

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1993

VERGIL

1. Vergil's farm was confiscated after the battle of  
a. Thapsus. b. Munda. c. Philippi. d. Actium.
2. Which of the following occurred in the year Vergil was born?  
a. Spartacus led a slave revolt.  
b. Pompey and Crassus were consuls.  
c. Catiline conspired against the state.  
d. Caesar began his conquest of Gaul.
3. Partly because of his health and partly to ensure leisure for his writing, Vergil spent most of his time away from Rome in  
a. Gallia Cisalpina. b. Campania and Sicily.  
c. Greece. d. Calabria.
4. Vergil studied in each of the following places. Choose the list which is in correct chronological order.  
a. Mantua/Cremona/Mediolanum/Roma/Neapolis  
b. Mediolanum/Mantua/Cremona/Neapolis/Roma  
c. Cremona/Mantua/Roma/Mediolanum/Neapolis  
d. Mediolanum/Cremona/Mantua/Neapolis/Roma
5. Vergil no doubt owes his great knowledge of beekeeping to  
a. Horace. b. the writings of Cato the Elder.  
c. his father. d. Catullus.
6. In the Eclogues, Vergil imitates to some extent the works of  
a. Sappho. b. Pindar. c. Callimachus. d. Theocritus.
7. The Georgics fall into the class of \_\_\_\_\_ poetry.  
a. epic b. didactic c. lyric d. pastoral
8. A large part of the fourth Georgic is devoted to the myth of  
a. Orpheus and Eurydice. b. Pygmalion and Galatea.  
c. Procne and Philomela. d. Pyramus and Thisbe.
9. In Book VIII of the Aeneid, Aeneas spends his first night in Italy in a hut which Vergil places on the very spot where later stood the home of  
a. Maecenas. b. Cicero. c. Pollio. d. Augustus.
10. What is the Simois?  
a. city b. island c. mountain d. river
11. The Aeneid's theme of national glorification is furthered by the figure of Dido who not only personifies the wars with Carthage but perhaps also represents  
a. Queen Teuta. b. Cleopatra. c. Clodia. d. Queen Boudicca.

12. What philosophical ideal does Aeneas seem to represent?  
a. Stoic b. Epicurean c. Academic d. Cynic
13. Troy is known as Ilium. It is also referred to as  
a. Orcus. b. Phthia. c. Pergama. d. Tyre.
14. When Aeneas approaches Carthage, Venus covers him with a mist just as Athena protected  
a. Odysseus. b. Menelaus. c. Ajax. d. Diomedes.
15. Aeneas' father died at  
a. Lilybaeum. b. Syracuse. c. Panormus. d. Drepanum.
16. In Book I Venus appeals to Jupiter for her son as \_\_\_\_\_ did to Zeus in the Iliad.  
a. Hecuba b. Thetis c. Cressida. d. Helen.
17. Who is described in this line: *ingreditur solo, et caput inter nubila condit?*  
a. Dido b. Tellus c. Venus d. Fama
18. What bird wails its lamentation on the rooftop and thereby signals the approaching death of Dido?  
a. crow b. nightingale c. owl d. sparrow
19. The scene between Drances and Turnus in Book XI seems to echo the real-life antagonism between  
a. Cicero and Antony. b. Cicero and Catiline.  
c. Antony and Octavian. d. Antony and Brutus.
20. How many dactyls in this line:  
*exigui numero sed bello vivida virtus*  
a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
21. Which pattern of dactyls and spondees reflects the first four feet of this line:  
*unus erit tantum amissum quem gurgite quaeres*  
a. DSDD b. SSDD c. DSSS d. SSDD

Identify the figures of speech illustrated in the following lines.

22. *ancora de prora iacitur; stant litore puppes*  
a. antithesis b. chiasmus c. hysteron proteron d. oxymoron
23. *pars in frustra secant veribusque trementia figunt*  
a. anastrophe b. hysteron proteron c. oxymoron d. ~~synesis~~
24. *vi superum, saevae memorem Iunonis ob iram*  
a. metonymy b. onomatopoeia c. synchysis d. zeugma
25. *Obstipui, steteruntque comae, et vox faucibus haesit*  
a. systole b. synecdoche c. synapheia d. synizesis

26. Which term is used for the omission of elision when it is normally expected?  
 a. anceps b. caesura c. ellipsis d. hiatus

Identify the speaker of each quotation.

27. O terque quaterque beati!  
 a. Achilles b. Aeneas c. Anchises d. Ajax
28. Moriemur inultae, sed moriamur  
 a. Aeneas b. Dido c. Hector d. Panthus
29. I, sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas  
 a. Anchises b. Dido c. Jupiter d. Mercury
30. Teneor patriae nec legibus ullis  
 a. Calchas b. Laocoon c. Priam d. Sinon
31. parcere subiectis, et debellare superbos  
 a. Jupiter b. Venus c. Anchises d. Dido

Questions 32 to 41 refer to the following passage.

Iuppiter ipse duas aequato examine lancis  
 sustinet, et fata imponit diversa duorum,  
 quem damnet labor et quo vergat pondere letum.  
 Emicat hic impune putans et corpore toto  
 5 alte sublatum consurgit Turnus in ensem,  
 et ferit; exclamant Troes trepidique Latini,  
 arrectaeque amborum acies. At perfidus ensis  
 frangitur in medioque ardentem deserit ictu,  
 ni fuga subsidio subeat. Fugit ocior Euro,  
 10 ut capulum ignotum dextramque aspexit inermem.  
 Fama est praecipitem, cum prima in proelia iunctos  
 conscendebat equos, patrio mucrone relicto,  
 dum trepidat, ferrum aurigae rapuisse Metisci,  
 idque diu, dum terga dabant palantia Teucri;  
 15 suffecit; postquam arma dei ad Vulcania ventum est,  
 mortalis mucro glacies ceu futilis ictu  
 dissiluit; fulva resplendent fragmina harena.  
 Ergo amens diversa fuga petit aequora Turnus,  
 et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbis,  
 20 undique enim Teucri densa inclusere corona,  
 atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua moenia cingunt.

32. What is the case of lancis (line 1)?  
 a. genitive b. dative c. accusative d. ablative
33. In line 2, duorum refers to  
 a. men. b. scales. c. swords. d. weights.

34. What usage of the subjunctive is illustrated by damnet and vergat in line 3?  
 a. purpose b. deliberative c. indirect question  
 d. subordinate clause in indirect discourse
35. Whose sword breaks (lines 7-8)?  
 a. Aeneas' b. Latinus' c. Metiscus' d. Turnus'
36. What figure of speech occurs in line 10?  
 a. chiasmus b. simile c. metonymy d. synchysis
37. What construction is introduced by Fama est (line 11)?  
 a. causal clause b. contrary to fact condition  
 c. indirect statement d. prohibition
38. In line 13, there is an example of  
 a. personification. b. metonymy. c. zeugma. d. prolepsis
39. In line 15, to whom do the words "arma dei ad Vulcania ventum est" refer?  
 a. Venus b. Trojans c. Aeneas d. Turnus
40. Mortalis (line 16) refers to  
 a. glacies. b. mucro. c. Teucris. d. Turnus.
41. In the last three lines, Turnus is  
 a. dying. b. wavering. c. trapped. d. wounded.

Questions 42 to 50 refer to the following passage.

Defessi Aeneadae, quae proxima litora cursu  
 contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad oras.  
 Est in secessu longo locus: insula portum  
 efficit obiectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto  
 5 frangitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos.  
 Hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur  
 in caelum scopuli, quorum sub vertice late  
 aequora tuta silent; tum silvis scaena coruscis  
 desuper horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra.  
 10 Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum,  
 intus aquae dulces, vivoque sedilia saxo,  
 nympharum domus. Hic fessas non vincula navis  
 ulla tenent, unco non alligat ancora morsu.

42. Identify the usage of the ablative cursu (line 1).  
 a. place where b. manner c. cause d. specification
43. The best translation for secessu (line 3) would be  
 a. nook. b. retreat. c. inlet. d. solitude.
44. Line 5 has an example of  
 a. alliteration. b. hiatus. c. ~~metonymy~~. d. metaphor.

45. A prose writer would likely have rendered hinc atque hinc (line 6) as  
a. hic et huc. b. hinc atque illinc. c. hic atque illic.  
d. huc et illuc
46. What use of the ablative is illustrated by silvis coruscis (line 8)?  
a. means b. place where c. source d. quality
47. Which of the following is NOT referring to the same place?  
a. nemus (line 9) b. antrum (line 10)  
c. sedilia (line 11) d. domus (line 12)
48. In line 12, fessas naves could be an example of a transferred epithet or of  
a. simile. b. metaphor. c. personification. d. oxymoron.
49. Line 13 contains an example of  
a. anachronism. b. ellipsis. c. ~~euphemism~~. d. aposiopesis.
50. What word helps the reader compare Vergil's description to a Roman theater?  
a. portum (line 3) b. scaena (line 8) c. fronte (line 10)  
d. nympharum (line 12)