

DISTRICT 2 LATIN FORUM 1991

VERGIL

1. The verb in the line "Cecini pascua, rura, duces" comes from
a. caneo. b. censeo. c. cano. d. celo.
2. Who saved Vergil's property from confiscation in 41 B.C.?
a. Pollio b. Augustus c. Horace d. Maecenas
3. Vergil's Parthenope refers to
a. Brundisium. b. Naples. c. Andes. d. Mantua.
4. Vergil's literary executors were Varus and
a. Tucca. b. Tibullus. c. Epidius. d. Siron.
5. The unhappy love of Gaius and Lycoris is described in the
a. Aeneid. b. Ecloques. c. Georgics. d. Culex.
6. The number of verses in the Aeneid which Vergil left unfinished at his death was about
a. 10. b. 20. c. 50. d. 100.
7. Vergil was revered as a prophet during the Middle Ages largely because of
a. Aeneid VI. b. Ecloque IV. c. Georgics III.
d. Aeneid XII.
8. The praenomen of Maecenas was
a. Marcus. b. Sextus. c. Lucius. d. Gaius.
9. Which poet was NOT a contemporary of Vergil?
a. Horace b. Ovid c. Propertius d. Ennius
10. According to our reckoning, how old was Vergil at the time of Caesar's assassination?
a. 22 b. 25 c. 30 d. 36
11. The absence of elision in the line, "Posthabita coluisse Samo; hic illius arma," is called
a. caesura. b. hiatus. c. diaeresis. d. ecdhiipsis.
12. In the line "Accestis scopulos, vos et Cyclopia saxa," Accestis is an example of
a. tmesis. b. syncope. c. anastrophe. d. aposiopesis.
13. In the line, "Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit," to what place does hic refer?
a. Carthage b. Samos c. Tyre d. Troy

Identify the following characters from the Aeneid.

1991 District - Vergil - 2

14. Ganymede
 - a. father of Dido
 - b. Juno's son
 - c. Juturna's nephew
 - d. Priam's brother
15. Sarpedon
 - a. Trojan ally
 - b. Greek warrior
 - c. King of Sicily
 - d. Aeneas' companion
16. Cytherea
 - a. Venus
 - b. Diana
 - c. Athena
 - d. Juno
17. Antenor
 - a. Priam's son
 - b. Greek spy
 - c. founder of Patavium
 - d. Dido's husband
18. Acestes
 - a. King of Sicily
 - b. King of the winds
 - c. King of Tyre
 - d. King of Phrygia
19. Pygmalion
 - a. Priam's son
 - b. Dido's brother
 - c. cupbearer of Jupiter
 - d. priest of Apollo
20. Ilioneus
 - a. Greek seer
 - b. enemy of Dido
 - c. founder of Pergamum
 - d. Trojan spokesman

Which does NOT belong?

21. a. Danai b. Achaei c. Argivi d. Dardani
22. a. Mezentius b. Palinurus c. Camilla d. Juturna
23. a. Eurus b. Notus c. Africus d. Aeolus
24. a. Tithonus b. Polydorus c. Sinon d. Laocoon
25. a. Xanthus b. Hebrus c. Harpalycē d. Simois

Identify the figures of speech illustrated in #26-30.

26. Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?
 - a. chiasmus
 - b. anastrophe
 - c. synchysis
 - d. prolepsis
27. Karthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
 - a. personification
 - b. anastrophe
 - c. aposiopesis
 - d. tmesis
28. impulit in iatus: ac venti, velut agmine facto
 - a. prolepsis
 - b. ellipsis
 - c. simile
 - d. zeugma
29. Nascetur puicra Troianus origine Caesar,
 - a. chiasmus
 - b. personification
 - c. hyperbole
 - d. synchysis

30. fata Lyci, fortisque Gyan, fortisque Cloanthus
 a. polysyndeton b. prolepsis c. synchysis d. synecdoche
31. Which phrase contains an example of an epithet?
 a. quoque et bello passus b. circum dea fudit
 c. fidus Achates d. implentur veteris Bacchi
32. How many spondees in the first five feet of this line?
 "experti: revocate animos, maestumque timorem"
 a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
33. How many dactyls in this line?
 "Talia voce refert, curisque ingentibus aeger"
 a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4

Use this passage to answer questions #34-44.

Constitit hic, arcumque manu celeresque sagittas
 corripuit, fidus quae tela gerebat Achates;
 ductoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentes
 190 cornibus arboreis, sternit, tum vulgus, et omnem
 miscet agens tellis nemora inter frondea turbam
 nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor
 corpora fundat humi, et numerum cum navibus aequet.
 Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnes.
 195 Vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes
 litore Trinacrio dederatque abeuntibus heros,
 dividit, et dictis maerentia pectora muicet:
Aeneid 1.187-197

34. Who is the subject of constitit (l. 187)?
 a. Dido b. Aeneas c. Achates d. Venus
35. What is the case, number, and gender of quae (l. 188)?
 a. feminine nominative singular b. feminine nominative plural
 c. neuter nominative plural d. neuter accusative plural
36. What is the case and number of vulgus (l. 190)?
 a. nominative singular b. nominative plural
 c. accusative singular d. accusative plural
37. What figure of speech is illustrated in l. 192?
 a. tmesis b. prolepsis c. anastrophe d. litotes
38. What is the case of humi (l. 193)?
 a. ablative b. locative c. genitive d. dative
39. What form is onerarat (l. 195)?
 a. present indicative b. present subjunctive
 c. pluperfect indicative d. imperfect subjunctive

40. Locate the caesura in l. 193.
 a. after fundat b. after et c. after navibus
 d. after numi
41. To whom does heros (l. 196) refer?
 a. Acestes (l. 195) b. victor (l. 191) c. Achates (l. 187)
 d. socios (l. 194)
42. Trinacria was another name for
 a. Sicily. b. Troy. c. Carthage. d. Italy.
43. Line 195 contains an example of
 a. hiatus. b. synizesis. c. elision. d. synapheia.
44. Identify the form abeuntibus (l. 196).
 a. dative, indirect object b. ablative, cause
 c. dative, reference d. ablative, separation

Use the passage to answer questions #45-50.

160 interea magno misceri murmure caelum
 incipit; insequitur commixta grandine nimbus;
 et Tyrri comites passim et Troiana iuventus
 Dardaniusque nepos Veneris diversa per agros
 tecta metu petiere; ruunt de montibus amnes.

Aeneid IV. 160-164

45. Identify the figure of speech in line 160.
 a. anaphora b. asyndeton c. alliteration d. aposiopesis
46. What use of the ablative is illustrated in line 161?
 a. absolute b. source c. quality d. means
47. Who is the nepos Veneris referred to in line 163?
 a. Aeneas b. Achates c. Dido d. Ascanius
48. Line 162 contains an example of
 a. ellipsis. b. elision. c. ecdiipsis. d. euphemism.
49. Identify the form of petiere (l. 164).
 a. present infinitive b. perfect indicative active
 c. present passive indicative d. imperfect passive
50. This scene sets the stage for
 a. the destruction of Aeneas' fleet by Aeolus.
 b. the final battle with Turnus.
 c. the capture of the Trojans by the Carthaginians.
 d. the marriage of Aeneas and Dido.