

## VERGIL

30

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. In what year did Vergil die?  
a. 19 b. 17 c. 14 d. 12
2. Augustus' sister Octavia is said to have wept upon hearing Vergil read from Book \_\_\_\_\_ of the Aeneid.  
a. II b. IV c. VI d. XII
3. After completing his education, Vergil settled in  
a. Rome. b. Mantua. c. Neapolis. d. Cremona.
4. To whom did Vergil dedicate the Fourth Eclogue?  
a. Augustus b. Maecenas c. Horace d. Pollio
5. Which poet describes a journey he made with Vergil to Brundisium?  
a. Horace b. Ovid c. Tibullus d. Propertius
6. The word Calabri in Vergil's epitaph refers to  
a. Mantua. b. Brundisium. c. Mediolanum. d. Andes.
7. Vergil and Horace had all of the following in common EXCEPT  
a. their poetic ideals. b. their admiration of Augustus.  
c. their social background. d. the loss of their patrimony.
8. How many poems are included in the Eclogues?  
a. 4 b. 8 c. 10 d. 12
9. Book IV of the Georgics is devoted to  
a. vineyards. b. animal husbandry. c. beekeeping.  
d. vegetable gardens.
10. Which of Vergil's works invokes the Greek poet Hesiod?  
a. Ciris b. Georgics c. Eclogues d. Aeneid
11. Achilles : Patroclus :: Aeneas :  
a. Ascanius b. Latinus c. Pallas d. Lausus
12. What figure of speech is illustrated in this line: Quos ego--sed motos praestat componere fluctus?  
a. pleonasm b. anastrophe c. tmesis d. aposiopesis
13. What story does King Evander tell Aeneas?  
a. Hercules and Cacus b. Daedalus and Icarus  
c. Romulus and Remus d. Dido and Anna
14. What is depicted in the center of Aeneas' shield?  
a. she-wolf b. battle of Actium c. city of Rome  
d. Caesar's deification

15. What reason does Dido give for resisting her love for Aeneas?
  - a. his destiny to found a new city
  - b. her vow never to marry again
  - c. her duty to build Carthage
  - d. the opposition of her sister
16. Which of the following characters does **NOT** appear in Book II?
  - a. Hector
  - b. Helen
  - c. Priam
  - d. Achilles
17. To whom does Aeneas say, "Italiam non sponte sequor."
  - a. Venus
  - b. Anchises
  - c. Dido
  - d. Creusa
18. Who tells Aeneas to found his city at the place where he finds a huge sow with thirty young?
  - a. Anchises
  - b. Phineus
  - c. Acestes
  - d. Helenus
19. Who speaks these words to the Trojans: "Solvite corde metum, Teucrici, secludite curas"?
  - a. Aeneas
  - b. Venus
  - c. Dido
  - d. Ilioneus
20. Who dies at the end of Book V?
  - a. Palinurus
  - b. Anchises
  - c. Misenus
  - d. Achaemenides
21. Whose death is described by these lines: "Iacet ingens litore truncus, avulsumque umeris caput, et sine nomine corpus"?
  - a. Laocoön
  - b. Priam
  - c. Misenus
  - d. Mezentius
22. After Anchises incorrectly interprets an oracle, Aeneas begins to build a city he calls Pergamea
  - a. in Thrace.
  - b. on Crete.
  - c. on Delos.
  - d. in Sicily.
23. Which of the following was **NOT** a victim of Allecto's fury?
  - a. Amata
  - b. Iulus' hounds
  - c. Turnus
  - d. Trojan women
24. Who describes the Romans as "rerum dominos gentemque togatam"?
  - a. Jupiter
  - b. Anchises
  - c. Juno
  - d. Venus
25. Which of Aeneas' opponents is called "scorner of the gods"?
  - a. Camilla
  - b. Mezentius
  - c. Pyrrhus
  - d. Turnus

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Use this passage from Book II of the Aeneid to answer questions 26-33.

Ipse urbem repeto et cingor fulgentibus armis  
Stat casus renovare omnes omnemque reverti  
per Troiam et rursus caput obiectare periclis.

- 5 Principio muros obscuraque limina portae,  
qua gressum extuleram, repeto, et vestigia retro  
observata sequor per noctem et lumine lustro;  
horror ubique animo, simul ipsa silentia terrent.  
Inde domum, si forte pedem, si forte tulisset,  
me refero. Inruerant Danaï et tectum omne tenebant.
26. Line 1 contains an example of  
a. hysteron proteron. b. zeugma. c. prolepsis. d. tmesis.
27. The best translation for stat (line 2):  
a. I am determined b. It remains for me  
c. It costs me d. I continue
28. The metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 5:  
a. SSDD b. DDDS c. SDDS d. DSDS
29. What is the best translation of lumine (line 6)?  
a. in the light b. with my life c. with my eyes  
d. in the day
30. Identify the case and usage of animo (line 7).  
a. ablative, place where b. ablative, means  
c. dative, possession d. dative, reference
31. The subject of tulisset (line 8):  
a. Aeneas b. Ascanius c. Anchises d. Creusa
32. Line 9 contains an example of  
a. synecdoche. b. chiasmus. c. hendiadys. d. pleonasm.
33. The action of this passage involves a(n)  
a. battle. b. escape. c. dream. d. search.

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Use the following passage from Book IV of the Aeneid to answer questions 34-41.

Non illum nobis genetrix pulcherrima talem  
 promisit, Graiumque ideo bis vindicat armis,  
 sed fore qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem  
 Italianam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucris  
 5 proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.  
 Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum,  
 nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem,  
 Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arcis?  
 10 Quid struit, aut qua spe inimica in gente moratur  
 nec prolem Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arva?  
 Naviget! Haec summa est, hic nostri nuntius esto.

34. Line 1 contains an example of  
 a. chiasmus. b. asyndeton. c. metonymy. d. euphemism.
35. Identify the case and usage of armis (line 2).  
 a. ablative, means b. ablative, separation  
 c. dative, with certain verbs d. dative, possession
36. Identify the form of fore (line 3).  
 a. present imperative b. future infinitive  
 c. perfect indicative d. future imperative
37. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by regeret  
 (line 4), proderet (line 5), and mitteret (line 5)?  
 a. relative clause in indirect statement  
 b. relative purpose clause  
 c. relative clause of characteristic  
 d. indirect question
38. Line 9 contains an example of  
 a. synizesis. b. synapheia. c. hypallage. d. hiatus.
39. Who speaks these words?  
 a. Jupiter b. Venus c. Juno d. Mercury
40. In this passage, Vergil alludes to all of the following  
EXCEPT  
 a. the fall of Troy. b. Rome's future glory.  
 c. the Punic Wars. d. Juno's anger.
41. The speaker of these lines expresses  
 a. resentment. b. pride. c. disappointment.  
 d. compassion.

Use the following passage from Book VI of the Aeneid to answer questions 42-50.

- Non Simois tibi nec Xanthus nec Dorica castra  
 defuerint; alius Latio iam partus Achilles,  
 natus et ipse dea; nec Teucris addita Juno  
 usquam aberit, cum tu supplex in rebus egenis  
 5 quas gentis Italum aut quas non oraveris urbis!  
 Causa mali tanti coniunx iterum hospita Teucris  
 externique iterum thalami.  
 Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito  
 quam tua te fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis,  
 10 quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe.
42. Xanthus (line 1) is a(n)  
 a. city in Italy. b. ally of Turnus. c. river near Troy.  
 d. Greek warrior.
43. Ipse (line 3) refers to  
 a. Aeneas. b. Achilles. c. Augustus. d. Turnus.
44. The best translation of hospita (line 6):  
 a. foreign b. hostile c. friendly d. welcoming
45. Line 6 contains an example of  
 a. synchysis. b. ellipsis. c. litotes. d. oxymoron.
46. Lines 6-7 are meant to remind the reader of  
 a. Helen. b. Creusa. c. Dido. d. Cleopatra.
47. Identify the form of ito (line 8).  
 a. perfect passive b. present active indicative  
 c. future imperative d. future infinitive
48. To what does quam (line 9) refer?  
 a. dea (line 3) b. Juno (line 3) c. coniunx (line 6)  
 d. via (line 9)
49. The city mentioned in line 10 is  
 a. Pallanteum. b. Alba Longa. c. Lavinium. d. Troy.
50. The speaker of this passage is  
 a. admonishing. b. advising. c. reprimanding.  
 d. praising.