

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1998

VERGIL

1. The first six books of the Aeneid are based on Homer's  
a. Iliad                      b. Odyssey                      c. Iliad & Odyssey  
d. Argonautica
2. Vergil was born in  
a. 83 B.C.                      b. 70 B.C.                      c. 31 B.C.                      d. 19 B.C.
3. Vergil was buried in  
a. Brundisium.                      b. Mediolanum.                      c. Andes.  
d. Neapolis.
4. Who was the Greek poet, author of the Idylls, on whose work Vergil modeled the Eclogues?  
a. Homer                      b. Hesiod                      c. Apollonius                      d. Theocritus
5. The number of books in the Aeneid:  
a. 24                      b. 12                      c. 10                      d. 6
6. The minor work usually listed under Vergil's juvenalia which concerns the death of a gnat is the  
a. Culex.                      b. Copa.                      c. Dirae.                      d. Aetna.
7. Corydon, Daphnis, Meliboeus, and Gallus were characters in Vergil's  
a. Eclogues.                      b. Georgics.                      c. Aeneid.                      d. Copa.
8. The Georgics consist of \_\_\_\_\_ books.  
a. 6                      b. 4                      c. 12                      d. 10
9. The story of Orpheus and Eurydice is found in Vergil's  
a. Eclogues.                      b. Georgics.                      c. Aeneid.                      d. Moretum.
10. Which of Vergil's works is said to contain a section which is "Messianic"?  
a. Georgics.                      b. Aeneid.                      c. Culex.                      d. Eclogues.
11. Vergil's Greek model for his Georgics was  
a. Homer                      b. Appolonius                      c. Hesiod                      d. Theocritus
12. The son of Achilles who killed Priam:  
a. Hector                      b. Pyrrhus                      c. Astyanax                      d. Ajax
13. Two \_\_\_\_\_, sent by \_\_\_\_\_ led Aeneas to a tree at the mouth of a cave of Avernus.  
a. eagles, Juno                      b. snakes, Juno  
c. doves, Venus                      d. wolves, Venus
14. In Book II, Sinon said he was selected to be the victim sacrificed to the winds by what priest or priestess?  
a. Sybil                      b. Laomedon                      c. Cassandra                      d. Calchas

Go on to the next page

15. When Aeneas stands fast and refuses to reconsider his resolution to leave Carthage in the face of Anna's pleas, Vergil compares him to a strong
  - a. wind.
  - b. sword.
  - c. rock.
  - d. tree.
16. Whom does Aeneas find hiding in Venus' temple as he returns home to find his family in Book II?
  - a. Cassandra
  - b. Helen
  - c. Creusa
  - d. Venus
17. As a climax to Anchises' funeral games, \_\_\_\_\_ and his group perform intricate equestrian maneuvers:
  - a. Ascanius
  - b. Palinurus
  - c. Misenus
  - d. Aeneas
18. In Book \_\_\_\_\_, a terrible storm almost destroys Aeneas and his men.
  - a. I
  - b. III
  - c. V
  - d. XII
19. The correct chronological order for Aeneas' voyage to Italy as he expressed in the books that relate them:
  - a. II, III, I, IV, V, VI
  - b. I, II, III, IV, V, VI
  - c. I, IV, II, III, V, VI
  - d. II, I, III, IV, V, VI
20. To whom is the splendid and handsome Aeneas compared in Book IV as he sets off on the hunting expedition?
  - a. Apollo
  - b. Cupid
  - c. Augustus
  - d. Mercury
21. According to the story Anchises tells Aeneas in Book VI, how many years must the souls of men wait to re-enter bodily life?
  - a. 50
  - b. 10
  - c. 100
  - d. 1,000
22. What is the last word of this verse which suggests Vergil's disapproval of Dido's affair with Aeneas: "coniugium vocat; hoc praetexit nomine \_\_\_\_\_."
  - a. iram
  - b. famam
  - c. animam
  - d. culpam
23. Finish this statement which Dido makes about her love for Aeneas: "agnosco veteris vestigia \_\_\_\_\_."
  - a. amoris
  - b. flammae
  - c. irae
  - d. viri
24. With the words "ac veluti ingentem formicae farris acervum," Vergil begins his comparison of the departing Trojans to:
  - a. bees
  - b. ants
  - c. snakes
  - d. birds
25. In the Sybil's prophecy to Aeneas in Book VI, who are "alius...Achilles" and "coniunx iterum hospita"?
  - a. Turnus & Lavinia
  - b. Aeneas & Dido
  - c. Aeneas & Lavinia
  - d. Turnus & Dido
26. Anchises dies at the end of Book
  - a. II.
  - b. III.
  - c. IV.
  - d. V.

Go on to the next page.

Questions 27 -34 refer to the following passage:

5 Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat  
 nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur  
 quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes  
 Tandem corripuit sese atque inimica refugit  
 in nemus umbriferum, coniunx ubi pristinus illi  
 respondet curis aequatque Sychaeus amorem.

27. Who is "Illa" in line 1?  
 a. Anna                      b. Dido                      c. Creusa                      d. Venus
28. The figure of speech found in line 1 is  
 a. assonance              b. chiasmus              c. hyperbaton              d. all of these
29. This passage takes place  
 a. in burning Troy.                      b. in Dido's palace.  
 c. in a forest near Carthage              d. in the underworld
30. Whose speech is referred to by "sermone" in line 2?  
 a. Aeneas'              b. Anna's              c. Sibyl's              d. Juno's
31. Which verse contains two elisions?  
 a. 1              b. 3              c. 4              d. 6
32. The figure of speech in line 3 is  
 a. simile              b. onomatopoeia              c. metonymy              d. metaphor
33. The number of dactyls in line 6 is  
 a. 2              b. 3              c. 4              d. 5
34. "Vultum" (line 2) is in the accusative form as:  
 a. direct object of movetur.              b. accusative of extent.  
 c. accusative of respect.              d. accusative object of incepto.

Please go on to the next page.

Questions 35 - 42 refer to the following passage:

Dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.  
 Accingunt omnes operi, pedibusque rotarum  
 subiiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo  
 intendunt. Scandit fatalis machina muros  
 5 feta armis. Pueri circum innuptaeque puellae  
sacra canunt funemque manu contingere gaudent.  
 Illa subit mediaeque minans illabatur urbi.  
 O patria, O divum domus Ilium et inclita bello  
 moenia Dardanidum! Quater ipso in limine portae  
 10 substitit atque uter sonitum quater arma dedere:  
 instamus tamen immemores caecique furore,  
 et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce.

35. Omnes (line 2) is  
 a. nom. subject of accingunt      b. acc., object of accingunt  
 c. acc. modifying lapsus              d. nom. modifying operi
36. Collo in line 3 is  
 a. dat. with intendo.                      b. abl. of place where.  
 c. abl. of place from which.                d. dat. of reference.
37. Although sacra in line 6 is a substantive, it is clear that it refers to  
 a. a priestess.      b. songs.      c. words.      d. a sacrificial victim.
38. The tense of subit in line 7:  
 a. perfect              b. present              c. future              d. imperfect
39. The tone of lines 1 - 7 is  
 a. sad.              b. ironic.              c. joyous.              d. proud.
40. The figure of speech, "O patria...Dardanidum" in lines 8 - 9 is an example of  
 a. personification.                      b. aposiopesis.  
 c. apostrophe.                              d. metaphor.
41. The number of dactyls in line 8:  
 a. 1              b. 2              c. 3              d. 4
42. This passage describes  
 a. the entrance of the wooden horse into Troy.  
 b. the entrance of Dido into the temple of Juno.  
 c. Dido showing Carthage to Aeneas.  
 d. Aeneas viewing the murals of the Trojan War.

Questions 43 - 50 refer to the following passage from Book IX of the Aeneid in which Turnus finds himself shut inside the Trojan camp on the Tiber River.

Tum Pandarus ingens

emicat et mortis fraternae fervidus ira  
 effatur: "Non haec dotalis regia Amatae,  
 nec muris cohibet patriis media Ardea Turnum.  
 5 Castra inimica vides: nulla hinc exire potestas.'  
 Olli subridens sedato pectore Turnus  
 'Incipe, si qua animo virtus, et consere dextram:  
 hic etiam inventum Priamo narrabis Achillem.'  
 Dixerat. Ille rudem nodis et cortice crudo  
 10 intorquet summis annixus viribus hastam:  
 exceperere aurae; vulnus Saturnia Iuno  
 detorsit veniens, protaeque infigitur hasta.

43. We are told (lines 1- 3) that Pandarus speaks to Turnus as he does in part because  
 a. he has been wounded.                      b. his brother has been captured.  
 c. his brother had been killed.              d. he is afraid.
44. the form of dotalis (line 3):  
 a. nom. sing. modifying regia                      b. gen. sing. modifying Amatae  
 c. abl. of means    d. dat. after regia
45. The Achilles to whom Turnus refers in line 8 is  
 a. Aeneas.                      b. Pandarus.                      c. himself.                      d. Neoptolemus.
46. Turnus' use of Achilles in line 8 is an example of  
 a. irony.                      b. metonymy.                      c. prolepsis.  
 d. paronomasia.
47. Ille in line 9 refers to  
 a. Turnus.                      b. Pandarus.                      c. Achilles.                      d. Priam.
48. The "hasta" in line 10  
 a. hits Turnus.                      b. hits Pandarus.  
 c. hits the gate and breaks.                      d. is turned aside by Juno.
49. Saturnia in line 11 is an example of  
 a. metonymy.                      b. diminutive.                      c. syncope.  
 d. patronymic.
50. Veniens in line 12 modifies  
 a. hasta (line 12)                      b. Iuno (line 11)  
 c. portae (line 12)                      d. vulnus (line 11)