

STATE LATIN FORUM 1981

ADVANCED GRAMMAR - VERGIL

1. The metrical pattern called dactylic hexameter was borrowed by Vergil from: a. Plautus b. Theocritus c. Livius Andronicus d. Sophocles e. Homer
2. An English example of dactylic hexameter: a. Do not go gentle into that good night b. The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold c. To be, or not to be--that is the question d. This is the forest primeval; the murmuring pines and the hemlocks e. I salute thee, Mantovano.
3. In scanning a line of Latin poetry, the first step would probably be: a. marking all elisions b. finding any caesuras c. counting all syllables d. finding the long syllables e. finding all spondees
4. The foot most likely to be a dactyl is the: a. first b. third c. fourth d. fifth e. sixth
5. The principal caesura generally falls in the _____ foot.
a. first b. second c. third d. fourth e. fifth
6. A spondee is: a. the foot in which the caesura falls b. simply the name for the final foot c. unique to dactylic hexameter d. a foot consisting of two long syllables e. Vergil's substitute for rime
7. The terms arsis and thesis refer to: a. the stressed and unstressed syllables of a foot b. the alternation of dactyls and spondees c. the final foot being either a spondee or a trochee d. types of poetic license e. types of Graecisms
8. When an elision would be expected to occur, but does not, there is a. eclipsis b. systole c. tmesis d. hiatus e. chiasmus
9. Vergil was a native of:
a. Latium b. Transalpine Gaul c. Cisalpine Gaul d. Spain e. Rome
10. Vergil died in:
a. 27 B.C. b. 19 B.C. c. 10 B.C. d. A.D. 19 e. A.D. 27
11. The Volscian warrior maiden who became an ally of Turnus was:
a. Cassandra b. Juturna c. Anna d. Elissa e. Camilla
12. Anchises died in:
a. Thrace b. Sicily c. Carthage d. Crete e. Latium
13. Alecto, Tisiphone and Megaera were:
a. Muses b. Furies c. Graces d. Fates e. Winds

14. Which was not a river in the underworld?
a. Acheron b. Cocytus c. Phlegethon d. Simois e. Styx
15. Another name for Italy was:
a. Hesperia b. Phthia c. Cythera d. Cynthus e. Latium
16. The wife of Hector was:
a. Lachesis b. Aurora c. Camilla d. Andromache e. Bryseis
17. In his wanderings, Aeneas visited all of the following except:
a. Africa b. Thrace c. Crete d. Sicily e. Mantua
18. The epithet fidus most typically describes:
a. Anchises b. Achates c. Ajax d. Achilles e. Atrides
19. The best Trojan analogue to the Greek Calchas:
a. Hector b. Helenus c. Antenor d. Ascanius e. Acestes
20. The common epithet for Aeneas:
a. pius b. nobilis c. fortis d. divus e. saevus

Complete the following quotations.

21. Tantaene animis
a. timor arguit b. caelestibus irae c. fuit Ilium d. ineluctabile
Dardaniae e. non opis est nostrae
22. Tantaemolismoliserat
a. memores fandi atque nefandi b. timor arguit c. dabit deus his
quoque finem d. Romanam condere gentem e. mortalibus aegris
incipit
23. Opassigraviora
a. caelestibus irae? b. Romanam condere gentem c. dabit deus his
quoque finem d. fuit Ilium e. mortalibus aegris incipit
24. Gratespersolveredignas
a. non opis est nostrae b. ineluctabile Dardaniae c. miseris
succurrere disco d. caelestibus irae e. mortalibus aegris
incipit
25. Degeneresanimos
a. memores fandi atque nefandi b. fuit Ilium c. miseris succurrere
disco d. timor arguit e. dabit deus his quoque finem
26. FuimusTroes
a. ineluctabile Dardaniae b. Romanam condere gentem c. non opis
est nostrae d. caelestibus irae e. fuit Ilium
27. "Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine caesa" (II.116)--In this line
we have an example of: a. ablative absolute b. hendiadys
c. hyperbole d. litotes e. oxymoron

28. The winds include all of the following except:
a. Eurus b. Notus c. Africus d. Aquilo e. Alecto
29. The phrase "clamorque virum clangorque tubarum" serves as an example of:
a. chiasmus b. litotes c. anaphora d. onomatopoeia
e. asyndeton
30. The phrase "sic ore locuta est" serves as an example of:
a. zeugma b. synecdoche c. pleonasm d. oxymoron e. tmeses
31. The phrase in question 30 probably refers to:
a. Aeneas b. Dido c. Jupiter d. Vergil e. Ascanius

Select the word which is NOT a synonym to the others:

32. a. candeo b. ferveo c. mico d. niteo e. seco
33. a. celero b. contendo c. necto d. propero e. ruo
34. a. paveo b. metuo c. timeo d. uro e. vereor
35. a. aequor b. ales c. mare d. pelagus e. pontus
36. a. artus b. facies c. forma d. species e. visus
37. a. arduus b. altus c. celsus d. sublimis e. uncus
38. a. equidem b. nequiquam c. quidem d. profecto e. vero
39. a. exitium b. interitus c. pernicies d. sopor e. pestis
40. a. arbitror b. existimo c. puto d. reor e. surgo

Study the following passage (Aeneid, III.147-171) and answer the questions based on it.

- Nox erat, et terris animalia somnus habebat;
effigies sacrae divum Phrygiique Penates,
quos mecum a Troia mediisque ex ignibus urbis
150 extuleram, visi ante oculos astare iacentis
in somnis multo manifesti lumine, qua se
plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras.
Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis:
Quod tibi delato Ortygiam dicturus Apollo est,
155 hic canit, et tua nos, en, ultro ad limina mittit.
Nos, te Dardania incensa tuaque arma secuti,
nos, tumidum sub te permensi classibus aequor,
idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes
imperiumque urbi dabimus; tu moenia magnis
160 magna para longumque fugae ne linque laborem.

- Mutandae sedes; non haec tibi litora suasit
 Delius aut Cretae iussit considerare Apollo.
 Est locus (Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt),
 terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glaebae:
 165 Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama minores
 Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem.
 Hae nobis propriae sedes, hinc Dardanus ortus
 Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum.
 Surge age, et haec laetus longaevo dicta parenti
 170 haud dubitanda refer: Corythum terrasque requirat
 Ausonias. Dictaea negat tibi Iuppiter arva.

41. This is an account of:
 a. a battle b. a prophecy c. a storm d. a vision of Apollo
 e. a speech by Jupiter
42. In this passage the principal speaker(s) is/are:
 a. Ortygia b. Jupiter c. Achates d. the Penates e. Helenus
43. Aeneas is forbidden to settle in:
 a. Carthage b. Gaul c. Crete d. Hesperia e. Dardania
44. Aeneas is told to convey a message to:
 A. Iasius b. Ausonius c. Oenotrius d. Ascanius e. Anchises
45. The first principal part of extuleram (line 150) is:
 a. extulero b. extulo c. efero d. exfero e. effero
46. An ablative absolute is found in:
 a. line 156 b. line 158 c. line 161 d. line 163 e. line 165
47. In classical prose the phrase ne linque would be (see line 160):
 a. non linque b. noli linque c. noli linquere d. non linquere
 e. ne linquere
48. The word ubere (line 164) is a/n:
 a. infinitive b. imperative c. nominative d. accusative
 e. ablative
49. The word tollemus (line 158) is:
 a. present indicative b. future indicative c. present subjunctive
 d. semi-deponent e. periphrastic
50. According to line 169, Aeneas is expected to receive this message
 with: a. joy b. resignation c. piety d. almost despair
 e. surprise