

## FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 2001

### VERGIL

#### Life and works of Vergil questions

1. How many books comprise the Georgics?  
a. 12                      b. 10                      c. 4                      d. 1
2. What early work of Vergil includes a parody of Catullus' yacht poem?  
a. Culex                      b. Catalepton                      c. Priapea                      d. Dirae
3. In the Georgics, the character Aristaeus is a  
a. beekeeper.                      b. shepherd.                      c. poet.                      d. river god.
4. Vergil was buried in  
a. Naples.                      b. Rome.                      c. Andes.                      d. Cumae.
5. The Sortes Virgilianae refers to  
a. friends of the poet.  
b. order in which the works are printed.  
c. curse put on the poet when he was a boy.  
d. method of fortune telling based on quotes from the Aeneid .
6. The spelling "Virgil" became popular because of  
a. the philosophical emphasis on virtus in the writings of Vergil.  
b. medieval belief in the magical and prophetic powers of Vergil.  
c. medieval teachers' propensity to use a "virga" for punishment of mistranslation.  
d. change of pronunciation from Italianate to German standard in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
7. Cecini pascuas rura duces is  
a. the ending of Iopas' song                      b. the ending of Eclogue X  
c. the opening of Georgics I                      d. part of Vergil's epitaph
8. Vergil's higher education took place in  
a. Mantua, Andes, and Milan.                      b. Milan, Rome, and Naples.  
c. Athens, Rome, Brunisium.                      d. Rhodes, Athens, and Rome.
9. Vergil died in  
a. Brundisium.                      b. Andes.                      c. Naples.                      d. Rome.
10. In which of Vergil's works does the song of Silenus appear?  
a. Eclogues.                      b. Georgics.                      c. Moretum.                      d. Dirae.

11. Dux femina facti refers to
  - a. the founding of Carthage.
  - b. Dido's escape from her brother.
  - c. Camilla's aristeia.
  - d. Juno's launching the storm.
12. The older Trojan who makes speeches to both Dido and Latinus is
  - a. Aletes.
  - b. Gyas.
  - c. Ilioneus.
  - d. Capys.
13. Two figures described as bellatrix in the Aeneid are
  - a. Allecto and Megaera.
  - b. Turnus and Juturna.
  - c. Dido and Andromache.
  - d. Penthesilea and Camilla.
14. The member of Odysseus' crew who joins the Trojans in Book III of the Aeneid is
  - a. Sinon.
  - b. Achaemenides.
  - c. Elpenor.
  - d. Lausus.
15. In Book VI of the Aeneid, the golden bough is compared to
  - a. the sun.
  - b. a lily.
  - c. mistletoe.
  - d. the apples of Hesperides.
16. Turnus' mother is
  - a. Venilia.
  - b. Calybe.
  - c. Amata.
  - d. Beroe.
17. In Book IV, Dido's forlorn feelings of persecution and madness are compared to those of
  - a. Jocasta.
  - b. Niobe.
  - c. Orestes.
  - d. Medea.
18. Aeneas gives Dido clothes and jewelry which had belonged to
  - a. Helen and Ilione.
  - b. Hecuba and Cassandra.
  - c. Creusa and Andromache.
  - d. Venus.
19. Helenus' advice in Book III includes
  - a. don't make alliances.
  - b. avoid Carthage.
  - c. beg Turnus for peace.
  - d. sail around Sicily.
20. Camilla is slain by
  - a. Ascanius.
  - b. Aeneas.
  - c. Aruns.
  - d. Capys.
21. What notable Roman does Vergil make a judge in the Underworld?
  - a. Cato the Elder
  - b. Appius Claudius
  - c. Scipio Africanus
  - d. Brutus
22. What is the price for the Trojan's safe arrival in Italy?
  - a. Dido's suicide
  - b. an obol
  - c. the life of Palinurus
  - d. the loss of the matrons

23. Aeneas meets his father's spirit on the shores of  
 a. Cocytus.                      b. Phlegethon.                      c. Styx.                      d. Lethe.
24. Vergil refers to a pair of shades in Book VI as a father-in-law descending the ramparts of the Alps, a son-in-law drawn up from the opposing East. Who are they?  
 a. Hannibal and Hasdrubal.                      b. Ti. Gracchus and Scipio Aemilianus.  
 c. Augustus and Agrippa.                      d. Caesar and Pompey.
25. Octavia, Augustus' sister is said to have fainted when Vergil gave a public reading. Why?  
 a. He had read about her son, Marcellus.  
 b. She was overwhelmed by the poet's handsome appearance.  
 c. She had received news of her husband's death.  
 d. She was moved by sympathy for Dido.

**Questions 26 - 32 refer to the following passage from Aeneid I.**

Sic Venus; et Veneris contra sic filius orsus:  
 'Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum---  
 O quam te memorem, virgo? Namque haud tibi vultus  
 mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat: O, dea certe  
 ---an Phoebi soror? an nympharum sanguinis una?---                      5  
 sis felix, nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem,  
 et, quo sub caelo tandem, quibus orbis in oris  
iactemur, doceas. Ignari hominumque locorumque  
 erramus, vento huc vastis et fluctibus acti:  
 multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra.'                      10

26. Who is the filius in line one?  
 a. Cupid                      b. Ascanius                      c. Aeneas                      d. Mercury
27. The number of dactyls in line 2 is  
 a. 1.                      b. 2.                      c. 3.                      d. 4.
28. In line 3, memorem is  
 a. an optative subjunctive.                      b. a deliberative subjunctive.  
 c. a subjunctive in a purpose clause.                      d. an adjective modifying te.
29. In line 6, what construction is nostrum?  
 a. modifies laborem                      b. a substantive  
 c. partitive genitive                      d. the subject of laborem

30. What use of the subjunctive does iactemur (l. 8) illustrate?  
 a. an indirect question                      b. a purpose construction  
 c. a hortatory construction                      d. an indirect command
31. The pronoun tibi (l. 10) refers to  
 a. Venus.                      b. Achates.                      c. Aeneas.                      d. Dido.
32. The word hostia (l. 10) is best translated  
 a. enemies                      b. sacrificial victims                      c. visitors                      d. strangers

Questions 33 - 44 are based on the following passage from the Aeneid, Bk IV. 304ff.

ÒDissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum  
 posse nefas, tacitusque mea decedere terra?  
 Nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,  
 nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido?  
 Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,                      5  
 et mediis properas aquilonibus ire per altum,  
crudelis? Quid, si non arva aliena domosque  
 ignotas peteres, sed Troia antiqua maneret.  
 Troia per undosum peteretur classibus aequor?  
 Mene fugis? Per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam te                      10  
 (quando aliud mihi iam miserae nihil ipsa reliqui)  
 per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos,  
 si bene quid de tē merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam  
 dulce meum, miserere domus labentis, et istam—  
 oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus—exue mentem.                      15  
 Te propter Libycae gentes Nomadumque tyranni  
odere, infensi Tyrii; te propter eundem  
 exstinctus pudor, et, qua sola sidera adibam,  
 fama prior. Cui me moribundam deseris, hospes?

33. The person speaking these lines is  
 a. Juno.                      b. Venus.                      c. Dido.                      d. Mercury.
34. What use of the infinitive is decedere (l. 2)?  
 a. indirect statement                      b. complementary infinitive  
 c. subjective infinitive                      d. historical infinitive
35. In line 1, sperasti is  
 a. the third principal part.                      b. a syncopated form.  
 c. vocative.                      d. present passive infinitive.
36. In line 1, perfide is  
 a. vocative.                      b. an adverb.                      c. an imperative.                      d. ablative.

37. By finishing a thought at the beginning of a line, the position of crudelis (l. 7) shows a fine example of  
a. metonymy.            b. zeugma.            c. enjambment.            d. hendiadys.
38. The verbs peteres, maneret, and peterentur (ll. 8-9) are subjunctives in  
a. indirect command.            b. a contrary to fact condition.  
c. indirect question.            d. a fearing clause.
39. The preposition per (l. 10) is best translated  
a. through            b. by            c. among            d. because of
40. Lines 10 through 12 contain the rhetorical device  
a. anaphora.            b. chiasmus.            c. tmesis.            d. synchysis.
41. The phrase arva aliena (l. 7) refers to  
a. Italy.            b. Carthage.            c. Troy.            d. Buthrotum.
42. In line miserere means  
a. "they have sent."    b. "pitifully."    c. "wretched one."    d. "have pity."
43. To whom does Nomadum tyrranus refer? (l. 16)  
a. Pygmalion            b. Turnus            c. Iarbas            d. Phyrrus
44. In line 17, odere is the  
a. 3rd person plural perfect indicative.    b. present active infinitive.  
c. passive imperative.            d. vocative.

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