

## FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1994

## VERGIL

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. On what date was Vergil born?  
a. Id. Oct. b. a.d. IX Kal. Oct. c. Id. Iun.  
d. a.d. X Kal. Feb.
2. Vergil began his education at \_\_\_\_\_, the city where he also assumed the toga virilis in 55.  
a. Naples b. Mantua c. Milan d. Cremona
3. For a time Vergil studied philosophy under Siron, a(n)  
a. Stoic. b. Epicurean. c. Cynic. d. Academic.
4. The distribution of land to soldiers after the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ nearly cost Vergil his life when he attempted to dispute a veteran's claim and only saved his life by swimming across a river.  
a. Pharsalus b. Mutina c. Philippi d. Actium
5. Who was NOT on the trip Vergil made with friends in 37?  
a. Maecenas b. Horace c. Livy d. Varius
6. Vergil made a trip to Greece but fell ill while at  
a. Athens. b. Megara. c. Corinth. d. Delphi.
7. The Georgics were written largely in honor of  
a. Octavian. b. Pollio. c. Horace. d. Maecenas.
8. In the First Eclogue Vergil  
a. expresses sympathy for those whose farms have been confiscated.  
b. prophesies a return to the Golden Age.  
c. describes a singing match between two shepherds.  
d. tells about the unhappy love affair of his friend Gallus, an elegiac poet.
9. Vergil's technical model for the Georgics was the Greek  
a. Hesiod. b. Callimachus. c. Simonides. d. Theocritus.
10. Book I of the Aeneid opens with an invocation to  
a. Erato. b. Euterpe. c. Calliope. d. Polyhymnia.
11. Aeneas first realizes the future greatness of Rome during his  
a. meeting with Venus in Book I. b. visit to the Sibyl.  
c. visit to the Underworld. d. meeting with Evander.
12. When Aeneas left Troy, where did he and his followers go first?  
a. Delos b. Crete c. Thrace d. Sicily

13. The twin baby boys, Porsenna, Catiline, and Augustus Caesar are all
  - a. described by Jupiter to Venus.
  - b. on the shield of Aeneas.
  - c. described by Anchises to Aeneas.
  - d. on the wall of the temple in Carthage.
14. Hera summoned one of the \_\_\_\_\_ to stir up war in Latium.
  - a. Fates b. Graeae c. Gorgons d. Furies
15. Aeneas hesitated before killing Turnus. What made him do it?
  - a. the sight of Pallas' belt b. the arrogance of Turnus
  - c. the memory of his slain comrades d. the urging of Venus
16. What was the immediate casus belli between the Trojans and the Rutulians?
  - a. The Trojans accidentally polluted the river.
  - b. The Rutulians made fun of the Trojan camp.
  - c. The Italian women accused the Trojans of rape.
  - d. Iulus killed a pet stag loved by Silvia.
17. Which argument does Anna NOT use to encourage Dido to give in to her love for Aeneas?
  - a. You are surrounded by hostile neighbors.
  - b. The gods, including Juno, favor such a course.
  - c. You need an heir to secure your throne.
  - d. The dead do not really care about us.
18. In a famous simile in Book IV, Aeneas is compared to a \_\_\_\_\_ and Dido is compared to a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. hunter/rabbit b. shepherd/lamb c. shepherd/deer
  - d. hunter/bird
19. It seems at times that even Vergil nods. In the first line of the Aeneid the poet claims that Aeneas was the first Trojan to reach Italy. But later on in the same book, he devotes several lines to the Trojan who had founded Patavium and was living out the remainder of his life in peace there before Aeneas arrived. Who is he?
  - a. Iopas b. Ilioneus c. Antenor d. Acestes
20. Who spoke the words, "Imperium sine fine dedi" and to whom?
  - a. Dido/Aeneas b. Juno/Aeolus c. Venus/Aeneas
  - d. Jupiter/Venus
21. Which of these quotations was NOT spoken by Aeneas?
  - a. O passi graviores, dabit deus his quoque finem
  - b. Solvite corde metum, Teucri, secludite curas
  - c. forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit
  - d. Nulla tuarum audit mihi neque visa sororum

22. To whom does Aeneas speak these words: "Sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt"?
- a. Achates b. Venus c. Dido d. the Trojans
23. Who speaks these words to Aeneas: "Nate dea, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos"?
- a. Achates b. Mercury c. Dido d. Jupiter
24. Who is described by the words, "dolus instructus et arte Pelasga"?
- a. Laocoon b. Pygmalion c. Aeneas d. Sinon
25. "aerea cui gradibus surgebant limina, nexaeque" is an example of
- a. a spondaic line. b. metonymy. c. personification. d. a hypermetric line.
26. What figure of speech is illustrated in the following line: "sustulit exutas vinclis ad sidera palmas"?
- a. synchysis b. chiasmus c. hyperbole d. pleonasm

Read this passage from Book IV of the Aeneid and answer the questions which follow.

Sed quis erit modus, aut quo nunc certamine tanto?  
Quin potius pacem aeternam pactosque hymenaeos  
exercemus? Habes, tota quod mente petisti:  
ardet amans Dido, traxitque per ossa furorem.

5 Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus  
auspiciis; liceat Phrygio servire marito,  
dotalesque tuae Tyrios permittere dextrae."

27. Identify the type of ablative illustrated by certamine tanto (line 1).
- a. means b. separation c. manner d. specification
28. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 2?
- a. anaphora b. chiasmus c. euphemism d. litotes
29. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 3?
- a. alliteration b. hysteron-proteron c. syncope d. anastrophe
30. Line 5 contains an example of
- a. hiatus. b. synizesis. c. elision. d. ecthlipsis.
31. Identify the case and usage of marito (line 6).
- a. ablative, absolute b. dative, with certain verbs  
c. ablative, agent d. dative, possession
32. What is the tone of the speaker in line 6?
- a. happy b. sarcastic c. conciliatory d. hurt

33. Who is speaking these words to whom?  
 a. Aeneas/Juno b. Juno/Venus c. Juno/Jupiter  
 d. Aeneas/Venus

Read this passage taken from Book I of the Aeneid and answer the questions which follow.

Praecipue infelix, pesti devota futurae,  
 expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo  
 Phoenissa, et pariter puero donisque movetur.  
 Ille ubi complexu Aeneae colloque pependit  
 5 et magnum falsi implevit genitoris amorem,  
 reginam petit: haec oculis, haec pectore toto  
 haeret et interdum gremio fovet, inscia Dido  
 insidat quantus miserae deus; at memor ille  
 matris Acidaliae paulatim, abolere Sychaeum  
 10 incipit, et vivo temptat praevertere amore  
 iam pridem resides animos desuetaque corda.

34. The word pesti (line 1) indicates that the love of Dido is viewed as  
 a. an annoyance. b. inevitable. c. powerful.  
 d. an illness.
35. What use of the accusative is illustrated by mentem (line 2)?  
 a. direct object b. cognate c. specification  
 d. subject of infinitive
36. In line 4, there is an ablative of  
 a. place where. b. separation. c. specification.  
 d. means.
37. genitoris (line 5) refers to  
 a. Phoenissa (line 3). b. puero (line 3).  
 c. Ille (line 4). d. Aeneae (line 4).
38. Line 7 contains a form of foveo which would be best translated as  
 a. keeps alive. b. favors. c. fosters. d. fondles.
39. In line 8 can be found an example of  
 a. prolepsis. b. hyperbole. c. antithesis. d. pleonasm.
40. How many spondees can be found in line 10?  
 a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
41. This passage is filled with  
 a. irony. b. humor. c. foreshadowing. d. tranquillity.

Read this passage taken from Book VI of the Aeneid and answer the questions which follow.

Sic pater Anchises, atque haec mirantibus addit:  
"Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis  
ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes!  
Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu,  
5 sistet, eques sternet Poenos Gallumque rebellem,  
tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino."  
Atque hic Aeneas--una namque ire videbat  
egregium forma iuvenem et fulgentibus armis,  
sed frons laeta parum, et deiecto lumina vultu:  
10 "Quis, pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem?  
Filius, ane aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum?  
Qui strepitus circa comitum! Quantum instar in ipso?  
Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra."

42. In line 2, ut is best translated as  
a. when. b. so that. c. how. d. as.
43. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 6?  
a. personification b. synchysis c. anastrophe  
d. metonymy
44. Identify the case and usage of forma (line 8).  
a. ablative, specification b. accusative, cognate  
c. nominative, subject d. ablative, with certain adjectives
45. Line 9 contains an example of  
a. litotes. b. chiasmus. c. pleonasm. d. hyperbole.
46. lumina (line 9) is best translated as  
a. lights. b. lamp. c. glow. d. eyes.
47. Identify the type of ablative illustrated by vultu (line 9).  
a. cause b. characteristic c. specification d. accordance
48. virum (line 10) has an earlier reference in  
a. eques (line 5). b. Gallum (line 5). c. patri (line 6).  
d. iuvenem (line 8).
49. The last line of the passage presages  
a. a sad life. b. an ignoble act. c. an early death.  
d. a physical deformity.
50. The subject of the second half of this passage is  
a. the grandson of Augustus. b. the heir of Julius Caesar.  
c. the son of Octavia. d. the brother of Tiberius.