

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1999.

VERGIL

1. On October 15, 70 B.C. Vergil
 - a. wrote the Aeneid.
 - b. had his farm confiscated by Octavian.
 - c. died in Naples.
 - d. was born in Andes, near Mantua.
2. Vergil's father was a
 - a. wealthy equestrian.
 - b. modest farmer.
 - c. senator.
 - d. slave.
3. Vergil did not take part in the political and military events of his day because
 - a. he was not allowed because of his low estate.
 - b. he was very modest and shy.
 - c. Octavian confiscated all his wealth and estate.
 - d. he was not educated.
4. Which of the following was emperor during Vergil's time?
 - a. Julius Caesar
 - b. Tiberius
 - c. Augustus Caesar
 - d. Herod
5. The literary epic, Aeneid, is modeled after
 - a. Hesiod's Works and Days.
 - b. Homer's Iliad and Odyssey.
 - c. Horaces' Odes and Epistles.
 - d. Theocritus' Idylls.
6. Dactylic hexameter has ___ metrical feet per line of poetry.
 - a. six
 - b. eight
 - c. nine
 - d. five
7. According to Vergil, the Phoenicians were the original settlers of which city?
 - a. Rome
 - b. Troy
 - c. Carthage
 - d. Capua
8. The name Georgics comes from the Latin word georgica which means
 - a. patron.
 - b. gateway.
 - c. beekeeper.
 - d. husbandry.
9. Growing trees is the the subject of Georgics Book
 - a. I.
 - b. II.
 - c. III.
 - d. IV.
10. The two eclogues which address Pollio are
 - a. 1 and 4.
 - b. 5 and 10.
 - c. 2 and 3.
 - d. 4 and 8.
11. What son of Priam is killed before his eyes by Pyrrhus?
 - a. Hector
 - b. Helenus
 - c. Polites
 - d. Polydorus
12. In Book I of the Aeneid, Dido has built Carthage after fleeing from
 - a. Pygmalion.
 - b. Sychaeus.
 - c. Iarbas.
 - d. Pyramus.

13. Aeneas meets Celaeno at/on
a. Crete. b. Sicily. c. Buthrotum. d. Strophades.
14. On the funeral pyre, Dido prays "Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor." This will be
a. Turnus. b. Hannibal. c. Caesar. d. Juno.
15. In the funeral games for Anchises, _____ is the victor in the archery contest.
a. Acestes b. Durytion c. Euryalus d. Cloanthus
16. To what are the souls of the blessed in the Underworld compared?
a. ants b. birds c. leaves d. bees
17. Camilla leads the nation of the
a. Tiburtines. b. Umbrians. c. Volscians. d. Faliscans.
18. Evander's home is the city of
a. Praeneste. b. Ardea. c. Pallanteum. d. Laurentium.
19. Aeneas is warned about the attack on his camp by
a. Venus. b. Tarchon. c. Cymodocea. d. Nisus.
20. Euryalus is killed by
a. Volcens. b. Lausus. c. Mezentius. d. Turnus.
21. The meeting of the council of the gods takes place in Book
a. I. b. X. c. XI. d. IV.
22. Camilla became a maiden warrior because
a. she hated men after her town was destroyed in war.
b. she never wanted to marry.
c. she inherited her father's throne.
d. she was dedicated to Diana by her father.
23. Juturna tries to save her brother by disguising herself as
a. his charioteer. b. a foot soldier.
c. a priest. d. a doctor.
24. What does Turnus take from Pallas' body?
a. a helmet b. a belt c. a breastplate d. a sword
25. The Trojans are persuaded to bring the horse into the city by
a. Laocoon. b. Sinon. c. Ulysses. d. Palamedes.

Read the passage on the next page from Book IV of the Aeneid and answer the questions which follow.

Olli (sensit enim simulata mente locutam,
 quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras)
 sic contra est ingressa Venus: "Quis talia demens
 abnuat aut tecum malit contendere bello?"

5 Si modo quod memoras factum fortuna sequatur.
 Sed fatis incerta feror, si Juppiter unam
 esse velit Tyriis urbem Trojaque profectis,
 miscerive probet populos aut foedera jungi.

26. Who is the speaker in the passage above?
 - a. Juno b. Venus c. Jupiter d. Dido
27. Olli in line 1 is an archaic form of
 - a. olim. b. illi. c. alii. d. tuli.
28. The words which have been left out in lines 1 - 2 are
 - a. eam and esse. b. se and esse.
 - c. illa and est. d. ad and eam.
29. What figure of speech is found in line 3?
 - a. metonymy b. anastrophe c. chiasmus d. anaphora
30. What is the syntax for quis demens abnuat in lines 3 - 4?
 - a. indirect question b. indirect discourse
 - c. subjunctive of purpose d. deliberative subjunctive
31. The scansion of line 5 would be
 - a. DDSSDS. b. SSDSDS. c. DSSSDS. d. SSDSSDS.
32. What is the syntax for si . . . velit in lines 6 - 7 in the above passage?
 - a. indirect question b. volitive subjunctive
 - c. potential subjunctive d. present general condition
33. By what is the speaker in question 26 ruled?
 - a. war b. madness c. fortune d. the fates
34. Of what is the speaker in question 26 unsure?
 - a. If Jupiter wishes the city of Tyre to be favored by the fates.
 - b. If Jupiter wishes the Tyrians and Trojans to unite.
 - c. Whether Jupiter favors the Trojans.
 - d. Whether Jupiter favors the Tyrians.

Read this passage from Book II of the Aeneid and answer the following questions.

5 'O lux Dardaniae, spes O fidissima Teucrum,
 quae tantae tenuere morae? Quibus Hector ab oris
 exspectate venis? Ut te post multa tuorum
 funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores
 10 defessi aspicimus! Quae causa indigna serenos
 foedavit vultus? Aut cur haec vulnera cerno?
 Ille nihil, nec me quaerentem vana moratur,
 sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens,
 'Heu fuge, nate dea, teque his' ait 'eripe flammis.
 Hostis habet muros; ruit alto a culmine Troja.

35. What is the scansion of line 1?
 a. SDSSDS b. SDDSDS c. DSSSDS d. DSSSSS
36. Who is the speaker of this passage?
 a. Priam b. Hector c. Aeneas d. Anchises
37. To whom is the speaker speaking in this passage?
 a. Aeneas b. Hector c. Dardanus d. Julius
38. What is the syntax of *tenuere* in line 2?
 a. poetic plural b. potential subjunctive
 c. historical infinitive d. supine
39. What figure of speech is found in line 1?
 a. apostrophe b. rhetorical question
 c. synchysis d. metaphor
40. What is the syntax of *dea* in line 9?
 a. vocative, direct address b. nominative, subject
 c. ablative of means d. ablative of source
41. In line 7, *quaerentem* is best translated
 a. lamenting. b. asking.
 c. looking for. d. complaining about.
42. *Ut* in line 3 is best translated
 a. to. b. that. c. when. d. how.

PLEASE GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Read the following passage from Book V of the Aeneid and answer the questions below.

“Nate, mihi vita quondam, dum vita manebat,
care magis, nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,
imperio Jovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem
depulit, et caelo tandem miseratus ab alto est.
5 Consiliis pare quae nunc pulcherrima Nautes
dat senior; lectos juvenes, fortissima corda,
defer in Italiam.

43. Who is the speaker in the following passage?
a. Nautes b. Anchises c. Aeneas d. Julius
44. Who is the “Nate” in this passage?
a. Julius b. Jove c. Aeneas d. Turnus
45. What is the syntax of “Nate” in line 1?
a. ablative sing. b. nominative sing.
c. accusative sing. d. vocative sing.
46. What is the syntax of the first “vita” in line 1?
a. ablative of separation b. ablative absolute
c. ablative of comparison d. ablative of agent
47. In line 1, “manebat” is unusual because
a. it is indicative. b. it is transitive.
c. it is imperfect. d. it is impersonal.
48. In line 2 “exercite” means
a. quickly. b. practice. c. trained. d. by training.
49. In line 5 “pulcherrima” is best translated
a. “most excellent.” b. “handsome.”
c. “noblest.” d. “nobly.”
50. According to the speaker of this passage, whose advice is to be taken?
a. Jove b. Iliacus c. Anchises d. Nautes