

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE FORUM 1992

VERGIL

1. The poet Vergil was born in
 - a. Magna Graecia. b. Calabria. c. Campania.
 - d. Gallia Cisalpina
2. At the age of twelve, Vergil left home to continue his studies at
 - a. Rome. b. Naples. c. Cremona. d. Athens.
3. Which of the following individuals are NOT correctly matched with their relationship to Vergil?
 - a. Silo and Flaccus; brothers
 - b. Lygdamus and Tibullus; fellow poets in the circle of Maecenas
 - c. Corydon and Alexis; characters in Vergil's Eclogues
 - d. Varius and Tucca; literary executors
4. Vergil wrote about the metamorphosis of Scylla in an epyllion entitled
 - a. Dirae. b. Ciris. c. Lydia. d. Aetna.
5. Vergil's Georgics were greatly influenced by the didactic poets
 - a. Theocritus and Bion. b. Homer and Pindar.
 - c. Hesiod and Aratus. d. Sappho and Alcaeus.
6. Vergil modified Book VI of his Aeneid when Marcellus, the nephew of the Emperor Augustus, died in
 - a. 37 B.C. b. 31 B.C. c. 29 B.C. d. 23 B.C.
7. A mosaic portrait of Vergil from Hadrumentum confirms all other surviving accounts of his appearance. He was
 - a. tall, full-framed, and dark-complected.
 - b. short, heavy, and pale.
 - c. average in height, fair-haired, and exceptionally handsome.
 - d. of indeterminate height, but quite fat, completely bald, and ruddy.
8. Vergil died at the age of
 - a. 31. b. 49. c. 51. d. 69.
9. In 37 B.C. Vergil went on a trip to Brundisium with _____ who later commemorated the journey in a poem.
 - a. Horace b. Ovid c. Tibullus d. Propertius
10. Vergil is an important character in the first book of the Divine Comedy, an epic poem by
 - a. Boethius. b. Chaucer. c. Dante. d. Milton.

11. In what book does Aeneas visit Delos, the birthplace of Apollo?
a. II b. III c. IV d. V
12. In Book VIII, Aeneas receives assistance from
a. Acestes. b. Helenus. c. Celaeno. d. Evander.
13. At Buthrotum Aeneas found
a. the tomb of Polydorus who had been killed for his gold.
b. the Harpies who prophesied the Trojans would be forced by hunger to eat their own tables.
c. Helenus married to Andromache, Hector's widow.
d. Achemenides who had been left behind by Odysseus.
14. "Diōne's daughter," as Vergil calls her, is better known to most as
a. Venus. b. Hecuba. c. Iris. d. Helen.
15. There are conflicting accounts in mythological dictionaries, but, according to Vergil, Hesperia was the birthplace of the Trojans' progenitor
a. Dardanus. b. Tros. c. Assaracus. d. Teucer.
16. Just after the abdication of Idomeneus, the Aeneidae settled for one year
a. among the Bistones. b. at Buthrotum.
c. in the Strophades. d. on Crete.
17. In the archery competition of Book V, the target is a(n)
a. dove. b. mast. c. ox-hide. d. olive garland.
18. In what book of the Aeneid do we read about the deaths of Nisus and Euryalus?
a. III. b. VII c. IX d. XI
19. As we are frequently reminded, another Trojan named Antenor arrived in Italy well before Aeneas did. This forerunner founded
a. Alba Longa. b. Pallanteum. c. Ardea. d. Patavium.
20. In Vergil's description of the temple murals at Carthage, the last image is that of a tragic figure. Her experience (i.e., death at the hands of a "lover") foreshadows that of Dido. Appropriately enough, the queen of Carthage makes her first appearance immediately after we have read about this unlucky woman:
a. Cassandra b. Andromache c. Penthesilea d. Creusa

21. When Vergil speaks of "the trumpet's Tuscan blare" instead of "the Tuscan trumpet's blare," he is not only using a transferred epithet, but a rhetorical figure which is the Greek word for "exchange." He is reorganizing normal word order by a device which we call
a. synesis. b. hypallage. c. hyperbole. d. tmesis.
22. When poetic license displays needless repetition or redundancy for the sake of mellifluousness or emphasis, we call the effect
a. pleonasm. b. ellipsis. c. anastrophe. d. euphemism.
23. The shortening of a naturally long syllable is known as
a. asyndeton. b. systole. c. diastole. d. polysyndeton.
24. The literary term which is really an antonym of "elision" is
a. synecdoche. b. assonance. c. aposiopesis. d. hiatus.
25. What literary figure is exemplified in the following lines?
Crudelis aras traiectaque pectora ferro
nudavit, caecumque domus scelus omne retexit.
a. zeugma b. prolepsis c. metonymy d. onomatopoeia
26. Which character in the Aeneid speaks the following words?
Fuius Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens / gloria Teucrorum.
a. Panthus b. Laocoon c. Androgeos d. Anchises
27. Where is Aeneas when he speaks the following words?
Funeris heu tibi causa fui?
a. on a hilltop in North Africa
b. on the edge of a myrtle grove in Hades
c. in Latium on the banks of the Tiber
d. in the woods near Lake Avernus
28. To whom is Aeneas speaking when he says the famous lines:
Sum pius Aeneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates
classe veho mecum, fama super aethera notus.
a. Dido b. Evander c. Latinus d. Venus
29. Who is speaking to Aeneas in the following lines:
Nate dea, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos,
nec, quae te circum stent deinde pericula, cernis,
demens, nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos?
a. Mercury b. Pallas c. Dido d. Achates

30. If Vergil had a political philosophy, it is probably reflected in the following words from Book VI. Complete this much-discussed quotation:
- ...tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento
 (hae tibi erunt artes), pacisque imponere morem,
 _____ subiectis et _____ superbos.
- a. tollere...supponere b. vereri...contemnere
 c. parcere...debellare d. iuvare...exstinguere

Questions 31-40 refer to the following passage.

Ultima Cumaei venit iam carminis aetas;
 Magnus ab integro saeculorum nascitur ordo.
 Iam redit et virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna
 Iam nova progenies caelo demittitur alto.
 5 Tu modo nascenti puero, quo ferrea primum
 Desinet ac toto surget gens aurea mundo,
 Casta fave Lucina: tuus iam regnat Apollo.
 Teque adeo decus hoc aevi, te consule, inibit,
 Pollio, et incipient magni procedere menses;
 10 Te duce, si qua manent sceleris vestigia nostri
 Irrita perpetua solvent formidine terras.
 Ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit
 Permixtos heroas, et ipse videbitur illis,
 Pacatumque reget patriis virtutibus orbem.
 Eclogues IV. 4-17

31. A form of the Latin verb desino appears in line 6. The meaning of this verb is
 a. cease. b. wish for. c. mark out. d. look down upon.
32. Using D to represent a dactyl and S to represent a spondee, the scansion of the first five feet of line 8 is
 a. D-S-S-S-D b. D-S-D-S-D c. D-D-S-S-D d. D-D-S-D-D
33. The reason for the case of formidine (line 11) is
 a. ablative absolute. b. ablative of time when.
 c. ablative of comparison. d. ablative of separation.
34. The total number of dactyls in line 12 is
 a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
35. Line 14 contains an example of
 a. chiasmus. b. hendiadys. c. synchysis. d. brachylogy.
36. Of the following four nouns which appear in the preceding passage, the one which is NOT the same gender as the other three is
 a. aetas (1). b. progenies (4). c. gens (6) d. orbem (14).

37. Anaphora is illustrated in lines
 a. 2 and 5. b. 3 and 4. c. 7 and 9. d. 9 and 10.
38. Of the following four adjectives which appear in the preceding passage, the only one used as an epithet is
 a. alto (4). b. casta (7). c. magni (9) d. patriis (14)
39. This passage contains allusions to three of the following but NOT
 a. the Sybilline Books. b. Italy's "Golden Age."
 c. the Delphic Oracle. d. the Pax Augusta.
40. It appears that in this poem Vergil is celebrating
 a. Pollio's dedication of a public library at Rome.
 b. the birth of a son to Pollio.
 c. a triumph awarded to Pollio for his campaigns in Dalmatia.
 d. the publication of a tragedy by Pollio.

Questions 41-50 refer to the following passage.

"Nate dea, quae nunc animo sententia surgit?
 Omnia tuta vides, classem sociosque receptos.
 Unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi
 submersum; dictis respondent cetera matris."
 5 Vix ea fatus erat, cum circumfusa repente
 scindit se nubes et in aethera purgat apertum.
 Restitit Aeneas claraque in luce refulsit
 os umerosque deo similis; namque ipsa decoram
 caesariem nato genetrix lumenque iuventae
 10 purpureum et laetos oculis afflarat honores:
 quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo
 argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.

Aeneid I. 582-593

41. The participle submersum (line 4) has an earlier reference in
 a. nate (1). b. classem (2). c. unus (3). d. fluctu (3).
42. The dictis of line 4 were originally spoken as a(n)
 a. edict. b. taunt. c. prophecy. d. remonstrance.
43. The pronoun ea (line 5) is
 a. nominative singular. b. ablative singular.
 c. nominative plural. d. accusative plural.
44. A form of the verb scindo appears in line 6. The meaning of this verb is
 a. split. b. arise. c. gleam. d. perceive.

45. The reason for the case of nato (line 9) is
 - a. dative of possession.
 - b. dative with special adjectives.
 - c. dative with compound verbs.
 - d. dative of reference.

46. The case of quale (line 11) is determined by
 - a. lumen (9).
 - b. decus (11).
 - c. argentum (12).
 - d. auro (12).

47. Three of the following word-pairs represent synonyms found in this passage, but NOT
 - a. circumdo and circumfundo.
 - b. genetrix and mater.
 - c. aut and -ve.
 - d. laetus and tutus.

48. The character who speaks the first four lines of this passage is
 - a. Mercury.
 - b. Anna.
 - c. Ilioneus.
 - d. Achates.

49. Parius lapis (line 14) is a poetic term for
 - a. granite.
 - b. bronze.
 - c. jewels.
 - d. marble.

50. According to the simile which closes this passage, Venus has
 - a. inspired Aeneas with love for Dido.
 - b. enhanced the natural beauty of her son.
 - c. engraved the image of her son upon the heart of the queen.
 - d. filled the temple with her divinity.