

STATE LATIN FORUM - 1985

VERGIL

1. Which one of the following events occurred first in Vergil's life?
a. the Eclogues were published b. Vergil lost his farm c. Vergil studied in Rome d. Vergil returned from Greece e. the Georgics were published
2. Which one of the following events occurred last in Vergil's life?
a. Vergil was introduced to Maecenas b. the Aeneid was published
c. Vergil returned from Greece d. Vergil recited portions of the Aeneid to Augustus e. Vergil lost his farm
3. In which of Vergil's works would one find that passage interpreted for generations as prophesying the birth of Christ?
a. Eclogue 4 b. Eclogue 10 c. Georgic 1 d. Georgic 4 e. Aeneid 6
4. Complete the epitaph inscribed on Vergil's tomb:
Mantua me genuit; Calabri rapuere; tenet nunc
Parthenope. Cecini pascua, rura, _____.
a. bella b. duces c. fata d. deos e. virum
5. Give the number of dactyls in the following verse:
commixtus tenuis, fugit diversa, neque illum
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4 e. 5
6. Give the number of spondees in the following verse:
Tu mihi, quodcumque hoc regni, tu scepra Iovemque
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4 e. none
7. The pause occasioned by the ending of a word within a metrical foot is called
a. diaeresis b. caesura c. arsis d. systole e. thesis
8. The omission of elision, where elision would be expected, is called
a. hiatus b. diastole c. caesura d. synizesis e. ictus
9. The ending of a word with the end of a foot is called
a. diastole b. ecthlipsis c. syllaba anceps d. arsis e. diaeresis
10. The separation of the two parts of a compound word by another word or words is
a. oxymoron b. tmesis c. litotes d. hendiadys e. prolepsis
11. A construction according to sense and not according to grammatical form is
a. synesis b. paraleipsis c. antithesis d. apostrophe e. synechdoche
12. maria omnia circum
a. anastrophe b. asyndeton c. anaphora d. aposiopesis
e. antithesis

13. Hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles;
classibus hic locus; hic acie certare solebant.
a. polysyndeton b. oxymoron c. ellipsis d. anacoluthon
e. anaphora
14. Ilionea petit dextra laevaue Serestum
a. pleonasm b. metonymy c. hysteron proteron d. chiasmus
e. synchysis
15. Who said, "Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentis"?
a. Capys b. Priam c. Sinon d. Aeneas e. Laocoon
16. To whom was this line spoken?
a. Sinon b. Trojans at Troy c. Trojan exiles d. Priam e. Aeneas
17. Who said, "Varium et mutabile semper femina"?
a. Ascanius b. Aeneas c. Mercury d. Jupiter e. Achates
18. To whom was this line spoken?
a. Dido b. Aeneas c. Achates d. Paris e. Creusa
19. Who said, "Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito / quam tua
te fortuna sinet"?
a. Dido b. Sibyl c. Anna d. Aeneas e. Venus
20. To whom were these lines spoken?
a. Aeneas b. Anna c. Dido d. Anchises e. Creusa

Complete the following quotations.

21. Sunt lacrimae rerum
a. nullo discrimine agetur b. miseris succurrere disco
c. quid non mortalia pectora cogis d. quis in hoste requirat?
e. et mentem mortalia tangunt
22. Una salus victis
a. quia posse videntur b. fuit Ilium et ingens gloria Teucrorum
c. nullam sperare salutem d. laudesque manebunt e. erat Romanam
condere gentem
23. Parcere subiectis
a. pacique imponere morem b. omni dicione tenerunt c. et debellare
superbos d. nec bello maior et armis e. hae tibi erunt artes
24. Non ignara mali
a. miseris succurrere disco b. secum dea corde volutans c. portans
victosque Penates d. tendens ad sidera palmas e. illic fas regna
resurgere Troiae
25. cana Fides, et Vesta
a. mitescent saecula bellis b. totos regnabitur annos c. naves,
quae forte paratae d. Remo cum fratre Quirinus e. dum res stetit
Ilia regno

26. Dido's original home was
a. Delos b. Sidon c. Tyre d. Cumae e. Carthage
27. Which Muse does Vergil address in the opening lines of the Aeneid?
a. Erato b. Clio c. Polyhymnia d. Melpomene e. Calliope
28. Dido's husband was
a. Pygmalion b. Sychaeus c. Iarbas d. Xanthus e. Iuba
29. The island off Troy to which the Greeks in their deceit withdrew was
a. Crete b. Tenedos c. Drepanum d. Samos e. Delos
30. The winner of the ship race during the funeral games was
a. Mnestheus b. Sergestus c. Cloanthus d. Gyas e. Menoetes
31. Book 1 ends with a
a. fire b. storm c. flight d. banquet e. shipwreck
32. Carthage was built where there was found a
a. horse's head b. bull's hide c. strange rock d. ship's prow
e. white sow
33. Aeneas killed seven deer because
a. that is all there were b. he had only seven arrows c. he had
seven ships d. a sudden storm prevented him from killing more
e. he was warned by a goddess not to kill any more
34. Which of the following expressions may NOT be used in poetry to
express "Don't flee!"?
a. Noli fugere b. Cave fugias c. Ne fugias d. Non fuge
e. Ne fuge
35. In the sentence "He sent men to see the king," the underlined
words may NOT be translated by which of the following expressions?
a. ad regem videndum b. qui regem viderent c. visum regem
d. videre regem e. visu regem

Read the passage and answer the questions on it which follow.

Extemplo Turni sic est adfata sororem
diva deam, stagnis quae fluminibusque sonoris
praesidet:

"Disce tuum, ne me incuses, Iuturna, dolorem.
Qua visa est Fortuna pati Parcaeque sinebant
cedere res Latio, Turnum et tua moenia texi;
nunc iuvenem imparibus video concurrere fati,
Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat.
Non pugnam aspicerere hanc oculis, non foedera possum.

Tu pro germano si quid praesentius audes,
perge; decet. Forsan miseros meliora sequentur."
Vix ea, cum lacrimas oculis Iuturna profudit
terque quaterque manu pectus percussit honestum.
"Non lacrimis hoc tempus" ait Saturnia Iuno:

5

10

"Accelera et fratrem, si quis modus, eripe morti;
 aut tu bella cie conceptumque excute foedus. 15
 Auctor ego audiendi."

Aeneid, XII, 138-159 (adapted)

36. To whom or what does diva (line 2) refer?
 a. Juno b. Juturna c. sacred rites d. holy prophesies
 e. divisions
37. What information does Juno impart to Juturna?
 a. Turnus is dying b. Turnus is soon to die c. her city walls
 have been destroyed d. Turnus is being spared by the Parcae
 e. Fortune will smile on Turnus
38. Why is Juno no longer able to protect Turnus?
 a. she has been called away b. she fears violence c. Turnus is
 outside the city walls d. she refuses to do so e. Turnus is
 rushing ill-matched upon his fate
39. What does Juno urge Juturna to do?
 a. not to watch the battle b. to help Turnus c. to listen to
 her brother d. to instruct her brother e. to pursue better
 things
40. How did Juturna react to Juno's words?
 a. she put her own eyes out b. she clapped her hands 3 or 4 times
 c. she beat her breast d. she refrained from crying e. she hurried
 to her brother
41. What is stagnis in line 2?
 a. ablative of place where b. dative with a compound verb
 c. ablative of cause d. dative of direction e. genitive
42. What is incuses in line 4?
 a. subjunctive in a prohibition b. subjunctive in a purpose
 clause c. direct object d. indicative used as the main verb
 e. subjunctive in a noun clause of desire (i.e., a substantive
 clause of purpose)
43. What is morti in line 15?
 a. present passive infinitive b. ablative of place where
 c. dative of agent d. dative of direction e. dative of separation

Read the passage and answer the questions on it which follow.

Cetera per terras omnes animalia somno
 laxabant curas et corda oblita laborum;
 ductores Teucrum primi, delecta iuventus,

consilium summis regni de rebus habebant,
 quid facerent quisve Aeneae iam nuntius esset. 5
 Stant longis adnixa hastis et scuta tenentes
 castrorum et campi medio. Tum Nisus et una
 Euryalus confestim alacres admittier orant:
 rem magnam pretiumque morae fore. Primus Iulus
 accepit trepidos ac Nisum dicere iussit. 10
 Tum sic Hyrtacides: "Audite o mentibus aequis,
 Aeneadae, neve haec nostris spectentur ab annis,
 quae ferimus. Rutuli somno vinoque soluti
 conticuere; locum insidiis conspeximus ipsi.
 Si fortuna permittitis uti, 15
 quaesitum Aenean et moenia Pallantea,
 mox hic cum spoliis, ingenti caede peracta,
 adfore cernetis."

Aeneid, IX, 224-243

44. At what time do the events of this selection take place?
 a. just after dawn b. night c. early afternoon d. fall
 e. mid-winter
45. What are the Teucrian captains debating?
 a. the king's plan b. selected youths c. what Aeneas' message
 means d. whom to send to inform Aeneas e. what the enemy is doing
46. What information do Nisus and Euryalus bring about the Rutulians?
 a. the Rutulians have been spying on them b. the Rutulians have
 seen their ambushes c. they have found a spot in which to break
 through the Rutulian lines d. the Rutulians have had their sleep
 shattered e. they have seen the Rutulian ambushes
47. What do they promise to accomplish?
 a. to awaken the enemy b. to ask Aeneas about Palanteum's walls
 c. to see that the fall of the enemy would be great d. to see
 Aeneas about obtaining spoils of war e. to return with spoils
 from the enemy
48. What is laborum in line 2?
 a. direct object b. Greek accusative c. accusative as subject
 in indirect statement d. genitive of the whole e. genitive with
 a special verb
49. What is medio in line 7?
 a. ablative of place where b. ablative of means c. ablative of
 separation d. dative of direction e. dative with a compound verb
50. What is conticuere in line 14?
 a. present passive imperative b. perfect active indicative
 c. present active infinitive d. future passive indicative
 e. present passive indicative