

A Pliny WORKBOOK

20 Letters and Suggested Companion Texts

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Pliny

REQUIRED LETTERS

Letter 6.4

Separation Anxiety

C. PLĪNIUS CALPURNIAE SUAE S.

1 Numquam sum magis dē occupātiōnibus meis questus,
quae mē nōn sunt passae aut proficiscentem tē valētūdinis causā
in Campāniam prōsequī aut profectam ē vestigiō subsequī.

5 2 Nunc enim praecipuē simul esse cupiēbam, ut oculis meis
crēderem quid vīribus quid corpusculō apparārēs, ecquid
dēnique sēcessūs voluptātēs regiōnisque abundantiam inoffēnsa
trāsmitterēs.

3 Equidem etiam fortem tē nōn sine cūrā dēsīderārem; est enim
10 suspēsum et ānxium dē eō quem ārdentissimē diligās interdum
nihil scīre. 4 Nunc vērō mē cum absentiae tum infirmitātis tuae
ratiō incertā et variā sollicitūdine exterret. Vereor omnia,
imāginor omnia, quaeque nātūra metuentium est, ea maximē mihi
quae maximē abōminor fingō. 5 Quō impēnsius rogō, ut timōrī
15 meō cottīdiē singulis vel etiam bīnīs epistulis cōsulās. Erō enim
sēcūrior dum legō, statimque timēbō cum lēgerō. Valē.

First Reading Short Answer Questions

1. Who is writing to whom? How do you know?

2. Therefore, to whom does *me* refer (line 3)? To whom does *te* refer (line 3)?

3. Considering your answer to question 2, to whom do all the first person and second person verbs refer?

first person: _____

second person: _____

4. What are some words that stand out to you? What are some potential themes that arise from these words?

5. Finally, based on your first reading and the information gathered from the questions above, what do you think is the central concern of this letter?

Multiple Choice Comprehension Questions

1. Who is the subject of the first clause (*Numquam sum . . . questus*)?
 - a. Pliny
 - b. Calpurnia
2. What is the author complaining about in the first sentence (*Numquam sum . . . subsequi*)?
 - a. The author's duties are preventing the author and recipient from being together.
 - b. The author wants to leave Campania, but duties will not allow it.
 - c. The author's duties have caused illness.
 - d. The author's duties are difficult.
3. What does the author want in lines 5–6 (*Nunc enim . . . apparares*)?
 - a. to see Campania in person
 - b. to experience the pleasures of Campania
 - c. to hear that the recipient of the letter is getting better
 - d. to experience the good health that comes from a stay in Campania
4. What does the author want in lines 6–8 (*ecquid denique . . . transmitteres*)?
 - a. that the recipient leave Campania to go home
 - b. that the recipient take over duties in Rome
 - c. that the recipient send some delicacies of Campania
 - d. that the recipient be able to enjoy Campania without any harm
5. What emotion is the author experiencing in line 9 (*Equidem . . . desiderarem*)?
 - a. joy
 - b. fear
 - c. anger
 - d. longing

6. What emotion is the author describing in lines 9–11 (*est enim . . . scire*)?
 - a. joy
 - b. fear
 - c. anger
 - d. longing
7. What is the cause of the emotion described in lines 9–11 (*est enim . . . scire*)?
 - a. lack of time
 - b. lack of knowledge
 - c. lack of energy
 - d. lack of resources
8. In lines 11–14 (*Nunc . . . fingo*), the author indicates that he has
 - a. begun to think the worst
 - b. decided he needs to rush home
 - c. begun to look for a solution
 - d. begun to lose hope
9. What does the author ask the recipient to do in lines 14–15 (*Quo impensius . . . consulas*)?
 - a. return home
 - b. not work so hard
 - c. write frequent letters
 - d. fear the future
10. What does the author believe will result if the recipient fulfills this request?
 - a. The author will get some temporary relief.
 - b. The problem will be solved.
 - c. The author will be able to finish his duties.
 - d. The recipient will recover from illness.

Multiple Choice Grammar, Syntax, and Rhetoric Questions

1. What is the present infinitive of *sum . . . questus* in line 2?
 - a. *quaerere*
 - b. *queri*
 - c. *querare*
 - d. *quaesere*
2. What is the antecedent of *quae* in line 3?
 - a. *ego* (implied)
 - b. *magis*
 - c. *occupationibus*
 - d. *valetudinis*
3. What word does the participle *proficiscentem* in line 3 modify?
 - a. *quae*
 - b. *me*
 - c. *te*
 - d. *valetudinis*
4. *prosequi* and *subsequi* in line 4 are infinitives. Why?
 - a. complementary infinitives
 - b. historical infinitives
 - c. infinitives of purpose
 - d. infinitives in indirect statement

5. What kind of clause is *ut oculis meis crederem* in lines 5–6?
 - a. purpose clause
 - b. result clause
 - c. indirect command
 - d. indirect question
6. What kind of clause is *quid viribus quid corpusculo apparares* in line 6?
 - a. purpose clause
 - b. result clause
 - c. indirect command
 - d. indirect question
7. What case is *secessus* in line 7?
 - a. nominative
 - b. genitive
 - c. dative
 - d. accusative
8. What do *suspensum* and *anxium* in line 10 modify?
 - a. *te*
 - b. *eo*
 - c. *quem*
 - d. *nihil scire*
9. Why is *diligas* in line 10 in the subjunctive?
 - a. indirect question
 - b. relative clause of characteristic
 - c. temporal clause
 - d. purpose clause
10. Which word does *incerta* in line 12 modify?
 - a. *absentiae*
 - b. *infirmittatis*
 - c. *ratio*
 - d. *sollicitudine*
11. Who or what is the subject of *est* in line 13?
 - a. *omnia*
 - b. Pliny
 - c. *quaeque*
 - d. *ea*
12. What part of speech is *impensius* in line 14?
 - a. noun
 - b. adjective
 - c. adverb
 - d. verb
13. What type of clause is *ut timori meo cottidie singulis vel etiam binis epistulis consulas* in lines 14–15?
 - a. purpose clause
 - b. result clause
 - c. indirect command
 - d. indirect question
14. Why is *timori meo* in the dative case in lines 14–15?
 - a. dative of indirect object
 - b. dative of reference
 - c. dative of possession
 - d. dative with special verb

15. What tense and mood is *legero* in line 16?

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. present indicative | b. present subjunctive |
| c. perfect subjunctive | d. future perfect indicative |

Questions to Guide Translation and Interpretation

Line 2

Translate the phrase *Numquam sum magis . . . questus*.

Line 3

What is the subject of *sunt passae*?

Translate *valetudinis causa* idiomatically.

Line 4

What type of participle is *profectam* and what word does it modify?

Lines 5–6

Explain what question the phrase *ut oculis meis crederem* answers.

Translate *ut oculis meis crederem* in this context.

Line 6

What case are *viribus* and *corpusculo*? Why are they in this case? Translate them in this context.

Line 7

Who or what does *inoffensa* describe? Translate *inoffensa* in this context.

Line 9

What rhetorical device is represented by the phrase *non sine cura*? Translate *non sine cura*.

Line 10

What is the antecedent of *quem*? To what does the antecedent refer?

Line 12

What is the subject and what is the direct object of the verb *exterret*? Explain how the subject and object fit together in this sentence.

Line 13

What form is *metuentium*? What case and number is *metuentium*? Translate idiomatically.

Line 14

What case, number, and gender is *quae*? What is its antecedent?

Describe the use of *Quo* in the phrase *Quo impensius rogo*.

Line 15

What tense and mood is *consulas*? Why?

Lines 15–16

Describe how the tenses of the verbs in the last sentence indicate the sequence of actions (*Ero enim securior dum lego, statimque timebo cum legero*).

Translation

Translate the following passage, sticking as closely to the Latin as possible without obscuring the meaning. Make sure to use the information gathered in the preceding sections as you work.

C. PLINIUS CALPURNIAE SUAE S.

Numquam sum magis de occupationibus meis questus,
quae me non sunt passae aut proficiscentem te valetudinis causa
in Campaniam prosequi aut profectam e vestigio subsequi.

5 Nunc enim praecipue simul esse cupiebam, ut oculis meis
crederem quid viribus quid corpusculo apparares, ecquid
denique secessus voluptates regionisque abundantiam inoffensa
transmitteres.

Short Analysis Questions

Numquam sum magis de occupationibus meis questus, quae me non sunt passae aut proficiscentem te valetudinis causa in Campaniam prosequi aut profectam e vestigio subsequi.

1. Roman men of the political class, such as Pliny, were expected to demonstrate *pietas* (duty) to both the family (*familia*) and the state (*patria*). Explain how those two values are at odds in the first sentence of this letter.

**Equidem etiam fortem te non sine cura desiderarem; est enim suspensum et anxium de eo quem ardentissime diligas interdum nihil scire. Nunc vero me cum absentiae tum infirmitatis tuae ratio incerta et varia sollicitudine exterret. Vereor omnia, imaginor
5 omnia, quaeque natura metuentium est, ea maxime mihi quae maxime abominor fingo.**

2. In this excerpt, Pliny expresses strong emotions. What is he feeling and what words does he use to highlight his state of mind?

**Quo impensius rogo, ut timori meo cottidie singulis vel etiam
binis epistulis consulas. Ero enim securior dum lego, statimque
timebo cum legero.**

3. In lines 14–16, Pliny makes a request of Calpurnia. However, he then expresses doubt about whether fulfillment of his request will truly solve his problems. What request does Pliny make, and how does he question its potential impact?

Short Essay

“Knowledge is power” goes a traditional saying. In a short essay, discuss how the thoughts and feelings of the author described in this letter support the idea that knowledge provides a type of power. What words or phrases emphasize this relationship?

Your short essay response should fully answer all parts of the essay question. Include specific Latin citations from the passage, Letter 6.4. Provide the Latin and/or cite line numbers AND translate or accurately paraphrase the Latin. Explain how the Latin citations support your response. Write your essay on a separate sheet of paper.

Letter 6.7

Literary Loves

C. PLĪNIUS CALPURNIAE SUAE S.

1 Scribis tē absentīā meā nōn mediocriter afficī ūnumque habēre
sōlācium, quod prō mē libellōs meōs teneās, saepe etiam in
vestīgiō meō collocēs. 2 Grātum est quod nōs requīris, grātum
5 quod hīs fōmentīs acquiēscis; invicem ego epistulās tuās lectitō
atque identidem in manūs quasi novās sūmō. 3 Sed eō magis
ad dēsīderium tuī accendor: nam cuius litterae tantum habent
suāvitātis, huius sermōnibus quantum dulcēdinis inest! Tū tamen
quam frequentissimē scribe, licet hoc ita mē dēlectet ut torqueat.
10 Valē.

First Reading Short Answer Questions

1. Who is writing to whom? How do you know?

2. Therefore, to whom does *te* refer in line 2? To whom does *me* refer in line 3?

3. Considering your answer to question 2, to whom do all the first person and second person verbs refer?

first person: _____

second person: _____

4. What are some words that stand out to you? What are some potential themes that arise from these words?

5. Finally, based on your first reading and the information gathered from the questions above, what do you think is the central concern of this letter?

Multiple Choice Comprehension Questions

1. Who is the subject of the verb *scribis* in line 2?
 - a. Pliny
 - b. Calpurnia
2. Who is absent?
 - a. Pliny
 - b. Calpurnia
3. What two things is the recipient said to be doing in order to deal with the author's absence?
 - a. reading the author's letters aloud while sitting in the author's usual place
 - b. reading the author's books aloud while sitting in the author's usual place
 - c. holding the author's letters and putting them in the author's usual place
 - d. holding the author's books and putting them in the author's usual place

4. Which two things is the author thankful for?
- a. that the recipient misses the author and has found a remedy for grief
 - b. that the recipient feels better and writes so many letters back to the author
 - c. that the author has enough time to write and that the recipient makes the time to read
 - d. that the recipient has found the author's books and has put them back where they belong
5. What does the author pretend in order to deal with the separation from the recipient?
- a. that they are sitting together in their usual spot
 - b. that they are reading books together in their usual spot
 - c. that the recipient's old letters are instead new ones
 - d. that the author is holding the recipient's hands
6. What is the result of the author's fantasy described in lines 5–6 (*invicem ego epistulas tuas lectito atque identidem in manus quasi novas sumo*)?
- a. a sense of relief from sorrow
 - b. a sense of uncontrollable joy
 - c. a sense of greater longing
 - d. a sense of anger at their separation
7. What is the best description of the recipient's abilities as a speaker, according to the author of this letter?
- a. better at speaking than writing
 - b. not as good at speaking as writing
 - c. good at neither speaking nor writing
 - d. equally good at speaking and writing
8. What does the author of this letter enjoin the recipient to do in lines 8–9?
- a. to write to the author frequently
 - b. to write to the author as often as possible
 - c. to allow the author to write frequently
 - d. to allow the author to write as often as possible
9. What does the author of this letter think will be the result of the recipient fulfilling the request?
- a. great joy for the author
 - b. pleasure and pain for the author
 - c. great joy for the recipient
 - d. pleasure and pain for the recipient

Multiple Choice Grammar, Syntax, and Rhetoric Questions

1. What use of the ablative is *absentia mea* in line 2?
- a. ablative of means
 - b. ablative of place where
 - c. ablative of accompaniment
 - d. ablative of agent

2. What form is *affici* in line 2?
 - a. first person perfect indicative
 - b. present passive infinitive
 - c. first person present indicative
 - d. present deponent infinitive
3. What tense and mood is *teneas* in line 3?
 - a. present indicative
 - b. present subjunctive
 - c. perfect indicative
 - d. perfect subjunctive
4. Which use of the ablative is *his fomentis* in line 5?
 - a. ablative absolute
 - b. ablative of place where
 - c. ablative of separation
 - d. ablative of means
5. What mood is *lectito* in line 5?
 - a. indicative
 - b. subjunctive
 - c. imperative
 - d. optative
6. What word does *novas* in line 6 modify?
 - a. *ego*
 - b. *epistulas*
 - c. *manus*
 - d. *sumo*
7. What kind of genitive is *tui* in line 7?
 - a. possessive genitive
 - b. objective genitive
 - c. description genitive
 - d. partitive genitive
8. What is the antecedent of *cuius* in line 7?
 - a. *eo*
 - b. *desiderium*
 - c. *tui*
 - d. *litterae*
9. What type of subjunctive clause is *ut torqueat* in line 9?
 - a. purpose clause
 - b. result clause
 - c. indirect command
 - d. fear clause
10. What rhetorical device is present in the phrase *ita me delectet ut torqueat* in line 9?
 - a. polyptoton
 - b. juxtaposition
 - c. metonymy
 - d. hyperbole

Questions to Guide Translation and Interpretation

Line 2

What rhetorical device is represented in the phrase *non mediocriter*? Translate the full phrase.

What is the *-que* enclitic in *unumque* connecting?

Line 3

The case of *me* is ambiguous. What case is *me* here following the preposition *pro*? What is one way to remember which case follows *pro*?

Translate the phrase *pro me* in this context.

Lines 3–4

What does the phrase *in vestigio meo* literally mean? What does the phrase mean in this context?

Line 4

What is the person and number of *nos*? To whom does it refer?

What person, number, tense, voice, and mood is the verb *acquiescis*? What does it mean? Translate *acquiescis* in this context.

What part of speech is *invicem*, what does it mean, and what does it signal in this context?

Line 6

Translate *identidem* in this context.

Translate *quasi* in this context.

What case is *eo*?

Why is *eo* in that case in this context?

How would you best translate the phrase *eo magis*?

Lines 7–8

tantum . . . quantum are correlatives (words that correlate [*cum* + *referre*], as in, relate back to one another). Translate *tantum . . . quantum* in this sentence.

In the parallel phrases *tantum habent suavitatis* and *quantum dulcedinis inest*:

- a. What case are *suavitatis* and *dulcedinis*? _____
- b. What case use is this? _____

Line 9

Translate *quam frequentissime* idiomatically.

Translation

Translate the following passage, sticking as closely to the Latin as possible without obscuring the meaning. Make sure to use the information gathered in the preceding sections as you work.

C. PLINIUS CALPURNIAE SUAE S.

Scribis te absentia mea non mediocriter affici unumque habere
solacium, quod pro me libellos meos teneas, saepe etiam in
vestigio meo colloces. Gratum est quod nos requiris, gratum
5 quod his fomentis acquiescis; invicem ego epistulas tuas lectito
atque identidem in manus quasi novas sumo.

Short Essay

Writing seems to be a fundamental part of the relationship between Pliny and his wife Calpurnia. In a short essay, describe how writing plays a role in the romantic connection between the author and the recipient of this letter.

Your short essay response should fully answer all parts of the essay question. Include specific Latin citations from the passage, Letter 6.7. Provide the Latin and/or cite line numbers AND translate or accurately paraphrase the Latin. Explain how the Latin citations support your response. Write your essay on a separate sheet of paper.

COMPANION TEXTS

EUTROPIUS

Breviarium Historiae Romanae

Breviarium Historiae Romanae 8.1

Dē Nervā Imperātōre

1 Annō octingentēsīmō et quīnquāgēsīmō ab urbe conditā,
 Vetere et Valente cōsulibus rēs pūblica ad prosperrimum
 statum rediit bonis prīncipibus ingentī fēlicitatē commissa.
 Domitiānō enim exitiābili tyrannō, Nerva successit, vir in
 5 prīvātā vitā moderātus et strēnuus, nōbilitātis mediae.
 Quī senex admodum operam dante Petrōniō Secundō,
 praefectō praetōriō, item Partheniō interfectōre Domitiānī,
 imperātor est factus; aequissimum sē et cīvīlissimum praebuit.
 Reī pūblīcae dīvinā prōvisiōne cōsultuit Traiānum adoptandō.
 10 Mortuus est Rōmae post annum et quattuor mēnsēs imperīi
 suī ac diēs octo, aetātis septuāgēsīmō et alterō annō, atque inter
 Dīvōs relātus est.

Multiple Choice Questions

COMPREHENSION, GRAMMAR, AND SYNTAX

1. *Anno octingentesimo et quinquagesimo ab urbe condita* (line 1) is what year on the modern calendar?
 - a. 850 BCE
 - b. 850 CE
 - c. 96 BCE
 - d. 96 CE
2. What use of the ablative is *Vetere et Valente consulibus* in line 2?
 - a. ablative of means
 - b. ablative absolute
 - c. ablative of time
 - d. ablative of separation
3. *commissa* in line 3 modifies
 - a. *urbe* (line 1)
 - b. *Valente* (line 2)
 - c. *res* (line 2)
 - d. *felicitate* (line 3)

-
4. Nerva is described in lines 4–5 as
 - a. a hated tyrant
 - b. a moderator of private life
 - c. a man of middling rank
 - d. very strong and noble
 5. Which of the following accurately represents the assassination referenced in line 7?
 - a. Nerva killed Domitian
 - b. Domitian killed Petronius Secundus
 - c. Domitian killed Nerva
 - d. Parthenius killed Domitian
 6. What is the syntax of *adoptando* in line 9?
 - a. gerund
 - b. gerundive
 - c. present active participle
 - d. future active participle
 7. How long was Nerva emperor?
 - a. one year, four months, and eight days
 - b. four years, four months, and eight days
 - c. four months and eight days
 - d. one year, eight months, and four days
 8. How old was Nerva when he died?
 - a. seventy
 - b. seventy-one
 - c. seventy-two
 - d. seventy-seven

Breviarium Historiae Romanae 8.2

Dē Traiānō Imperātōre I

2 Successit ei Ulpus Crinutus Traianus, natus Italicae in
 Hispaniā, familiā antiquā magis quam clārā. Nam pater eius
 primum cōsul fuit. Imperator autem apud Agrippinam
 in Galliis factus est. Rem publicam ita administravit, ut
 5 omnibus principibus meritō praeferatur, inusitatae civilitatis
 et fortitudinis. Rōmāni imperiū, quod post Augustum
 dēfensum magis fuerat quam nōbiliter ampliātum, finēs longē
 lātēque diffūdīt. Urbēs trāns Rhēnum in Germāniā reparāvit.
 Dāciam Decibālō victō subēgit, prōvincia trāns Danubium
 10 facta in hīs agrīs, quōs nunc Taifālī, Victoālī et Tervingī habent.
 Ea prōvincia deciēs centēna milia passuum in circuitū tenuit.

Multiple Choice Questions

COMPREHENSION, GRAMMAR, AND SYNTAX

1. Trajan's family was
 - a. ancient
 - b. famous
 - c. from Italy
 - d. both b and c
2. Who or what is *Agrippinam* in line 3?
 - a. Trajan's mother
 - b. Trajan's wife
 - c. Trajan's daughter
 - d. a town
3. Who or what is *Galliis* in line 4?
 - a. Trajan's friend
 - b. a province
 - c. a king
 - d. a town
4. What kind of clause is *ut omnibus principibus merito praeferatur* in lines 4–5?
 - a. purpose clause
 - b. result clause
 - c. indirect command
 - d. indirect question
5. *finēs* in line 7 is best translated as
 - a. ends
 - b. finishes
 - c. boundaries
 - d. goals
6. *late* in line 7 is
 - a. a noun
 - b. a verb
 - c. an adjective
 - d. an adverb

-
7. *Decibalo* in line 9 is
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. a dative of reference | b. a dative of possession |
| c. an ablative of means | d. an ablative absolute |
8. *Taifali*, *Victoali*, and *Tervingi* in line 10 are
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a. kings | b. towns |
| c. generals | d. tribes |
9. According to Eutropius, how big in circumference was the province of Dacia?
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a. 100 miles | b. 1,000 miles |
| c. 10,000 miles | d. 100,000 miles |

***Breviarium Historiae Romanae* 8.4**

Dē Traiānō Imperātōre II

4 Glōriam tamen mīlitārem cīvilitāte et moderātiōne superāvit,
 Rōmae et per prōvinciās aequālem sē omnibus exhibēns,
 amīcōs salūtandī causā frequentāns vel aegrōtantēs vel cum
 fēstōs diēs habuissent, convīvia cum īsdem indiscreta vicissim
 5 habēns, saepe in vehiculīs eōrum sedēns, nūllum senātōrum
 laedēns, nihil iniūstum ad augendum fiscum agēns, liberālis in
 cūctōs, pūblicē prīvātimque dītāns omnēs et honōribus
 augēns, quōs vel mediocrī familiāritāte cognōvisset, per orbem
 terrārum aedificāns multa, inmūnitātēs cīvitatibus tribuēns,
 10 nihil nōn tranquillū et placidū agēns, adeō ut omnī
 eius aetāte ūnus senātor damnātus sit atque is tamen per
 senātum ignōrante Traiānō. Ob haec per orbem terrārum deō
 proximus nihil nōn venerātiōnis meruit et vīvus et mortuus.

Multiple Choice Comprehension Questions

VERUM AUT FALSUM – TRAJAN’S CIVIC VIRTUES

1. _____ Trajan’s military glory was greater than his political skill.
2. _____ Trajan acted the same in Rome as he did in the provinces.
3. _____ Trajan was often ill, but still made time to visit his friends.
4. _____ Trajan avoided dinner parties because they were scandalous.
5. _____ Trajan would often ride with his friends in their carts.
6. _____ Trajan rewarded even acquaintances with public offices.
7. _____ Trajan granted tax exemptions to certain cities.
8. _____ No senator was harmed under Trajan’s rule.
9. _____ The senate once condemned a man without Trajan’s knowledge.
10. _____ Trajan was thought of as almost godlike, both before and after his death.

Multiple Choice Questions

GRAMMAR, SYNTAX, AND RHETORIC

1. What is the syntax of *salutandi* in line 3?
 - a. gerund
 - b. gerundive
 - c. present active participle
 - d. future active participle

2. What is the tense of *habuissent* in line 4?
 - a. present
 - b. perfect
 - c. imperfect
 - d. pluperfect
3. What use of the genitive is *senatorum* in line 5?
 - a. partitive genitive
 - b. genitive with verb of memory
 - c. genitive of description
 - d. genitive of possession
4. The gerund *augendum* in line 6 is used to express
 - a. cause
 - b. result
 - c. purpose
 - d. ownership
5. The best synonym for *cunctos* in line 7 would be
 - a. *amicos*
 - b. *homines*
 - c. *senatores*
 - d. *milites*
6. The case and number of *multa* in line 9 is
 - a. nominative singular
 - b. ablative singular
 - c. nominative plural
 - d. accusative plural
7. What kind of clause is *ut omni eius aetate unus senator damnatus sit* in lines 10–11?
 - a. purpose clause
 - b. result clause
 - c. indirect command
 - d. indirect question
8. Why is *Traiano* in the ablative in line 12?
 - a. ablative of separation
 - b. ablative of comparison
 - c. ablative of means
 - d. ablative absolute
9. What use of the genitive is *venerationis* in line 13?
 - a. partitive genitive
 - b. genitive with verb of memory
 - c. genitive of description
 - d. genitive of possession
10. Which rhetorical device is represented by the phrase *nihil non venerationis* in line 13?
 - a. asyndeton
 - b. litotes
 - c. synchysis
 - d. synecdoche

***Breviarium Historiae Romanae* 8.5**

Dē Morte Traiāni

5 Inter alia dicta hoc ipsius fertur ēgregium. Amicis enim
 culpantibus, quod nimium circā omnēs communis esset,
 respondit tālem sē imperātōrem esse privātis, quālēs esse sibi
 imperātōrēs privātus optāsset. Post ingentem igitur glōriam
 10 bellī domique quaesitam ē Persidē rediēns apud Seleuciam
 Isauriae prōfluvio ventris extīnctus est. Obiit autem aetātis
 annō sexāgēsimo tertiō, mēse nōnō, diē quārtō, imperiū nōnō
 decimō, mēse sextō, diē quīntō decimō. Inter Divōs relātus
 est sōlusque omnium intrā urbem sepultus est. Ossa conlāta
 15 in urnam auream in forō, quod aedificāvit, sub columnā posita
 sunt, cuius altitūdō CXLIV pedēs habet. Huius tantum
 memoriae delātum est, ut usque ad nostram aetātem nōn
 aliter in senātū principibus adclāmētur, nisi “Fēlicior Augustō,
 melior Traiānō.” Adeō in eō glōria bonitātis obtinuit, ut vel
 20 adsentantibus vel vērē laudantibus occāsiōnem
 magnificentissimī praestet exempli.

Multiple Choice Questions

COMPREHENSION, GRAMMAR, SYNTAX, AND RHETORIC

1. Why did Trajan’s friends find fault with him?

| | |
|---|---|
| a. because he is not as friendly as an emperor as he was as a private citizen c. because he is too familiar with ordinary people | b. because he is too generous to all the towns d. because he is not as generous to his own friends as to the common people |
|---|---|

2. Trajan’s response to his friends’ concern is that

| | |
|--|---|
| a. an emperor has different responsibilities than a private citizen c. he wishes emperors had been more friendly to him when he was a private citizen | b. he wishes emperors had been more generous to his town when he was a private citizen d. he wishes all emperors would be as generous to private citizens as they are to their friends |
|--|---|

3. How did Trajan die?

| | |
|--|--|
| a. He died of diarrhea in Isauria. c. He was stabbed in the stomach by Isauria near Seleucia. | b. He drowned in the river Isauria near Seleucia. d. He died of overeating in Seleucia. |
|--|--|

-
4. How old was Trajan when he died?
 - a. almost sixty-one
 - b. almost sixty-two
 - c. almost sixty-three
 - d. almost sixty-four
 5. How long had Trajan been emperor?
 - a. about nine years
 - b. about ten years
 - c. about sixteen years
 - d. about nineteen years
 6. Which unique honor was Trajan awarded?
 - a. He was made a god.
 - b. A city was named for him.
 - c. He received a tomb within the walls of Rome.
 - d. A magnificent forum was built for him.
 7. What does Eutropius describe as 144 feet tall?
 - a. the height of Trajan's temple
 - b. the height of Trajan's column
 - c. the height at which Trajan's urn was placed
 - d. the height of Trajan's forum
 8. What kind of clause is *ut usque ad nostram aetatem non aliter in senatu principibus adclametur* in lines 12–13?
 - a. purpose clause
 - b. result clause
 - c. indirect command
 - d. indirect question
 9. Which rhetorical device is represented by the phrase *Felicio Augusto, melior Traiano* in lines 13–14?
 - a. chiasmus
 - b. litotes
 - c. synchysis
 - d. synecdoche
 10. What kind of clause is *ut vel adsentantibus vel vere laudantibus occasionem magnificentissimi praestet exempli* in lines 14–16?
 - a. purpose clause
 - b. result clause
 - c. indirect command
 - d. indirect question