

1995 REGIONAL LATIN FORUM

VERGIL

1. Vergil was older than
a. Ovid. b. Cicero. c. Julius Caesar. d. Catullus.
2. Vergil is sometimes spelled "Virgil" to reflect
a. the dialect of his birthplace.
b. Anglo-Saxon spelling.
c. his connection with the virga.
d. his reputation as "the man," vir.
3. Vergil is described as being a
a. robust soldier. b. shy intellectual.
c. politically active orator. d. wealthy entrepreneur.
4. Which of the following statements on Vergil's marital status is correct?
a. His first wife died and he married again.
b. He divorced his first wife and married again.
c. He was married only once.
d. He was never married.
5. Vergil was buried in Parthenope near
a. Milan. b. Athens. c. Naples. d. Rome.
6. Which of the following occurred after Vergil's death?
a. the death of Maecenas
b. Octavian is named Augustus
c. the assassination of Caesar
d. the defeat of Antony and Cleopatra
7. Dante refers to Vergil as Mantuan, which is a form of
a. his cognomen. b. the name of his birthplace.
c. "steadfast" from maneo. d. "spirit" from manes.
8. Vergil's collection of pastoral poems was modeled after the poetry of
a. Homer. b. Lucretius. c. Theocritus. d. Sappho.
9. Which famous quote is contained in Eclogue 10?
a. Parcere subiectis.
b. Omnia vincit Amor.
c. Imperium sine fine.
d. Non ignara mali.
10. Vergil's Aeneid contains approximately how many lines?
a. 800 b. 1000 c. 5000 d. 10,000

800
1000
5000
10000

11. Aeneas' devotion to duty most closely reflects the philosophical tenets of
 - a. Christianity.
 - b. Stoicism.
 - c. Epicureanism.
 - d. Mithraism.
12. In the Aeneid Vergil demonstrates that the Julian family is derived from variant forms of the names
 - a. Jupiter/Juno.
 - b. Troy/Ascanius.
 - c. Aeneas/Latinus.
 - d. Juturna/Lavinia.
13. Which of the following places did Aeneas NOT visit in Book III of the Aeneid?
 - a. Sicily
 - b. Rhodes
 - c. Crete
 - d. Delos
14. Nisus and Euryalus, after appearing in the footrace in Book V, will later
 - a. stay in Sicily.
 - b. be the founder of great Roman families.
 - c. deliver a magical and symbolic shield to Aeneas.
 - d. die in each other's arms.
15. Who is described as a snake which has emerged from its old skin?
 - a. Pyrrhus
 - b. Laocoon
 - c. Turnus
 - d. Aeneas
16. In Book IV, Iarbas describes Aeneas as
 - a. pious.
 - b. stalwart.
 - c. effeminate.
 - d. wretched.
17. Interlocking-word order is properly referred to as
 - a. synchysis.
 - b. aposiopesis.
 - c. anastrophe.
 - d. tmesis.
18. A current literary analysis has indicated that in the Aeneid Vergil purposely balanced books of intense action and emotion with books of relative calm and background information. Which books are identified as high-action?
 - a. odd-numbered books
 - b. even-numbered books
 - c. Books I-VI
 - d. Books VII-XII

In questions 19-23, identify the speaker and the person to whom the quotation is addressed.

19. Deiopea . . . pulchra faciat te prole parentem.
 - a. Venus to Aeneas
 - b. Venus to Jupiter
 - c. Jupiter to Venus
 - d. Juno to Aeolus
20. Varium et mutabile semper femina.
 - a. Mercury to Aeneas
 - b. Aeneas to Achates
 - c. Anna to Dido
 - d. Juno to Venus

21. Tuus, O regina, quid optes explorare labor
 a. Jupiter to Juno b. Aeneas to Dido c. Ilioneus to Dido
 d. Aeolus to Juno
22. Hunc ego Diti sacrum iussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo.
 a. Aeneas to Anchises b. Venus to Aeneas
 c. Iris to Dido d. Juno to Venus
23. O terque quaterque beati
 a. Aeneas to the dead Trojans
 b. Venus to Aeneas and Achates
 c. Aeneas to his men
 d. Dido to Ilioneus and his men

For questions 24-30, refer to the following passage from Book I.

Urbs antiqua fuit (Tyrii tenuere coloni)
 Karthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
 ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli;
 quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
 5 posthabita coluisse Samo; hic illius arma,
 hic currus fuit . . .

24. Tyrii (line 1) refers to persons from
 a. a city in Etruria. b. a city on Crete.
 c. an African city. d. a Phoenician city.
25. Identify the form of tenuere (line 1).
 a. present passive b. imperative c. perfect indicative
 d. infinitive
26. How many spondees are there in the first five feet of
 line 1?
 a. 0 b. 1 c. 2 d. 3
27. The -que (line 2) connects
 a. Karthago/Tiberina. b. contra/Tiberina.
 c. Italiam/ostia. d. Tiberina/ostia.
28. In line 4 quam is translated
 a. whom, referring to Juno.
 b. which, referring to the mouth of the Tiber.
 c. than, as part of a comparison with magis.
 d. which, referring to the city of Carthage.
29. The best translation for fertur (line 4) is
 a. moved. b. said. c. praised. d. brought
30. In line 5 there is an example of
 a. hiatus. b. echthlipsis. c. synapheia. d. elision.

For questions 31-40, refer to this passage from Book I.

Id metuens veterisque memor Saturnia belli,
 prima quod ad Troiam pro caris gesserat Argis
 (necdum etiam causae irarum saevique dolores
 exciderant animo; manet alta mente repostum
 5 iudicium Paridis spretaeque iniuria formae
 et genus invisum et rapti Ganymedis honores)--
 his accensa super iactatos aequore toto
 Troas, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli,
 arcebat longe Latio, multosque per annos
 10 errabant acti fati maria omnia circum.
 Tanta molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

31. Identify Saturnia (line 1).
 a. Venus b. Dido c. Juno d. Creusa
32. How many spondees are contained in the first five feet of line 3?
 a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
33. Line 4 contains an example of
 a. syncope. b. chiasmus. c. hyperbole. d. synecdoche.
34. In line 5, spretae comes from the fourth principal part of
 a. spiro. b. sperno. c. spero. d. spargo.
35. Which of the following is NOT alluded to in this passage as causae irarum?
 a. the outcome of a beauty contest
 b. the replacement of Hebe as Jupiter's cupbearer
 c. a war fought by the Argives
 d. the death of Achilles
36. How is super (line 7) used?
 a. noun b. adjective c. adverb d. preposition
37. Line 8 contains an example of
 a. tmesis. b. synizesis. c. echthlipsis. d. hiatus.
38. Which of the following is illustrated in line 10?
 a. anastrophe b. hendiadys c. alliteration d. ellipsis
39. What use of the infinitive is illustrated by condere (line 11)?
 a. complementary b. objective c. historical d. subjective
40. What does the final line of this passage NOT do?
 a. mark the end of a digression
 b. close the first section of the poem
 c. set the stage for the rest of the poem
 d. summarize the preceding lines

For questions 41-50, refer to the following passage from Book IV.

Anna refert: "O luce magis dilecta sorori,
 solane perpetua maerens carpere iuventa
 nec dulcis natos Veneris nec praemia noris?
 Id cinerem aut manis credis curare sepultos?
 5 Esto: aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti,
 non Libyae, non ante Tyro; despectus Iarbas
 ductoresque alii, quos Africa terra triumphis
 dives alit: placitone etiam pugnabis amori?
 Nec venit in mentem quorum consederis arvis?"

41. An equivalent to luce (line 1) in this context would be
 a. Dido. b. lumen. c. amor. d. vita.
42. Identify the form of carpere (line 2).
 a. future passive b. imperative singular
 c. present infinitive d. perfect indicative
43. Line 3 contains an example of
 a. elision. b. syncope. c. litotes. d. oxymoron.
44. To what does id (line 4) refer?
 a. the death of Dido's husband
 b. the treachery of Dido's brother
 c. the danger surrounding Carthage
 d. whether Dido marries again
45. Identify the case of Libyae (line 6).
 a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. locative
46. The word triumphis (line 7) would certainly remind Romans of
 a. Regulus. b. Scipio. c. Cato the Younger. d. Juba.
47. The adjective dives (line 8) modifies
 a. mariti (line 5). b. Iarbas (line 6).
 c. ductores (line 7). d. terra (line 7).
48. How many dactyls can be found in line 9?
 a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
49. Identify the tense and usage of the subjunctive consederis
 (line 9).
 a. perfect, subordinate clause in indirect discourse
 b. present, condition
 c. perfect, indirect question
 d. present, purpose clause
50. Anna's argument in these lines might be summed up by the
 words
 a. festina lente. b. tu ne cede malis.
 c. ne dubita. d. facilis descensus Averno.