

1984 STATE LATIN FORUM
VERGIL TEST

1. Vergil's chief purpose in writing the Aeneid was A. to become a second Homer B. to gain favor in the Empire C. to relate Aeneas' story D. to honor Augustus and aid in his social and political reforms.
 2. Vergil was born in A. 90 BC B. 70 BC C. 106 BC D. 14 AD.
 3. His birthplace was A. Rome B. Naples C. Mantua D. Cremona.
 4. The Bucolics are also called A. Eclogues B. Georgics C. Works and Days D. Catalepton.
 5. Which of the following does not describe Vergil's poetry? A. epic B. pastoral C. tragic D. didactic
 6. The approximate dates of the Golden Age of Latin literature are A. 80-40 BC B. 40 BC - 20 AD C. 80 BC - 20 AD D. 20 BC - 140 AD.
 7. The unaccented part of a foot in poetry is called A. ictus B. spondee C. syllaba anceps D. ansis.
 8. In the phrases below, which set may not be elided? A. vade age B. ignare hominum C. Iuno aeternum D. incesso patuit
 9. How many dactyls are in the following line? A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
Tertia sed postquam majore hastilia nisu
 10. How many spondees are in the following line? A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno
- Select the figure of speech illustrated (11-15).
11. Nunc augur Apollo, nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Iove.
A. anaphora B. alliteration C. litotes D. onomatopoeia
 12. "urbe domo socias" instead of "urbe et domo socias"
A. hysteron proteron B. chiasmus C. asyndeton D. hendiadys
 13. Moriamur et in media arma ruimus.
A. tmesis B. hendiadys C. litotes D. hysteron proteron
 14. "haud secus" instead of "velut"
A. litotes B. chiasmus C. hendiadys D. asyndeton
 15. Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi
A. metonymy B. synecdoche C. oxymoron D. elipsis
 16. Maecenas was A. a city on the coast of Southern Italy B. a city in Sicily C. a friend and literary patron of Vergil D. the location of Vergil's tomb.
 17. Aeneas brought to the coast of North Africa A. ten ships B. four ships C. five ships D. seven ships.

18. Anchises was buried at A. Messina B. Cumae C. Drepanum D. Gaeta.
 Palinurus was A. pilot of Aeneas' ship B. a Greek warrior at Troy C. father of Polites D. an island in the Ionian Sea.
20. The Ausonian lands were A. "beyond the sun." B. North Africa C. Italy D. Greece.
21. Rhadamanthus fuit A. dux Romanus B. iudex orbis sub terra C. amicus Aeneae D. unus ex Rutulis.
22. Misenus had a hollow brass trumpet with which he A. gave the signal for the Trojans to attack the Harpies B. summoned his troops C. called upon the gods D. announced the hours of the day.
23. Helenus advised Aeneas to beware of A. the Greeks B. the Carthaginians C. Scylla and Charybdis D. Elysium.
24. Mnestheus, Sergestus, and Cloanthus were A. Greeks who overwhelmed Aeneas' men at Troy B. participants in the funeral games for Anchises C. winds stirred up by Aeolus D. first Trojans to set foot on the shore of Africa.
25. "This other Paris bound under the chin with a Lydian cap," was A. Agamemnon B. Aeneas C. Iarbas D. Anchises.
26. Filius Veneris fuit A. Horace B. Vergil C. Aeneas D. Ascanius.
27. Coniunx Creusae fuit A. Anchises B. Ajax C. Aeneas D. Vergil.
28. Dardanides erant A. Danai B. Troiani C. Atrides D. Aeacides.
29. Which does not belong? A. ruina B. rus C. perniciēs D. exitium

The following statements indicate grammatical uses peculiar to Vergil's poetry. Match the correct rule to the Latin phrases.

- A. The genitive cases is frequently used a dependent upon an adjective which would require some other case in prose.
- B. The dative case may be used to denote place to which.
- C. The Greek accusative is frequently used instead of the ablative of respect or specification.
- D. Place when and where are often expressed without a preposition.
- E. The infinitive may be used to express purpose.
30. "terris et alto"
31. "hiems canities hirsuta capillos"
- .. "integer vitae"
3. "ire animo persuadebat"

34. "inferretque deos Latio"

Identify:

35. "terque quaterque beati" A. Greeks B. dead Trojans C. live Trojans D. the gods.
36. Quis "in patriam loca feta furentibus Austris Aeoliam venit"? A. Aeneas B. Juno C. Venus d. Achates
37. Quis dixit, "Tuus...quid optes explorare labor; mihi iussa capessere fas est."? A. Juno B. Venus C. Ascanius D. Aeolus

Identify the speaker of each of the following quotations.

38. O, fortunati, quorum jam moenia surgunt. A. Venus B. Aeneas C. Dido D. Jupiter.
39. Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco. A. Dido B. Aeneas C. Juno D. Aeolus.
40. Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentis: A. Sinon B. Aeneas C. Anchises D. Laocoon
41. Moriemur inultae, sed moriamur. A. Priam B. Achilles C. Dido D. Laocoon
- Forsitan et Priami fuerint quae fata requiras. A. Dido B. Venus C. Sergestus D. Aeneas

Comprehension: Study the following passage from Ovid's Fasti; then answer the questions following the passage.

79 Iam pius Aeneas regno nataque Latini
80 auctus erat, populos miscueratque duos;
81 litore dotali solo comitatus Achate
82 secretum nudo dum pede carpit iter,
83 aspicit errantem, nec credere sustinet Annam
84 esse. Quid in Latios illa veniret agros?
85 Dum secum Aeneas, "Anna est! exclamat Achates.
86 Ad nomen vultus sustulit illa suos.
87 Quo fugiat? Guid agat? Quos terrae quaerat hiatus?
88 Ante oculos miserae fata sororis erant!
89 Sensit et alloquitur trepidam Cytherius heros-
90 flet tamen admonitu motus, Elissa, tui-!"

43. In what two ways had Aeneas been enriched? A. by two nations and a palace. B. by a kingdom and the daughter of Latinus. C. by rich soil and shore land. D. by new companions and his friend Achates.

- From Lavinia, his wife, he had acquired A. land as a dowry B. a secret road to the palace C. a wandering herd of cattle. D. great wealth.
45. What is Anna's reaction upon seeing Aeneas? a. She is happy to see Aeneas again because she had thought him dead. B. She is upset because she has been walking barefooted. c. She is confused and wants to run away because she recalls that he was the cause of her sister's death, and the meeting will be very painful for her. D. She is glad to see him because it will give her an opportunity to berate him for his desertion or Dido.
46. What is the significance of "Cytherius heros" in line 89? A. Aeneas, the hero, was the son of Venus. B. The land where this action take place is the island Cythere. C. The ruler of the island Cythera now addresses Aeneas. D. The ruler speaks to Anna.
47. fugiat , agat , and quaerat (line 87) all are subjunctive; why? A. purpose B. result C. indirect question D. deliberative
48. Change the phrase "litus dotali" (line 81) to the nominative singular A. litor dos B. litor dotalis C. litus dotale D. litus dotalis
49. Change the verb in the clause, "vultus sustulit illa suos" (line 86) to the third person plural present tense, and make any othe necessary changes in the clause. A. vultus tollunt illae suos B. vultus ferunt illae se C. vultum ferunt illae suum D. vultus tollunt illae suas
50. In the sentence from line 117, Book II of the Aeneid : Venatum Aeneas unaque miserima Dido in nemus ire parant," what is the syntax of venatum ? A. accusative direct object B. accusative supine expressing purpose C. accusative of respect D. accusative adjective modifying nevus