

FJCL State Forum 2002

VERGIL

1. Vergil was born on:
A. March 15 B. May 15 C. July 15 D. October 15

2. Who was one of the consuls when Vergil was born?
A. Sulla B. Marius C. Caesar D. Pompey

3. Vergil studied under the Epicurean philosopher:
A. Siro B. Lucretius C. Democritus D. Laelius

4. Which of these works is not normally attributed to Vergil?
A. Rudens B. Culex C. Ciris D. Moretum

5. This man introduced Vergil to Octavian:
A. Alfenus Rufus B. Asinius Pollio C. Plotius D. Maecenas

6. Because of its reference to the consulship of Pollio, Vergil's 4th or "Messianic" Eclogue can be dated to:
A. 23 BCE B. 40 BCE C. 19 BCE D. 44 BCE

7. Vergil's close poet friend who asks a ship to "preserve the half of my life" on Vergil's voyage to Greece was:
A. Tibullus B. Varro C. Horace D. Catullus

8. A common epithet for Aeneas is:
A. pius B. infelix C. perfidus D. fidus

9. The majority of Vergil's Eclogues are based on a style of poetry invented by a Sicilian poet of the 3rd century BCE named:
A. Gallus B. Marcellus C. Theocritus D. Menalcus

10. One of the Alexandrian poets Vergil uses as inspiration for his Georgics is:
A. Aratus B. Ennius C. Alciphron D. Apollonius

11. Vergil's praenomen was:
A. Marcus B. Quintus C. Lucius D. Publius

12. Complete Vergil's epithet with the locations in the proper order:
"_____ me genuit, _____ rapuere, tenet nunc
_____; cecini pascua, rura, duces."
A. Mantua, Parthenope, Calabri B. Parthenope, Calabri, Mantua
C. Mantua, Calabri, Parthenope D. Calabri, Mantua, Parthenope

13. This 4th century CE grammarian wrote a life of Vergil as well as commentaries on Vergil and Terence:
A. Servius B. Donatus C. Laevius D. Suetonius
14. These two men served as editors for the Aeneid and are traditionally responsible for its publication against Vergil's wishes:
A. Varius Rufus and Plotius Tucca
C. Quinctilius Varus and Maecenas
B. Macrobius and Maecenas
D. Asinius Pollio and Varius Rufus
15. Vergil's family farm was confiscated in:
A. 19 BCE B. 42 BCE C. 59 BCE D. 36 BCE
16. Vergil's mother was:
A. Magia B. Servilia C. Maronia D. Cornelia
17. Vergil's *Copa* concerns:
A. a cheese and herb salad B. Scylla of Megara
C. the ghost of a gnat D. a hostess with bagpipes
18. Dido first appears in the Aeneid in Book:
A. I B. II C. III D. IV
19. Nisus and his young friend _____ mount a daring raid on the Rutulians but are tragically killed.
A. Achates B. Turnus C. Euryalus D. Pallas
20. Aeneas must find _____ to gain entrance to the Underworld.
A. a pair of doves B. a golden branch C. a black goat D. an arrow
21. Identify the speaker of the line:
“tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento”
A. Aeneas B. Anchises C. Deiphobe D. Jupiter
22. The Georgics were published in:
A. 27 BCE B. 28 BCE C. 29 BCE D. 30 BCE
23. The Greek liar who convinces the Trojans to accept the horse is:
A. Protesilaus B. Ulysses C. Lausus D. Sinon
24. Aeneas sees all of the following monsters in the Underworld except:
A. Scylla B. Gorgons C. Typhon D. Harpies

Answer questions 25 - 37 from the following passage:

1 Primus ibi ante omnis magna comitante caterva
 Laocoön ardens summa decurrit ab arce,
 et procul 'o miseri, quae tanta insania, cives?
 creditis avectos hostis? aut ulla putatis
 5 dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Vlices?
 aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,
 aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros,
 inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi.
 aut aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri.
 10 quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentis.'
 sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam
 in latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum
 contorsit. stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
 insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae.
 15 et, si fata deum, si mens non laeva fuisse.
 impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras,
 Troiaque nunc stare, Priamique arx alta maneres.

25. What is the subject of this passage?
- A. The death of Laocoön
 - B. Bringing of the Horse into Troy
 - C. A speech for taking the Horse in
 - D. Advice to destroy the Horse
26. Which of these terms does not refer to the Greeks?
- A. Teucri
 - B. Danaos
 - C. Argolicas
 - D. Achivi
27. What case is "Danaum," line 5?
- A. nominative
 - B. ablative
 - C. genitive
 - D. accusative
28. Why is "dolis," line 5, ablative?
- A. separation
 - B. agent
 - C. means
 - D. manner
29. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 7?
- A. synchysis
 - B. chiasmus
 - C. hyperbole
 - D. tmesis
30. What figure of speech is illustrated by "ligno," line 6?
- A. pleonasm
 - B. enallage
 - C. hendiadys
 - D. metonymy
31. How many elisions occur in line 3?
- A. None
 - B. 1
 - C. 2
 - D. 3
32. What is the metrical pattern of line 16?
- A. DSDSDS
 - B. SSDSDS
 - C. DSDDDS
 - D. SSSSDS

33. What type of conditional statement is found in lines 15-17 (*si fata maneres*)?
 A. Simple Fact B. Contrary to Fact
 C. Future More Vivid D. Future Less Vivid
34. What figure of speech is found in line 11?
 A. synchysis B. chiasmus C. hyperbole D. tmesis
35. Who is speaking throughout this passage, quoting Laocoön?
 A. Jupiter B. Dido C. Aeneas D. Venus
36. What case is “equo” (line 9)?
 A. nominative B. genitive C. dative D. ablative
37. What does the subject of “stetit” (line 13) refer back to?
 A. the spear B. Troy C. the Horse D. Laocoön

Answer questions 38-50 from the following passage:

1 stetit acer in armis
 Aeneas volvens oculos dextramque repressit;
 et iam iamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo
 cooperat, infelix umero cum apparuit alto
 5 balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis
 Pallantis pueri, victum quem vulnere Turnus
 straverat atque umeris inimicum insigne gerebat.
 ille, oculis postquam saevi monimenta doloris
 exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus et ira
 10 terribilis: ‘tune hinc spoliis induite meorum
 eripiare mihi? Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas
 immolat et poenam scelerato ex sanguine sumit.’
 hoc dicens ferrum adverso sub pectore condit
 fervidus, ast illi solvuntur frigore membra
 15 vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.

38. What is the subject of “cooperat,” line 4?
 A. Aeneas B. sermo C. magis D. balteus
39. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 4?
 A. asyndeton B. tmesis C. hysterion proteron D. hyperbaton
40. What construction is “eripiare,” line 11?
 A. present active infinitive B. perfect active infinitive
 C. present passive indicative D. perfect passive indicative

41. Why is "mihi" (line 11) dative?
A. reference B. indirect object C. possession D. separation
42. What kind of participle is "victum," line 6?
A. pres. act. B. perf. pass. C. fut. act. D. fut. pass.
43. Who is killed in this passage?
A. Aeneas B. Pallas C. Turnus D. Lavinia
44. Who was the father of Pallas?
A. Evander B. Latinus C. Aeneas D. Mezentius
45. The sight of what is the turning point in this passage?
A. a belt B. a sword C. blood D. Pallas
46. What tense is "fulserunt," line 5?
A. present B. imperfect C. future D. perfect
47. What use of the ablative is "ira," line 9?
A. means B. respect C. manner D. separation
48. What use of the ablative is "furiis," line 9?
A. means B. respect C. manner D. separation
49. What use of the ablative is "sanguine," line 12?
A. means B. respect C. manner D. separation
50. The metrical pattern of line 8 is:
A. DSSSDS B. DSSDDS C. SDSDDS D. DDSDDS