

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1999

VERGIL

1. Vergil is said to have worked on the Aeneid for approximately _____ years.
a. 5 b. 10 c. 15 d. 20
2. Vergil's patron at the time he was writing the Aeneid:
a. Pollio b. Maecenas c. Fufus d. Messala
3. Which of the Eclogues is the so-called "Messianic Eclogue"?
a. First b. Second c. Fourth d. Eighth
4. Another name for the Eclogues:
a. Catalepton b. Moretum c. Ciris d. Bucolics
5. The pascua, rura, and duces on Vergil's tombstone refer respectively to
a. Georgics, Eclogues, Aeneid
b. Eclogues, Georgics, Aeneid
c. Aeneid, Georgics, Eclogues
d. Eclogues, Aeneid, Georgics
6. Vergil died in
a. Brundisium. b. Naples. c. Athens. d. Cumae.
7. Which of the following was **NOT** a contemporary of Vergil?
a. Caesar b. Horace c. Tibullus d. Sulla
8. Which of Vergil's works commemorates his gratitude for the restoration of his family estate?
a. First Eclogue b. Aeneid III c. Georgics IV d. Culex
9. In what meter are the Eclogues written?
a. pentameter b. hendecasyllabic c. sapphic d. hexameter
10. The confiscation of Vergil's family estate after the Battle of Philippi was a consequence of the creation of a client army begun by
a. Caesar. b. Sulla. c. Octavian. d. Marius.
11. Which of the following authors exerted the most influence on the Eclogues?
a. Hesiod b. Lucretius c. Homer d. Theocritus
12. Siro, the philosopher under whom Vergil studied in Naples, was a(n)
a. Stoic. b. Academic. c. Cynic. d. Epicurean.

13. The names "Vergilius" and "Maro" may be _____ in origin.
a. Etruscan b. Gallic c. Umbrian d. Samnite
14. The theme of Book II of the Georgics:
a. bee-keeping b. cattle-rearing c. tree-growing d. crop-raising
15. Who is the femina in the famous line "dux femina facti"?
a. Dido b. Venus c. Camilla d. Juno
16. Aeneas : Venus :: Ascanius : _____
a. Juno b. Anchises c. Dido d. Creusa
17. The description of Aeneas' shield engraved with the future of Rome is found at the end of Book
a. IV. b. VI. c. VIII. d. X.
18. To whom does Aeneas speak this line: "Durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis"?
a. Italians b. Trojans c. Greeks d. Carthaginians
19. Vergil is Dante's guide to the Underworld. Who plays that role for Aeneas?
a. Anchises b. Hades c. Charon d. Dido
20. How many elisions occur in this line: "quidve moror? Si omnis uno ordine habetis Achivas"?
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
21. When the last syllable of one verse elides with the first syllable of the next, the first verse is said to be
a. dactylic. b. hypermetric. c. unedited. d. hiatic.
22. What is the scansion pattern for the first five feet of this line: "Primus ibi ante omnis magna comitante caterva"?
a. SDDSS b. DSSDD c. SSSSS d. SDDDS
23. What is the scansion pattern for the first five feet of this line: "omnis spes Danaum et coepti fiducia belli"?
a. SDDSS b. SSSDD c. SDDDS d. SDSSD
24. What figure of speech is illustrated in this sentence: "Hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles; / classibus hic locus; hic acie certare solebant"?
a. anaphora b. litotes c. ellipsis d. polysyndeton

25. What figure of speech is illustrated in this line: "Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cerealiaque arma"?
- a. chiasmus b. onomatopoeia c. metonymy d. tmesis

Use the following passage from Book I of the Aeneid to answer questions 26-35.

'Aeole—namque tibi divum pater atque hominum rex 65
 et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento—
 gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat aequor,
 Ilium in Italiam portans victosque penates:
 incute vim ventis submersasque obrue puppes,
 aut age diversos et disice corpora ponto. 70
 Sunt mihi bis septem praestanti corpore Nymphae,
 quarum quae forma pulcherrima Deiopea,
 conubio iungam stabili propriamque dicabo,
 omnes ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos
 exigit, et pulchra faciat te prole parentem.' 75

26. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 65?
- a. ellipsis b. aposiopesis c. chiasmus d. personification
27. What is the case of divum (line 65)?
- a. accusative b. genitive c. nominative d. dative
28. To whom does pater in line 65 refer?
- a. Aeolus b. Neptune c. Jupiter d. Saturn
29. What use of the infinitive is illustrated in line 66?
- a. indirect statement b. subjective c. complementary d. objective
30. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 68?
- a. chiasmus b. syncope c. alliteration d. anastrophe
31. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 69?
- a. prolepsis b. asyndeton c. synchysis d. tmesis
32. Identify the usage of mihi (line 71).
- a. possession b. separation c. indirect object d. agent
33. What use of the ablative is illustrated by corpore (line 71)?
- a. comparison b. source c. specification d. description
34. Who is the subject of iungam (line 73)?
- a. Deiopea b. Aeolus c. Penates d. Juno

35. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 75?
 a. synchysis b. hyperbole c. synecdoche d. oxymoron

Use the following passage from Book I of the Aeneid to answer questions 36-50.

Aeneas scopulum interea conscendit, et omnem	180
prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea si quem	
iactatum vento videat Phrygiasque biremes,	
aut Capyn aut celsis in puppibus arma Caici.	
Navem in conspectu nullam, tres litore cervos	
prospicit errantes; hos tota armenta sequuntur	185
a tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen.	
Constitit hic, arcumque manu celeresque sagittas	
corripuit, fidus quae tela gerebat Achates;	
ductoresque ipsos primum capita alta ferentes	
cornibus arboreis, sternit, tum vulgus, et omnem	190
miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam	
nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor	
corpora fundat humi, et numerum cum navibus aequet.	
Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnes.	
Vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes	195
litore Trinacrio dederatque abeuntibus heros	
dividit, et dictis maerentia pectora mulcet.	

36. Identify the case of Anthea (line 181).
 a. nominative b. ablative c. accusative d. dative
37. Identify the form of quem (line 181).
 a. indefinite b. relative c. interrogative d. intensive
38. The adjective Phrygias in line 182 refers to the
 a. Phoenicians. b. Trojans. c. Africans. d. Greeks.
39. In line 182, biremes is an example of
 a. anachronism. b. metaphor. c. euphemism. d. hyperbole.
40. The best translation for arma in line 183 would be
 a. arms. b. weapons. c. shields. d. equipment.
41. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 184?
 a. anaphora b. asyndeton c. litotes d. pleonasm

42. Why is valles in line 186 plural?
 - a. poetic license
 - b. intensifies the number of deer present
 - c. fulfills the metrical requirement
 - d. represents the two hillsides forming the valley

43. What is the grammatical antecedent of quae (line 188)?
 - a. armenta b. sagittas c. tela d. cervos

44. What is the best translation for arboreibus (line 190)?
 - a. tall b. branching c. tree-like d. huge

45. Identify the case and number of vulgus (line 190).
 - a. nominative singular b. accusative singular c. nominative plural
 - d. ablative plural

46. The disorder of turbam (line 191) contrasts with the order suggested by
 - a. biremis (line 182). b. armenta (line 185). c. agmen (line 186).
 - d. vulgus (line 190).

47. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 192?
 - a. tmesis b. ellipsis c. zeugma d. hyperbole

48. Identify the case of humi in line 193.
 - a. nominative b. genitive c. locative d. dative

49. Line 195 contains an example of
 - a. hiatus. b. elision. c. synizesis. d. anastrophe.

50. Where is the litore Trinacrio in line 196?
 - a. Delos b. Crete c. Buthrotum d. Sicily