

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1994

VERGIL

1. Vergil is often said to have been born in Mantua, but his real birthplace was  
a. Andes. b. Cremona. c. Cumae. d. Mediolanum.
2. Vergil was a member of the circle of  
a. Marcellus. b. Maecenas. c. Pollio. d. Scipio.
3. Which of the following events occurred last in Vergil's life?  
a. He was introduced to Augustus.  
b. He returned from Greece.  
c. He lost his farm.  
d. He published the Aeneid.
4. What author left a memorial of his affection for Vergil?  
a. Ovid b. Livy c. Tibullus d. Horace
5. Who was the first literary patron to recognize Vergil's talent?  
a. Octavian b. Maecenas c. Messala d. Pollio
6. Who were Varius and Tucca?  
a. characters in Vergil's Eclogues  
b. Vergil's literary executors  
c. friends from his home town  
d. biographers of Vergil
7. Which of the following best describes the physical appearance of Vergil?  
a. tall and dark  
b. of medium height with a ruddy complexion  
c. thin and pale  
d. a rotund figure with bright hair
8. Vergil was born on the \_\_\_\_\_ of October.  
a. Kalendae b. Nones c. Ides d. None
9. Vergil's family estate suffered loss when land for the army veterans was confiscated by  
a. Caesar. b. Lepidus and Brutus. c. Antony and Octavian.  
d. Brutus and Cassius.
10. Who was so moved when Vergil read lines from Book VI of the Aeneid referring to her son that she fainted and was revived only with great difficulty?  
a. Livia b. Octavia c. Fulvia d. Julia

11. Who suggested to Vergil that he write the Georgics, hoping to rekindle enthusiasm for agriculture among the upper classes?
  - a. Augustus
  - b. Pollio
  - c. Horace
  - d. Maecenas
12. On the same day Vergil assumed the toga virilis at the age of 15, a famous poet is said to have died. Who was he?
  - a. Catullus
  - b. Lucretius
  - c. Tibullus
  - d. Propertius
13. All of the following are included in the Appendix Vergiliana EXCEPT
  - a. Moretum.
  - b. Dirae.
  - c. Apologia.
  - d. Culex.
14. How many years did it take Vergil to compose the Georgics?
  - a. 2
  - b. 5
  - c. 7
  - d. 10
15. What Greek poet does Vergil imitate to some extent in his Eclogues?
  - a. Theocritus
  - b. Simonides
  - c. Alcaeus
  - d. Callistratus
16. Which of the following is NOT in the Georgics?
  - a. the story of Scylla
  - b. a description of the horrors in Italy after the death of Caesar
  - c. a description of the cattle-plague in the Alps
  - d. the story of Orpheus and Eurydice.
17. Dactylic hexameter is used in Latin for
  - a. epics.
  - b. drama.
  - c. love poems.
  - d. hymns.
18. Where are the Trojans when the Aeneid opens?
  - a. in Sicily
  - b. at sea
  - c. approaching Carthage
  - d. leaving Delos
19. Priam : Paris ::
  - a. Aeneas : Anchises
  - b. Ascanius : Iulus
  - c. Anchises : Iulus
  - d. Aeneas : Ascanius
20. How many ships did Aeneas have when he reached Carthage?
  - a. 1
  - b. 7
  - c. 10
  - d. 12
21. The island off Troy to which the Greeks deceitfully withdrew:
  - a. Crete
  - b. Lesbos
  - c. Tenedos
  - d. Samos
22. Anchises was buried on Mt. Eryx near the city of
  - a. Syracuse.
  - b. Agrigentum.
  - c. Drepanum.
  - d. Lilybaeum.
23. Who in the Aeneid prophesied that Aeneas, compelled by hunger, would eat his tables?
  - a. the oracle of Apollo
  - b. Dido
  - c. Polyphemus
  - d. the Harpy Celaeno

24. Dardanides erant  
a. Danai. b. Troiani. c. Atreides. d. Aeacides.
25. Rhadymanthus fuit  
a. dux Romanus. b. amicus Aeneae.  
c. iudex orbis sub terrā. d. unus ex Rutulis.
26. The use of "Bacchus" to mean "wine" is an example of  
a. ellipsis. b. synecdoche. c. synthesis. d. metonymy.
27. Which of the following does NOT mean "sea"?  
a. antrum b. pelagus c. mare d. altum
28. Who said, "Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentis"?  
a. Laocoon b. Priam c. Sinon d. Venus
29. What figure of speech is illustrated in "rupibus excidunt,  
scaenis decora alta futuris"?  
a. hendiadys b. synchysis c. oxymoron d. chiasmus
30. Identify "terque quaterque beati."  
a. Greeks b. the gods c. dead Trojans d. Carthaginians
31. How many spondees in the first five feet of the following  
line:  
Atque ubi iam patriae perventum ad limina sedis  
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
32. Identify the figure of speech in the following line:  
nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor  
a. asyndeton b. litotes c. hyperbole d. tmesis

Read the passage and answer the questions which follow.

Incubuerē mari, totumque a sedibus imis  
85 unā Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis  
Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctūs;  
insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum.  
Eripiunt subito nubes caelumque diemque  
Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra.  
90 Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus aether,  
praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.

33. Identify the form of incubuerē (l. 84).  
a. future passive indicative b. present active infinitive  
c. perfect active indicative d. present active imperative
34. In line 84, mari is an example of  
a. ablative of means. b. dative with compound verbs.  
c. ablative, place from which. d. locative.

35. Identify the case and usage of virum (l. 87).  
 a. accusative, direct object b. genitive, possessive  
 c. accusative, with compound verbs d. genitive, partitive
36. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 87?  
 a. synchysis b. anaphora c. metonymy d. zeugma
37. Identify the subject of eripiunt (l. 88).  
 a. Eurisque Notisque (l. 85) b. fluctus (l. 86)  
 c. clamorque stridorque (l. 87) d. nubes (l. 88)
38. Who are the Teucrorum (l. 89)?  
 a. the gods b. the Greeks c. the Carthaginians  
 d. the Trojans
39. What is the best translation of micat (l. 90)?  
 a. mingles b. burns c. flashes d. sounds
40. These lines depict  
 a. a hunt. b. the Greeks. c. the Trojans. d. a storm.

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum  
 255 vultu quo caelum tempestatesque serenat,  
 oscula libavit natae, dehinc talia fatur:  
 "Parce metu, Cytherea: manent immota tuorum  
 fata tibi; cernes urbem et promissa Lavini  
 moenia, sublimemque feres ad sidera caeli  
 260 māgnanimū Aenean; neque me sententia vertit.  
 Hic tibi (fabor enim, quando haec te cura remordet,  
 longius et volvens Fatorum arcana movebo)  
 bellum ingens geret Italiā, populosque feroces  
 contundet, moresque viris et moenia ponet,  
 265 tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit aestas,  
 ternaque transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis.

41. In line 254, sator is a poetic term for  
 a. ruler. b. father. c. leader. d. commander.
42. Line 256 contains an example of  
 a. synizesis. b. synapheia. c. hiatus. d. elision.
43. Identify the case and usage of metu (l. 257).  
 a. ablative, separation b. dative, ethical  
 c. ablative, cause d. dative, with special verbs
44. The word tibi (l. 258) has an earlier reference in all of  
 the following EXCEPT  
 a. Olli (l. 254). b. quo (l. 255). c. natae (l. 256).  
 d. Cytherea (l. 257).

45. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 259?  
a. chiasmus b. metaphor c. hyperbole d. synecdoche
46. The total number of dactyls in line 260:  
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
47. In line 262, the word arcana is best translated  
a. secrets. b. chests. c. decisions. d. bonds.
48. Line 264 contains an example of  
a. brachylogy. b. hendiadys. c. antithesis. d. zeugma.
49. The Rutulians (l. 266) are ruled by  
a. Aeneas. b. Latinus. c. Turnus. d. Evander.
50. Who is the speaker of this passage?  
a. Jupiter b. Vulcan c. Anchises d. Mercury