

## Ludus Domesticus Four

Nome \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*This ludus will be due Monday, May 9.

M&L = Moreland and Fleischer, *Latin. An Intensive Course*.

A&G = Allen and Greenough. *New Latin Grammar*.

You can access A&G on Perseus:

<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.04.0001>

Type the section number in the box, omitting any letters.

*This ludus is for lines 357-386. The final exam will cover everything read after the midterm (i.e. everything that has been assigned from line 357. Consult the course website (assignments) for a refresher on what has been assigned since the midterm.*

### I. Scansion: scan the following lines. Be sure to mark the caesura in each line.

Tum, cum tristis erat, defensa est Ilios armis:

Militibus gravidum laeta recepit equum.

Tum quoque temptanda est, cum paelice laesa dolebit:

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Tum facies opera, ne sit inulta, tua.

Hanc matutinos pectens ancilla capillos

Incitet, et velo remigis addat opem,

Et secum tenui suspirans murmure dicat

'At, puto, non poteris ipsa referre vicem.'

### II. Morphology and Syntax

1) How is the subjunctive being used in line 357 (*leget*)? \_\_\_\_\_

2) *Ut* introduces a simile at line 360. What is *seges* likened to? \_\_\_\_\_ What is *inpingui humo* likened to? \_\_\_\_\_

3) Is *blanda* in line 362 nominative or ablative? \_\_\_\_\_ How can you tell? \_\_\_\_\_

4) What is the subject of *erat* in line 363? \_\_\_\_\_

5) Read A&G 449 b, which explains why *facies* is future. Now read A&G 449c, 56565. What kind of clause does *ne* in line 366 introduce? \_\_\_\_\_

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6) How is the subjunctive being used for the following verbs: *incitet*, *addat*, *dicat*, *narret*, *addat*, and *iuret* in lines 368-72? \_\_\_\_\_

7) What literary/rhetorical device do you see in line 371? \_\_\_\_\_ Why does Ovid construct the line in this way? In other words, what does it add in terms of meaning to the line?

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8) Examine the chart of ablatives provided at A&G 398. Now read A&G 404, especially footnote one, where A&G note that ablative of cause was originally an ablative of source, and that it is sometimes very difficult to distinguish between an ablative of cause and means. Using your best judgment, taking into account not only syntax but also meaning, how do you think the ablative being used in line 372? \_\_\_\_\_

9) What kind of clause does *ne* introduce in line 373? \_\_\_\_\_

10) What kind of ablative is *mora* in line 374? \_\_\_\_\_ What kind of ablative is *paelice* in line 365? \_\_\_\_\_

11) What kind of clause requiring a subjunctive verb does *an* introduce in line 375? \_\_\_\_\_

12) If *quaeris* in line 375 is changed to *quaesivit*, how would *prosit* change? \_\_\_\_\_

13) What case is *talibus admissis* in lines 376? (Hint: be sure to consult Block's commentary) \_\_\_\_\_

14) Examine the structure of lines 377-380. Be sure to consult the Ovidian Style Guide, especially the section on structure. How does Ovid's organization of ideas reflect what is being expressed in this section of the text?

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15) What comparison being drawn in line 378?

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16) What is the antecedent of *hic* in line 379? \_\_\_\_\_

17) *Licet* lessons! Read 208, especially 208c. When *licet* means "it is permitted" it takes a \_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_\_ as its subject. This means that the phrase *licet domum ire* which means "it is permitted to go home" quite literally means "to go home is permitted." Now read 455, especially 455.1 and 455.2. If we add a subject to *ire* in the example just given, what case will that subject be? \_\_\_\_\_.

As we have seen from the translations provided for *licet domum ire*, there are two ways to translate this clause. Provide two possible translations for *licet me domum ire*: \_\_\_\_\_

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18) *licet* with an infinitive means "it is permitted." Now read 565 note 2. This complicates our understanding of *licet*, which shouldn't be surprising; Latin was living language. When *licet* is followed by the subjunctive, what does it mean? \_\_\_\_\_.  
Now read 527b, including the note, and consult Block's note about *licet indulgeat*. How is *licet* being used in line 379? \_\_\_\_\_

19) Return to line 366 where the future tense of *facio* was used to express a command. In line 385, we find the imperative *fac* followed by the subjunctive. According to A&G 563 and 565, *fac* often takes the subjunctive without *ut* as a means of expressing purpose.