

2007 GJCL READING COMPREHENSION EXAM: VERGIL

Fill in the FIRST FOUR blocks on the SCANTRON sheet with your own four-digit code, then the NEXT FOUR blocks with the code for this exam (1011); leave the LAST TWO blocks blank. FILL IN COMPLETELY the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question. Do not write on the exam itself.

Passage #1

Book IV. Aeneas responds to Dido.

sed nunc Italiam magnam Gryneus Apollo, 345
Italiam Lyciae iussere capessere sortes;
hic amor, haec patria est. si te Karthaginis arces
Phoenissam Libycaeque aspectus detinet urbis,
quae tandem Ausonia Teucros considerare terra
inuidia est? et nos fas extera quaerere regna. 350
me patris Anchisae, quotiens umentibus umbris
nox operit terras, quotiens astra ignea surgunt,
admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago;
me puer Ascanius capitisque iniuria cari,
quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus aruis. 355
nunc etiam interpres diuum Ioue missus ab ipso
(testor utrumque caput) celeris mandata per auras
detulit: ipse deum manifesto in lumine uidi

intransem muros uocemque his auribus hausi.
desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis; 360
Italiam non sponte sequor.'

Passage #2

Book VII. Introduction to the Latins.

Rex arua Latinus et urbes
iam senior longa placidas in pace regebat.
hunc Fauno et nympha genitum Laurente Marica
accipimus; Fauno Picus pater, isque parentem
te, Saturne, refert, tu sanguinis ultimus auctor. 50
filius huic fato diuum prolesque uirilis
nulla fuit, primaque oriens erepta iuuenta est.
sola domum et tantas seruabat filia sedes
iam matura uiro, iam plenis nubilis annis.
multi illam magno e Latio totaque petebant
Ausonia; petit ante alios pulcherrimus omnis 55
Turnus, auis atausque potens, quem regia coniunx
adiungi generum miro properabat amore;
sed uariis portenta deum terroribus obstant.

Questions for Passage #1:

1. *iussere* in line 346 is an example of:

- a) historical infinitive b) perfect tense c) indirect statement d) complementary infinitive

2. Whose image appears to Aeneas in his sleep:

- a) Apollo b) Dido c) Anchises d) Jove

3. The scansion of line 345 is:

- a) DSSDSD b) SDSSDS c) DDDSSD d) SDSDSD

4. Ascanius in line 354 is the subject of:

- a) regno b) terret c) no verb expressed d) admonet

5. *capitis* in line 354 is an example of:

- a) dative of reference b) partitive genitive c) objective genitive d) predicate nominative

6. *Ioue* in line 356 is:

- a) place from which b) ablative of agent c) dative of agent d) place where

7. *interpres* on line 356 refers to:

- a) Juno b) Mercury c) Poseidon d) Iris

8. In line 349: where is Ausonia?

- a) Crete b) Delos c) Italy d) Anatolia

9. Which line contains the greatest number of elisions?

- a)355 b)347 c)358 d)360

10. Lines 351-352 contain an example of this rhetorical device:

- a) aposiopesis b) tricolon crescens c) polysyndeton d) anaphora

11. In line 361, Aeneas tells Dido that:

- a) he will go to Italy b) he will refuse to go to Italy c) he goes to Italy unwillingly d) he does not want to be married

12. Lines 347-350 contain a conditional statement. What kind of condition is it?

- a) Simple fact present b) Mixed condition c) future less vivid d) present contrary to fact.

Questions for Passage #2:

13. What is the king's name?

- a) Faunus b) Picus c) Latinus d) Laurentus

14. Who are the parents of the King?

- a) Latinus and Faunus b) Faunus and Marica c) Marica and Picus d) Saturn and Marica

15. Saturn is the _____ of the king:

- a) father b) grandfather c) uncle d) great-grandfather

16. The king has:

- a) one son b) one son and one daughter c) one daughter d) many children

17. *quem* in line 56 is:

- a) an interrogative pronoun b) a relative pronoun c) a correlative d) an adjective

18. Why is *hunc* in line 47 accusative?

- a) direct object of *accipimus* b) subject accusative c) modifies *genitum* d) adverb of place

19. What case and number is *omnis*, line 55?

- a) nominative, singular b) genitive singular c) accusative plural d) dative plural

20. *adiungi* on line 57 is:

- a) nominative plural b) complementary infinitive c) infinitive in indirect statement d) gen. Singular.

21. In lines 57-58, what stands in the way of the queen's plans?

- a) false rumours b) false terrors c) divine omens d) a holy gate

22. The case and use of *Fauno* in line 48 is:

- a) ablative of comparison b) ablative of cause c) dative of possession d) ablative of accompaniment.

23. In the final lines, what are the queen's plans?

- a) to join the race beloved by the god b) to help the adjutants hurry c) to marry Turnus to her daughter
d) to put an end to various rumors

24. *fato* in line 50 is :

- a) ablative of means b) ablative of manner c) dative of agent d) ablative of cause

25. Who is/are the subject(s) of *accipimus* on line 48?

- a) the king and queen b) Picus and Faunus c) the narrator d) Aeneas and Achates