ch. 24 quiz Nomen Josh

I. Answer the questions about the following sentences.

1. Augustus very modestly describes his handling of a grain shortage….

Non recusavi in summa frumenti penuria curationem annonae, quam ita administravi, ut intra paucos dies metu et periclo praesenti populum universum liberarem impensa et cura mea.

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| *recuso, recusare, recusavi, recusatus –* decline, refuse  *summus, a, um –* greatest  *frumentum, i n –* grain  *penuria, ae f –* shortage  *curatio, curationis f –* oversight, care | *annona, ae f –* grain supply  *administro, administrare –* oversee  *praesens, praesentis –* current  *libero, liberare –* free (an acc. from abl.)  *impensa, ae f –* expense  *cura, ae f -* concern |

a. Explain the form and flavor (use) of *liberarem*. (2 pts.)

1st subjunctive imperfect, result clause

b. Translate the sentence. (Augustus is the subject of every verb.) (10 pts)

I did not decline oversight of the grain supply during the greatest shortage of grain, how i so oversaw, that as a result, within few days i had freed all of fear and current danger with my expense and my concern

2. Martial

Ut pueros emeret Labienus vendidit hortos.  
     Nil nisi ficetum nunc Labienus habet

*emo, emere, emi, emptus* – purchase *Labienus, i* – name

*vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditus* – sell *hortus, i* m – garden *nil* – nothing (indecl.)

*nisi* – except *ficetum, i n* – fig orchard

a. Identify the form and flavor (use) of *emeret*. (2 pts.)

3rd imperfect subjunctive, purpose clause

b. Translate line 1 of the poem. (5 pts.)

(Just line 1?)

Labienus sold his gardens so that he may purchase the boys.

3. Cornelius Nepos describes the efforts of Hannibal to encourage the Greek king Antiochus to attack the Romans…

Potentissimus rex Antiochus fuit. Hunc tanta cupiditate incendit bellandi, ut usque a rubro mari arma conatus sit inferre Italiae.

|  |  |
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| *potens, potentis -* powerful  *Antiochus, i m –* Antiochus III The Great (241 BC – 187 BC)  *cupiditas, cupiditatis f –* desire  *incendo, incendere –* enflame  *bellandi –* “of waging war” | *rubrus, a, um –* red  *mare, maris n –*sea  *conor, conari, -----, conatus sum –* try  *infero, inferre –* bring  *inferre arma = gerere bellum* |

a. Tell me all about *potentissimus*. (2 pts.)

superlative, nomative

b. Explain the form and flavor (use) of *conatus sit*. (2 pts.)

perfect subjunctive 3rd.

c. Translate the passage. (Hannibal is the subject of *incendit*.) (10 pts.)

Antiochus III the great was the most powerful king. Hannnibal set him aflame with such great desire, that as a result he tried to bring weapons all the way from the read sea to italy.

4. Carpamus dulcia; post enim mortem cinis et fabula fies. (Persius)

*carpo, ere* – sieze *dulcia, dulcium* – sweet things, pleasures

*enim* – indeed, for *mors, mortis* f – death *fio, fieri* - become

*cinis, cineris* – ash *fabula, ae* f – story *post* – after (+ acc.)

a. Identify the form of *carpamus* and explain the flavor (use). (2 pts.)

Present subjunctive 1st plural. Jussive clause

b. Translate the sentence. (5 pts.)

Let us seize sweet things; indeed after death you will become a story and ashes.