

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2003**  
**VERGIL**

1. Vergil's patron was  
a. Augustus. b. Maecenas. c. Varro. d. Messala.
2. When Vergil died, he had been working on the Aeneid for  
a. 8 years. b. 10 years. c. 12 years. d. 16 years.
3. Aristaeus, who appears in Book 4 of the Georgics, was a  
a. woodsman. b. shepherd. c. soldier. d. beekeeper.
4. Which of the following statements about Vergil is **NOT** true?  
a. He was tall and dark. b. His health was weak.  
c. He became famous only after his death. d. He was buried in Naples.
5. According to Horace, he and Vergil made a journey to  
a. Brundisium. b. Rome. c. Mediolanum. d. Neapolis.
6. Vergil was born in  
a. Italia. b. Gallia Narbonensis. c. Gallia Cisalpina. d. Gallia Comata.
7. To whom did Vergil dedicate the Georgics?  
a. Pollio b. Augustus c. Maecenas d. Horace
8. Who ordered that the Aeneid be published after Vergil's death?  
a. Horace b. Maecenas c. Propertius d. Augustus
9. The theme of Eclogue 3, as well as the details, form, and characters, is taken from the Greek poet  
a. Alcaeus. b. Callimachus. c. Sappho. d. Theocritus.
10. How are the Eclogues arranged?  
a. alternately by dialogue and single speaker b. chronologically by composition  
c. chronologically by reference to events d. alternately by idealism and reality
11. The words "Dux femina facti" refer to  
a. Juno. b. Venus. c. Dido. d. Lavinia.
12. The games in Book V of the Aeneid commemorate  
a. the visit of Aeneas to Acestes. b. the anniversary of Anchises' death.  
c. the escape from Carthage. d. the birthday of Priam.

13. Which of the following contains an example of syncope?
  - a. posthabita coluisse Samo hic illius arma
  - b. olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum
  - c. quidve dolens, regina deum tot volvere casus
  - d. ulla tenent unco non alligat ancora morsu
14. According to Vergil, which son of Priam survives the Trojan War?
  - a. Paris b. Helenus c. Polydorus d. Deiphobus
15. What is meant by the words "artis Pelasgae" in the line "ignari scelerumque tantorum artisque Pelasgae"?
  - a. prowess b. deceit c. guilt d. plans
16. The female warrior Camilla was under the protection of
  - a. Apollo. b. Venus. c. Juno. d. Diana.
17. Camilla : Arruns :: Lausus : \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Turnus b. Mezentius c. Pallas d. Aeneas
18. The first appearance of Venus in the Aeneid is based on that of
  - a. Athena in the Odyssey. b. Thetis in the Iliad.
  - c. Medea in the Argonautica. d. Aphrodite in the Homeric Hymns.
19. The line "incute vim ventis submersasque obrue puppes" contains an example of
  - a. prolepsis. b. oxymoron. c. synchysis. d. anastrophe.
20. The line "moriatur et in media arma ruamus" contains an example of
  - a. hendiadys. b. aposiopesis. c. hysteron-proteron. d. onomatopoeia.
21. Aeneas sees a white sow with her litter in fulfillment of a prophecy while
  - a. rowing up the Tiber to meet Evander. b. visiting the home of Latinus.
  - c. building his camp in preparation for war. d. searching for the body of Misenus.
22. Who said, "Moriemur inultae, sed moriamur"?
  - a. Camilla b. Dido c. Amata d. Anna
23. Which of the following is **NOT** related to Aeneas?
  - a. Iarbas b. Anchises c. Achates d. Iulus
24. The line "Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem" is spoken by
  - a. Turnus. b. Sibyl. c. Dido. d. Aeneas.

25. The epithet "pater" is applied to all of the following characters in the Aeneid  
**EXCEPT**  
 a. Aeolus. b. Jupiter. c. Aeneas. d. Priam.
26. To whom does the line "vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras" refer?  
 a. Turnus b. Palinurus c. Dido d. Sychaeus

Refer to the following passage from Book I of the Aeneid to answer questions 27-39.

- Hoc primum in luco nova res oblata timorem  
 leniit, hic primum Aeneas sperare salutem  
 ausus, et adflictis melius confidere rebus.  
 Namque sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo,  
 5 reginam opperiens, dum, quae fortuna sit urbi,  
 artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem  
 miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas,  
 bellaque iam fama totum vulgata per orbem,  
 Atridas, Priamumque, et saevum ambobus Achillem.  
 10 Constitit, et lacrimans, "Quis iam locus," inquit, "Achate,  
 quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?  
 En Priamus! Sunt hic etiam sua praemia laudi;  
 sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.  
 Solve metus; feret haec aliquam tibi fama salutem."  
 15 Sic ait, atque animum pictura pascit inani,  
 multa gemens, largoque umectat flumine vultum.
27. In line 2, sperare is used as a(n)  
 a. infinitive in indirect statement. b. complementary infinitive.  
 c. historical infinitive. d. objective infinitive.
28. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by sit in line 5?  
 a. hortatory b. result c. purpose d. indirect question
29. How many dactyls are there in line 6?  
 a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
30. Lines 6-7 contain an example of  
 a. synchysis. b. hendiadys. c. anacoluthon. d. zeugma.
31. What is the best translation for ex ordine in line 7?  
 a. in order b. from the line c. out of order d. according to class

32. Identify the case and usage of ambobus in line 9.
  - a. ablative, means
  - b. ablative, source
  - c. dative, reference
  - d. dative, with certain adjectives
33. How many dactyls are there in line 9?
  - a. 2
  - b. 3
  - c. 4
  - d. 5
34. In line 9 there is a particular reference to
  - a. the fall of Troy.
  - b. Juno's concern for the Greeks.
  - c. the quarrel with Agamemnon.
  - d. Aeneas' duel with Menelaus.
35. What is the best translation for quis in line 10?
  - a. who
  - b. anyone
  - c. what
  - d. someone
36. What use of the genitive is illustrated by laboris in line 11?
  - a. with certain adjectives
  - b. partitive
  - c. specification
  - d. objective
37. This passage is part of a(n)
  - a. metaphor.
  - b. catachresis.
  - c. ecphrasis.
  - d. prosopopoeia.
38. This scene takes place in
  - a. Troy.
  - b. Carthage.
  - c. Sicily.
  - d. Pallanteum.
39. What is Aeneas' reaction to the sight which greets his eyes in this scene?
  - a. He gives in to total despair and longs for death.
  - b. He is depressed and decides to leave.
  - c. He becomes philosophical and resigned to his fate.
  - d. He begins to believe his fortunes have turned.

Refer to the following passage from Book II of the Aeneid to answer questions 40-50.

Nec prius amissam respexi animumque reflexi,  
 quam tumulum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam  
 venimus; hic demum collectis omnibus una  
 defuit, et comites natumque virumque fefellit.

- 5 Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque,  
 aut quid in eversa vidi crudelius urbe?  
 Ascanium Anchisenque patrem Teucrosque Penates  
 commendo sociis et curva valle recondo;  
 ipse urbem repeto et cingor fulgentibus armis.
- 10 Stat casus renovare omnes, omnemque reverti  
 per Troiam, et rursus caput obiectare periclis.

40. Lines 1-2 contain an example of  
a. tmesis. b. hendiadys. c. metonymy. d. onomatopoeia.
41. How many dactyls are there in line 2?  
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
42. Choose the best translation for "collectis omnibus" in line 3.  
a. if everyone were gathered together b. although everyone had been collected  
c. because everyone had been gathered d. when everyone had been assembled
43. What use of the genitive is illustrated in line 5?  
a. objective b. possessive c. partitive d. with certain adjectives
44. How many things does the speaker entrust to others in lines 7-8?  
a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
45. The person described as amissam in line 1 has another reference in  
a. una (line 3). b. amens (line 5). c. eversa (line 6). d. curva (line 8).
46. What is the best translation for cingor in line 9?  
a. I am surrounded b. I put on c. I establish d. I am prepared
47. What rhetorical device is illustrated in line 9?  
a. metonymy b. asyndeton c. synecdoche d. hysteron-proteron
48. What is the best translation for stat in line 10?  
a. It remains b. I am set c. It stays d. I am determined
49. Which line is hypermetric?  
a. line 5 b. line 6 c. line 8 d. line 10
50. In line 11, periclis is an example of  
a. brachylogy. b. euphemism. c. syncope. d. irony.