

STATE LATIN FORUM - 1987

VERGIL

- I. Identify the person or deity referred to in the underlined word in the following passages.
1. "Tuus, O regina, quid optes explorare labor; mihi iussa capessere fas est."
a. Dido b. Juno c. Hecuba d. Amata
 2. "O sola infandos Troiae miserata labores"
a. Venus b. Juno c. Dido d. Creusa
 3. "illi me comitem et consanguinitate propinquum pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis."
a. Pallas b. Sinon c. Achates d. Nisus
 4. "Ille meos, primus qui me sibi iunxit, amores abstulit;"
a. Sychaeus b. Iarbas c. Aeneas d. Cupid
 5. "Mene incepto desistere victam nec posse Italia Teucrorum evertere regem?"
a. Venus b. Juno c. Aeolus d. Jupiter
- II. Select the figure of speech illustrated.
6. vi superum, saevae memorem Junonis ob iram,
a. chiasmus b. interlocking word order c. euphemism
d. hyperbole
 7. hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles;
classibus hic locus; hic acie certare solebant.
a. polysyndeton b. hysteron proteron c. anaphora
d. anastrophe
 8. sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.
a. metonymy b. zeugma c. alliteration d. prolepsis
 9. Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministra--
sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolvo?
a. hendiadys b. litotes c. oxymoron d. aposiopesis
 10. uritur infelix Dido, totaque vagatur
urbe furena, qualis coniecta cerva sagitta,
a. metaphor b. synecdoche c. simile d. metonymy
 11. The words operum haud ignara Minervae contain an example of
a. oxymoron b. litotes c. prolepsis d. synchysis

III. Select the correct answer for the following questions on background, content, and scansion.

12. Vergil died in the year
a. 19 B.C. b. 15 B.C. c. 14 A.D. d. 10 B.C.
13. Marcellus, whose early death is mentioned at the end of Book 6, was all of the following except
a. Augustus' nephew b. Octavia's son c. Julia's husband
d. Livia's brother
14. The funeral games for Anchises in Aeneid V are modeled on those for _____ described by Homer in the Iliad.
a. Achilles b. Sarpedon c. Hector d. Patroclus
15. After what battle did the victors confiscate Vergil's farm?
a. Pharsalus b. Actium c. Philippi d. Colline Gate
16. Vergil's farm was eventually returned to him through the intervention of Gaius Asinius Pollio. In gratitude, Vergil dedicated which poem to him?
a. Georgics I b. Eclogue IV c. Aeneid d. Culex
17. Part of Vergil's epitaph reads, "tenet nunc Parthenope." What is the modern name for Parthenope?
a. Brundisium b. Rome c. Florence d. Naples
18. In 19 B.C. Vergil was travelling in Greece. Who convinced him to return to Italy?
a. Augustus b. Horace c. Maecenas d. Propertius
19. Hector took Achilles' own armor off Patroclus when he killed him. What did Turnus take from Pallas?
a. helmet b. sword c. belt d. shield
20. Before Aeneas can search for the Golden Bough, he must first tend to a comrade who lies unburied in camp. Who is he?
a. Palinurus b. Misenus c. Ilioneus d. Deiphobus
21. What is the scansion pattern for the first four feet of the following line?

Epytus, oblati per lunam, Hypanisque Dymasque

- a. dactyl dactyl spondee spondee b. dactyl spondee spondee dactyl c. spondee spondee dactyl dactyl d. spondee dactyl spondee dactyl

22. What is the scansion pattern for the last four feet of the following line?

constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit.

- a. dactyl dactyl spondee spondee b. dactyl spondee dactyl spondee c. spondee dactyl dactyl spondee d. dactyl spondee spondee spondee

IV. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow (23-29).

Tum foribus divae, media testudine templi
 saepta armis solioque alte subnixa resedit.
 Iura dabat legesque viris, operumque laborem
 partibus aequabat iustis aut sorte trahebat.

23. Who is the subject of the verbs in the passage?
 a. Juno b. Dido c. Camilla d. Amata
24. The case of foribus in line 1 should be understood as
 a. dative of indirect object b. in with the ablative
 c. ablative of separation d. dative of reference
25. The case of divae in line 1 is
 a. nominative plural b. genitive singular c. dative singular
 d. locative singular
26. saepta in line 2 is best taken as
 a. a participle modifying the subject of the verb. b. an
 adjective modifying subnixa. c. an adjective modifying solio.
 d. an infinitive with esse understood.
27. The figure of speech in line 2 (saepta . . . resedit) is
 a. interlocked word order b. chiasmus c. metonymy
 d. antithesis
28. The viris of line 3 are
 a. Tyrii b. Teucri c. Danai d. Pelasgi
29. Immediately before this passage
 a. Aeolus was demonstrating how a strong king rules.
 b. Ilioneus was addressing Dido. c. Aeneas was examining
 murals of the Trojan war. d. Venus was begging Jupiter to
 save the Trojans.

V. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow (30-38).

At puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri
 gaudet equo, iamque hos cursu, iam praeterit illos,
 spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis
 optat aprum aut fulvum descendere monte leonem.

30. The context of this anecdote occurs in
 a. the funeral games of book five b. the hunt in book four
 c. the hunt in book seven d. the arrival in Carthage in
 book one
31. acri in line 1 gets its case from
 a. puer b. vallibus c. equo d. cursu

32. The case of equo in line 2 is
 a. ablative of accompaniment b. ablative of cause c. dative of indirect object d. dative of purpose
33. The iamque . . . iam of line 2 suggests
 a. lack of interest b. hope c. victory d. eagerness
34. The hos . . . illos in line 2 refers to
 a. fellow Trojans b. horses c. harmless animals d. camp followers
35. spumantem in line 3 tells us something about the
 a. equo b. pecora c. aprum d. leonem
36. dari in line 3 is
 a. a perfect passive participle b. a passive infinitive
 c. a nominative plural noun d. an indeclinable adjective
37. descendere monte in line 4 provides an antithesis for
 a. mediis in vallibus b. cursu c. pecora inter inertia
 d. votis
38. This passage suggests that Ascanius
 a. is already a brave hunter. b. wishes for bolder prey.
 c. fears the appearance of a predator. d. has trouble keeping up with the hunt.

VI. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow (39-43).

Hoc dicens altaria ad ipsa trementem
 traxit et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati,
 implicuitque comam laeva, dextraque coruscum
 extulit ac lateri capulo tenuis abdidit ensem.

39. The person described as dicens in line 1 is
 a. Aeneas b. Turnus c. Pyrrhus d. Priam
40. lapsantem in line 2 describes a person who is also characterized as
 a. fleeing b. trembling c. praying d. resisting
41. The movement suggested in the verb implicuit in line 3 implies the movement of all of the following except
 a. a snake b. fire c. a coil d. a sword
42. Because the event takes place altaria ad ipsa (line 1), the subject's action may be characterized as
 a. brave b. impious c. bloodthirsty d. religious

43. The case of capulo in line 4 is
 a. ablative of means b. ablative with tenuis c. dative of motion d. ablative of separation

VII. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow (44-50).

The Blessings of a Farmer's Life

Fortunatus et ille, deos qui novit agrestis,
 Panaque Silvanumque senem Nymphasque sorores,
 illum non populi fasces, non purpura regum
 flexit et infidos agitans discordia fratres,
 non res Romanae perituraque regna; neque ille
 aut doluit miserans inopem aut invidit habenti.

44. agrestis in line 1 should be taken with
 a. fortunatus b. qui c. deos d. none of these
45. Lines 1-2 state that that man is lucky who
 a. pays special worship to the nymphs b. reveres the rural gods c. knows how to avoid old age d. ignores the power of the gods
46. The case of Pana in line 2 is
 a. accusative singular b. nominative singular c. ablative singular d. accusative plural
47. The illum of line 3 is the same person as
 a. fortunatus b. agrestis c. senem d. sorores
48. The figure of speech contained in lines 3-5 (illum non . . . regna) is
 a. hyperbole b. euphemism c. anaphora d. chiasmus
49. The case and number of habenti in line 6 are
 a. dative singular b. nominative plural c. genitive singular d. nominative plural
50. Lines 1-6 indicate that the farmer
 a. is not disturbed by the troubles of the world.
 b. is often affected by political events.
 c. is often envious of those who have more than he.
 d. lives a dangerous life.