

## Martial's Epigrams Formative Assessments

*Nota bene: The text below was copied and pasted from the HTML code of these quizzes authored on a learning management system (LMS). While much of the coding has been deleted, you'll find that quizzes you'd like to copy to a Word document (e.g.) may still need a bit of formatting. Note also that a vast majority of the multiple choice questions are keyed with the "a" response, so you'll need to reorder the options.*

non amo te, Thais habet nigros, cur non mitto Reading Comprehension  
9 questions in 9 minutes. 2 attempts.

Reference these epigrams (also available in the attached document):

I.  
nōn amo tē, Sabidī, nec possum dīcere quārē.  
hoc tantum possum dīcere – nōn amo tē.

II.  
Thāis habet nigrōs, niveōs Laecānia dentēs.  
quae ratiō est? ēmptōs haec habet, illa suōs!

III.  
cūr nōn mitto meōs tibi, Pontiliāne, libellōs?  
nē mihi tū mittās, Pontiliāne, tuōs!

Groups: 1

1) What does Martial say about Sabidius in line 1 of the first epigram?

- \*a. "I don't like you"
- b. "You don't like me"
- c. "I love you"
- d. "You love me"

Groups: 1

2) What is Martial not able to do (1st epigram, line 1)?

- \*a. say why he doesn't like Sabidius
- b. understand why Sabidius doesn't like him
- c. ask Sabidius why he likes Martial
- d. explain who Sabidius is

Groups: 1

3) What one thing is Martial able to do (1st epigram, line 2)?

- \*a. say that he doesn't like Sabidius
- b. explain why he likes Sabidius
- c. give Sabidius his love
- d. understand Sabidius' dislike for Martial

Groups: 1

4) Who is "te" in the 1st epigram (lines 1, 2)

- a. Martial
- \*b. Sabidius
- c. the audience
- d. Domitian

Groups: 1

5) Define quare (1st epigram, line 1)

- \*a. why
- b. ask
- c. where
- d. search for

Groups: 2

6) What do Laecania and Thais have in common (2nd epigram, line 1)?

- \*a. they both have teeth
- b. they both have black teeth
- c. they both have white teeth
- d. they both are missing teeth

Groups: 2

7) Who has black teeth (2nd epigram, line 1)?

- \*a. Thais
- b. Laecania
- c. Martial
- d. an audience member

8) What word does nigros describe (2nd epigram, line 1)?

- a. Thais
- b. niveos
- c. Laecania
- \*d. dentes

Groups: 2

9) Who has white teeth (2nd epigram, line 1)?

- a. Thais
- \*b. Laecania
- c. Martial
- d. an audience member

Groups: 2

10) What word from the rest of line 1 must be added to make sense of Thais habet nigros (2nd epigram)?

- a. niveos
- b. Laecania
- \*c. dentes

Groups: 2

11) What is the full question Martial is asking in line 2 of the 2nd epigram (quae ratio est)?

- a. Who are Thais and Laecania?
- b. Why do Thais and Laecania have teeth?
- c. Why are Thais and Laecania missing teeth?
- \*d. Why do Thais and Laecania have different colored teeth?

Groups: 2

12) What does emptos describe (2nd epigram, line 2)?

- a. Thais
- b. Laecania
- \*c. dentes
- d. haec

Groups: 2

13) What does suos describe (2nd epigram, line 2)?

- a. Thais
- b. Laecania
- \*c. dentes
- d. haec

Groups: 2

14) To whom does haec refer (2nd epigram, line 2)?

- a. Thais
- \*b. Laecania

Groups: 2

15) To whom does illa refer (2nd epigram, line 2)?

- \*a. Thais
- b. Laecania

Groups: 2

16) What is the best translation of suos (2nd epigram, line 2)?

- a. his own
- b. its own
- \*c. her own

Custom: 2

17) Which girl has fake teeth (2nd epigram, line 2)?

- a. Thais
- \*b. Laecania

Custom: 2

18) Which girl has real teeth (2nd epigram, line 2)?

- \*a. Thais
- b. Laecania

Groups: 2

19) By the end of the 2nd epigram, it is clear than Martial is really making fun of the fact that

- \*a. one girl is a fake
- b. one girl cannot take care of her own body

Groups: 3

20) Who is the subject of mitto in line 1 (3rd epigram)?

- \*a. Martial
- b. Pontilianus
- c. Sabidius
- d. the audience

Groups: 3

21) Who is tibi in line 1 (2nd epigram)?

- a. Martial
- \*b. Pontilianus
- c. Sabidius
- d. an audience member

Groups: 3

22) By the end of line 1, it is clear that Pontilianus has previously asked Martial what question (3rd epigram)?

- \*a. "Will you send me some of your poems?"
- b. "Will you critique some of my works?"
- c. "Can I come to one of your recitations?"
- d. "Can you sponsor some of my poetry?"

Groups: 3

23) What word does meos describe (3rd epigram, line 1)?

- a. tibi
- b. Pontiliane
- c. mitto
- \*d. libellos

Groups: 3

24) Who is the subject of mittas (3rd epigram, line 2)?

- a. Martial
- \*b. Pontilianus
- c. an audience member
- d. Sabidius

Groups: 3

25) What is the best translation of ne (3rd epigram, line 2)?

- \*a. so that . . . not
- b. to
- c. and . . . not
- d. nor

Groups: 3

26) What word from line 1 does mihi (in line 2) parallel (3rd epigram)?

- a. mitto
- \*b. tibi
- c. meos
- d. Pontiliane

Groups: 3

27) What word needs to be supplied to make proper sense of line 2 (3rd epigram)?

- a. tibi
- b. mitto
- c. meos
- \*d. libellos

Groups: 3

28) Why does Martial refuse to send Pontilianus his poetry (3rd epigram)?

- \*a. so that Pontilianus doesn't send Martial any of his poetry in return
- b. so that Pontilianus doesn't sell off Martial's poetry
- c. so that Pontilianus doesn't critique Martial's poetry
- d. so that Pontilianus doesn't plagiarize Martial's poetry

Groups: 3

29) With what word from line 1 does tuos (line 2) correspond/parallel (3rd epigram)?

- \*a. meos
- b. tibi
- c. Pontiliane
- d. mitto

non amo te, Thais habet nigras, cur non mitto Grammar

Options: MaintainOrder

1) nīgrōs agrees with

- a. Thais
- b. niveōs
- c. Laecānia
- \*d. dentēs

Options: MaintainOrder

2) haec (26) is

- \*a. nom
- b. gen
- c. dat
- d. acc
- e. abl
- f. voc

Options: MaintainOrder

3) illa (26) is

- \*a. nom
- b. gen
- c. dat
- d. acc
- e. abl
- f. voc

Options: MaintainOrder

4) sīs (30) is subjunctive in

- a. Purpose
- b. Result
- c. Fear
- d. Indirect Command
- \*e. Indirect Question
- f. Cum Clause
- g. Conditional

Options: MaintainOrder

5) recitem (29)

- a. Indicative
- \*b. Subjunctive
- c. Imperative
- d. Infinitive
- e. Participle

6) mittam (32) is subjunctive in

a. Purpose

@ rogō - to ask, beg opens an indirect command

b. Result

c. Fear

\*d. Indirect Command

e. Indirect Question

f. Cum clause

g. Conditional

7) recusem (32) is subjunctive in

a. Purpose

b. Result

c. Fear

d. Indirect Command

\*e. Indirect Question

f. Cum clause

g. Conditional

8) mittās (37) is subjunctive in

\*a. Purpose

b. Result

c. Fear

d. Indirect Command

e. Indirect Question

f. Cum clause

g. Conditional

9) nolit (19) is subjunctive in

@ [Always] "tam (so)" is the result marker

a. Purpose

\*b. Result

c. Fear

d. Indirect Command

e. Indirect Question

f. Cum clause

g. Conditional

## Marcus Valerius Martialis II Reading Comprehension

Answer 9 questions in 9 minutes. You have 2 attempts. Refer to the three epigrams below (or you can download the attached doc).

I. *dē Fidentīnō*

quem recitās meus est, ō Fidentīne, libellus.

sed male cum recitās, incipit esse tuus.

II. *dē aulā prīncipis*

aethera contingit nova nostrī prīncipis aula;  
clārius in tōtō sōl videt orbe nihil.

haec, Auguste, tamen, quae vertice sīdera pulsat,  
pār domus est caelō sed minor est dominō.

III. *dē Diaulō*

nūper erat medicus, nunc est vespillo Diaulus.  
quod vespillo facit, fēcerat et medicus.

Groups: 1

1) To what does quem refer? (dē Fidentinō, line 1)

a. Fidentinus

b. Martial

\*c. the book

Groups: 1

2) What does Fidentinus recite, according to line 1 (dē Fidentinō)?

a. Fidentinus' own works

\*b. Martial's works

Groups: 1

3) What word does meus describe (dē Fidentinō, line 1)

a. recitas

b. quem

\*c. libellus

d. Fidentine

Groups: 1

4) What is the best translation of quem recitas (dē Fidentinō, line 1)?

a. who do you recite

\*b. what you recite

c. who is reciting

d. how it is recited

Groups: 1

5) Who has written the libellus mentioned in line 1 (dē Fidentinō)?

a. Fidentinus

\*b. Martial

Groups: 1

6) What is the best translation of male in line 2 (dē Fidentinō)?

a. prefer

\*b. badly

- c. evil
- d. man

Groups: 1

7) What is the best translation of cum in line 2 (dē Fidentīnō )?

- a. with
- \*b. when
- c. since
- d. although

Groups: 1

8) What does line 2 tell us about Fidentinus (dē Fidentīnō )?

- \*a. he's a terrible performer
- b. he's a terrible writer
- c. he's a brilliant performer
- d. he's a brilliant writer

Groups: 1

9) What does line 2 tell us about the poetry that Fidentinus recites (dē Fidentīnō )?

- a. it is poorly written
- \*b. it is Martial's
- c. it is incomplete
- d. it is overly complicated

Groups: 1

10) Why does Martial say incipit esse tuus in line 2 (dē Fidentīnō )?

- \*a. Fidentinus' recitation makes the poetry unrecognizable
- b. Fidentinus is a terrible writer
- c. Fidentinus' recitations are popular
- d. Fidentinus is a powerful writer

Groups: 1

11) What word does tuus describe (dē Fidentīnō, line 2)?

- \*a. libellus
- b. recitas
- c. meus
- d. incipit

Groups: 1

12) What is the best translation of esse (dē Fidentīnō, line 2)?

- a. is
- b. are
- \*c. to be

d. were

Groups: 2

13) Who is nostrī principis (dē aulā, line 1)

- a. Julius Caesar
- b. Nero
- \*c. Domitian
- d. Trajan

Groups: 2

14) What does Martial say about the palace in line 1 ( dē aulā )?

- \*a. it touches the heavens
- b. it offends the gods
- c. it is perched on Mt. Olympus
- d. it is modeled after the home of the gods

Groups: 2

15) What is described as "new" in line 1 ( dē aulā )?

- \*a. the palace
- b. the heavens
- c. the empire
- d. the emperor

Groups: 2

16) What is the best translation of clarius ( dē aulā , line 2)?

@[Always] The masc/fem comparative version of clarus, a, um would be clarior in the nom. sing. BUT, in the neuter, the form changes to -ius (so, clarius). clarius is also the form of the comparative adverb ("more splendidly"), but here the word modifies nihil.

- a. splendid
- b. splendidly
- \*c. more splendid
- d. more splendidly

Groups: 2

17) Line 2 says that . . . ( dē aulā )

- a. the sun is the most splendid thing in the sky
- \*b. nothing is more splendid than the palace
- c. the palace looks upon the sun
- d. the palace eclipses the sun

Groups: 2

18) According to line 2, the palace is the most splendid building . . . ( dē aulā )

- a. in the city

- \*b. in the world
- c. on heaven or earth
- d. on the Palatine Hill

Groups: 2

19) According to line 3, the palace . . . ( dē aulā )

- a. shines among the stars
- \*b. touches the stars
- c. is the brightest star in the sky
- d. eclipses all the stars

Groups: 2

20) To what does haec refer ( dē aulā , line 3)?

- \*a. the palace
- b. the heavens
- c. the stars
- d. the emperor

Groups: 2

21) According to line 4, the palace is . . . ( dē aulā )

- \*a. equal to the heavens
- b. greater than its master
- c. lesser than the home of the gods

Groups: 2

22) What is minor ( dē aulā , line 4)?

- \*a. the palace
- b. Domitian
- c. the stars
- d. the sun

Groups: 2

23) In the equation which Martial sets up in lines 3-4 ( dē aulā ), Domitian is shown as

- a. equal to the heavens
- b. lesser than his palace
- c. lesser than the stars
- \*d. greater than the gods

Groups: 3

24) Previously, what occupation did Diaulus hold (dē Diaulō, line 1)?

- a. poet
- \*b. doctor
- c. undertaker

d. supporter

Groups: 3

25) What current occupation does Diaulus hold ( *dē Diaulō* , line 1)?

- \*a. undertaker
- b. poet
- c. doctor
- d. supporter

Groups: 3

26) What is the best translation of *quod* ( *dē Diaulō* , line 2)?

- a. because
- \*b. that which
- c. whom
- d. where

Groups: 3

27) What is the punchline of Martial's epigram about Diaulus?

- \*a. he was a terrible doctor
- b. he is a terrible undertaker
- c. he is terrible at both jobs
- d. he is really good at both jobs

Groups: 3

28) What's the best translation of *et* in line 2 ( *dē Diaulō* )?

- a. and
- \*b. also
- c. but
- d. yet

Groups: 3

29) According to line 2, what did Diaulus do when he was a doctor ( *dē Diaulō* )

- a. save lives
- b. never cure anyone
- \*c. kill people
- d. only cure simple illnesses

epigrammata Martialis (Part 1)

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. You have 2 attempts.

Refer to the epigrams below (copied/pasted from your text):

1. *dē Tuccā*

*exigis ut nostrōs dōnem tibi, Tucca, libellōs.*

*nōn faciam: nam vīs vēndere, nōn legere.*

2. *dē Sextō*

dīcis amōre tuī bellās ardēre puellās,  
quī faciem sub aqua, Sexte, natantis habēs.

3. *dē Symmachō*

languēbam: sed tū comitātus prōtinus ad mē  
vēnistī centum, Symmache, discipulīs,  
centum mē tetigēre manūs Aquilōne gelātae;  
nōn habuī febrem, Symmache: nunc habeō.

Groups: 1

1) According to line 1, what is Tucca demanding (*dē Tuccā*)?

- \*a. that Martial gives him his poems
- b. that Martial give back Tucca's poems
- c. that Martial pay for his poetry
- d. that Martial stop copying his poetry

Groups: 1

2) To whom does *nostrōs* refer (*dē Tuccā*, line 1)?

- \*a. Martial
- b. Martial and Tucca
- c. Tucca and his friends
- d. the Emperor

Groups: 1

3) What is the best translation of *nōnfaciam* (*dē Tuccā*, line 2)?

- \*a. I will not do it
- b. I am not doing it
- c. Let me not do it
- d. I might not do it

4) What is the best translation of *vīs* (*dē Tuccā*, line 2)?

- \*a. you want
- b. strength
- c. force
- d. violence

Groups: 1

5) What does Martial think Tucca wants with his poetry (*dē Tuccā*, line 2)?

- \*a. to sell it
- b. to read it
- c. to copy it
- d. to trash it

Groups: 1

6) On what condition would Martial give Tucca what he wants ( dē Tuccā , line 2 )?

- \*a. if he knew he would actually read it
- b. if he knew he would get a fair price for it
- c. if he knew he wouldn't steal it
- d. if he knew he would help him sell it

Groups: 2

7) What is the best translation of amore in line 1 (dē Sextō )?

- a. to love
- \*b. with love
- c. love
- d. I love

Groups: 2

8) What is the best translation of tui in line 1 (dē Sextō )?

- a. to you
- \*b. for you
- c. you
- d. with you

Groups: 2

9) What is the best translation of bellas ardere puellas in line 1 (dē Sextō )?

- \*a. pretty girls burn
- b. burn pretty girls
- c. fight with burning girls
- d. girls are fighting with fire

Groups: 2

10) Who says that girls love Sextus (dē Sextō , line 1 )?

- \*a. Sextus
- b. Martial
- c. the audience
- d. all the girls

Groups: 2

11) In line 2, Sextus' face resemble some who . . . (dē Sextō )?

- \*a. is under water
- b. is on fire
- c. is a heartthrob
- d. is flying

Groups: 2

12) What part of Sextus' appearance does Martial poke fun at in line 2 (dē Sextō )?

- \*a. his face
- b. his legs
- c. his whole body
- d. his hair

Groups: 2

13) What part of the epigram would support the interpretation that Sextus looks like a fish (dē Sextō )?

- \*a. sub aqua natantis
- b. faciem
- c. bellas ardere puellas
- d. amore tui

Groups: 3

14) Who is the subject of languebam in line 1 (dē Symmachō)

- \*a. Martial
- b. Symmachus
- c. the students
- d. the Aquilo

Groups: 3

15) Who is Symmachus (dē Symmachō)?

- a. a sick man
- \*b. a doctor
- c. a poet
- d. a student

Groups: 3

16) How many students come with the doctor (dē Symmachō , line 2)?

- a. ten
- \*b. one hundred
- c. a thousand

Groups: 3

17) What is the best translation of discipulis (dē Symmachō , line 2)?

- a. students
- \*b. by students
- c. to students
- d. for students

Groups: 3

18) What does manus Aquilone gelatae tells us about the students (dē Symmachō , line 3)?

- \*a. they have ice-cold hands
- b. they are uncaring
- c. they are poking and prodding the patient
- d. they are clammy

Groups: 3

19) What is the best translation of tetigere (dē Symmachō , line 3)?

- a. to touch
- \*b. touched
- c. touch
- d. touching

Groups: 3

20) How many hands are mentioned in line 3 (dē Symmachō )?

- a. ten
- \*b. one hundred
- c. two hundred
- d. one thousand

Groups: 3

21) What is the result of Martial's visit to the doctor (dē Symmachō , line 4 )?

- \*a. he got a fever
- b. his fever was not cured
- c. he was cured

Groups: 3

22) What word needs to be supplied to make sense of nunc habeo (dē Symmachō , line 4 )?

- \*a. febrem
- b. manus
- c. habui
- d. non

More of Martial's Art

Answer 12 questions in 12 minutes. 2 attempts. Refer to the epigrams below (3 questions about each).

*dē Linō*

quid mihi reddat ager quaeris, Line, Nōmentānus?

hoc mihi reddit ager: tē, Line, nōn videō.

*dē pauperibus*

semper pauper eris, sī pauper es, Aemiliāne.

dantur opēs nullīs nunc nisi dīvitibus.

*dē Polliōne*

omnia prōmittis cum tōtā nocte bibistī;

māne nihil praestās. Pollio, māne bibe.

*dē Philerōte*

septima iam, Philerōs, tibi conditur uxor in agrō.  
plūs nūllī, Philerōs, quam tibi reddit ager.

Groups: 1

1) What is the best translation of quaeris ( dē Līnō , line 1)?

- \*a. you ask
- b. you are asked
- c. you will ask
- d. you may ask

Groups: 1

2) Who is mihi ( dē Līnō , line 1)?

- \*a. Martial
- b. Linus
- c. Nomentanus
- d. the audience

Groups: 1

3) Who/What is Nomentanus ( dē Līnō , line 1)?

- a. Linus' friend
- b. Martial's friend
- \*c. the location of Martial's land
- d. the place Linus is from

Groups: 1

4) What question does Martial imagine Linus asks him ( dē Līnō , line 1)?

- a. Who gave you your land?
- \*b. What does your land give you?
- c. Where is your land?
- d. How did you get your land?

Groups: 1

5) What phrase describes/renames hoc ( dē Līnō , line 2)?

- \*a. tē nōn videō
- b. reddit ager
- c. tē, Line
- d. mihi reddat

Groups: 1

6) What is the best translation of hoc mihi reddit ager ( dē Līnō , line 2 )?

- a. This field returns me
- b. He gives this field to me

- \*c. The field gives this to me
- d. I give myself this field

Groups: 1

7) What is the benefit of this field for Martial ( *dē Līnō* , line 2)?

- \*a. he can avoid Linus
- b. he can avoid Nomentanus
- c. Linus can avoid him
- d. Nomentanus can avoid him

Groups: 2

8) What do we know about Aemilianus from the epigram *dē pauperibus* (line 1)?

- \*a. he is poor
- b. he is wealthy
- c. he was wealthy, but is now poor
- d. he was poor, but is now wealthy

Groups: 2

9) How does Martial feel about Aemilianus' future ( *dē pauperibus* , line 1)?

- a. Aemilianus is going to be a very wealthy man
- \*b. Aemilianus will never get rich
- c. Aemilianus is going to lose all of his wealth
- d. Aemilianus will be able to keep his money

Groups: 2

10) What is the best translation of *eris* ( *dē pauperibus* , line 1)?

- a. you are
- b. you may be
- \*c. you will be
- d. you were

Groups: 2

11) What is the best translation of *es* ( *dē pauperibus* , line 1)?

- a. you will be
- \*b. you are
- c. you were
- d. you may be

Groups: 2

12) What is the best translation of *dantur opēs nūllīs* (*dē pauperibus*, line 2)

- \*a. wealth is given to nobody
- b. nobody gives out wealth
- c. wealth gives nothing to anybody

d. nobody is given wealthy

Groups: 2

13) To what word does *divitibus* correspond ( ( *dē pauperibus* , line 2)

- a. *dantur*
- b. *opes*
- \*c. *nullis*
- d. *Aemiliane*

Groups: 2

14) What is the best translation of *divitibus* ( *dē pauperibus* , line 2)?

- \*a. to the wealthy
- b. for riches
- c. by the wealthy
- d. with riches

Groups: 2

15) What English saying means roughly the same thing as this epigram ( *dē pauperibus* )?

- \*a. The rich get richer
- b. The poor get to heaven as quickly as the rich
- c. Rich folk have many friends
- d. The rich spend their money, the poor their strength

Groups: 3

16) According to the first line, who promises what ( *dē Polliōne* )?

- \*a. Pollio promises everything
- b. Martial promises Pollio everything
- c. Everyone promises Pollio
- d. Martial promises everything

Groups: 3

17) What is the best translation of *cum* in line 1 ( *dē Pollione* )?

- a. with
- \*b. when
- c. since
- d. although

Groups: 3

18) What is the best translation of *bibistī* ( *dē Pollione* , line 1 )?

- \*a. you have drunk
- b. I have drunk
- c. you drink
- d. I drink

Groups: 3

19) When does Pollio typically drink ( dē Pollione , line 1 )?

- a. in the morning
- b. in the afternoon
- \*c. at night

Groups: 3

20) According to the epigram, what happens when Pollio drinks ( dē Pollione )?

- a. he falls asleep too quickly
- \*b. he makes promises he can't keep
- c. he gets his friends in trouble
- d. he spends too much money

Groups: 3

21) What happens in the morning ( dē Pollione , line 2 )?

- a. Pollio keeps drinking
- b. he promises everything
- \*c. he doesn't make good on his promises
- d. he gets everything done

Groups: 3

22) What is Martial's suggestion to Pollio ( dē Pollione , line 2 )

- \*a. drink in the morning
- b. stop drinking
- c. drink more
- d. drink at night

Groups: 3

23) What does Martial think will happen if Pollio drinks in the morning ( dē Pollione , line 2 )?

- \*a. he will make good on his promises
- b. he won't follow through
- c. he will drink less
- d. he won't remember the night before

Groups: 3

24) What is the best translation of mane ( dē Pollione , line 2 )

- a. stay
- \*b. in the morning
- c. hey
- d. remember

Groups: 3

25) What is the best translation of nihil praestas ( dē Pollione )?

- \*a. you make good on nothing
- b. nothing is done
- c. you may not carry out anything
- d. not anything me be carried out

Groups: 4

26) How many wives has Phileros had (dē Philerōte, line 1)?

- \*a. seven
- b. seventeen
- c. six
- d. sixteen

Groups: 4

27) What does septima describe ( dē Pollione , line 1 )?

- a. agrō
- \*b. uxor
- c. Phileros
- d. tibi

Groups: 4

28) To whom does tibi refer ( dē Philerōte , line 1 )?

- \*a. Phileros
- b. Martial
- c. one of Phileros' wives
- d. the field

Groups: 4

29) Where are Phileros' wives ( dē Philerōte , line 1 )?

- \*a. buried in a field
- b. living on a farm
- c. away from Phileros' house
- d. run away

Groups: 4

30) What word does nullī parallel or correspond ( dē Philerōte , line 2 )?

- \*a. tibi
- b. ager
- c. quam
- d. plus

Groups: 4

31) What is the best translation of quam ( dē Philerōte , line 2 )?

- a. whom
- b. which
- \*c. than
- d. how

Groups: 4

32) Who owes more to the field ( dē Philerōte , line 2 )?

- \*a. Phileros
- b. Martial
- c. Phileros' wife
- d. Martial's wife

Groups: 4

33) What is the best translation of nullī ( dē Philerōte , line 2 )?

- \*a. to no one
- b. for nothing
- c. of nobody
- d. no one

Martial on women

Answer 13 questions in 13 minutes. 2 attempts.

#1-3 about 1.10

#4-6 about 1.24

#7-9 about 4.20

#10-11 about 9.15

#12-13 about 10.16

Groups: 1

1) According to line 1 . . . (1.10)

- \*a. Gemellus wants to marry Maronilla
- b. Maronilla wants to marry Gemellus
- c. Martial wants to marry Maronilla
- d. Martial wants to marry Gemellus

Groups: 1

2) What is the best translation of petit in line 1 (1.10)

- a. attacks
- \*b. asks for
- c. heads for

Groups: 1

3) With the way Martial has written line 2, the poet is communicating what about Gemellus (1.10)?

- \*a. how insistent he is in his request

- b. how much he actually dislikes Maronilla
- c. how sick Gemellus is
- d. how nice Gemellus is as a husband

Groups: 1

4) What action is NOT represented by a verb in line 2 (1.10)?

- a. desires
- b. begs
- c. pursues
- \*d. grieves

Groups: 1

5) What rhetorical question does Martial ask in line 3 (1.10)?

- \*a. Is Maronilla pretty?
- b. Is Gemellus wealthy?
- c. Is Gemellus handsome?
- d. Is Maronilla wealthy?

Groups: 1

6) What is the best translation of foedius (line 3; 1.10)?

- a. foul
- \*b. more foul
- c. foully
- d. very foully

Groups: 1

7) To whom/what does illa refer (line 4; 1.10)?

- a. Gemellus
- b. marriage
- \*c. Maronilla
- d. nothing (nil)

Groups: 1

8) What is the best translation of petitur (line 4; 1.10)?

- a. is seeking
- \*b. is sought
- c. was sought
- d. was seeking

Groups: 1

9) The last word of the epigram let's the audience know that . . . (1.10)?

- a. Gemellus is sick
- \*b. Maronilla is sick

c. Martial is sick

Groups: 1

10) By the end of the epigram, Martial is insinuating that . . . (1.10)

- a. Gemellus is more hideous than Maronilla
- \*b. Gemellus wants to marry Maronilla for the inheritance
- c. Maronilla is actually very attractive
- d. Maronilla is playing "hard to get"

Groups: 2

11) To whom is Martial talking in epigram 1.24?

- \*a. Decianus
- b. Curius
- c. Camillus
- d. himself

Groups: 2

12) The man's *incomptis capillis* (line 1; 1.24) is a sign that

- a. the man is filthy
- b. the man is a "pretty boy"
- c. the man thinks he's attractive
- \*d. the man is very masculine

Groups: 2

13) To whom does *illum* refer (line 1; 1.24)?

- a. Martial
- b. Decianus
- \*c. the "manly man"
- d. Curius

Groups: 2

14) What is the best translation of *et* in line 2 (1.24)?

- a. both
- b. and
- c. too
- \*d. even

Groups: 2

15) What is the best translation of *cuius* in line 2 (1.24)?

- a. whom
- \*b. whose
- c. to whom
- d. who

Groups: 2

16) What is the best translation of ipse (line 2; 1.24)

- a. he himself
- b. she herself
- \*c. you yourself
- d. they themselves

Groups: 2

17) What does triste supercilium (line 2) communicate about the man (1.24)?

- \*a. he takes himself too seriously
- b. he is a sad guy
- c. he rarely bathes
- d. he likes a good joke

Groups: 2

18) Why are Curios and Camillos mentioned in line 3 (1.24)?

- a. examples of beautiful women
- \*b. examples of what a man should be
- c. examples of past terrible behavior by Roman men
- d. examples of handsome men

Groups: 2

19) What is the best translation of Nolito credere (line 4; 1.24)?

- \*a. Don't trust
- b. I do not trust
- c. I don't want to trust
- d. With his trust refused

Groups: 2

20) With what other word from the epigram is fronti (line 4) roughly synonymous (1.24)?

- \*a. supercilium
- b. triste
- c. adsertores
- d. incomptis

Groups: 2

21) What does the audience find out about the man at the end of the epigram (1.24)?

- a. he's getting married tomorrow
- \*b. he got married yesterday
- c. he's going to die soon
- d. he has died

Groups: 2

22) What is the audience left thinking about the man by the end of epigram 1.24?

- \*a. he talks a big talk, but he doesn't back it up
- b. he is a bully
- c. he is marrying just for the money
- d. he thinks he's smart, but has no common sense

Groups: 3

23) What does Caerellia do that is annoying (line 1; 4.20)?

- a. claims she is younger than she actually is
- \*b. claims she is older than she actually is
- c. claims she is married and has kids
- d. claims she is isn't married

Groups: 3

24) What does Gellia do that is annoying (line 2; 4.20)?

- \*a. claims she is younger than she actually is
- b. claims she is older than she actually is
- c. claims she is married and has kids
- d. claims she is isn't married

Groups: 3

25) What is the best translation of se (line 1; 4.20)?

- a. he
- \*b. she
- c. it
- d. them

Groups: 3

26) What is the best translation of se (line 2; 4.20)?

- a. he
- \*b. she
- c. it
- d. them

Groups: 3

27) With what other Latin word is pupa synonymous (line 1; 4.20)?

- \*a. puella
- b. anus
- c. senex
- d. puer

Groups: 3

28) Who is Collinus (line 3, 4.20)?

- a. Caerellia's wife
- b. Gellia's father
- \*c. Martial's friend
- d. a man who thinks he's too old

Groups: 3

29) What best explains who Martial has repeated possis (line 3; 4.20)?

- a. he's mimicking a stutter
- \*b. to communicate exasperation
- c. he's joking that his friend cannot hear very well
- d. to emphasize how rotten Collinus is

Groups: 3

30) What is the best translation of ferre (line 3; 4.20)?

- a. to bring
- b. to carry
- \*c. to bear

Groups: 3

31) To whom/what do hanc and illam refer (line 3; 4.20)?

- \*a. two girls who do not act their age
- b. two members of Martial's audience
- c. the poet and his friend
- d. dolls and various children's playthings

Groups: 3

32) What is the best translation of altera . . . altera (line 4; 4.20)?

- \*a. one . . . the other
- b. both this one . . . and that one
- c. either she . . . or she
- d. some . . . others

Groups: 3

33) To whom does putidula (line 4) refer (4.20)?

- a. Caerellia
- b. Martial
- c. Collinus
- \*d. Gellia

Groups: 3

34) To whom does ridicula(line 4) refer (4.20)?

- \*a. Caerellia
- b. Martial
- c. Collinus
- d. Gellia

Groups: 4

35) Who/What is described as scelerata (line 1; 9.15)?

- \*a. Chloe
- b. Martial
- c. the tombstones
- d. the husbands

Groups: 4

36) How many husbands are buried (line 1; 9.15)?

- a. three
- b. six
- \*c. seven
- d. eight

Groups: 4

37) What is the best translation of tumulis (line 1; 9.15)?

- a. tombs
- \*b. on the tombs
- c. for the tombs
- d. from the tombs

Groups: 4

38) What other Latin word is synonymous with virorum here (line 1; 9.15)?

- \*a. maritorum
- b. uxorum
- c. potestatum
- d. servorum

Groups: 4

39) "se fecisse" means that Chloe . . . (line 2; 9.15)?

- \*a. has done this
- b. has married them
- c. has remarried
- d. he endured them

Groups: 4

40) What is the best translation of simplicius (line 2; 9.15)?

- \*a. more simple

- b. simple
- c. simply
- d. most simply

Groups: 4

41) Pick the TWO answer choices that "se fecisse" insinuate (line 2; 9.15).

- \*a. Chloe has built her husbands' tombs
- \*b. Chloe has killed her husbands
- c. Chloe has killed herself
- d. Chloe has solved her husbands' murders

Groups: 5

42) What word agrees with uxori (line 1; 10.16)?

- \*a. Dotatae
- b. cor
- c. harundine
- d. acuta

Groups: 5

43) What word agrees with harundine (line 1; 10.16)?

- a. Dotatae
- b. uxori
- c. cor
- \*d. acuta

Groups: 5

44) What is the best translation of cor . . . fixit (line 1; 10.16)?

- \*a. has pierced her heart
- b. her heart is pierced
- c. her heart was pierced
- d. pierces her heart

Groups: 5

45) What is the best translation of harundine (line 1; 10.16)?

- a. arrow
- \*b. with an arrow
- c. from an arrow
- d. for an arrow

Groups: 5

46) What does sed dum ludit (line 2) tell the audience about the wife's misfortune (10.16)?

- \*a. it was an accident
- b. it had been planned for a long time

- c. the wife did it to herself
- d. the wife was faking it

Groups: 5

47) Who is Aper (line 2; 10.16)?

- a. a wife who died
- \*b. the husband of a wife who died
- c. the poet
- d. a friend of the poet

Groups: 5

48) What does ludere novit Aper tell us (line 2; 10.16)?

- \*a. the accident may have been staged
- b. Aper doesn't know about the accident
- c. Aper knew he was going to die
- d. the accident wasn't Aper's fault

Erotion (epigram 5.34)

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. You have 2 attempts.

1) To whom does hanc refer (line 1)?

- a. Martial
- \*b. Erotion
- c. Fronto
- d. Flacilla

2) To whom does tibi refer (line 1)?

- \*a. Fronto and Flacilla
- b. Fronto
- c. Flacilla
- d. Erotion

3) Who are Fronto and Flacilla (line 1)?

- a. Erotion's parents
- \*b. Martial's parents
- c. Erotion's brother and sister
- d. Martial's brother and sister

4) What is the best translation of commendo (line 2)?

- \*a. I entrust
- b. by entrusting
- c. for entrusting
- d. I must entrust

5) Which word does NOT refer to Erotion (lines 1-3)?

- \*a. genetrix
- b. oscula
- c. delicias
- d. parvula

6) Who/What does Martial describe as parvula (line 3)?

- \*a. Erotion
- b. his kisses
- c. the mouths (of the dog)
- d. Martial himself

7) What is the best translation of ne . . . horrescat (line 3)?

@[Always] this is a (negative) purpose clause after "I entrust Erotion to you . . . "

- \*a. so that she doesn't shudder at
- b. don't shudder at
- c. and she doesn't shudder at
- d. she is not shuddering

8) To what is nigras umbras a reference (line 3)?

- \*a. the underworld
- b. the sickness that took Erotion
- c. the cold of winter
- d. the depth of night

9) What Latin word is described as "monstrous" (line 4)?

- \*a. ora
- b. Tartarei
- c. canis
- d. Erotion

10) What is the best translation of impletura fuit (line 5)?

- \*a. she was about to fill out
- b. she had to fill out
- c. she must fill out
- d. she will fill out

11) How old was Erotion when she passed away, according to line 5?

- \*a. six
- b. sixteen
- c. sixty

12) Who/What is Tartarei canis (line 4)?

- \*a. Cerberus
- b. Minos, Radamanthus, and Aeacus
- c. Hades
- d. Ixion

13) What time of year is referenced in line 5?

- a. summer
- \*b. winter
- c. spring
- d. fall

14) What is the best translation of sextae brumae (line 5)?

- a. to the sixth winter
- \*b. of the sixth winter
- c. for the sixth winter
- d. six winters

15) What is the best translation of vixisset (line 6)?

- a. she had seen
- \*b. she had lived
- c. she had conquered
- d. she had come

16) What does totidem minus dies tell us about Erotion (line 6)?

- \*a. she passed away six days shy of her sixth birthday
- b. she passed away six days after her sixth birthday
- c. she has been dead for almost as many days as she was alive
- d. she barely spent a day on earth before she passed

17) To whom does lasciva refer (line 7)?

- \*a. Erotion
- b. Cerberus
- c. Martial
- d. Martial's parents

18) What is the best translation of ludat (line 7)?

- a. she plays
- \*b. may she play
- c. she will play
- d. she was playing

19) To whom does patronos refer (line 7)?

- a. Martial
- b. Erotion
- \*c. Martial's parents
- d. the judges of Hades

20) What is the best translation of garriat (line 8)?

- \*a. may she chatter
- b. she is chattering
- c. she will chatter
- d. she was chattering

21) What word does meum describe (line 8)?

- \*a. nomen
- b. blaeso
- c. garriat
- d. ore

22) What does Martial wish, according to line 8?

- \*a. that Erotion talk about and remember Martial
- b. that the gods of the underworld call Erotion's name
- c. that Martial's parents call out to Erotion
- d. that Martial never forget hearing Erotion's voice

23) What affectionate detail does Martial share with his audience about Erotion in line 8?

- \*a. she had a lisp
- b. she was deaf
- c. she couldn't yet talk
- d. the only thing she could say was Martial's name

24) What word does rigidus describe (line 9)?

- \*a. caespes
- b. mollia
- c. ossa
- d. illi

25) What word does mollia describe (line 9)?

- a. rigidus
- b. caespes
- \*c. ossa
- d. illi

26) What is Martial discussing in lines 9-10?

- \*a. Erotion's burial
- b. Erotion's encounter with Martial's parents
- c. Erotion's sweet talking
- d. Erotion's cute facial expressions

27) What is the best translation of tegat (line 9)?

- a. covers
- \*b. may cover
- c. will cover
- d. is covering

28) What word in line 10 corresponds to illi (in line 9)?

- a. gravis
- b. illa
- \*c. tibi
- d. terra

29) What does Martial wish in lines 9-10?

- \*a. that the ground receive Erotion's body softly
- b. that the gates of the underworld open to Erotion
- c. that Erotion not stay on earth, but pass to the underworld
- d. that Erotion not haunt Martial

30) To whom/what does illi refer (line 9)?

- a. Martial
- \*b. Erotion
- c. the earth
- d. Erotion's bones

31) To whom/what does illa refer (line 10)?

- a. Martial
- \*b. Erotion
- c. the earth
- d. Erotion's bones

32) To whom/what does tibi refer (line 10)?

- a. Martial
- b. Erotion
- \*c. the earth
- d. Erotion's bones

## de spectaculis 2

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. 2 attempts.

Hic ubi sidereus propius videt astra *Colossus*  
et crēscunt mediā pegmata celsa viā,  
invidiōsa ferī radiābant *atria* rēgis  
unaque iam totā stābat in urbe domus;  
hic ubi conspicuī venerābilis Amphitheatrī 5  
ērigitur molēs, stagna Nerōnis erant;  
hic ubi mirāmur velōcia munera, thermās,  
abstulerat miserīs tecta superbus ager;  
Claudia diffusās ubi porticus explicat umbrās,  
ultima pars aulae deficientis erat. 10  
Reddita Roma sibi est et sunt tē praeside, Caesar,  
deliciae populī, quae fuerant dominī.

1) What is the best translation of Hic ubi (line 1)?

- \*a. Here, where
- b. This man, when
- c. This place, where
- d. Here, when

2) What two words in line 1 are purposefully redundant in meaning? [be sure to select TWO answers]

- \*a. sidereus
- b. propius
- c. videt
- \*d. astra
- e. Colossus

3) What is the best translation of propius (line 1)?

- a. close
- \*b. more closely
- c. very closely
- d. closely

4) To what does Colossus refer (line 1)?

- \*a. the statue of Nero
- b. the Flavian Amphitheater
- c. the Roman Forum
- d. the Domus Aurea

5) What figure of speech is found in line 2 (media . . . via)?

- \*a. chiasmus (ABBA)

- b. synchysis (ABAB)
- c. transferred epithet (applying an adjective to the "wrong" noun)
- d. metonymy (word substitution)

6) To what does *pegmata celsa* refer (line 2)?

- a. the Flavian Amphitheater
- b. the statue of Nero
- c. the Domus Aurea
- \*d. the Arch of Titus

7) According to line 2, where is the construction taking place?

- \*a. in the middle of the Sacra Via
- b. near the Forum
- c. in the middle of the Forum
- d. near the Flavian Amphitheater

8) What figure of speech is found in line 3 (*invidiosa . . . regis*)?

- a. chiasmus (ABBA)
- \*b. synchysis (ABAB)
- c. simile
- d. metonymy (word substitution)

9) To whom/what does *feri regis* (line 3) refer?

- \*a. Nero
- b. Titus
- c. Julius Caesar
- d. Tarquinius Superbus

10) To whom/what does *invidiosa atria* refer (line 3)?

- \*a. the Domus Aurea
- b. the Colossus of Nero
- c. the Flavian Amphitheater
- d. the Arch of Titus

11) What figure of speech is *invidiosa* (line 3)?

- a. chiasmus (ABBA)
- b. synchysis (ABAB)
- \*c. transferred epithet (applying an adjective to the "wrong" noun)
- d. metonymy (word substitution)

12) What figure of speech is found in line 4 (*unaque . . . domus*)?

- \*a. chiasmus (ABBA)

- b. synchysis (ABAB)
- c. transferred epithet (applying an adjective to the "wrong" noun)
- d. metonymy (word substitution)

13) To what does una domus refer (line 4)?

- \*a. the Domus Aurea
- b. the Colossus of Nero
- c. the Flavian Amphitheater
- d. the Arch of Titus

14) What does tota in urbe communicate about the domus mentioned in line 4)?

- \*a. the structure is massive
- b. the whole city rejoices at its construction
- c. the structure is located outside the city walls
- d. everyone should feel that it is a home for all people

15) What is described as venerabilis (line 5)?

- a. conspicui
- b. Amphitheatri
- \*c. moles
- d. hic

16) What is described as conspicui (line 5)?

- a. venerabilis
- \*b. Amphitheatri
- c. moles
- d. hic

17) What is the best translation of erigitur (line 6)?

- \*a. is erected
- b. erects
- c. has erected
- d. was erected

18) According to line 6, what was previously in the location of the Colosseum?

- \*a. a lake
- b. a statue
- c. an amphitheater
- d. a palace

19) What figure of speech is the phrase conspicui . . . moles found in lines 5-6?

- a. chiasmus (ABBA)

\*b. synchysis (ABAB)

c. transferred epithet (applying an adjective to the "wrong" noun)

d. metonymy (word substitution)

20) At what does the audience wonder, according to line 7?

a. gladiator fights

b. chariot races

\*c. the Baths of Titus

d. the Colosseum

21) Why are the thermae described as *velocia munera* (line 7)?

\*a. they were quickly constructed

b. the waters run swiftly through the structure

c. the building was torn down as quickly as it was built

d. they originated with the gladiator games

22) What, according to line 9, did Nero steal from Romans?

a. their fields

\*b. their houses

c. their wealth

d. their history

23) What is the best translation of *miseris* (line 8)?

\*a. from the poor

b. to the poor

c. with the poor

d. for the poor

24) What figure of speech is *superbus ager* (line 8)?

a. chiasmus (ABBA)

b. synchysis (ABAB)

\*c. transferred epithet (applying an adjective to the "wrong" noun)

d. metonymy (word substitution)

25) What is the best translation of *abstulerat* (line 8)?

\*a. had stolen

b. was stealing

c. is stealing

d. will have stolen

26) What word describes *porticus* (line 9)?

\*a. Claudia

- b. diffusas
- c. umbras
- d. explicat

27) What structure is referenced in line 9?

- \*a. the Portico of Claudius
- b. the baths of Caracalla
- c. the Domus Aurea
- d. the Colossus of Nero

28) What figure of speech is the phrase Claudia . . . umbras found in line 9?

- a. chiasmus (ABBA)
- \*b. synchysis (ABAB)
- c. transferred epithet (applying an adjective to the "wrong" noun)
- d. metonymy (word substitution)

29) According to lines 9-10, what was previously in the same place as the Portico of Claudius?

- \*a. the Domus Aurea
- b. the Baths of Titus
- c. the Arch of Titus
- d. the Lake of Nero

30) With what word does deficientis agree (line 10)?

- a. ultima
- b. pars
- \*c. aulae
- d. erat

Epigrams 1.1 and 1.2 (I'm awesome, buy my stuff!)

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. You have 2 attempts.

#1-5 concern epigram 1.1

#6-10 concern epigram 1.2

Groups: 1

1) What is the best translation of quem legis (1.1, line 1)?

- \*a. whom you are reading
- b. whom are you reading?
- c. who is reading this?
- d. who is reading this

Groups: 1

2) To whom/what does Hic refer (1.1, line 1)?

- \*a. Martial
- b. Martial's poetry
- c. the reader of Martial's poetry
- d. other poets

Groups: 1

3) To whom/what does ille refer (1.1, line 1)?

- \*a. Martial
- b. Martial's poetry
- c. the reader of Martial's poetry
- d. other poets

Groups: 1

4) What is the best translation of quem requiris (1.1, line 1)?

- \*a. whom you are looking for
- b. whom are you looking for?
- c. who is looking for him?
- d. who is looking for him

Groups: 1

5) What does toto describe (1.1, line 2)?

- \*a. orbe
- b. notus
- c. Martialis
- d. requiris

Groups: 1

6) What figure of speech is found in line 2 (1.1)?

- a. chiasmus
- \*b. synchysis
- c. metonymy
- d. transferred epithet

Groups: 1

7) Who/What is described as notus (1.1, line 2)?

- \*a. the world
- b. Martial
- c. Martial's poetry
- d. the man who reads Martial's poetry

Groups: 1

8) What does argutis tell the audience about Martial's poetry (1.1, line 3)?

- a. his poems are short

- \*b. his poems are witty
- c. his poems are easy to find
- d. his poems are good travel companions

Groups: 1

9) What is the best translation of epigrammaton (1.1, line 3)?

- a. epigrams
- \*b. of epigrams
- c. for epigrams
- d. with epigrams

Groups: 1

10) To whom/what does cui refer (1.1, line 4)?

- \*a. Martial
- b. Martial's audience
- c. Martial's poetry
- d. other poets

Groups: 1

11) What word does quod describe (1.1, line 4)?

- a. cui
- b. lector
- c. viventi
- \*d. decus

Groups: 1

12) What is the best translation of dedisti (1.1, line 4)?

- \*a. you have given
- b. I have given
- c. you give
- d. I give

Groups: 1

13) What is the best translation of viventi (1.1, line 5)?

- \*a. while living
- b. having been lived
- c. must be lived
- d. about to live

Groups: 1

14) What is the best translation of sentienti (1.1, line 5)?

- \*a. while feeling
- b. having been felt

- c. must be felt
- d. about to feel

Groups: 1

15) Who/What is described as *viventi* and *sentienti* (1.1, line 5)?

- \*a. Martial
- b. other poets
- c. Martial's poetry
- d. others' poetry

Groups: 1

16) What do few poets receive, according to line 6 (1.1)?

- \*a. glory after their death
- b. glory while they're alive
- c. money to spend while they're alive
- d. money to leave their family after they're gone

Groups: 1

17) What makes Martial different than other poets, according to lines 5-6 (1.1)?

- \*a. he is famous while he is alive
- b. his fame will be less after his death
- c. he is wealthy while he is alive
- d. he will earn more money after his death

Groups: 1

18) *cineres* is a metonymy for . . . (1.1, line 6)?

- \*a. *mortem*
- b. *epigrammata*
- c. *decus*
- d. *vitam*

Groups: 1

19) What does *rari* describe (1.1, line 6)?

- a. *cineres*
- \*b. *poetae*
- c. *decus*
- d. *viventi* and *sentienti*

Groups: 2

20) What is the best translation of *Qui* (1.2, line 1)?

- \*a. You who
- b. He who
- c. She who

d. They who

Groups: 2

21) What does the addressee if this epigram want, according to lines 1-2 (1.2)?

- \*a. to read Martial's works while traveling
- b. to have a better group of friends to read poetry with
- c. to have Martial write a poem about him
- d. to have a bigger house down the road

Groups: 2

22) What is the best translation of *ubicumque* (1.2, line 1)?

- \*a. wherever
- b. whenever
- c. whoever
- d. for any reason whatsoever

Groups: 2

23) According to line 2, who/what are the *comites* (1.2)?

- a. Martial
- b. Martial and his friends
- \*c. Martial's poetry
- d. *Secundus* and *Lucensis*

Groups: 2

24) What is the best translation of *quaeris* (1.2, line 2)?

- \*a. you ask
- b. you are asked
- c. you will ask
- d. you will be asked

Groups: 2

25) What is the best translation of *longae viae* (1.2, line 2)?

- a. of the long road
- \*b. for the long road
- c. the long roads
- d. from the long roads

Groups: 2

26) For what other word can *viae* be called a metonymy (1.2, line 2)?

- a. *tabelli*
- \*b. *itineris*
- c. *urbis*
- d. *scrini*

Groups: 2

27) What is the best translation of *hos eme* (1.2, line 3)?

- \*a. buy these
- b. with these bought
- c. having bought these
- d. they bought

Groups: 2

28) What kind of poetry is described in line 3 (*quos . . . tabellis*) (1.2)?

- \*a. short/epigrams
- b. long/epic
- c. expensive
- d. poorly written

Groups: 2

29) What quality is attractive about the poetry in line 3 (1.2)?

- \*a. it can be stored neatly in boxes
- b. it can be bound by parchment
- c. it is long-winded and serious
- d. it will make its reader laugh

Groups: 2

30) What kind of poetry would be organized by *scrinia* (1.2, line 4)?

- a. briefly written epigrams
- \*b. lengthy epics
- c. those written by multiple authors
- d. religious-themed odes

Groups: 2

31) What is described by *una* (1.2, line 4)?

- a. me
- \*b. manus
- c. capit
- d. magnis

Groups: 2

32) What quality of his poetry is emphasized by Martial's comment, *me manus una capit* (1.2, line 4)?

- \*a. it can be easily carried
- b. it is simple and elegant Latin
- c. it captivates the mind
- d. it is written by just one poet

Groups: 2

33) What does Martial fear in line 5 (1.2)?

- \*a. that his audience won't know where to find his poetry
- b. that his audience won't understand the references in his poetry
- c. that his audience will think that he's arrogant and condescending
- d. that his audience will make mistake by buying someone else's poems

Groups: 2

34) What is the implied subject of *sim venalis* (1.2, line 5)?

- a. Martial
- \*b. Martial's poetry
- c. a bookseller
- d. a prospective buyer

Groups: 2

35) Which word refers to Martial himself and NOT his poetry (1.2)?

- a. *hos* (line 3)
- b. *me* (line 4)
- \*c. *me* (line 6)
- d. *comites* (line 2)

Groups: 2

36) What is the best translation of *me duce* (line 6)?

- \*a. with me as your leader
- b. by my guide
- c. with me having been led
- d. lead me

Groups: 2

37) What is the name of the bookseller mentioned at the end of the poem (1.2)?

- a. *Lucensis*
- \*b. *Secundus*
- c. *Pacis*
- d. *Palladius*

Groups: 2

38) Who is the *libertum*, mentioned in line 7 (1.2)?

- a. *Lucensis*
- b. Martial
- \*c. *Secundus*
- d. *Palladius*

Groups: 2

39) Why would a person seek out Secundus (1.2, line 7)?

- \*a. to buy a book
- b. to write some poetry
- c. to find a good dinner
- d. to direct him to the Forum Transitorium

Groups: 2

40) Where can one buy Martial's work, according to line 8 (1.2)?

- a. down 2nd street
- \*b. behind the Temple of Peace
- c. in front of the Forum Transitorium
- d. at Lucensis' house

1.16, 1.72, 1.110, and 1.118 (I got jokes!)

Answer 12 questions about these 4 poems. You have 2 attempts.

#1-2 concern 1.16

#3-8 concern 1.72

#9-10 concern 1.110

#11-12 concern 1.118

Groups: 1

1) To what do bona, mediocria, and mala refer (1.16, line 1)?

- \*a. Martial's poetry
- b. writers in Rome
- c. the poetry of other writers in Rome
- d. audience members in Martial's recitations

Groups: 1

2) What is the best translation of quaedam (1.16, line 1)?

- a. the same
- \*b. certain
- c. who
- d. although

Groups: 1

3) To what do quaedam and plurarefer (1.16, line 1)?

- \*a. Martial's poetry
- b. writers in Rome
- c. the poetry of other writers in Rome
- d. audience members in Martial's recitations

Groups: 1

4) What is the best translation of quae (1.16, line 2)?

- \*a. the things which
- b. the girl which
- c. you who
- d. they who

Groups: 1

5) What is the best translation of hic (1.16, line 2)?

- a. this
- b. that
- \*c. here
- d. he

Groups: 1

6) What is the best translation of fit liber (1.16, line 2)?

- \*a. a book is made
- b. he makes a book
- c. he becomes free
- d. he makes him free

Groups: 2

7) What is the best translation of Nostris versibus (1.72, line 1)?

- \*a. because of our verses
- b. for our verses
- c. to our verses
- d. of our verses

Groups: 2

8) What is the best translation of esse te poetam putas (1.72, lines 1-2)?

- \*a. do you think that you are a poet?
- b. does that poet think it is you?
- c. do you want to be a poet?
- d. does the poet want you?

Groups: 2

9) What is the best translation of cupis credi (1.72, line 2)?

- \*a. do you want to be believed?
- b. do you want to believe him?
- c. does he want to believe you?
- d. does he want to be believed?

Groups: 2

10) What complaint does Martial have about Fidentinus (1.72, line 2)?

- \*a. he copies Martial's poetry

- b. he has fake teeth
- c. he wears a lot of makeup
- d. he says Martial writes epigrams that are too long

Groups: 2

11) What complaint does Martial have about Aegle (1.72, line 3)?

- a. she copies Martial's poetry
- \*b. she has fake teeth
- c. she wears a lot of makeup
- d. she says Martial writes epigrams that are too long

Groups: 2

12) What is the best translation of sibi videtur (1.72, line 3)?

- \*a. thinks she is
- b. thinks I am
- c. is seen by me
- d. is seen by her

Groups: 2

13) The word dentata refers to Aegle's . . . (1.72, line 3)

- \*a. teeth
- b. hair
- c. selfishness
- d. skin

Groups: 2

14) With what word does Indico agree (1.72, line 4)?

- a. emptis
- b. ossibus
- \*c. cornu
- d. Aegle

Groups: 2

15) Out of what are Aegle's teeth made [pick TWO choices] (1.72, line 4)?

- \*a. bone
- \*b. ivory
- c. wood
- d. wax

Groups: 2

16) quae in line 5 refers to . . . (1.72)

- a. Aegle
- \*b. Lycoris

- c. mulberry
- d. teeth

Groups: 2

17) What is the best translation of *nigror* (1.72, line 5)?

- a. dark
- b. darkly
- \*c. darker
- d. more darkly

Groups: 2

18) What is the best translation of *cadente moro* (1.72, line 5)?

- a. with a mulberry having fallen
- \*b. than a falling mulberry
- c. from a mulberry about to fall
- d. by a fallen mulberry

Groups: 2

19) *cerussata* in line 6 refers to *Lycoris*' . . . (1.72)

- a. teeth
- \*b. skin
- c. mulberry tree
- d. disposition

Groups: 2

20) Which line from earlier in the poem does line 6 (*cerussata* . . . *Lycoris*) echo (or recall) (1.72)?

- a. line 2 (*Fidentine* . . . *credi*)
- \*b. line 3 (*Sic* . . . *Aegle*)
- c. line 4 (*emptis* . . . *cornu*)
- d. line 5 (*sic* . . . *moro*)

Groups: 2

21) What is the best translation of *sibi* (1.72, line 7)?

- \*a. to her
- b. to him
- c. from her
- d. from him

Groups: 2

22) What is the best translation of *et* (1.72, line 7)?

- a. and
- b. both
- \*c. too

d. even

Groups: 2

23) What is the best translation of qua (1.72, line 7)?

- a. who
- b. which
- \*c. by which
- d. than which

Groups: 2

24) What is meant by ratione (1.72, line 7)?

- \*a. Fidentinus thinks he is a poet
- b. Aegle claims to have white teeth
- c. Lycoris displays a pale complexion

Groups: 2

25) What will Fidentinus claim when he is older, according to lines 8-9 (1.72)?

- a. that he's bald
- \*b. that he has a full head of hair
- c. that he has a pale complexion
- d. that he has dark sin

Groups: 2

26) What is the best translation of cum in line 8 (1.72)?

- \*a. when
- b. since
- c. although
- d. with

Groups: 2

27) What complaint does Martial have about Lycoris (1.72, line 6)?

- a. she copies Martial's poetry
- b. she has fake teeth
- \*c. she wears a lot of makeup
- d. she says Martial writes epigrams that are too long

Groups: 3

28) What does Velox's name mean (1.110, line 1)?

- a. long-winded
- \*b. quick
- c. whiney
- d. boring

Groups: 3

29) What is the best translation of *quereris* (1.110, line 1)?

- \*a. you complain
- b. you ask
- c. you complained
- d. you asked

Groups: 3

30) What is the best translation of *Scribere me epigrammata longa* (1.110, line 1)?

- \*a. that I write long epigrams
- b. that you are writing long epigrams to me
- c. that long epigrams are written by me
- d. that I should write longer epigrams

Groups: 3

31) What is the best translation of *Ipse* (1.110, line 2)?

- a. I myself
- b. He himself
- c. She herself
- \*d. You yourself

Groups: 3

32) What is the best translation of *nihil scribis* (1.110, line 2)?

- \*a. you write nothing
- b. nothing is written
- c. with nothing written
- d. you do not write

Groups: 3

33) What is the best translation of *breviora* (1.110, line 2)?

- \*a. shorter
- b. more briefly
- c. short
- d. most briefly

Groups: 3

34) What word needs to be supplied with *breviora* (1.110, line 2)?

- \*a. epigrammata
- b. me
- c. longa
- d. Ipse

Groups: 3

35) What does Martial essentially tell Velox in the second line of 1.110?

- \*a. he should try writing epigrams
- b. he should try writing longer epigrams
- c. he should try writing shorter epigrams
- d. he should stop writing altogether

Groups: 4

36) What is the best translation of Cui (1.118, line 1)?

- \*a. To whomever
- b. For which
- c. Whose
- d. Who

Groups: 4

37) What is the complaint of the person Martial vaguely addresses in line 1 (1.118)?

- a. Martial has written too many epigrams
- \*b. Martial has written too few epigrams
- c. Martial's epigrams are terrible
- d. Martial's epigrams are obscene

Groups: 4

38) What is the best translation of legisse (1.118, line 1)?

- \*a. to have read
- b. he had read
- c. to read
- d. having been read

Groups: 4

39) How many epigrams should be enough, according to line 1 (1.118)?

- a. ten
- \*b. one hundred
- c. one thousand
- d. one

Groups: 4

40) In line 2, Martial says that the addressee of his epigram . . . (1.118)

- \*a. can't get enough of a bad thing
- b. can't get enough of a good thing
- c. can't stand Martial's poetry
- d. can't stand all poetry

Groups: 4

41) To what word in line 1 does illi correspond/echo (line 2, 1.118)?

- \*a. Cui
- b. legisse
- c. satis
- d. centum

Epigrams 2.8 and 2.20

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. You have 2 attempts.

#1-7 concern epigram 2.8

#8-10 concern epigram 2.20

Groups: 1

1) What is the best translation of Si qua (2.8, line 1)?

- \*a. If in any way
- b. But if
- c. If anyone
- d. What if

Groups: 1

2) What is the understood subject of videbuntur (2.8, line 1)?

- a. Martial's readers
- b. booksellers
- c. copiests
- \*d. Martial's works

Groups: 1

3) Who is lector (2.8, line 1)?

- \*a. the person reading the poem
- b. the scribe who copied the poem
- c. Martial's good friend
- d. the emperor

Groups: 1

4) According to line 2, how does Martial's Latin appear (2.8)?

- \*a. flawed
- b. perfect
- c. too long
- d. incomplete

Groups: 1

5) What is the best translation of sive . . . sive (2.8, line 2)?

- \*a. either . . . or
- b. whether . . . or

- c. both . . . and
- d. if . . . not

Groups: 1

6) What is the best translation of librarius (2.8, line 3)?

- a. librarian
- b. reader
- \*c. scribe
- d. book

Groups: 1

7) What is the best translation for non meus est error(2.8, line 3)?

- a. it is not my problem
- \*b. it is not my mistake
- c. it is not my epigram
- d. it is not my book

Groups: 1

8) What word does illis (2.8, line 3) refer to?

- \*a. chartis (line 1)
- b. tibi (line 1)
- c. error (line 3)
- d. librarius (line 3)

Groups: 1

9) What is the best way to translate tibi(2.8, line 4)?

- a. to you
- b. by you
- c. with you
- \*d. for you

Groups: 1

10) What is the best translation of quod si(2.8, line 5)?

- a. because if
- b. what if
- \*c. but if
- d. for if

Groups: 1

11) Why is a better translation of putabis(than "you will think") since it is located in the condition (2.8, line 5)?

- \*a. you think
- b. you thought

- c. you will have thought
- d. you were thinking

Groups: 1

12) What is the full form of peccasse(2.8, line 5)?

- a. peccatus esse
- b. peccaturus esse
- c. peccare
- \*d. peccavisse

Groups: 1

13) What is the sense of cordis habere nihil(2.8, line 6)?

- a. the reader is lovesick
- b. the reader is heartbroken
- \*c. the reader lacks intelligence
- d. the reader has no heart

Groups: 1

14) What tone does quasi (2.8, line 7) set?

- \*a. sarcastic
- b. demeaning
- c. serious
- d. helpful

Groups: 1

15) To whom does tu (2.8, line 8) refer?

- a. Martial
- b. librarius
- c. chartis
- \*d. lector

Groups: 1

16) In epigram 2.8, what does Martial say about his writing?

- a. his writing is the best
- \*b. his writing is bad
- c. his writing is worse than the reader's
- d. his writing is plagiarized

Groups: 1

17) In epigram 2.8, what does the reader say about Martial's writing?

- \*a. Those things are bad
- b. Those things are wonderful
- c. Those things are inspiring

d. Those things are stolen

Groups: 1

18) Whom does Martial blame for his obscure writing (2.8)?

- a. himself
- b. his reader
- c. his patron
- \*d. the scribe

Groups: 1

19) In epigram 2.8, why does Martial claim that the scribe makes errors?

- a. because he can't read
- \*b. because he is hurrying
- c. because he hates Martial
- d. because he is evil

Groups: 1

20) In epigram 2.8, what is Martial's final thought to the reader (line 8)?

- \*a. my writings are bad, but you can't do better
- b. you can write better epigrams than I do
- c. my epigrams are too terrible to publish
- d. you're not smart enough to appreciate my writings

Groups: 2

21) In epigram 2.20, what does Paulus buy?

- a. books
- \*b. poems
- c. scrolls
- d. couplets

Groups: 2

22) To whom does sua(2.20, line 1) refer?

- a. Martial
- b. the reader
- c. the bookseller
- \*d. Paulus

Groups: 2

23) What is the best translation of iure(2.20, line 2)?

- a. by choice
- b. by purchase
- \*c. by law
- d. by birthright

Groups: 2

24) What is the best translation of *recitat sua carmina Paulus*(2.20, line 1)?

- \*a. Paulus recites his own poems
- b. Paulus recites her poems
- c. Paulus recites Martial's poems
- d. Paulus recites some poems

Groups: 2

25) What is the best way to translate *tuum*(2.20, line 2)?

- a. his own
- b. her own
- \*c. your own
- d. my own

Groups: 2

26) What is Martial accusing Paulus of in epigram 2.20?

- a. bribery
- b. robbery
- c. foolishness
- \*d. plagiarism

Groups: 2

27) Why were authors in antiquity exposed to the risk of plagiarism (2.20)?

- a. everything belonged to the Roman Empire
- \*b. there were no copyright laws
- c. authors were disdained by the Roman people
- d. they were terrible writers

Groups: 2

28) What is the best translation of *quod*(2.20, line 2)?

- \*a. that which
- b. because
- c. but if
- d. who

Groups: 2

29) Why would Martial want to imply that his epigrams were worth plagiarizing (2.20)?

- a. because everyone hated his writing
- b. because he was trying to impress his wife
- c. because he couldn't sell his first book
- \*d. because he was advertising for himself

Groups: 2

30) Why is Paulus able to claim that he is reciting his own poems (2.20)?

- a. because he wrote them
- \*b. because he bought them
- c. because he copied them
- d. because he sold them

Epigrams 2.77, 3.2, 4.72

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. 2 attempts.

#1-4 concern epigram 2.77

#5-8 concern epigram 3.2

#9-10 concern epigram 4.72

Groups: 1

1) Cosconius thinks that Martial's epigrams are . . .

- \*a. too long
- b. too short
- c. too obscene
- d. too poorly written

Groups: 1

2) What is the meaning of utilis unguendis axibus(2.77, line 2)

- a. you are a wonderful person
- b. you are absolutely brilliant
- \*c. you are very stupid
- d. you are short and fat

Groups: 1

3) What is the best translation of hac...ratione(2.77, line 3)?

- \*a. by this reasoning
- b. this is rational
- c. for these rations
- d. of this reason

Groups: 1

4) The Colosson(2.77, line 3) is...

- a. small
- b. short
- c. wide
- \*d. tall

Groups: 1

5) According to Martial, Marsus and Pedo (2.77, line 5)

- a. write very short epigrams
- \*b. write rather long epigrams
- c. write terrible epigrams
- d. write boring epigrams

Groups: 1

6) What is the best translation of *brevem*(2.77, line 4)?

- \*a. too short
- b. too tall
- c. too brief
- d. too long

Groups: 1

7) What is the subject of *tractat*(2.77, line 6)

- a. *unum opus*
- b. *puerum Bruti*
- c. *Marsi doctique Pedonis*
- \*d. *duplex pagina*

Groups: 1

8) Why does Martial argue that his epigrams are not too long (2.77)?

- a. all of his epigrams are only two lines
- b. his epigrams are shorter than all other authors'
- \*c. his epigrams are succinct
- d. his epigrams are long-winded

Groups: 1

9) What is meant by *disticha longa facis*(2.77, line 8)?

- a. Cosconius writes very long epigrams
- b. Cosconius writes very confusing epigrams
- \*c. Cosconius writes very boring epigrams
- d. Cosconius writes great epigrams

Groups: 1

10) Who is the subject of *credideris*(2.77, line 3)

- \*a. Cosconius
- b. Martial
- c. Brutus
- d. Marsus and Pedo

11) What is the best translation of *vindicem*(3.2, line 2)?

- \*a. protector
- b. employer

- c. bookseller
- d. author

Groups: 2

12) To whom has Martial addressed epigram 3.2?

- a. Faustinus
- b. Probus
- \*c. his book
- d. his literary patron

Groups: 2

13) What is the best translation of parare(3.2, line 2)?

- a. compare
- b. repair
- c. accept
- \*d. secure

Groups: 2

14) What is the danger for Martial's book if he doesn't find a patron (3.2)?

- a. it will be burned
- \*b. it will be used to cover fish
- c. it will be thrown in the ocean
- d. it will be stolen

Groups: 2

15) Who is Faustinus (3.2)?

- a. a literary critic
- b. a grammarian
- c. an author
- \*d. a literary patron

Groups: 2

16) What is the best translation for licet ambules(3.2, line 7)

- a. you like to walk
- \*b. it is permitted that you walk
- c. he is permitted to walk with you
- d. he allows you to walk

Groups: 2

17) To whom does illo vindicerefer (3.2, line 12)

- \*a. Faustinus
- b. Probus
- c. Martial

d. the book

Groups: 2

18) What is the best translation of nec...timeto(3.2, line 12)?

- a. he does not fear
- b. I will not fear
- c. we do not fear
- \*d. do not fear

Groups: 2

19) Who is Probus?

- a. a literary patron
- b. an author
- \*c. a grammarian
- d. a plagiarist

Groups: 2

20) What is the best translation of cedro...perunctus(3.2, line 7)?

- a. with the cedar having been perfumed
- b. on the perfumed cedar
- \*c. having been perfumed with cedar
- d. by means of the perfumed cedar

21)

Groups: 2

22) What is the best translation for te purpura delicata velet(3.2, line 10)?

- a. may you be covered by delicate purple
- b. may you cover delicate purple things
- \*c. may delicate purple cover you
- d. may delicate purple be covered by you

Groups: 2

23) What is the best translation of festina(3.2, line 2)?

- a. the festival
- \*b. hurry!
- c. he hurries
- d. slowly

Groups: 2

24) What is the best translation of cito(3.2, line 3)?

- \*a. quickly

- b. slowly
- c. happily
- d. luckily

Groups: 2

25) What is the best translation of in sinum(3.2, line 6)?

- a. on the lap
- b. in the lap
- \*c. into the lap
- d. under the lap

Groups: 3

26) What is the meaning of donem(4.72, line 1)?

- \*a. that I give for free
- b. that I wear
- c. that I take away
- d. that I copy

Groups: 3

27) What is the best translation of bibliopola(4.72, line 2)?

- a. scribe
- b. librarian
- c. author
- \*d. bookseller

Groups: 3

28) Who has Martial's book (4.72)?

- a. Quintus
- \*b. Tryphon
- c. Martial
- d. Faustinus

Groups: 3

29) What is the best translation for aes(4.72, line 3)?

- a. air
- \*b. coin
- c. donkey
- d. summer

Groups: 3

30) What is the best translation for nugis(4.72, line 3)?

- a. nuggets
- \*b. nonsense

- c. nuts
- d. ninth

Groups: 3

31) Why does Quintus expect Martial to give up his book for free?

- \*a. Quintus thinks he's Martial's friend
- b. Quintus wants to trade for his own book
- c. Quintus is a bookseller
- d. Quintus is a literary patron

Groups: 3

32) What is the best translation for fatue(4.72, line 4)?

- a. fatty
- b. frivolously
- \*c. foolishly
- d. favorite

Epigrams 2.91 and 2.92

Groups: 1

1) What case are salus, gloriaand Caesar(2.91, line 1)

- \*a. vocative
- b. dative
- c. ablative
- d. accusative

Groups: 1

2) To whom does Caesarrefer (2.91, line 1)?

- a. Augustus
- b. Julius Caesar
- \*c. Domitian
- d. Nerva

Groups: 1

3) What is the best translation for magnos credimus esse deos(2.91, line 2)?

- a. we have great gods
- \*b. we believe that the gods are great
- c. we believe that you are a god
- d. we believe that you are great

Groups: 1

4) What word does festinatismodify (2.91, line 3)?

- a. totiens
- b. tibi

- c. lecta
- \*d. libellis

Groups: 1

- 5) What is the sense of detinere oculos...tuos(2.91, line 4)?
- a. have stolen your eyes
  - \*b. have held your attention
  - c. have held your glasses
  - d. have stopped your eyes

Groups: 1

- 6) What is the subject of vetat(2.91, line 5)?
- a. quod
  - \*b. fortuna
  - c. genitor
  - d. carmina

Groups: 1

- 7) What mood is permitte(2.91, line 5)?
- a. infinitive
  - b. indicative
  - c. subjunctive
  - \*d. imperative

Groups: 1

- 8) What is Martial asking Domitian (2.91)?
- a. to become his literary patron
  - b. to give him a new villa
  - \*c. to grant him the right of three children
  - d. to let him divorce his wife

Groups: 1

- 9) What is the best translation of sospite(2.91, line 2)?
- a. sister
  - \*b. safety
  - c. solace
  - d. satisfaction

10) What is the best translation for si displicui(2.91, line 7)

- \*a. if I have displeased you
- b. if you have displeased me
- c. if I have pleased you
- d. if you have pleased me

Groups: 1

11) What is the best translation for si placui(2.91, line 8)?

- a. if I have displeased you
- b. if you have displeased me
- c. if you have pleased me
- \*d. if i have pleased you

Groups: 1

12) What is the best translation for natorum genitor...trium(2.91, line 6)?

- a. the father of a tribe of children
- b. the father of three sailors
- \*c. the father of three children
- d. the father of thirty children

Groups: 2

13) Does Domitian grant Martial the ius trium librorum (2.92)?

- \*a. yes because Martial was a good poet
- b. no because Martial was a terrible poet
- c. yes because Martial was related to Domitian
- d. no because Martial already had three children

Groups: 2

14) What case is mihi...roganti(2.91, line 1)?

- a. vocative
- b. genitive
- \*c. dative
- d. nominative

Groups: 2

15) Who is the implied subject of dedit(2.92, line 2)?

- \*a. Domitian
- b. Martial
- c. Martial's wife
- d. Augustus

Groups: 2

16) What case is Natorum...trium(2.92, line 1)?

- \*a. genitive
- b. accusative
- c. nominative
- d. dative

Groups: 2

17) What is the best translation of Musarum...mearum(2.92, line 2)?

- \*a. my poetry
- b. my reward
- c. my wife
- d. my children

Groups: 2

18) What is the best translation for solus qui poterat(2.92, line 3)?

- a. the sun which was able
- b. he who alone wanted to
- \*c. he who alone was able
- d. only he wanted to

Groups: 2

19) What is the best translation of valebis, uxor(2.92, line 3)?

- \*a. goodbye, wife!
- b. goodbye, husband!
- c. goodbye, children!
- d. goodbye, master!

Groups: 2

20) What case is munus(2.92, line 4)?

- a. accusative
- b. vocative
- c. dative
- \*d. nominative

Groups: 2

21) What case is domini(2.92, line 4)?

- a. nominative
- b. dative
- \*c. genitive
- d. ablative

Groups: 2

22) What is the best translation for perire(2.92, line 4)?

- a. to be killed
- b. to perish
- \*c. to be wasted
- d. to die

Groups: 2

23) Why doesn't Martial want a wife?

- a. he hates children
- \*b. he doesn't want to waste Domitian's gift
- c. he has one but he hates her
- d. Domitian told him he can't get married

Groups: 2

24) What mood is perire(2.92, line 4)?

- a. indicative
- b. imperative
- c. subjunctive
- \*d. infinitive

Groups: 2

25) According to Martial, who alone is able to grant the ius trium librorum (2.92, line 3)?

- a. the senate
- \*b. the emperor
- c. the consul
- d. a novus homo

Groups: 1

26) Which word best describes the way Martial addresses Domitian (2.91, lines 1&2)?

- \*a. flattery
- b. disdain
- c. romantic love
- d. mockery

aethera contingit, languebam, Thaida Quintus amat, and miraris veteres

16 questions (4 for each poem). This quiz is incomplete (no questions yet written for Thaida and miraris).

This quiz includes the following poems:

aethera contingit nova nostrī prīncipis aula;  
clārius in tōtō sōl videt orbe nihil.  
haec, Auguste, tamen, quae vertice sīdera pulsat,  
pār domus est caelō sed minor est dominō.

languēbam: sed tū comitātus prōtinus ad mē  
vēnistī centum, Symmache, discipulis.  
centum mē tetigēre manūs Aquilōne gelātae;  
nōn habuī febrem, Symmache: nunc habeō.

“Thāida Quīntus amat.” “quam Thāida?” “Thāida  
lūscam.” ūnum oculum Thāis nōn habet, ille duōs.

mīrāris veterēs, Vacerra, sōlōs  
nec laudās nisi mortuōs poētās.

ignōscās petimus, Vacerra: tantī  
nōn est, ut placeam tibi, perīre.

Groups: 1

1) Who is nostri principis (dē aulā, line 1)

- a. Julius Caesar
- b. Nero
- \*c. Domitian
- d. Trajan

Groups: 1

2) What does Martial say about the palace in line 1 ( dē aulā )?

- \*a. it touches the heavens
- b. it offends the gods
- c. it is perched on Mt. Olympus
- d. it is modeled after the home of the gods

Groups: 1

3) What is described as "new" in line 1 ( dē aulā )?

- \*a. the palace
- b. the heavens
- c. the empire
- d. the emperor

Groups: 1

4) What is the best translation of clarius ( dē aulā , line 2)?

@[Always] The masc/fem comparative version of clarus, a, um would be clarior in the nom. sing. BUT, in the neuter, the form changes to -ius (so, clarius). clarius is also the form of the comparative adverb ("more splendidly"), but here the word modifies nihil.

- a. splendid
- b. splendidly
- \*c. more splendid
- d. more splendidly

Groups: 1

5) Line 2 says that . . . ( dē aulā )

- a. the sun is the most splendid thing in the sky
- \*b. nothing is more splendid than the palace
- c. the palace looks upon the sun
- d. the palace eclipses the sun

Groups: 1

6) According to line 2, the palace is the most splendid building . . . ( dē aulā )

- a. in the city
- \*b. in the world
- c. on heaven or earth
- d. on the Palatine Hill

Groups: 1

7) According to line 3, the palace . . . ( dē aulā )

- a. shines among the stars
- \*b. touches the stars
- c. is the brightest star in the sky
- d. eclipses all the stars

Groups: 1

8) To what does haec refer ( dē aulā , line 3)?

- \*a. the palace
- b. the heavens
- c. the stars
- d. the emperor

Groups: 1

9) According to line 4, the palace is . . . ( dē aulā )

- \*a. equal to the heavens
- b. greater than its master
- c. lesser than the home of the gods

Groups: 1

10) What is minor ( dē aulā , line 4)?

- \*a. the palace
- b. Domitian
- c. the stars
- d. the sun

Groups: 1

11) In the equation which Martial sets up in lines 3-4 ( dē aulā ), Domitian is shown as

- a. equal to the heavens
- b. lesser than his palace
- c. lesser than the stars
- \*d. greater than the gods

Groups: 2

12) Who is the subject of languebam in line 1 (dē Symmachō)

- \*a. Martial

- b. Symmachus
- c. the students
- d. the Aquilo

Groups: 2

13) Who is Symmachus (dē Symmachō)?

- a. a sick man
- \*b. a doctor
- c. a poet
- d. a student

Groups: 2

14) How many students come with the doctor (dē Symmachō , line 2)?

- a. ten
- \*b. one hundred
- c. a thousand

Groups: 2

15) What is the best translation of discipulis (dē Symmachō , line 2)?

- a. students
- \*b. by students
- c. to students
- d. for students

Groups: 2

16) What does manus Aquilone gelatae tells us about the students (dē Symmachō , line 3)?

- \*a. they have ice-cold hands
- b. they are uncaring
- c. they are poking and prodding the patient
- d. they are clammy

Groups: 2

17) What is the best translation of tetigere (dē Symmachō , line 3)?

- a. to touch
- \*b. touched
- c. touch
- d. touching

Groups: 2

18) How many hands are mentioned in line 3 (dē Symmachō )?

- a. ten
- \*b. one hundred
- c. two hundred

d. one thousand

Groups: 2

19) What is the result of Martial's visit to the doctor (dē Symmachō , line 4 )?

- \*a. he got a fever
- b. his fever was not cured
- c. he was cured

Groups: 2

20) What word needs to be supplied to make sense of nunc habeo (dē Symmachō , line 4 )?

- \*a. febrem
- b. manus
- c. habui
- d. non

1.10 and 4.20 (Gemellus and Two Vain Women)

12 questions (six from 1.10, six from 4.20)

1.10 *On a suitor, Gemellus*

Petit Gemellus nuptiās Maronillae  
et cupit et instat et precātur et *donat*.  
Adeōne pulchra est? Immō foedius *nīl* est.  
Quid ergo in illā petitur et placet? Tussit.

4.20 *On two vain women*

Dicit sē vetūlam, cum sit Caerellia pupa:  
pupam sē dicit Gellia, cum sit anus.  
ferre nec hanc possis, possis, Colline, nec illam:  
altera ridicula est, altera putidula.

Groups: 1

1) According to line 1 . . . (1.10)

- \*a. Gemellus wants to marry Maronilla
- b. Maronilla wants to marry Gemellus
- c. Martial wants to marry Maronilla
- d. Martial wants to marry Gemellus

Groups: 1

2) What is the best translation of petit in line 1 (1.10)

- a. attacks
- \*b. asks for
- c. heads for

Groups: 1

3) With the way Martial has written line 2, the poet is communicating what about Gemellus (1.10)?

- \*a. how insistent he is in his request
- b. how much he actually dislikes Maronilla
- c. how sick Gemellus is
- d. how nice Gemellus is as a husband

Groups: 1

4) What action is NOT represented by a verb in line 2 (1.10)?

- a. desires
- b. begs
- c. pursues
- \*d. grieves

Groups: 1

5) What rhetorical question does Martial ask in line 3 (1.10)?

- \*a. Is Maronilla pretty?
- b. Is Gemellus wealthy?
- c. Is Gemellus handsome?
- d. Is Maronilla wealthy?

Groups: 1

6) What is the best translation of foedius (line 3; 1.10)?

- a. foul
- \*b. more foul
- c. foully
- d. very foully

Groups: 1

7) To whom/what does illa refer (line 4; 1.10)?

- a. Gemellus
- b. marriage
- \*c. Maronilla
- d. nothing (nil)

Groups: 1

8) What is the best translation of petitur (line 4; 1.10)?

- a. is seeking
- \*b. is sought
- c. was sought
- d. was seeking

Groups: 1

9) The last word of the epigram let's the audience know that . . . (1.10)?

- a. Gemellus is sick
- \*b. Maronilla is sick
- c. Martial is sick

Groups: 1

10) By the end of the epigram, Martial is insinuating that . . . (1.10)

- a. Gemellus is more hideous than Maronilla
- \*b. Gemellus wants to marry Maronilla for the inheritance
- c. Maronilla is actually very attractive
- d. Maronilla is playing "hard to get"

Groups: 2

11) What does Caerellia do that is annoying (line 1; 4.20)?

- a. claims she is younger than she actually is
- \*b. claims she is older than she actually is
- c. claims she is married and has kids
- d. claims she is isn't married

Groups: 2

12) What does Gellia do that is annoying (line 2; 4.20)?

- \*a. claims she is younger than she actually is
- b. claims she is older than she actually is
- c. claims she is married and has kids
- d. claims she is isn't married

Groups: 2

13) What is the best translation of se (line 1; 4.20)?

- a. he
- \*b. she
- c. it
- d. them

Groups: 2

14) What is the best translation of se (line 2; 4.20)?

- a. he
- \*b. she
- c. it
- d. them

Groups: 2

15) With what other Latin word is pupa synonymous (line 1; 4.20)?

- \*a. puella
- b. anus
- c. senex
- d. puer

Groups: 2

16) Who is Collinus (line 3, 4.20)?

- a. Caerellia's wife
- b. Gellia's father
- \*c. Martial's friend
- d. a man who thinks he's too old

Groups: 2

17) What best explains who Martial has repeated possis (line 3; 4.20)?

- a. he's mimicking a stutter
- \*b. to communicate exasperation
- c. he's joking that his friend cannot hear very well
- d. to emphasize how rotten Collinus is

Groups: 2

18) What is the best translation of ferre (line 3; 4.20)?

- a. to bring
- b. to carry
- \*c. to bear

Groups: 2

19) To whom/what do hanc and illam refer (line 3; 4.20)?

- \*a. two girls who do not act their age
- b. two members of Martial's audience
- c. the poet and his friend
- d. dolls and various children's playthings

Groups: 2

20) What is the best translation of altera . . . altera (line 4; 4.20)?

- \*a. one . . . the other
- b. both this one . . . and that one
- c. either she . . . or she
- d. some . . . others

Groups: 2

21) To whom does putidula (line 4) refer (4.20)?

- a. Caerellia

- b. Martial
- c. Collinus
- \*d. Gellia

Groups: 2

22) To whom does ridicula(line 4) refer (4.20)?

- \*a. Caerellia
- b. Martial
- c. Collinus
- d. Gellia

1.1 and 1.72

16 questions. (2 from each)

Groups: 1

1) What is the best translation of quem legis (1.1, line 1)?

- \*a. whom you are reading
- b. whom are you reading?
- c. who is reading this?
- d. who is reading this

Groups: 1

2) To whom/what does Hic refer (1.1, line 1)?

- \*a. Martial
- b. Martial's poetry
- c. the reader of Martial's poetry
- d. other poets

Groups: 1

3) To whom/what does ille refer (1.1, line 1)?

- \*a. Martial
- b. Martial's poetry
- c. the reader of Martial's poetry
- d. other poets

Groups: 1

4) What is the best translation of quem requiris (1.1, line 1)?

- \*a. whom you are looking for
- b. whom are you looking for?
- c. who is looking for him?
- d. who is looking for him

Groups: 1

5) What does toto describe (1.1, line 2)?

- \*a. orbe
- b. notus
- c. Martialis
- d. requiris

Groups: 1

6) What figure of speech is found in line 2 (1.1)?

- a. chiasmus
- \*b. synchysis
- c. metonymy
- d. transferred epithet

Groups: 1

7) Who/What is described as notus (1.1, line 2)?

- a. the world
- \*b. Martial
- c. Martial's poetry
- d. the man who reads Martial's poetry

Groups: 1

8) What does argutis tell the audience about Martial's poetry (1.1, line 3)?

- a. his poems are short
- \*b. his poems are witty
- c. his poems are easy to find
- d. his poems are good travel companions

Groups: 1

9) What is the best translation of epigrammaton (1.1, line 3)?

- a. epigrams
- \*b. of epigrams
- c. for epigrams
- d. with epigrams

Groups: 1

10) To whom/what does cui refer (1.1, line 4)?

- \*a. Martial
- b. Martial's audience
- c. Martial's poetry
- d. other poets

Groups: 1

11) What word does quod describe (1.1, line 4)?

- a. cui

- b. lector
- c. viventi
- \*d. decus

Groups: 1

12) What is the best translation of dedisti (1.1, line 4)?

- \*a. you have given
- b. I have given
- c. you give
- d. I give

Groups: 1

13) What is the best translation of viventi (1.1, line 5)?

- \*a. while living
- b. having been lived
- c. must be lived
- d. about to live

Groups: 1

14) What is the best translation of sentienti (1.1, line 5)?

- \*a. while feeling
- b. having been felt
- c. must be felt
- d. about to feel

Groups: 1

15) Who/What is described as viventi and sentienti (1.1, line 5)?

- \*a. Martial
- b. other poets
- c. Martial's poetry
- d. others' poetry

Groups: 1

16) What do few poets receive, according to line 6 (1.1)?

- \*a. glory after their death
- b. glory while they're alive
- c. money to spend while they're alive
- d. money to leave their family after they're gone

Groups: 1

17) What makes Martial different than other poets, according to lines 5-6 (1.1)?

- \*a. he is famous while he is alive
- b. his fame will be less after his death

- c. he is wealthy while he is alive
- d. he will earn more money after his death

Groups: 1

18) cineres is a metonymy for . . . (1.1, line 6)?

- \*a. mortem
- b. epigrammata
- c. decus
- d. vitam

Groups: 1

19) What does rari describe (1.1, line 6)?

- a. cineres
- \*b. poetae
- c. decus
- d. viventi and sentienti

Groups: 2

20) What is the best translation of Nostris versibus (1.72, line 1)?

- \*a. because of our verses
- b. for our verses
- c. to our verses
- d. of our verses

Groups: 2

21) What is the best translation of esse te poetam putas (1.72, lines 1-2)?

- \*a. do you think that you are a poet?
- b. does that poet think it is you?
- c. do you want to be a poet?
- d. does the poet want you?

Groups: 2

22) What is the best translation of cupis credi (1.72, line 2)?

- \*a. do you want to be believed?
- b. do you want to believe him?
- c. does he want to believe you?
- d. does he want to be believed?

Groups: 2

23) What complaint does Martial have about Fidentinus (1.72, line 2)?

- \*a. he copies Martial's poetry
- b. he has fake teeth
- c. he wears a lot of makeup

d. he says Martial writes epigrams that are too long

Groups: 2

24) What complaint does Martial have about Aegle (1.72, line 3)?

- a. she copies Martial's poetry
- \*b. she has fake teeth
- c. she wears a lot of makeup
- d. she says Martial writes epigrams that are too long

Groups: 2

25) What is the best translation of sibi videtur (1.72, line 3)?

- \*a. thinks she is
- b. thinks I am
- c. is seen by me
- d. is seen by her

Groups: 2

26) The word dentata refers to Aegle's . . . (1.72, line 3)

- \*a. teeth
- b. hair
- c. selfishness
- d. skin

Groups: 2

27) With what word does Indico agree (1.72, line 4)?

- a. emptis
- b. ossibus
- \*c. cornu
- d. Aegle

Groups: 2

28) Out of what are Aegle's teeth made [pick TWO choices] (1.72, line 4)?

- \*a. bone
- \*b. ivory
- c. wood
- d. wax

Groups: 2

29) quae in line 5 refers to . . . (1.72)

- a. Aegle
- \*b. Lycoris
- c. mulberry
- d. teeth

Groups: 2

30) What is the best translation of *nigrior* (1.72, line 5)?

- a. dark
- b. darkly
- \*c. darker
- d. more darkly

Groups: 2

31) What is the best translation of *cadente moro* (1.72, line 5)?

- a. with a mulberry having fallen
- \*b. than a falling mulberry
- c. from a mulberry about to fall
- d. by a fallen mulberry

Groups: 2

32) *cerussata* in line 6 refers to Lycoris' . . . (1.72)

- a. teeth
- \*b. skin
- c. mulberry tree
- d. disposition

Groups: 2

33) Which line from earlier in the poem does line 6 (*cerussata* . . . Lycoris) echo (or recall) (1.72)?

- a. line 2 (*Fidentine* . . . *credi*)
- \*b. line 3 (*Sic* . . . *Aegle*)
- c. line 4 (*emptis* . . . *cornu*)
- d. line 5 (*sic* . . . *moro*)

Groups: 2

34) What is the best translation of *sibi* (1.72, line 7)?

- \*a. to her
- b. to him
- c. from her
- d. from him

Groups: 2

35) What is the best translation of *et* (1.72, line 7)?

- a. and
- b. both
- \*c. too
- d. even

Groups: 2

36) What is the best translation of qua (1.72, line 7)?

- a. who
- b. which
- \*c. by which
- d. than which

Groups: 2

37) What is meant by ratione (1.72, line 7)?

- \*a. Fidentinus thinks he is a poet
- b. Aegle claims to have white teeth
- c. Lycoris displays a pale complexion

Groups: 2

38) What will Fidentinus claim when he is older, according to lines 8-9 (1.72)?

- a. that he's bald
- \*b. that he has a full head of hair
- c. that he has a pale complexion
- d. that he has dark skin

Groups: 2

39) What is the best translation of cum in line 8 (1.72)?

- \*a. when
- b. since
- c. although
- d. with

Groups: 2

40) What complaint does Martial have about Lycoris (1.72, line 6)?

- a. she copies Martial's poetry
- b. she has fake teeth
- \*c. she wears a lot of makeup
- d. she says Martial writes epigrams that are too long

2.91

Groups: 1

1) What case are salus, gloria and Caesar (2.91, line 1)

- \*a. vocative
- b. dative
- c. ablative
- d. accusative

Groups: 1

2) To whom does Caesar refer (2.91, line 1)?

- a. Augustus
- b. Julius Caesar
- \*c. Domitian
- d. Nerva

Groups: 1

3) What is the best translation for *magnos credimus esse deos* (2.91, line 2)?

- a. we have great gods
- \*b. we believe that the gods are great
- c. we believe that you are a god
- d. we believe that you are great

Groups: 1

4) What word does *festinat* modify (2.91, line 3)?

- a. *totiens*
- b. *tibi*
- c. *lecta*
- \*d. *libellis*

Groups: 1

5) What is the sense of *detinere oculos...tuos* (2.91, line 4)?

- a. have stolen your eyes
- \*b. have held your attention
- c. have held your glasses
- d. have stopped your eyes

Groups: 1

6) What is the subject of *vetat* (2.91, line 5)?

- a. *quod*
- \*b. *fortuna*
- c. *genitor*
- d. *carmina*

Groups: 1

7) What mood is *permitte* (2.91, line 5)?

- a. infinitive
- b. indicative
- c. subjunctive
- \*d. imperative

Groups: 1

8) What is Martial asking Domitian (2.91)?

- a. to become his literary patron
- b. to give him a new villa
- \*c. to grant him the right of three children
- d. to let him divorce his wife

Groups: 1

9) What is the best translation of sospite(2.91, line 2)?

- a. sister
- \*b. safety
- c. solace
- d. satisfaction

10) What is the best translation for si displicui(2.91, line 7)

- \*a. if I have displeased you
- b. if you have displeased me
- c. if I have pleased you
- d. if you have pleased me

Groups: 1

11) What is the best translation for si placui(2.91, line 8)?

- a. if I have displeased you
- b. if you have displeased me
- c. if you have pleased me
- \*d. if i have pleased you

Groups: 1

12) What is the best translation for natorum genitor...trium(2.91, line 6)?

- a. the father of a tribe of children
- b. the father of three sailors
- \*c. the father of three children
- d. the father of thirty children

Epigram 8.53 (Domitian's lion)

Answer 10 questions about epigram 8.53. You have 10 minutes and 2 attempts.

1) What is the best translation of Auditor (8.53, line 1)?

- \*a. is heard
- b. was heard
- c. is hearing
- d. was hearing

2) What does quantum modify (8.53, line 1)?

- \*a. murmur

- b. Massyla
- c. avia
- d. Auditor

3) What figure of speech is found in line 1 (8.53)?

- \*a. chiasmus
- b. synchysis
- c. metonymy
- d. simile

4) What is described as "pathless" (8.53, line 1)?

- \*a. Massylia
- b. the roaring
- c. the forest
- d. the lion

5) What is the best translation of quantum (8.53, line 1)?

- a. what great
- \*b. as great as
- c. as often as
- d. whenever

6) What is the best translation of quotiens (8.53, line 2)?

- \*a. whenever
- b. such a great
- c. what a great
- d. how often

7) What does innumero describe (8.53, line 2)?

- \*a. leone
- b. silva
- c. murmur
- d. pastor

8) According to lines 1-2, what sound is heard in Massylia (8.53)?

- \*a. lions
- b. thunder
- c. cattle
- d. earthquake

9) What is described as "astonished" (8.53, line 3)

- \*a. a herd of bulls

- b. a shephard
- c. Phoenicia
- d. huts

10) Why is the shephard pale (8.53, line 3)?

- \*a. he hears a lion in the area
- b. a powerful storm is coming
- c. an angry bull has arrived
- d. the night is dark and full of terrors

11) What figure of speech is found in line 3 (8.53)?

- \*a. chiasmus
- b. synchysis
- c. metonymy
- d. simile

12) What is the best translation of cum (8.53, line 4)?

- \*a. when
- b. since
- c. although
- d. with

13) To what does sine mente refer (8.53, line 4)

- a. the shephards' frenzied state
- \*b. the terrified bulls
- c. the huts of Phoenicia
- d. the lions in the woods

14) What other Latin word is the same thing to which pecus refers (8.53, line 4)?

- \*a. tauros
- b. pastor
- c. mapalia
- d. leone

15) To what word in the previous lines does tantus respond (and so correlates two ideas) (8.53, line 5)?

- \*a. quantum (line 1)
- b. cum (line 4)
- c. quotiens (line 2)
- d. innumero (line 2)

16) What is the best translation of tantus (8.53, line 5)?

- \*a. just as great

- b. how big
- c. so large
- d. as often as

17) What figure of speech is found in line 5?

- a. chiasmus
- \*b. synchysis
- c. metonymy
- d. simile

18) To what land does Ausoniā refer (8.53, line 5)?

- \*a. Rome
- b. Greece
- c. Egypt
- d. Africa

19) What is described as "Ausonian" (8.53, line 5)?

- a. pecus
- b. terror
- \*c. harenā
- d. modo

20) What is the best translation of quis crēderet (8.53, line 6)?

- \*a. who would believe
- b. who could trust
- c. whom does he believe
- d. to whom would he be trusted

21) What surprising fact is learned in line 6 (8.53)?

- \*a. there is only one lion
- b. there is only one herd
- c. there is only one land
- d. there is only one bull

22) What is the best translation of nōn esse gregem (line 6)?

- \*a. that it is not a herd
- b. that it had not been a herd
- c. that the herd is not
- d. that the herd was not

23) To what does ūnus (line 6) refer (8.53, line 6)?

- \*a. a lion

- b. a shephard
- c. Domitian
- d. a land

24) With what word is cuius (line 7) paired (8.53)?

- \*a. iura
- b. leones
- c. ūnus
- d. diadema

25) What is iura doing in sed . . . leōnēs (8.53, line 7)

- a. the subject of tremere
- \*b. the object of tremere
- c. an ablative noun describing how something is happening
- d. in apposition to leōnēs

26) What word does ipsi describe (8.53, line 7)?

- a. cuius
- b. iura
- \*c. leōnēs
- d. diadema

27) What are the lions, referenced in line 7, doing (8.53)?

- a. roaring to signal their authority
- \*b. cowering at the roar of another lion
- c. being hunted and tamed by men
- d. destroying the homes of men

28) What is the decus referenced in line 9?

- \*a. the lion's mane
- b. the medallion
- c. a fresh kill
- d. the lion's eyes

29) What is the best translation of cum in line 9 (8.53)?

- \*a. when
- b. since
- c. although
- d. with

30) What word does honorem rename (8.53, line 9)

- \*a. decus

- b. colla
- c. aurea
- d. iubae

31) What figure of speech is found in line 10 (8.53)?

- a. chiasmus
- \*b. synchysis
- c. metonymy
- d. simile

32) What is the subject of stetit (8.53, line 10)?

- \*a. the lion's mane
- b. the lion
- c. the hunter's spear
- d. the hunter

33) What Latin word is described as "golden" (8.53, line 10)?

- a. colla
- b. honorem
- \*c. umbra
- d. iubae

34) What is the best translation of quam (8.53, line 11)?

- \*a. how
- b. which
- c. than
- d. whom

35) What does latum describe (8.53, line 11)?

- a. grandia
- b. venabula
- \*c. pectus
- d. morte

36) What figure of speech is present in line 11 (8.53)?

- a. chiasmus
- \*b. synchysis
- c. metonymy
- d. simile

37) What does the audience find out in lines 11-12?

- a. the lion has killed the hunter

- \*b. the lion has been killed
- c. the lion refuses to fight
- d. the lion was ill-suited for hunting

38) Whose gaudia is implied in line 12 (8.53)?

- \*a. the lion's
- b. the hunter's
- c. the spectators'
- d. the emperor's

39) What does quanta describe (8.53, line 12)?

- a. magnā
- \*b. gaudia
- c. morte
- d. tulit

40) What brings about the joy mentioned in line 12 (8.53)?

- \*a. the death of the lion
- b. the death of the hunter
- c. the death of the emperor
- d. the death of some of the spectators

41) To whom does tuis refer (8.53, line 13)?

- \*a. Libya
- b. Domitian
- c. the Romans
- d. the lion

Epigram 12.31 (Martial's villa)

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. 2 attempts.

1) What aspect of Martial's villa is NOT mentioned in lines 1-2?

- a. the grove
- b. the springs
- c. the shade
- \*d. the vegetable garden

2) What figure of speech emphasizes what Martial says in lines 1-2?

- a. metonymy
- b. synchysis
- c. chiasmus
- \*d. anaphora

3) What creates the umbra mentioned in line 1?

- a. a huge tree
- \*b. a trellis of vines
- c. an awning
- d. a mountain

4) What figure of speech is found in riguae . . . aquae (line 2)?

- a. metonymy
- \*b. chiasmus
- c. synchysis
- d. anaphora

5) What does ductile tell you about the waters that flow through Martial's villa (line 2)?

- \*a. they are man-made
- b. they are huge
- c. they are easily navigable
- d. they are swiftly flowing

6) What does riguae tell you about the waters located on Martial's property (line 2)?

- a. they are man-made
- b. they are huge
- \*c. they are swiftly flowing
- d. they are easily navigable

7) To what aspect of Martial's villa does prata (line 3) refer?

- a. a stream
- \*b. a meadow
- c. a rose-garden
- d. a trellis

8) What is the best translation of nec cessura (line 3)?

- \*a. and they will not yield to
- b. and they have not yielded to
- c. nor are they yielding to
- d. nor did they yield to

9) What quality of Paestum is mentioned in line 3?

- a. its huge Doric temples
- b. its hot summer
- \*c. its beautiful foliage
- d. its coastal beaches

10) What month is referenced in line 4?

- \*a. January
- b. February
- c. June
- d. July

11) What does line 4 say about the roses at Martial's villa (line 4)?

- \*a. they bloom nearly all year
- b. they provide shade
- c. they produce huge blooms
- d. they decorate the doors to the villa

12) What does nec alget holus mean (line 4)?

- a. vegetables cannot grow there
- \*b. vegetables grow well there
- c. only certain vegetables are grown there

13) What figure of speech is found in clusis . . . lymphis (line 5)?

- \*a. chiasmus
- b. synchysis
- c. metonymy
- d. anaphora

14) lymphis (line 5) is synonymous with what other word?

- a. nemus (line 1)
- \*b. aquae (line 2)
- c. prata (line 3)
- d. holus (line 4)

15) What is an anguilla (line 5)?

- \*a. eel
- b. fish
- c. squirrel
- d. dog

16) In what way are the aves similar to the turris (line 6)?

- \*a. same color
- b. same shape
- c. same sound
- d. same cost

17) What figure of speech is present in similes candida turris aves (line 6)?

- \*a. chiasmus
- b. synchysis
- c. metonymy
- d. anaphora

18) Which of the following is NOT among the munera (line 7) mentioned previously in the epigram?

- a. a pond
- b. a meadow
- c. a rosebed
- \*d. a lion

19) Who is dominae (line 7)?

- \*a. Marcella
- b. Domitian
- c. Martial
- d. Germanicus

20) How long is septima lustra (line 7)?

- a. 70 years
- \*b. 35 years
- c. 77 years
- d. 14 years

21) What word needs to be supplied with reverso (line 7)?

- \*a. mihi
- b. tibi
- c. ei
- d. nostris

22) What word does has modify (line 8)?

- a. Marcella
- \*b. domos
- c. parva
- d. regna

23) What stylistic device is present in parva regna (line 8)?

- \*a. oxymoron
- b. hyperbole
- c. simile
- d. locus amoenus

24) What word is synonymous with domos (line 8)?

- \*a. regna (line 8)
- b. lustra (line 7)
- c. hortos (line 9)
- d. munera (line 7)

25) Who is Nausicaa (line 9)?

- \*a. a girl whose hand in marriage was offered to Odysseus
- b. a woman who used magic and fled with Jason
- c. a young girl who was twice condemned to the underworld
- d. an old woman who served as maid to the wife of a Greek hero

26) To whom/what does patrios hortos refer (line 9)?

- a. Odysseus
- \*b. Alcinous
- c. Athens
- d. Rome

27) Which place would Martial prefer, according to lines 9-10?

- a. the one offered to him by Nausicaa
- \*b. the one bought for him by Marcella

28) What word must be supplied with meos (line 10)?

- \*a. hortos (line 9)
- b. patrios (line 9)
- c. concederet (line 9)
- d. mihi (line 9)

29) What is the best translation of Alcinoos (line 10)?

- \*a. to Alcinous
- b. from Alcinous
- c. by Alcinous
- d. of Alcinous

30) What is the best translation of malo (line 10)?

- \*a. I prefer
- b. with evil
- c. for bad things
- d. I wish

Epigram 12.57 (The city stinks!)

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. 2 attempts.

1) To whom is this epigram addressed?

- a. to no one in particular
- b. to the audience members
- c. to his house at Nomentum
- \*d. to his friend Sparsus

2) What does his friend often ask Martial?

- a. why Martial would want a farm in such a dry place
- \*b. why Martial goes to his country house so often
- c. why Martial would accept a gift from Marcella
- d. why Martial prefers to stay in the city all the time

3) What figure of speech is present in sicci . . . Nomenti (line 1)?

- \*a. chiasmus
- b. synchysis
- c. metonymy
- d. anaphora

4) Which is NOT a way Martial describes his villa at Nomentum (lines 1-2)?

- a. small
- b. dry
- c. humble
- \*d. cheap

5) What is the best translation of petam (line 2)?

- a. I will head toward
- b. let me head toward
- \*c. I head toward
- d. I was heading toward

6) What is the best translation of quaeris (line 2)?

- \*a. do you ask
- b. will you ask
- c. are you asked
- d. will you be asked

7) What is the best translation of villae (line 2)?

- \*a. of my house
- b. for my house
- c. to my house
- d. my houses

8) Martial's complaint in line 3 is that one doesn't even have the space to \_\_\_\_\_ in the city?

- \*a. think
- b. read
- c. eat
- d. visit friends

9) Martial's complaint in line 3 is that one doesn't even have the space to \_\_\_\_\_ in the city?

- \*a. get some rest
- b. go to dinner
- c. see a show
- d. visit the batsh

10) What is the best translation of pauperi (line 4)?

- a. poor people
- b. of a poor person
- \*c. for a poor person
- d. by a poor person

11) What aspect of the Roman city denies a decent life in the morning (lines 5-6)?

- \*a. teachers teaching
- b. bakers making bread
- c. blacksmiths forging metal

12) What aspect of the Roman city denies a decent life at night (lines 5-6)?

- a. teachers teaching
- \*b. bakers making bread
- c. blacksmiths forging metal

13) What aspect of the Roman city denies a decent life throughout the day (lines 5-6)?

- a. teachers teaching
- b. bakers making bread
- \*c. blacksmiths forging metal

14) Match the Latin word to its definition

- a. ludi magistri = school teacher
- b. pistores = bakers
- c. aerarii = blacksmiths

15) Choose the TWO characters whom Martial mentions in lines 7-10.

- \*a. money-changer
- \*b. goldsmith
- c. litter-carrier
- d. prisoner

16) What is the nummularius doing that makes so much noise (lines 7-8)?

- \*a. handling money
- b. forging steel
- c. chopping wood
- d. laying stone masonry

17) What is the malleator doing that makes so much noise (lines 9-10)?

- \*a. hammering
- b. selling souvenirs
- c. shouting at school children
- d. jangling coins

18) With what word does balucis agree (line 9)?

- a. illinc
- b. malleator
- \*c. Hispanae
- d. nitenti

19) What is the best translation of nitenti fuste (line 10)?

- a. for a shining club
- \*b. with a shining club
- c. of a shining club
- d. shining clubs

20) What does hinc . . . illinc (lines 7, 9) mean?

- \*a. here . . . there
- b. both . . . and
- c. either . . . or
- d. one . . . the other

Epigram 4.18 (Death by Icicle)

1) What is the best translation for qua(line 1)?

- \*a. where
- b. from which
- c. why
- d. how

2) What poetic figure can be seen in line 2 (assiduo...lapis)?

- a. metonymy
- b. paradox
- \*c. synchysis

d. chiasmus

3) What poetic figure can be found in line 3 (hiberno...gelu)?

- a. metonymy
- b. paradox
- c. synchysis
- \*d. chiasmus

4) What adjective would you use to describe the arch?

- a. hot
- b. cold
- \*c. wet
- d. dry

5) What is the best translation for praegravis(line 4)?

- a. heavy
- \*b. very heavy
- c. serious
- d. very serious

6) What is the subject of peregrisset(line 5)?

- a. fata
- b. Fortuna
- \*c. the icicle
- d. the boy

7) What is the best translation for unda(line 4)?

- a. wave
- \*b. water
- c. where
- d. when

8) What omitted word agrees with miseri(line 5)?

- a. puellae
- b. feminae
- c. viri
- \*d. pueri

9) What word agrees with mucro(line 6)?

- a. calido
- b. vulnere
- c. crudelia

\*d. tener

10) Why is the weapon described as tener (line 6)?

- \*a. because it melted in the wound
- b. because it broke
- c. because it didn't kill the boy
- d. because it was flimsy

11) What word agrees with Fortuna(line 7)?

- a. calido
- \*b. saeva
- c. vulnere
- d. mucro

12) What is the best translation for sibi(line 7)?

- \*a. to herself
- b. to himself
- c. to themselves
- d. to myself

13) According to Martial, who is to blame for the death of the boy?

- a. the icicle
- b. the boy
- \*c. Fortuna
- d. the gate

14) What is the best translation for ubi(line 8)?

- a. why
- b. how
- c. what
- \*d. where

15) What is the subject of iugulatis(line 8)?

- a. mors
- \*b. aquae
- c. Fortuna
- d. fata

16) What is the best translation for in iugulum(line 3)?

- \*a. into the throat
- b. in the throat
- c. onto the throat

d. on the throat

17) What object is being described in line 4 (hiberno...gelu)?

- a. a snowdrift
- b. a river
- c. an avalanche
- \*d. an icicle

18) What is the best translation for in calido vulnere(line 6)?

- \*a. in the warm wound
- b. into the warm wound
- c. in the open wound
- d. into the open wound

19) What is the best translation for ubi non mors est(line 8)?

- a. why is there not death
- \*b. where is there not death
- c. while there is not death
- d. once there was not death