

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE 1990 FORUM

VERGIL

PART I (QUESTIONS 1 - 10). THE POET'S LIFE AND WORKS.

1. An ancient life of P. Vergilius Maro was written by
  - a. Livy
  - b. Sallust
  - c. Suetonius
  - d. Tacitus
2. Vergil's teachers did NOT include
  - a. Epidius
  - b. Lucretius
  - c. Parthenius
  - d. Syro
3. Vergil was befriended in 41 B.C. by the governor of Cisalpine Gaul. This learned and philanthropic individual was himself a poet and a historian. In his youth, he had been an associate of Catullus. From the booty of his triumph over the Parthini, he built the first public library at Rome. His name was
  - a. Gaius Maecenas
  - b. Gaius Asinius Pollio
  - c. Plotius Tucca
  - d. Lucius Varius Rufus
4. Three of the following poets were Vergil's contemporaries, but NOT
  - a. Gallus
  - b. Horace
  - c. Naevius
  - d. Tibullus
5. Vergil was buried at
  - a. Brundisium
  - b. Cremona
  - c. Mantua
  - d. Naples
6. One of the poems in the Appendix Vergiliana deals with the preparation of a farmer's breakfast. Its title is
  - a. Copa
  - b. Culex
  - c. Lydia
  - d. Moretum
7. Which of Vergil's Eclogues predicts the return of a Golden Age?
  - a. 1
  - b. 4
  - c. 7
  - d. 10
8. Which two characters in the Eclogues are often taken to be portraits of the poet himself because they speak about the loss and recovery of their land?
  - a. Corydon and Thyrsis
  - b. Menalcas and Tityrus
  - c. Mnasyllus and Chromis
  - d. Moeris and Lycidas
9. In which book of the Georgics does Vergil recount the story of the beekeeper Aristaeus?
  - a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. 3
  - d. 4
10. A thirteenth book in which Aeneas ascends to heaven was added to Vergil's Aeneid by
  - a. Bernardus Silvestris
  - b. Dante Alighieri
  - c. John Milton
  - d. Mapheus Vegius

PART II (QUESTIONS 11 - 20). THE PLOT OF THE AENEID.

11. Aeneas' first words in Book I of the Aeneid are
  - a. Q dea, si prima repetens ab origine pergam . . . ante diem clauso componet Vesper Olympo.
  - b. Q fortunati, quorum iam moenia surgunt!
  - c. Q socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum), Q passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.
  - d. . . . Q terque quaterque beati, quis ante ora patrum Troiae sub moenibus altis contingit oppetere!
12. Pyrrhus kills Priam as the aged monarch slips in the blood of his son
  - a. Hector
  - b. Polites
  - c. Polydorus
  - d. Troilus

13. With whom does Aeneas speak at Buthrotum?
- a. Aechamenides                      b. Andromache  
c. Anius                                      d. Celaeno
14. Who in Book 4 of the Aeneid speaks the following words?  
Varium et mutabile semper femina.
- a. Aeneas              b. Dido              c. Mercury              d. Venus
15. Who in Book 5 of the Aeneid speaks the following words to Aeneas and then advises him to leave behind all old and weary Trojans on Sicily?  
Nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque sequamur;  
Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.
- a. Acestes              b. Entellus              c. Ilioneus              d. Nautes
16. Which of the following individuals does NOT speak to Aeneas in the underworld?
- a. Charon              b. Delphobus              c. Dido              d. Musaeus
17. The brother-in-law of Turnus who scoffs at the Trojans and is killed shortly thereafter by the son of Aeneas is
- a. Drances              b. Numanus              c. Tolumnius              d. Volcens
18. The son of Mezentius who is mortally wounded and then comforted by Aeneas is
- a. Almo              b. Aventinus              c. Lausus              d. Pallas
19. Which of the following individuals is NOT correctly matched with his or her relationship to Camilla?
- a. Arruns: Camilla's murderer  
b. Harpalyce: Vergil's inspiration for the character of Camilla  
c. Metabus: Camilla's second-in-command  
d. Opis: Camilla's avenger
20. In which book of the Aeneid is the story of the monster Cacus recounted?
- a. 8              b. 9              c. 10              d. 11

PART III (QUESTIONS 21 - 45). PASSAGE-BASED QUESTIONS ON VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR, VERSIFICATION, FIGURES OF SPEECH, AND READING COMPREHENSION.

Quod tibi delato Ortygiam dicturus Apollo est,  
hic canit et tua nos en ultrò ad limina mittit.

- 5    Nos te Dardania incensa tuaque arma secuti,  
nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus aequor,  
Idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes  
Imperlumque urbi dabimus. Tu moenia magnis  
magna para longumque fugae ne lingue laborem.  
Mutandae sedes. Non haec tibi litora suavit  
10    Delius aut Cretae iussit considerare Apollo.  
Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt,  
terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glaebae;  
Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama minores  
Itallam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem:  
15    hae nobis propriae sedes, hinc Dardanus ortus  
Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum.  
Surge age et haec longaevo dicta parenti  
haud dubitanda refer: Corythum terrasque requirat  
Ausonias: Dictaea negat tibi Iuppiter arva.

21. *classis* (A form of this noun appears in line 4.)  
 a. course      b. reef      c. ship      d. wave
22. *nepos* (A form of this noun appears in line 5.)  
 a. ancestor      b. comrade      c. descendant      d. enemy
23. *uber* (A form of this noun appears in line 11.)  
 a. enjoyment      b. fertility      c. moisture      d. shade
24. *proprius* (A form of this adjective appears in line 14.)  
 a. evident      b. favorable      c. lasting      d. nearby
25. *tumidus* (A form of this adjective appears in line 4.)  
 a. faithless      b. roaring      c. safe      d. swollen
26. *consido* (A form of this verb appears in line 9.)  
 a. be together      b. select      c. settle      d. trust
27. *defero* (A form of this verb appears in line 1.)  
 a. abandon      b. astonish      c. convey      d. dispatch
28. *tollo* (A form of this verb appears in line 5.)  
 a. drag      b. raise      c. throw      d. turn
29. *en* (This interjection appears in line 2.)  
 a. alas!      b. Indeed!      c. lo!      d. woe!
30. *haud* (This adverb appears in line 17.)  
 a. by no means      b. nonetheless      c. not even      d. not yet
31. What explains the case of *Dardania incensa* (line 3)?  
 a. ablative absolute      b. accusative direct object  
 c. nominative subject      d. vocative (direct address)
32. The pronoun *idem* (line 5) is  
 a. masculine nominative singular  
 b. masculine nominative plural  
 c. neuter nominative singular  
 d. neuter accusative singular
33. What is the case of *Cretae* (line 9)?  
 a. nominative      b. genitive      c. dative      d. locative
34. Which of the following words expresses an ablative of specification?  
 a. *urbi* (line 6)      b. *armis* (line 11)  
 c. *fama* (line 12)      d. *nomine* (line 13)
35. Which of the following verbs is indicative?  
 a. *coluere* (line 9)      b. *dixisse* (line 13)  
 c. *lingue* (line 7)      d. *surge* (line 16)
36. Which of the following patterns is the correct scansion for line 1?  
 (D = Dactyl; S = Spondee)  
 a. D-D-S-S-S-S      b. D-S-D-S-D-S      c. S-D-D-D-S-S      d. S-S-S-D-D-S
37. Which of the following patterns is the correct scansion for line 2?  
 a. D-D-D-S-D-S      b. D-D-S-S-D-S      c. D-S-S-D-D-S      d. S-D-D-D-D-S

38. What figure of speech or syntax is illustrated by the first words of lines 3 and 4?  
 a. anaphora      b. anastrophe      c. enallage      d. hypallage
39. What figure of speech or syntax is illustrated by the sentence Mutandae sedes (line 8)?  
 a. ellipsis      b. hyperbaton      c. hypermeter      d. prolepsis
40. What figure of speech or syntax is illustrated by the words haec . . . longaevo dicta parenti (line 16)?  
 a. asyndeton      b. synchysis      c. synecdoche      d. synesis
41. The eighteen lines quoted above are spoken to Aeneas by  
 a. Anlus      b. the Harpies      c. Helenus      d. the Penates
42. Which of the following names from the passage does NOT refer to Italy?  
 a. Ausonia      b. Hesperia      c. Oenotria      d. Ortygia
43. The adjective Dictaeus (line 18) refers to  
 a. Crete      b. Delos      c. Phrygia      d. Thrace
44. The mother of Dardanus and Iasius (lines 14 - 15) was  
 a. Aegina      b. Electra      c. Europa      d. Io
45. Three of the following commands are found in the passage, but NOT  
 a. Dedicate arms to Apollo here.  
 b. Don't stop your journey.  
 c. Go tell your father about these things.  
 d. Prepare great walls for great men.

PART IV (QUESTIONS 45 - 50). MAP-BASED QUESTIONS ON THE PLOT OF THE AENEID.

46. Point AA on the map at right is named for the nurse of Aeneas who died before the journey's end. Her name was  
 a. Barce      b. Caieta  
 c. Calybe      d. Pyrgo
47. Point BB on the map is named for Aeneas' trumpeter who foolishly challenged the gods and was subsequently killed by Triton. His name was  
 a. Butes      b. Misenus  
 c. Orontes      d. Palinurus
48. Point CC on the map was the final resting place for the sad trophies of what free but bereaved Greek?  
 a. Daedalus      b. Diomedes  
 c. Idomeneus      d. Ulixes
49. Point DD on the map was the site of what Rutulian city?  
 a. Ardea      b. Caere  
 c. Laurentium      d. Pallanteum
50. Point EE on the map is Alba Longa. Who founded this city?  
 a. Antenor      b. Hercules  
 c. Iulus      d. Virbius

