

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1996

VERGIL

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Parthenope, where Vergil was buried, was the name of a Greek colony on the site of
 - a. Paestum. b. Capua. c. Cumae. d. Neapolis.
2. Vergil was born in
 - a. Picenum. b. Cisalpine Gaul. c. Etruria. d. Umbria.
3. Vergil fell ill in the Greek city of
 - a. Corinth. b. Athens. c. Megara. d. Olympia.
4. Vergil's family estate suffered loss through
 - a. bad investments.
 - b. alternating years of flood and drought.
 - c. claims laid on it by a relative.
 - d. confiscations for army veterans.
5. Horace recorded his journey with Vergil to
 - a. Brundisium. b. Thessalonika. c. Cumae. d. Troy.
6. In addition to Vergil, the literary circle surrounding Maecenas included all of the following **EXCEPT**
 - a. Horace. b. Varius. c. Tibullus. d. Propertius.
7. Who were the consuls in the year Vergil was born?
 - a. Pompey and Crassus b. Bibulus and Caesar
 - c. Cicero and Antonius d. Marius and Cinna
8. Vergil studied philosophy under Siro, a(n)
 - a. Stoic. b. Peripatetic. c. Epicurean. d. Academic.
9. Which of the following statements about Vergil is correct?
 - a. He was cosmopolitan in appearance.
 - b. He became famous in his own lifetime.
 - c. He participated in public affairs.
 - d. He was a tall man in robust health.
10. Vergil dedicated the Georgics to
 - a. Augustus. b. Horace. c. Pollio. d. Maecenas.
11. The Eclogues are modeled on the work of
 - a. Pindar. b. Callimachus. c. Moschus. d. Theocritus.
12. Vergil began composing the Bucolics around
 - a. 42. b. 36. c. 32. d. 29.

13. Which of the following statements about the Georgics is NOT true?
 a. The poems are meant to be a handbook of instruction on agriculture.
 b. The poems were influenced by the tone of Varro's De Re Rustica.
 c. The poems present the Italian farmer's life as ideal.
 d. The poems were written in imitation of Hesiod's Works and Days.
14. The Fourth Eclogue, dedicated to Pollio in the year of his consulship, dates the poem to
 a. 42. b. 40. c. 38. d. 36.
15. The character of Aeneas continues to develop in the Aeneid, reaching a pivotal point when he realizes the future greatness of Rome for the first time in Book
 a. I. b. V. c. VI. d. VIII.
16. Who convinced the Trojans to take the horse into the city to keep it impregnable?
 a. Laocoon b. Sinon c. Priam d. Cassandra.
17. Dido : Sychaeus :: Aeneas :
 a. Lavinia b. Anchises c. Achates d. Creusa
18. Who tells Aeneas to found his city where he finds a white sow with a litter of thirty piglets?
 a. Helenus b. Apollo c. Anchises d. Polydorus
19. Choose the list of places visited by Aeneas which is in correct chronological order.
 a. Delos - Thrace - Buthrotum - Crete
 b. Buthrotum - Thrace - Crete - Delos
 c. Thrace - Delos - Crete - Buthrotum
 d. Crete - Delos - Buthrotum - Thrace
20. Who urges Aeneas to make an alliance with the Etruscans?
 a. Pallas b. Latinus c. Ascanius d. Evander
21. The doctrine of rebirth depicted in Book VI of the Aeneid may have been taken from
 a. Socrates. b. Plato. c. Aristotle. d. Lucretius.
22. The games to mark the anniversary of Anchises' death include all of the following EXCEPT a
 a. foot race. b. boxing match. c. chariot race.
 d. archery match.
23. Patroclus : Hector ::
 a. Pallas : Turnus b. Ascanius : Aeneas
 c. Pallas : Aeneas d. Turnus : Aeneas

24. A hypermetric line
 a. consists of five feet.
 b. contains no echthlipsis.
 c. is used only for dialogue.
 d. elides to the next verse.
25. The final foot of a hexameter line can be a(n)
 a. anapest or spondee. b. iamb or troche.
 c. spondee or troche. d. anapest or dactyl.

In questions 26-30, identify who says the given quotation to whom.

26. Sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.
 a. Jupiter to Venus b. Aeneas to Achates
 c. Dido to Aeneas d. Juno to Aeolus
27. Infandum, regina, iubes renovare dolorem.
 a. Aeolus to Juno b. Ilioneus to Dido
 c. Aeneas to Dido d. Jupiter to Juno
28. Maturate fugam, regique haec dicite vestro.
 a. Neptune to the winds b. Dido to the Trojans
 c. Venus to the Trojans d. Aeolus to the winds
29. Imperium sine fine dedi.
 a. Dido to Aeneas b. Venus to Aeneas
 c. Juno to Aeolus d. Jupiter to Venus
30. Mene incepto desistere victam?
 a. Dido to herself b. Venus to Juno
 c. Juno to herself d. Juno to Venus

Questions 31-39 refer to the following passage from Book I.

Quippe vetor fatis. Pallasne exurere classem
 Argivum atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto,
 unius ob noxam et furias Aiacis Oilei?
 Ipsa, Iovis rapidum iaculata e nubibus ignem,
 5 disiecitque rates evertitque aequora ventis,
 illum exspirantem transfixo pectore flammam
 turbine corripuit scopuloque infixit acuto.

31. What tone is indicated by the word quippe (line 1)?
 a. sincerity b. anger c. hopelessness d. irony
32. Identify the case and number of Argivum (line 2).
 a. nominative singular b. genitive plural
 c. accusative plural d. accusative singular

33. Identify the case and usage of ponto (line 2).
 a. dative, with certain verbs b. ablative, place where
 c. ablative, means d. dative, separation
34. Oilei (line 3) is an illustration of
 a. synizesis. b. synecdoche. c. syncope. d. synapheia.
35. Ipsa (line 4) has an earlier reference in
 a. veter (line 1). b. Pallas (line 1).
 c. unius (line 3). d. noxam (line 3).
36. What poetic figure is found in line 5?
 a. polysyndeton b. anacolouthon c. anastrophe
 d. pleonasm
37. Identify the ablative usage illustrated by pectore (line 6).
 a. place where b. means c. separation d. specification
38. How many dactyls in line 7?
 a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
39. In this passage Juno is filled with
 a. misericordia. b. luctus. c. temperantia. d. furor.

Questions 40-47 refer to the following passage from Book I.

"O socii -- neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum --
 O passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.
 Vos et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantes
 accestis scopulos, vos et Cyclopia saxa
 5 experti: revocate animos, maestumque timorem
 mittite: forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit.
 Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum
 tendimus in Latium, sedes ubi fata quietas
 ostendunt; illic fas/rēgnā rēsurgere Trōiāe.

40. What poetical figure can be found in line 1?
 a. litotes b. asyndeton c. pleonasm d. hyperbole
41. Identify the case of passi (line 2).
 a. vocative b. genitive c. nominative d. ablative
42. Identify the poetical figure in line 4.
 a. syncope b. tmesis c. prolepsis d. anaphora
43. Identify the poetical figure in lines 5-6.
 a. hendiadys b. oxymoron c. chiasmus d. euphemism
44. What is the best translation for et (line 6).
 a. and b. even c. in fact d. also

45. An object for tendimus (line 8) must be supplied to make the expression grammatically correct. This omission is called a(n)
a. preterition. b. aposiopesis. c. brachylogy.
d. ellipsis.
46. How many dactyls are there in line 9?
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
47. When does Aeneas speak these words?
a. during the storm
b. while feasting on the shore
c. during the reunion with Ilioneus
d. at the banquet in Dido's palace

Questions 48-50 refer to the following passage.

Fracti bello fatisque repulsi
ductores Danaum, tot iam labentibus annis,
instar montis equum divinā Palladis arte
aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas:
5 votum pro reditu simulant; ea fama vagatur.

48. What poetical figure is found in line 1?
a. synchysis b. antithesis c. synecdoche d. chiasmus
49. In line 3, instar is used as a(n)
a. appositive. b. subject. c. adjective. d. verb.
50. These lines begin the story of the Trojan Horse which is found in Book
a. I. b. II. c. III. d. IV.