

VERGIL EXAMINATION
Classical Association Of Virginia
2012 Latin Tournament

I. Background Material (questions 1-10)

1. To further his education Vergil's parents sent him to Cremona at the age of twelve in A) 82 BC B) 70 BC
C) 58 BC D) 50 BC
2. Vergil's paternal farm was located in A) Etruria B) Latium C) Cisalpine Gaul D) Illyricum
3. Vergil's pastoral poetry was inspired by the works of A) Hesiod B) Theocritus C) Lucretius D) Propertius
4. Vergil is thought to have begun The Aeneid circa A) 49 BC B) 39 BC C) 29 BC d) 19 BC
5. At his death Vergil was A) 70 B) 65 C) 58 D) 52
6. Vergil's literary executors were his friends Tucca and A) Varius B) Horace C) Maecenas D) Livius
7. The Messianic Eclogue refers to Eclogue A) II B) III C) IV D) V
8. Vergil died at A) Mantua B) Brundisium C) Athens D) Naples
9. From the following list of authors choose the one who was probably NOT influenced by Vergil.
A) Milton B) Cervantes C) Homer D) Dante
10. In which book of The Aeneid does Vulcan produce armor for Aeneas? A) V B) VIII C) IX D) XI

II. Identify the SPEAKER of the following passages. (questions 11-15)

11. **Quisquis es, haud, crēdō, invīsus caelestibus aurās
vītālēs carpis, Tyriam quī advēneris urbem.
Perge modo, atque hinc tē rēgīnae ad līmina perfer.**

A) Juno B) Venus C) Dido D) Anna
12. **...“Ō miserī, quae tanta īnsānia, cīvēs?
Crēditis āvectōs hostēs? Aut ūlla putātis
dōna carēre dolīs Danaum?”**

A) Hector B) Achates C) Laocoon D) Priam
13. **“...Aut quō ruis?” inquit;
“Nōn tālī auxiliō nec dēfēnsōribus istīs
tempus eget; nōn, sī ipse meus nunc adforet Hector.”**

A) Anchises B) Polites C) Hecuba D) Priam

VERGIL EXAMINATION
Classical Association Of Virginia
2012 Latin Tournament

14. **Quis novus hic nostrīs successit sēdibus hospes,
quem sēsē ōre ferēns, quam fortī pectore et armīs!**

A) Helen B) Dido C) Anna D) Creusa

15. **Quid struis, aut quā spē Libycīs teris ōtia terrīs?**

A) Mercury B) Venus C) Achates D) Dido

III. Identify the ADDRESSEE in these passages. (questions 16-20)

16. **Quīn etiam hibernō mōliris sīdere classem,
et mediīs properās Aquilōnibus ire per altum,
crūdēlis?**

A) Anna B) Aeneas C) Dido D) Creusa

17. **Ut tē post multa tuōrum
fūnera, post variōs hominumque urbisque labōrēs
dēfessī aspiciamus!**

A) Hector B) Sychaeus C) Priam D) Aeneas

18. **Certē hinc Rōmānōs ōlim, volventibus annīs,
hinc fore ductōrēs, revocātō ā sanguine Teucrī,
quī mare, quī terrās omnīs diciōne tenērent,
pollicitus.**

A) Venus B) Juno C) Jupiter D) Aeneas

19. **Nōs mūnera templīs
Quippe tuīs ferimus fāmamque fovēmus inānem.**

A) Aeneas B) Jupiter C) Aeolus D) Laocoon

20. **sed mē magna deum genetrīx hīs dētinet orīs.
Iamque valē, et natī servā commūnis amōrem.**

A) Anna B) Dido C) Creusa D) Aeneas

VERGIL EXAMINATION
Classical Association Of Virginia
2012 Latin Tournament

IV. Read Passage A (on separate sheet) and answer the following questions. (questions 21-43)
Tear away the last page of the exam which has passages A, B, and C.

21. The understood subject of prōgreditur (line 1) is A) Helen B) Dido C) Creusa D) Venus
22. The best translation of magnā stīpante catervā (line 1) is A) with a large band attending
A) packed together in a great throng C) accompanied by a large crowd D) by a great surrounding troop
23. In line 2, whom does circumdata describe? A) Venus B) Dido C) Creusa D) Juno
24. The meaning of limbō in line 2 is A) arm B) garment C) border D) belt
25. What is the poetic figure of speech of Sīdoniam pictō chlamydem...limbō in line 2?
A) hendiadys B) anastrophe C) chiasmus D) synchysis
26. In line 3, cui is A) interrogative adjective B) interrogative pronoun C) indefinite pronoun D) relative pronoun
27. The missing est after *pharetra* is an example of A) prolepsis B) aposiopesis C) ellipsis D) tmesis
28. The image in line 3 is A) braids knotted with a gold clasp B) a golden belt around the waist
C) flowing golden locks of hair D) golden slippers on the feet
29. In line 4, subnectit means A) lies B) binds C) covers D) lifts
30. In line 5, the best translation of Nec nōn et is A) nor even B) neither each C) and also D) likewise both
31. Who are the Phrygiī of line 5? A) Trojans B) Greeks C) Carthaginians D) Gaetulians
32. A synonym of comitēs (line 5) is A) hostes B) duces C) socii D) gentes
33. Iūlus (line 5) refers to A) Achates B) Anchises C) Ascanius D) Aeneas
34. In line 6, incēdunt is best translated A) carry torches B) walk proudly C) enter silently D) lead the procession
35. The metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 6 is A) DDS D B) SDS D C) SDSS D) SS DS
36. In line 7, socium is best translated A) as companion B) of the companions
C) to his companions D) in respect to his companion
37. In line 8, Quālis means A) in such a way B) wherefore C) such as C) whoever
38. In line 8, Lyciam refers to a region of A) Africa B) Crete C) Asia Minor D) Peloponnesus
39. In line 10, altāria circum is an example of A) anastrophe B) anaphora C) asyndeton D) hysteron-proteron
40. In line 11, Crētes is an example of A) ellision B) caesura C) diaeresis D) diastole

VERGIL EXAMINATION
Classical Association Of Virginia
2012 Latin Tournament

41. In line 11, picfī implies A) caves were painted B) bodies were tattooed
C) robes were embroidered D) treasures were hidden
42. In line 12, ipse is A) Jupiter B) Apollo C) Ascanius D) Agathyrsi
43. In line 14, illō is best translated A) to him B) for him C) by him D) than he

V. Read Passage B (on separate sheet) and answer the following questions. (questions 44-61)

44. In line 1, per noctem plūrima volvēns gives the image of A) walking at night B) restfulness all night long
C) nightmares D) a sleepless night
45. In line 2, ut primum means A) while B) just as C) as soon as D) in the first place
46. In lines 2-3, exīre and explōrāre depend on A) *data est* (2) B) *accesserit* (3) C) *teneant* (4) D) *constituit* (5)
47. What is the tense of accesserit? A) present B) future C) perfect D) future perfect
48. In line 4, quī teneant is a A) relative clause B) indirect question
C) subordinate clause in indirect statement D) relative clause of characteristic
49. In line 4 inculta means A) the underworld B) deserted shores C) untilled places D) planted fields
50. In line 4 hominēsne feraene is best translated A) whether men or beasts B) both men and beasts
C) neither men nor beasts D) either men or beasts
51. The function of circum in line 7 is A) direct object of *occulit* B) preposition with *Classem*
C) adverb modifying *clausam* D) perfect passive participle modifying *nemōrum*
52. What word is missing in line 8? A) ab B) est C) tempore D) amicum
53. The best translation of line 9 is A) carrying spears with broad points in both hands B) with the two spears
gleaming from the broad iron on his hand C) brandishing two spears of broad iron in his hand
D) their two hands holding long pointed spears
54. In line 10, Cuī A) is an interrogative pronoun B) is dative with *obvia* C) is an indirect object with *tulit*
D) introduces an indirect question
55. In line 11, ōs habitumque gerēns is an example of A) zeugma B) hysteron-proteron
C) synechdoche D) metonymy
56. In line 13, volucrem of *volucremque* means A) turning B) swift C) whirling D) wide
57. In line 13, praevertitur means A) winds B) edges C) reaches D) passes
58. In line 14, habilem means A) large B) ready C) bent D) light

VERGIL EXAMINATION
Classical Association Of Virginia
2012 Latin Tournament

59. In line 15, diffundere is which infinitive usage? A) subjective B) complementary
C) indirect statement D) objective
60. In line 16, genū is A) accusative of specification B) direct object C) ablative of cause D) ablative of description
61. In line 16, sinūs means A) arms B) expressions C) tresses D) folds

VI. Read Passage C (on separate sheet) and answer the following questions. (questions 62-75)

62. In line 1, -que connects A) *fātus* and *coniēcit* B) *senior* and *tēlum* C) *tēlum* and *imbelle* D) *senior* and *prōtinus*
63. In line 1, imbelle means A) unattractive B) emblazoned C) enormous D) powerless
64. The image in line 3 is of A) Pyrrhus' death from Priam's spear B) an ineffective strike of a spear
C) an old man pierced by the enemy's spear D) spear, shield, and cloak lying on the ground
65. In line 4, Cuī refers to A) Aeneas B) Polites C) Priam D) Pyrrhus
66. What is the part of speech of ergō in line 4? A) adverb B) preposition C) pronoun D) conjunction
67. In line 5, Pēlīdae genitōrī is a reference to A) Achilles B) Hector C) Pelias D) Priam
68. In line 6, Neoptolemum refers to A) Pyrrhus B) Priam C) Achilles D) Hector
69. In line 6, mementō is A) ablative singular noun B) future imperative
C) present active participle D) present tense finite verb
70. In line 8, nātī refers to A) Priam B) Pyrrhus C) Polites D) Hector
71. What word does videntem (line 12) modify? A) *illum* (11) B) *fātōrum* (11) C) *Troiam* (12) D) *Pergama* (13)
72. In line 10, capulō tenus means A) as far as his head B) towards his captive
C) having extended his neck D) up to the hilt
73. The scansion of the first four feet of line 12 is A) DDSS B) DSSS C) SDSS D) SSDD
74. In lines 12-13, prōlāpsa Pergama is A) nominative singular B) ablative singular
C) accusative plural D) nominative plural
75. Line 14 contains A) hiatus B) synizesis C) elision D) systole

(Exam continues on next page.)

VERGIL EXAMINATION
Classical Association Of Virginia
2012 Latin Tournament

**VII. Translate the following passage as literally as English idiom allows on the back of the scantron sheet.
(25 points)**

Nox erat et terrās animalia fessa per omnīs
ālituum pecudumque genus sopor altus habēbat,
cum pater in rīpā gelidīque sub aetheris axe
Aenēās, trīstī turbātus pectora bellō,
prōcubuit seramque dedit per membra quiētem.
Huic deus ipse locī fluviō Tiberīnus amoenō
pōpuleās inter senior sē attollere frondēs
vīsus; eum tenuis glaucō vēlābat amictū
carbasus, et crīnīs umbrōsa tegēbat harundō,
tum sīc adfārī et cūrās hīs dēmere dictīs:

ālituum = alitum, (āles, ālitis, f. bird)

glaucus-a-um =grayish

carbasus = linen garment; harundō = wreath of reeds

(Passages A, B, and C are on the last page of the exam)

VERGIL EXAMINATION
Classical Association Of Virginia
2012 Latin Tournament

Passage A

Tandem prōgreditur magnā stīpante catervā	1
Sīdoniam pictō chlamydem circumdata limbō;	2
cui pharetra ex aurō, crīnēs nōdantur in aurum,	3
aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.	4
Nec nōn et Phrygiū comitēs et laetus Iūlus	5
incēdunt. Ipse ante aliōs pulcherrimus omnīs	6
īnfert sē socium Aenēās atque agmina iungit.	7
Quālis ubi hībernam Lyciam Xanthīque fluenta	8
dēserit ac Dēlum māternam invīsīt Apollō	9
īnstauratque chorōs, mixtīque altāria circum	10
Crētesque Dryopesque fremunt pictīque Agathysī;	11
ipse iugīs Cynthī graditur mollīque fluentem	12
fronde premit crīnem fingēns atque implicat aurō,	13
tēla sonant umerīs: haud illō sēgnior ībat	14
Aenēās, tantum ēgregiō decus ēnitēt ōre.	15

Passage B

At pius Aenēās, per noctem plūrima volvēns,	1
ut prīmum lūx alma data est, exīre locōsque	2
explōrāre novōs, quās ventō accesserit orās,	3
quī teneant (nam inculta videt), hominēsne feraene,	4
quaerere cōstituit, sociīsque exācta referre	5
Classem in convexō nemōrum sub rūpe cavātā	6
arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbrīs	7
occulit; ipse ūnō graditur comitātus Achātē,	8
bīna manū lātō crispāns hastīlia ferrō.	9
Cui māter mediā sēsē tulit obvia silvā,	10
virginis ōs habitumque gerēns, et virginis arma	11
Spartānae, vel quālis equōs Thrēissa fatīgat	12
Harpalycē, volucremque fugā praevertitur Hebrum.	13
Namque umerīs dē mōre habilem suspenderit arcum	14
vēnātrīx, dederatque comam diffundere ventīs,	15
nūda genū, nōdōque sinūs collēcta fluentīs.	16

(Passage C on back)

VERGIL EXAMINATION
Classical Association Of Virginia
2012 Latin Tournament

Passage C

Sīc fātus senior tēlumque imbelle sine ictū	1
coniēcit, raucō quod prōtinus aere repulsum,	2
et summō clipeī nēquīquam umbōne pependit.	3
Cui Pyrrhus: 'Referēs ergō haec et nūntius ībis	4
Pēlīdae genitōrī. Illī mea trīstia facta	5
dēgeneremque Neoptolemum nārrāre mementō.	6
Nunc morere.' Hoc dīcēns altāria ad ipsa trementem	7
trāxit et in multō lāpsantem sanguine nātī,	8
implicuitque comam laevā, dextrāque coruscum	9
extulit ac laterī capulō tenuis abdidit ēnsem.	10
Haec fīnis Priamī fātōrum, hic exitus illum	11
sorte tulit Troiam incēnsam et prōlāpsa videntem	12
Pergama, tot quondam populīs terrīsque superbum	13
rēgnātōrem Asiae. Iacet ingēns lītore truncus,	14
āvulsumque umerīs caput et sine nōmine corpus.	15