

# Revision

World Literature and Composition II

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Sec. \_\_\_\_\_

Greek Fables, Roman Culture/Literature Test (Greek Fables, Horace's Poetry and The Burning of Rome)

65 Points/Weight 2

## Part A: Write a T for True or an F for False (7 Points)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Aesop was a Greek slave famous for telling fables.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The Greeks loved fables for their intellectual elements.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Fables only included animals as characters that spoke like humans.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Aesop states the moral and the end of each fable, where Jean de la Fontaine wants the reader to create the moral based on the story.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Only a small minority farmed in Rome. Most Romans were merchants.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Romans heavily relied on the power of the spoken word to express their ideas.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Nero wrote the literature piece, *The Burning of Rome*.

## Part B: Fill in the Blank with the correct word. (13 Points)

Fable      Heroes      Satires      Realism      Atheists      Odes      Cicero  
Christianity      Arenas      Abstract      Amphitheater      Read      Interaction      Tacitus      Heard  
Dialogue      Bathhouses

8. Early Christians were considered \_\_\_\_\_ because they denied the existence of the old gods.
9. The Circus Maximus was one of the largest \_\_\_\_\_ in Rome.
10. Eventually, \_\_\_\_\_ became the most widespread religion in the Roman Empire.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ was the primary focus for the visual arts in Rome.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ are poems that commented humorously on the attitudes and behaviors of the times.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ consisted of baths, gymnasiums, libraries, and gardens, and are similar to a modern-day health club.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is the home of the famous Colosseum in which gladiatorial fights were held.
15. Roman literature was intended to be \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_.

16. \_\_\_\_\_ are poems that express careful thoughts rather than deep emotion.

17. \_\_\_\_\_ are brief stories that teach a lesson.

18. The lesson of a fable is dramatized through \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ of characters.

### Multiple Choice: Greek Fables (7 Points)

19. \_\_\_\_\_ In the Dog and the Wolf, the Dog makes an offer with the Wolf to

- a. Run away from his master
- b. Find him food by stealing from others
- c. Get him away from his previous owners
- d. Take him to his master to share work and eat food

20. \_\_\_\_\_ What causes the Wolf to change his mind at the end of the story?

- a. He doesn't like the Dog's negative motives
- b. He doesn't like the Master
- c. He sees a patch of worn away by the Dog's collar
- d. He misses his family

21. \_\_\_\_\_ Who is having the internal conflict in this story, and why?

- a. The Dog because he wants to leave his Master
- b. The Wolf because he is starving, but doesn't want a Master
- c. Both the Dog and the Wolf because they want to run away, but are fearful
- d. Neither the Dog nor the Wolf because they are both content with their life.

22. \_\_\_\_\_ In the Oak and the Reed, an adjective that **best** describes the **Oak** is

- a. Strong
- b. Determined
- c. Helpful
- d. Arrogant

23. \_\_\_\_\_ In the Oak and the Reed, an adjective that **best** describes the **Reed** at the end of the fable is

- a. Strong
- b. Caring
- c. Helpful
- d. Arrogant

24. \_\_\_\_\_ The line "*whereas I, huge as a Caucasian peak*" is an example of a
- a. Metaphor
  - b. Onomatopoeia
  - c. Personification
  - d. Hyperbole

25. \_\_\_\_\_ A moral that best fits the fable *The Oak and the Reed* is
- a. Appearances are deceptive
  - b. Please all, and you will please no one
  - c. Every truth has two sides
  - d. United we stand, divided we fall

#### Horace's Poetry (5 Points)

26. \_\_\_\_\_ All of the following words describe Horace **EXCEPT**
- a. Friendly
  - b. Arrogant
  - c. Humorous
  - d. Witty
27. \_\_\_\_\_ Although Horace's father was a slave, he made sure his son
- a. Took over the family farm
  - b. Became a poet
  - c. Married at an early age
  - d. Received an excellent education
28. \_\_\_\_\_ Horace's rise to fame occurred when
- a. His poems caught the eyes of Virgil and Maecenas
  - b. He won a contest at poetry festival in Rome
  - c. His father was released from slavery
  - d. He spent five years in seclusion only writing poetry
29. \_\_\_\_\_ Horace valued all of the following **EXCEPT**
- a. Copious Habits
  - b. Moderation
  - c. Good Sense
  - d. Living for the present moment

30. \_\_\_\_\_ Horace coined the expression *Carpe Diem* which means
- Live for the now
  - Keep the faith
  - Seize the day
  - Family is forever

**SHORT ANSWER: Read the poem by Horace and answer the following questions in COMPLETE SENTENCES.  
(10 Points)**

31. In the first stanza what does Horace say is a "danger" to avoid? Why? (2 Points)

32. In your own words, describe the advice that Horace is giving in stanza two. What direct comparison is he making? (2 Points)

33. Clearly explain how the imagery used in lines 9-12 connects to the theme of the poem. (2 Points)

34. Knowing the details of the poem and examples used, paraphrase the overall advice that Horace is giving. State if you agree or disagree with his advice by describing how it would relate to your own life. (4 Points)

## The Burning of Rome (23 Points)

35. \_\_\_\_\_ How would one describe Nero's shift in power?
- A hot-headed tyrant to a caring, compassionate leader
  - Wise and humane laws to strange, erratic behavior
  - He was consistently liked throughout his leadership era
  - He was consistently not liked throughout his leadership era
36. \_\_\_\_\_ The event is referred to as "The Great Conflagration." A synonym for *conflagration* is
- Devastation
  - Fire
  - Waste
  - Revenge
37. \_\_\_\_\_ Why did many of the Romans suspect that Nero had set the fire?
- To clear space for one of his magnificent palaces
  - To kill the poor who were unable to save themselves from the devastation
  - To show his high power to the people who disapproved of his leadership
  - To get rid of the old structures, and build new buildings
38. \_\_\_\_\_ All of the following were factors that contributed to the fire spreading quickly EXCEPT
- Wind
  - Poorly designed streets
  - Gangs who interfered with the firefighting efforts
  - Dry grasslands
39. \_\_\_\_\_ Many citizens were left homeless by the fire. What measures did Nero take to help them?
- He constructed emergency accommodations
  - Food was brought in, and the price of corn was reduced
  - Both A and B are correct
  - Neither A or B are correct. He was too much of a tyrant to help his people
40. \_\_\_\_\_ The author wrote that Nero "*profited by his country's ruin.*" How did he profit?
- He was able to build a new palace
  - He was able to get rid of the low class people
  - The people respected him even more because of his well-doings
  - He was given numerous goods from other countries to help rebuild Rome

41. \_\_\_\_\_ How did Nero treat the Christians after the fire?

- a. He praised them
- b. He used the fire as an excuse to brutally persecute them
- c. He made them leave Rome
- d. He became a Christian himself

42. \_\_\_\_\_ Why did some Romans try NOT to escape the fire?

- a. They sided with Nero
- b. Nobody would help them anyway
- c. The Roman police would not let anyone leave the city
- d. They had lost everything and preferred to die

43. \_\_\_\_\_ The author's purpose of *The Burning of Rome* is

- a. To narrate and describe
- b. To inform and persuade
- c. To explore ideas
- d. To entertain

44. List two ways in which Nero planned to rebuild Rome after the fire (2 Points).

Example 1:	Example 2:
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45. (2 Points)

Write one word that describes Nero.	Provide evidence or an example from the story that supports the characteristic.

46. How did the people feel about Nero's initial response to provide aid to the fire victims? **Support** your answer with evidence from the story. (2 Points)

47. What is **ironic** about the day on which the fire started? (2 points)

48. Think of a disastrous event that has happened in the past twenty years and describe two ways in which it negatively affected our society. (3 Points)

49. Create a positive event that *could* happen in our school or community and describe two ways in which it could positively affect our school or community. (3 Points)

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the editor, dated 10/10/1954. The letter discusses the author's interest in the subject of the journal and the possibility of publishing a paper on the topic.

2. The second part of the document is a letter from the editor to the author, dated 10/15/1954. The editor expresses interest in the author's work and suggests that the author submit a paper for consideration.

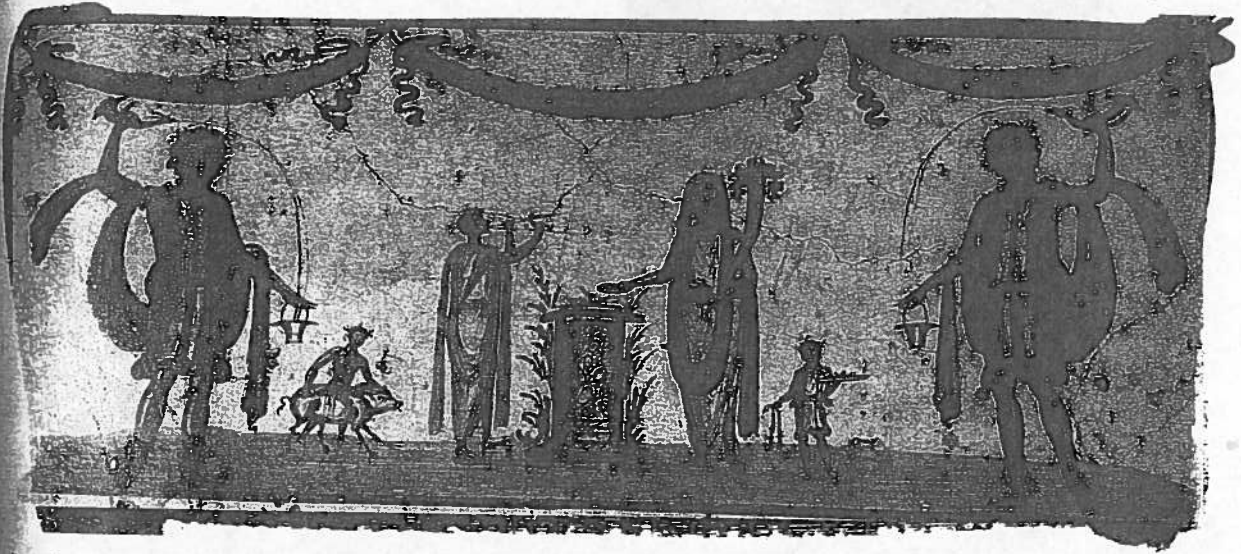
3. The third part of the document is a letter from the author to the editor, dated 10/20/1954. The author responds to the editor's letter and expresses interest in the editor's suggestions.

4. The fourth part of the document is a letter from the editor to the author, dated 10/25/1954. The editor informs the author that the author's paper has been accepted for publication in the journal.

# Better to live, Licinius, . . .

Horace

*Translated by Joseph P. Clancy*



Pompeian household shrine fresco. Ancient Art and Architecture Collection, Ltd.

**Better to live, Licinius,** not always  
rushing into deep water, and not, when fear  
of storms makes you shiver, pushing too close to  
the dangerous coast.

5 A man who prizes golden moderation  
stays safely clear of the filth of a run-down  
building, stays prudently out of a palace  
others will envy.

5 moderation: avoidance of  
extremes.

7 prudently: in a manner showing  
good sense.



Detail of Pompeian household shrine fresco. Ancient Art and Architecture Collection, Ltd.

10 The giant pine is more often troubled by the wind, and the tallest towers collapse with a heavier fall, and bolts of lightning strike the tops of the mountains.

15 Hopeful in the bad times, fearful in the good times, that is the man who has readied his heart for the turn of the dice. Jupiter brings back foul winters; he also

20 takes them away. No, if things are bad now, they will not remain that way: sometimes Apollo wakes the silent Muse with his lyre and is not always an archer.

When troubles come, show that you have a stout heart and a stern face: but see that you have the good sense to take in sail when it swells in a wind that's a little too kind.

18 Apollo (ə-pŏl'ō): the god of both music and archery.

19 lyre (līr): a stringed instrument like a small harp.

21 stout: brave; determined.

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