

DISTRICT LATIN FORUM 1993

VERGIL

1. Vergil's chief purpose in writing the Aeneid:
  - a. to become a second Homer in the genre of epic poetry
  - b. to gain favor among his fellow writers and renown throughout the Empire
  - c. to relate Aeneas' story and preserve it for future generations
  - d. to honor Augustus and aid in his social and political reforms
2. Maecenas was
  - a. a city on the coast of southern Italy.
  - b. a city in Sicily.
  - c. the literary patron of Vergil.
  - d. the dedicatee of the Fourth Eclogue.
3. Vergil was a native of
  - a. Latium. b. Apulia. c. Cisalpine Gaul. d. Spain.
4. Vergil was born in
  - a. 90 B.C. b. 70 B.C. c. 106 B.C. d. A.D. 14.
5. The Aeneid opens in what year of Aeneas' wanderings?
  - a. first b. third c. sixth d. seventh
6. Anchises died in
  - a. Thrace. b. Sicily. c. Crete. d. Latium.
7. Aeneas narrates the second and third books of the Aeneid
  - a. on the seashore. b. at a banquet.
  - c. in the temple. d. in a cave.
8. A prayer for eternal enmity between Carthaginians and Romans was spoken by
  - a. Juno. b. Anna. c. Aeneas. d. Dido.
9. Aeneas visits the Sibyl
  - a. at Naples. b. in Sicily. c. at Cumae. d. in Latium.
10. Which book of the Aeneid describes the funeral games of Anchises?
  - a. 5 b. 6 c. 7 d. 8
11. The epithet fidus most typically describes
  - a. Anchises. b. Achates. c. Ajax. d. Atrides.
12. What is the reference in Aquilo and Africus?
  - a. directions b. Trojan allies c. Carthaginian neighbors
  - d. winds

13. Dido first confessed her love for Aeneas to  
a. Venus. b. Anna. c. Achates. d. Aeneas.
14. The common epithet for Aeneas is  
a. pius. b. nobilius. c. fortis. d. divus.
15. The foot most likely to be a dactyl in dactylic hexameter:  
a. first b. third c. fourth d. fifth
16. A spondee is  
a. the foot in which the caesura falls.  
b. another name for the syllaba anceps.  
c. unique to dactylic hexameter.  
d. a foot consisting of two long syllables.
17. How many dactyls are there in the following line:  
Tertia sed postquam maiore hastilia nisu  
a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
18. How many spondees are in the first five feet of the following  
line: amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno  
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
19. Which of the following phrases can NOT be elided?  
a. vade age b. ignare hominum c. Juno aeternum  
d. incesso patuit
20. What term of prosody is illustrated in the line  
". . . dehinc talia fatur"?  
a. synapheia b. elision c. synizesis d. hiatus

Select the figure of speech illustrated in each quotation.

21. saevus ubi Aeacidae telo iacet Hector, ubi ingens  
Sarpedon ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis  
a. anaphora b. alliteration c. litotes d. onomatopoeia
22. nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor  
a. chiasmus b. litotes c. asyndeton d. tmesis
23. . . . frugesque receptas  
et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo  
a. tmesis b. hendiadys c. litotes d. hysteron-proteron
24. haud secus  
a. litotes b. hendiadys c. aposiopesis d. prolepsis
25. sic ore locuta est  
a. zeugma b. synecdoche c. pleonasm d. oxymoron

Read the quotations and answer the questions which follow each of them.

O passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.

26. Who spoke these words?  
a. Aeneas b. Dido c. Venus d. Neptune
27. When were these words spoken?  
a. before Aeneas met Venus b. when Neptune calmed the sea  
c. during the storm d. after the hunt

O terque quaterque beati, quis . . . contigit oppetere.

28. Who spoke these words?  
a. Priam b. Aeneas c. Dido d. Achates
29. Who is being addressed?  
a. Aeneas' men b. the Carthaginians c. the gods  
d. the fallen Trojans

Quicquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes

30. Who spoke these words?  
a. Priam b. Sinon c. Laocoon d. Aeneas
31. Where were these words spoken?  
a. in the temple b. in a grove c. on the shore  
d. at a palace

Iam caelum terramque meo sine numine, venti,  
Miscere, et tantis audetis tollere moles?

32. Who spoke these words?  
a. Jupiter b. Neptune c. Aeolus d. Juno
33. Who is being addressed?  
a. Eurus et Zephyrus b. Cymothoe et Triton  
c. Juno et Aeolus d. Gyas et Cloanthus

. . . et quisque numen Iunonis adorat  
praeterea, aut supplex aris imponet honorem?

34. Who spoke these words?  
a. Juno b. Dido c. Aeneas d. Venus
35. To whom are they spoken?  
a. Aeneas b. Aeolus c. Juno d. Dido

Use the passage to answer questions 36-39.

Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso  
quidve dolens regina deum tot volvere casus  
insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores  
impulerit. Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?

36. Who is speaking these lines?  
a. Aeneas b. Venus c. Vergil d. Dido
37. Who is addressed in this passage?  
a. Clio b. Euterpe c. Calliope d. Erato
38. What case is deum in line 2?  
a. nominative b. accusative c. locative d. genitive
39. impulerit in line 4 is part of  
a. a purpose clause. b. a result clause.  
c. an indirect command. d. an indirect question.

Use this passage to answer questions 40-50.

Aeole - namque tibi divum pater atque hominum rex  
et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento  
gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat aequor  
Ilium in Italiam portans victosque Penates;  
5 incute vim ventis submersasque obrue puppes,  
aut age diversos et disice corpora ponto.  
Sunt mihi bis septem praestanti corpore nymphae,  
quarum quae forma pulcherrima Deiopea,  
conubio iungam stabili propriamque dicabo,  
10 omnes ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos  
exigat, et pulchra faciat te prole parentem.

40. Who is speaking?  
a. Venus b. Jupiter c. Juno d. Aeneas
41. Line 1 contains an example of  
a. chiasmus. b. asyndeton. c. ellipsis. d. hendiadys.
42. Which of the following is illustrated in line 4?  
a. semihiatu b. aposiopesis c. synchysis d. echthlipsis
43. What figure of speech is used in line 5?  
a. anaphora b. polysyndeton c. prolepsis d. zeugma
44. Age in line 6 is best translated as  
a. drive. b. pursue. c. lead. d. discuss.
45. What is the usage of mihi (line 7)?  
a. dative of reference b. dative of possession  
c. dative of purpose d. dative with compound verbs

46. What is the case of praestanti (line 7)?  
a. ablative b. dative c. nominative d. genitive
47. What is the use of quarum (line 8)?  
a. genitive of possession b. genitive of description  
c. genitive of the whole d. objective genitive
48. The best translation for meritis (line 10) would be  
a. rights. b. rewards. c. measures. d. services.
49. What use of the subjunctive appears in line 11?  
a. result b. purpose c. optative d. indirect command
50. What persuasive technique is illustrated in this passage?  
a. threats b. bribery c. flattery d. begging