

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE 1989 FORUM

VERGIL

SECTION I. THE POET'S LIFE

1. P. Vergilius Maro was born in 70 B.C. on the Ides of
 - a. September
 - b. October
 - c. November
 - d. December
2. The name of Vergil's mother was
 - a. Atia
 - b. Aurelia
 - c. Helvia
 - d. Magia
3. At Rome, Vergil studied philosophy under the Epicurean
 - a. Fronto
 - b. Molon
 - c. Phaedrus
 - d. Siro
4. Although Vergil died upon docking at Brundisium, he had been feverish ever since he took sunstroke at
 - a. Athens
 - b. Dyrrhachium
 - c. Megara
 - d. Naples
5. Vergil's literary executors were
 - a. Gallus and Varus
 - b. Horace and Propertius
 - c. Maecenas and Pollio
 - d. Tucca and Varius

SECTION II. THE POET'S WORKS

6. How many short poems are contained in the Catalepton?
 - a. five
 - b. ten
 - c. twelve
 - d. fourteen
7. In Vergil's imitations of Theocritus, we read about Daphnis, Menalcas, and Tityrus, all of whom are
 - a. beekeepers
 - b. foresters
 - c. shepherds
 - d. vinedressers
8. Vergil began to write the Aeneid in 29 B.C., the same year that saw the publication of the
 - a. Bucolics
 - b. Ciris
 - c. Culex
 - d. Georgics
9. Which of the following authors was NOT a major influence upon the narrative content and structure of the Aeneid?
 - a. Ennius
 - b. Hesiod
 - c. Homer
 - d. Naevius
10. Which three books of the Aeneid did Vergil recite to Augustus and Octavia in 23 B.C.?
 - a. 1, 2, 3
 - b. 1, 3, 5
 - c. 2, 4, 6
 - d. 4, 5, 6

SECTION III. CHARACTERS AND PLOT OF THE AENEID

11. Whose head is ominously wreathed in flame on the night that Troy falls?
 - a. Ascanius
 - b. Cassandra
 - c. Helen
 - d. Panthus
12. When Anchises mistakenly directs the Trojan ships to Crete, he is thinking of what ancestor who came to Troy from that island?
 - a. Dardanus
 - b. Ilus
 - c. Teucer
 - d. Tros
13. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched with his relationship to Andromache?
 - a. Astyanax: son
 - b. Hector: husband
 - c. Helenus: twin brother
 - d. Priam: father-in-law

14. Who is Achaemenides?
- A Greek accidentally abandoned on Sicily by Ulysses
 - A king and priest of Apollo on Delos
 - A Sicilian king who shows hospitality to the Aeneadae
 - A Trojan emigree who founds Patavium in northern Italy
15. Which deity kills the boastful Misenus?
- Cybele
 - Diana
 - Neptune
 - Triton
16. Where does Aeneas see the omen of the sow and sucklings?
- in Italy
 - in the underworld
 - on Crete
 - on Sicily
17. Juno sends one of the Dirae to visit both
- Amata and Turnus
 - Camilla and Juturna
 - Aruns and Lavinia
 - Latinus and Mezentius
18. Who tries to intercede with Jupiter on behalf of Pallas?
- Carmentis
 - Hercules
 - Mercury
 - Venilia
19. Identify the femina and the factum of the famous quotation "Dux femina facti."
- Beroe and the burning of the Trojan ships
 - Dido and the founding of Carthage
 - Juno and the coercion of Aeolus
 - Venus and the "abduction" of Iulus
20. Who speaks the following words and on what occasion?
- Sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.
- Aeneas upon viewing the memorials at Buthrotum
 - Aeneas upon viewing the murals at Carthage
 - Anna upon learning of her sister's love for Aeneas
 - Anna upon learning of her sister's suicide

SECTION IV. PLACES IN THE AENEID

21. Which of the following is NOT a Trojan landmark?
- the Byrsa
 - the Pergamum
 - the Scaean Gates
 - the Simois River
22. The golden branch is found in the forests of
- Avernus
 - Elysium
 - Laurentium
 - Lipari
23. The River Cocytus flows through
- Africa
 - Italy
 - Orcus
 - Phrygia
24. Ausonia is another name for
- Epirus
 - Hesperia
 - Phoenicia
 - Thrace
25. Lacedaemon is another name for
- Athens
 - Carthage
 - Sparta
 - Tyre

SECTION IV. VOCABULARY OF THE AENEID

26. armentum
- arsenal
 - herd
 - ploughed land
 - ship's tackle

27. caterva
 a. armchair
 c. hunting boot
 b. chain
 d. throng
28. cervix
 a. neck
 b. raven
 c. skin
 d. stag
29. sertum
 a. barrier
 c. lot
 b. conversation
 d. wreath
30. taeda
 a. disgust
 b. fillet
 c. roof
 d. wedding
31. luctor
 a. gain
 b. shine
 c. speak
 d. wrestle
32. madeo
 a. be wet
 b. bemoan
 c. heal
 d. sacrifice
33. necto
 a. deny
 b. kill
 c. strive
 d. weave
34. ululo
 a. avenge
 b. cleanse
 c. forget
 d. howl
35. venor
 a. forgive
 b. hunt
 c. sweep
 d. worship

SECTION V. METER, FIGURES OF SPEECH, AND COMPREHENSION

- Quem Turnus super assistens
 "Arcades, haec," inquit, "memores mea dicta referte
 Evandro; qualem meruit, Pallanta remitto.
 Quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humandi est,
 5 largior. Haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo
 hospitia." Et laevo pressit pede talia fatus
 exanimem, rapiens immania pondera baltei
 impressumque nefas, una sub nocte iugali
 caesa manus iuvenum foede thalamique cruenti,
 10 quae Clonus Eurytides multo caelaverat auro;
 quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio gaudetque potitus.
 Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae
 et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis!
 Turno tempus erit, magno cum optaverit emptum
 15 intactum Pallanta et cum spolia ista diemque
 oderit. At socii multo gemitu lacrimisque
 impositum scuto referunt Pallanta frequentes.
 O dolor atque decus magnum rediture parenti!
 Haec te prima dies bello dedit, haec eadem aufert,
 20 cum tamen ingentes Rutulorum inquis acervos.

36. The case of Evandro (l. 3) is due to
 a. its dependence on memor
 b. its use in an ablative absolute
 c. its use to express the idea of separation
 d. its use with a compound verb
37. The case of Pallanta (l. 3) is explained by its use
 a. as a direct object
 b. as an appositive to the subject
 c. to express the ablative of place from which
 d. to express the accusative of place to which

38. Line 4 displays the figure of speech called
 a. anaphora b. ellipsis c. hendiadys d. zeugma
39. Illi (l. 5) refers to
 a. Aeneas b. Evander c. Pallas d. Turnus
40. Pallas wears a belt which
 a. he himself had seized from a victim
 b. his father had worn as a young groom
 c. is engraved with an illustration of a murder
 d. is engraved with an illustration of his wedding
41. Line 12 illustrates the figure of speech called
 a. asyndeton b. chiasmus c. oxymoron d. tmesis
42. Lines 12-13 comment upon
 a. the danger of immoderate greed
 b. man's failure to save the things he loves
 c. man's ignorance of his own motivations
 d. the ultimate fairness of fate
43. The tense of oderit (l. 16) is
 a. future b. future perfect
 c. perfect d. present
44. Rediture (l. 18) is
 a. an ablative noun b. a future imperative verb
 c. a syncopated perfect verb d. a vocative participle
45. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
 a. Pallas dies on his first day in combat.
 b. Pallas is able to kill many Rutulians before he dies.
 c. Turnus orders his men to carry Pallas back to his comrades on a shield.
 d. Turnus will live to regret the trophy that he takes from the corpse of Pallas.
46. How many dactyls are found in line 2 of this passage?
 a. two b. three c. four d. five
47. How many spondees are found in line 4 of this passage?
 a. one b. two c. three d. four
48. Which of the following lines from the passage does NOT contain an elision?
 a. line 14 b. line 15 c. line 18 d. line 19
49. The caesura of line 7 occurs
 a. after exanimem b. after the pi of rapiens
 c. after rapiens d. after the im of immanis
50. The syllaba anceps in line 16 is
 a. At b. the final i of socli
 c. the is of lacrimisque d. the que of lacrimisque