FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1995

VERGIL

- 1. Vergil was a native of a. Cisalpine Gaul. b. Transalpine Gaul. c. Latium. d. Spain.
- According to our reckoning, how old was Vergil when he died? a. 49 b. 50 c. 51 d. 52
- Vergil lost his farm to confiscation as a result of the a. assassination of Julius Caesar. b. battle of Munda. c. battle of Pharsalus. d. battle of Philippi.
- In Vergil's epitaph, cecini pascua, rura, duces, to which of his works does <u>rura</u> refer? a. Ecloques b. Aeneid c. Culex d. Georgics
- According to a biography by Donatus, Vergil would have learned about beekeeping a. in his later years. b. from his father.
 - c. from Maecenas. d. while writing the Aeneid.
- 6. Cremona, Milan, and Rome were all places where Vergil is said a. to have owned property. b. to have studied.
 - c. to be buried. d. to have met Maecenas.
- 7. Vergil was older than all of the following **EXCEPT** a. Horace. b. Propertius. c. Augustus. d. Cicero.
- Which of Vergil's works is said to contain a section which is "Messianic"? a. <u>Ecloques</u> b. <u>Culex</u> c. <u>Georgics</u> d. <u>Aeneid</u>
- Which of these was **NOT** a contemporary of Vergil? a. Pliny the Younger b. Lucretius c. Tibullus d. Ovid
- Which of the following statements about the Georgics is NOT 10. true?
 - a. Vergil emphasizes in them the need for hard work.
 - b. They present a farmer's life as the ideal.
 - c. They were meant to serve as a handbook of instruction.
 - d. Vergil wrote them in imitation of Hesiod's Works and Days.
- The Muse invoked by Vergil in Book I: 11. a. Calliope b. Erato c. Melpomene d. Clio
- Besides Aeneas, who urged Anchises to flee from Troy? a. Pyrrhus b. Venus c. Mercury d. Creusa

- 13. Where did Anchises die? a. Thrace b. Sicily c. Crete d. Carthage
- 14. Who cursed Aeneas to become so hungry he would eat his own tables?
 a. Anna b. Celaeno c. Juturna d. Amata
- 15. Minerva destroyed a fleet because of the seizure of Cassandra from her altar by a. Sinon. b. Achilles. c. Ulysses. d. Ajax.
- 16. Evander's son who died fighting on Aeneas' side: a. Lausus b. Mezentius c. Pallas d. Alcanor
- 17. Which of the following was an ally of Turnus? a. Latinus b. Elissa c. Anna d. Camilla
- 18. Iarbas and Turnus were both hostile toward Aeneas because of a. property claims. b. women. c. injury done to children. d. desire for glory.
- 19. During his return from a visit with Evander, Aeneas was informed of the battles in progress by a. Venus. b. Cymodoce. c. Allecto. d. Cybele.
- 20. Who was said to be <u>non ignara mali?</u>
 a. Dido b. Creusa c. Aeneas d. Juturna
- 21. Who said <u>O fortunati, quorum iam moenia surgunt</u>?
 a. Dido b. Anchises c. Aeneas d. Venus
- 22. Who said <u>Fuimus Troes</u>, <u>fuit Ilium</u>?

 a. Hector's ghost b. Panthus c. Aeneas d. Anchises
- 23. The character Fama is a good example of a. intervention of the gods. b. personification. c. a virtuous Trojan woman. d. a bad mother.
- 24. <u>Dant manibus famuli lymphas, Cereremque canistris</u> contains an example of a. synecdoche. b. polysyndeton. c. metonymy. d. zeugma.
- 25. How many spondees are found in this line:
 "arcebat longe Latio, multosque per annos"?
 a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4

Questions 26-34 refer to the following passage from Book IV of the $\underline{\text{Aeneid}}$.

Venatum Aeneas unaque miserrima Dido in nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus extulerit Titan radiisque retexerit orbem. His ego nigrantem commixta grandine nimbum,

- dum trepidant alae saltusque indagine cingunt, desuper infundam et tonitru caelum omne ciebo. Diffugient comites et nocte tegentur opaca: speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem devenient.
- 26. Who is speaking these lines?
 a. Venus b. Juno c. Mercury d. Jupiter
- 27. What is the best translation for <u>Venatum</u> (line 1)? a. hunter b. having come c. to hunt d. to come
- 28. The word <u>Titan</u> in line 3 refers to a. the beginning of a war. b. something very heavy. c. the intervention of the gods. d. a sunrise.
- 29. Line 4 contains an example of a. chiasmus. b. zeugma. c. polysyndeton. d. hendiadys.
- 30. <u>His</u> in line 4 refers to a. Aeneas and Dido. b. <u>nemus</u>. c. Juno and Venus. d. radiis.
- 31. The metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 5 is a. DDSS. b. DSSD. c. DSSS. d. SDSS.
- 32. Choose the best translation for <u>ciebo</u> (line 6).
 a. spur on b. call c. stir up d. produce
- 33. What time element is indicated by the passage?
 a. current events b. past events c. future events
 d. past and current events
- 34. Line 8 contains an example of a. metonymy. b. litotes. c. personification. d. chiasmus.

Questions 35-43 refer to the following passage from Book III of the <u>Aeneid</u>.

Templa dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto: 'Da propriam, Thymbraee, domum; da moenia fessis et genus et mansuram urbem; Serva altera Troiae Pergama, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli.

- Quem sequimur? Quove ire iubes? Ubi ponere sedes?
 Da, pater, augurium atque animis inlabere nostris.'
 Vix ea fatus eram: tremere omnia visa repente,
 liminaque laurusque dei, totusque moveri
 mons circum et mugire adytis cortina reclusis.
- 35. To whom were these lines addressed?
 a. Jupiter b. Aeneas c. Apollo d. Helenus
- 36. To whom does <u>fessis</u> in line 2 refer?
 a. Greeks b. Trojans c. Carthaginians d. Latins
- 37. What is the best translation for serva (line 3)?
 a.serva b. protect c. servant d. slave
- 38. Identify the form of <u>inlabere</u> (line 6).
 a. present imperative b. present infinitive
 c. future indicative d. perfect indicative
- 39. Line 7 contains an example of a. litotes. b. ellipsis. c. apostrophe. d. anastrophe.
- 40. Choose the best translation for tremere (line 7).
 a. they tremble b. to tremble c. they trembled d. tremble
- 41. Line 9 contains an example of a. anaphora. b. prolepsis. c. onomatopoeia. d. pleonasm.
- 42. How many understood subjects does <u>visa</u> in line 7 have? a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
- 43. Which line contains an ablative absolute? a. 1 b. 2 c. 6 d. 9

Questions 44-50 refer to the following passage from Book II of the Aeneid.

At domus interior gemitu miseroque tumultu miscetur, penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes femineis ululant; ferit aurea sidera clamor. Tum pavidae tectis matres ingentibus errant,

5 amplexaeque tenent postis, atque oscula figunt. Instat vi patria Pyrrhus. Nec claustra nec ipsi custodes sufferre valent; labat ariete crebro ianua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes.

- 44. Who was the owner of the <u>domus</u> mentioned in line 1? a. Aeneas b. Priam c. Anchises d. Pyrrhus
- 45. How many dactylic feet are in line 1? a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
- 46. Line 3 contains examples of which of the following?
 a. onomatopoeia and hyperbole b. zeugma and anaphora
 c. alliteration and synecdoche d. chiasmus and litotes
- 47. Choose the best translation for <u>ferit</u> in line 3. a. bears b. carries c. strikes d. endures
- 48. What emotion is being described in line 5? a. fear. b. anger. c. love. d. friendship.
- 49. The word <u>patria</u> in line 6 refers to a. a fatherland. b. an ancestor. c. a father. d. an elder.
- 50. According to this passage,
 a. a door is being broken down.
 b. windows have been broken.
 c. walls are falling down.
 d. posts are being reinforced.