A) a lavish house B) an elected office C) public recognition D) sacrificial animals
7. How do the athletes enter their own cities (lines 3-4)? A) on foot B) in a litter C) on horseback D) in a chariot
8. What do we learn about the glory of athletes (lines 1-4)? A) It fades quickly as people forget about them. B) It is transferred to the next victor in the following year. C) It is celebrated both at the games and in the athletes' hometowns. D) It gives them a seat in the senate and a fertile farm.
9. According to lines 5-6 (*Cum...tribūtī*), what does Vitruvius wonder when he notices the situation? A) why politicians are not praised more in writings B) why writers do not receive similar or greater honors than athletes C) why athletes do not receive more honor D) why writers do not write about athletes and honor them more often
10. In line 6 (*quī...praestant*), what does Vitruvius emphasize? A) the timeless influence of writers B) the desire for athletes to be remembered C) the usefulness of entertainment D) the importance of influencing one's contemporaries
11. According to line 7, what does training do for athletes? A) it ensures victory B) it strengthens their minds C) it makes their bodies stronger D) it distracts them from worrying about an upcoming opponent
12. In lines 7-8, what point does Vitruvius make? A) While athletes aim to improve themselves, writers aim to benefit everyone. B) Athletes focus on winning, writers focus on making a profit. C) Both athletes and writers should only focus on helping others. D) Writers can learn a great deal from athletes.
13. The English words cultivate and culture are derived from the root of *culta* (line 9). What is the best meaning of *culta* as it is used in line 9? A) tricked B) eaten C) sunken D) practiced
14. In lines 9-10, what does Vitruvius advocate? A) Countries must avoid teachings from athletes and writers. B) The instructions of triumphant athletes should be followed by all. C) Learning the teachings of wise writers yields great results for everyone. D) Daily studying and exercise must be utilized with care by senators.
15. To what does *recentēs et flōridōs ēdunt frūctūs* (line 10) refer? A) money earned by writers B) produce sold at a market C) spoils from battles D) the benefits of studying
16. Whom does the relative clause (*quī...satiantur*) in lines 10-11 describe? A) *mercātōrēs* B) *artificēs* C) *viātōrēs* D) *iuvenēs*
17. What figure of speech is seen in line 11 (*īnstituunt...lēgēs*)? A) hyperbole B) asyndeton C) simile D) oxymoron

18. What would make states unsafe (lines 11-12)? A) if the leaders did not establish diplomatic relations with foreign peoples B) if there were an absence of rights and laws C) if there were an absence of great athletes as role models D) if neighboring peoples gathered the best knowledge
19. To whom or what does *hīs* (line 13) refer? A) crowns B) gods C) writers D) rewards
20. Which phrase best summarizes this passage? A) Vitruvius wishes he had become an accomplished and celebrated athlete. B) Vitruvius wishes he had the same renown as other writers of his generation. C) Vitruvius wishes people weren't judged by their mistakes, only by their accomplishments. D) Vitruvius wishes writers were celebrated as much as athletes because of their long-lasting contributions.

GESTA NOVORUM

In the 1090s, William of Apulia begins to tell of the Norman conquest of Italy.

Gesta ducum veterum veterēs cecinēre poētae;	1
<u>aggrediar</u> vātēs novus ēdere gesta novōrum.	2 aggrediar = I shall attempt
Dīcere <u>fert</u> animus, quō gēns Normannica <u>ductū</u>	3 Supply <i>mē</i> with fert ; ductū = leadership
vēnerit Ītaliā, fuerit quae causa morandī,	4
quōsve secūta ducēs <u>Latī sit adēpta triumphum</u> .	5 Latī sit adēpta triumphum = (the people) won a triumph over Latium
Parce tuō vātī <u>prō vīribus</u> alta canentī,	6 prō vīribus = with all his strength
clāra, <u>Rogēre</u> , ducis Rōbertī dignaque prōlēs,	7 Rogēre is the name "Roger" in the vocative case
imperīō cuius pārēre parāta voluntās	8
mē facit audācem: quia vīrēs, quās labor artis	9
<u>ingenium</u> que negat, dēvōtiō pūra ministrat.	10 ingenium = natural talent
Et <u>patris Urbānī</u> reverenda petitiō <u>segnem</u>	11 patris Urbānī is Pope Urban II; segnem = slow
esse vetat; quia plūs timeō <u>peccāre</u> negandō	12 peccāre = to sin
tantī pontificis quam iussa benigna sequendō.	13

William of Apulia, *Gesta Roberti Wiscardi*, I.i-xiii

21. According to line 1, what did ancient poets do? A) They sang more impressive songs. B) They sang of their old deeds. C) They sang about the deeds of leaders of their time. D) They were made young again through their songs.
22. What rhetorical device is seen in line 1? A) asyndeton B) chiasmic word order C) interlocking word order D) hyperbole
23. In line 1, of what verb is *cecinerē* an alternate poetic form? A) *cecineris* B) *cecinerimus* C) *cecinerant* D) *cecinerunt*
24. In line 2, what word should be understood with *novōrum* to complete its meaning? A) *ducum* B) *poētārum* C) *librōrum* D) *animālium*
25. In lines 1-2, what does William of Apulia propose? A) that he will write about the great leaders of his own time B) that his work will be a translation of great poets C) that his work will be superior to past historians D) that he will invent a new genre of fiction
26. What is the first thing William plans to recount (lines 3-4)? A) when the Normans arrived in Italy B) the place in Italy which the Romans reached first C) why the Normans came to Italy D) under what leadership the Normans came to Italy
27. What is the best translation of *causa morandī* (line 4)? A) because they must delay B) reason for staying C) cause them to stay D) by delaying their reason
28. What word is modified by *secūta* and serves as the subject of *sit adēpta* (line 5)? A) *gēns* (line 3) B) *Ītaliā* (line 4) C) *causa* (line 4) D) *ducēs* (line 5)
29. In line 5, what does William say he will describe? A) how the Latins' leaders won the contest B) who led the Normans to victory C) which Norman leaders died in battle D) what the Norman leaders gained in their triumph
30. What rhetorical device is seen in lines 3-5? A) hendiadys B) zeugma C) apostrophe D) tricolon
31. In line 6, to what does *alta* refer? A) deeds B) the Normans C) the triumph D) offspring
32. In line 7, what does the *-que* on *dignaque* join? A) *clāra* and *digna* B) *Rogēre* and *Rōbertī* C) *ducis* and *prōlēs* D) *parce* (line 6) and *pārēre* (line 8)
33. In line 8 (*imperīō cuius*), whose rule does William of Apulia plan to obey? A) the Latins' rule B) the poet's rule C) Roger's rule D) the Pope's rule
34. To whom does *mē...audācem* (line 9) refer? A) William of Apulia B) Roger C) Robert D) Pope Urban II
35. What provides the poet with the rest of his strength (lines 9-10)? A) the support of other men B) the effort of one's craft C) natural talent D) pure devotion
36. What is the understood object of *vetat* (line 12)? A) *mē* B) *tē* C) *vōs* D) *eum*
37. According to lines 11-13, what forbids William of Apulia from being slow in publishing his work? A) Roger's instruction B) the pope's request C) the threat on his life D) the promotion he will receive
38. What other phrase in the passage is a direct reference to *patris Urbānī* (line 11)? A) *dēvōtiō pūra* (line 10) B) *peccāre negandō* (line 12) C) *tantī pontificis* (line 13) D) *iussa benigna* (line 13)
39. What is the scansion of the first four feet of line 13? A) SSDS B) SSSS C) SDSS D) SDSD
40. How does William of Apulia fear he might sin more (lines 12-13)? A) by refusing the pope's kind orders B) by kindly ordering the pope C) by following the pope's orders D) by praising Robert more than the pope