

## 2011 GJCL Reading Comprehension Exam: Vergil

Fill in the first four blocks of the scantron sheet with your own four digit code and the next four blocks with the code for this exam—1011. Fill in completely the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question (do not write on the exam itself).

### Aeneid 6. 1-13

**Sic fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas 1  
et tandem Euboicis Cumarum adlabitur oris.  
obvertunt pelago prorae; tum dente tenaci  
ancora fundabat navis et litora curvae  
praetexunt puppes. iuvenum manus emicat ardens 5  
litus in Hesperium; quaerit pars semina flammae  
abstrusa in venis silicis, pars densa ferarum  
tectata rapit silvas inventaque flumina monstrat.  
at pius Aeneas arces quibus altus Apollo  
praesidet horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae, 10  
antrum immane, petit, magnam cui mentem animumque  
Delius inspirat vates aperitque futura.  
iam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta.**

1. *lacrimans* in line 1 is a:  
a. present participle b. adverb c. gerundive d. adjective
2. *Euboicis* in line 2 modifies: a. *classis*  
b. *oris* c. *habenae* d. *Cumarum*
3. *oris* in line 2 is in which case?  
a. ablative b. dative c. accusative d. locative
4. *adlabitur* in line 2 is from which Latin verb? a. *adlaborare*  
b. *adlabi* c. *adiuvare* d. *adferre*
5. *pelago* in line 3 is in which case?  
a. nominative b. dative c. ablative d. accusative
6. What is the use of *dente tenaci* in line 3?  
a. dative of purpose b. ablative of separation  
c. ablative of means d. dative of reference
7. The direct object of *fundabat* in line 4 is:  
a. *navis* b. *ancora* c. *puppes* d. *litora*
8. The use of *praetexunt* in line 5 suggests the image of:  
a. a chariot b. a painting c. a shield d. a woven tapestry
9. *ardens* in line 5 modifies: a. *iuvenum*  
b. *litus* c. *manus* d. *Hesperium*
10. The direct object of *quaerit* in line 6 is:  
a. *pars* b. *flammae* c. *semina* d. *abstrusa*
11. *inventa* in line 8 describes: a. *tecta* b. *densa*  
c. *flumina* d. *abstrusa*
12. The subject of *petit* in line 11 is: a. *Apollo*  
b. *antrum* c. *Delius* d. *Aeneas*

13. *quibus* in line 9 is in which case? a. dative  
b. ablative c. accusative d. genitive

14. *altus* in line 9 refers to: a. *antrum* b. *Apollo*  
c. *Aeneas* d. *arces*

15. *immane* in line 11 modifies: a. *antrum*  
b. *mentem* c. *animum* d. *vates*

16. The antecedent of *cui* in line 11 is: a. *Sibyllae*  
b. *Apollo* c. *Aeneas* d. *Delius*

17. *Delos* (referred to in the adjective *Delius* in line 12) is significant because: a. it is the home of the minotaur b. it is the birthplace of *Apollo* c. *Aeneas* has just arrived there d. *Apollo's* priestess lives there

18. *Triviae* in line 13 refers to: a. *Apollo*  
b. *the Sibyl* c. *Diana* d. *Venus*

### Aeneid 7.45-67

**Rex arva Latinus et urbes 45  
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.  
filius huic fato divum prolesque virilis 50  
nulla fuit, primaque oriens erepta iuventa est.  
sola domum et tantas servabat filia sedes  
iam matura viro, iam plenis nubilis annis.  
multi illam magno e Latio totaque petebant  
Ausonia; petit ante alios pulcherrimus omnis 55  
Turnus, avis atavisque potens, quem regia coniunx  
adiungi generum miro properabat amore;  
sed variis portenta deum terroribus obstant.  
laurus erat tecti medio in penetralibus altis  
sacra comam multosque metu servata per annos, 60  
quam pater inventam, primas cum conderet arces,  
ipse ferebatur Phoebos sacrasse Latinus,  
Laurentisque ab ea nomen posuisse colonis.  
huius apes summum densae (mirabile dictu)  
stridore ingenti liquidum trans aethera vectae 65  
obsedere apicem, et pedibus per mutua nexis  
examen subitum ramo frondente pependit.**

19. *longa* in line 46 modifies which word?  
a. *arva* b. *pace* c. *senior* d. *rex*

20. *Faunus* and *Marica* in line 47 are best described as:  
a. *Latinus' parents* b. *Latinus' siblings*  
c. *Latinus' comrades* d. *Latinus' children*

21. Who is Picus' father?  
a. Faunus b. Apollo c. Saturn  
d. Latinus
22. *divum* in line 50 is in which case?  
a. accusative b. genitive c. dative  
d. vocative
23. How is line 51 scanned?  
a. dactyl-spondee-dactyl-spondee-dactyl-spondee  
b. dactyl-dactyl-dactyl-spondee-dactyl-spondee  
c. spondee-dactyl-spondee-spondee-dactyl-spondee  
d. dactyl-spondee-dactyl-dactyl-dactyl-spondee
24. *erepta est* in line 51 is in which tense? a. pluperfect  
b. present c. perfect d. future
25. The subject of *petebant* in line 54 is: a. multi  
b. tota c. Ausonia d. Latio
26. *omnis* in line 55 is in which case?  
a. ablative b. dative c. accusative d. nominative
27. The antecedent of *quem* in line 56 is: a. Turnus  
b. avis c. regia d. omnis
28. *adiungi* in line 57 is a/an: a. perfect passive participle  
b. perfect active indicative c. infinitive d. imperative
29. *deum* in line 58 is in which case? a. genitive b. dative  
c. accusative d. ablative
30. The beginning of line 59, *laurus erat...*, seems most like an example of: a. anaphora b. tmesis c. ekphrasis  
d. hyperbole
31. *comam* in line 60 is an example of accusative of:  
a. duration of time b. respect c. indirect statement  
d. place to which
32. *sacra* in line 60 modifies which word?  
a. servata b. laurus c. regia d. Ausonia
33. *conderet* in line 61 is in which tense? a. present  
b. imperfect c. perfect d. future
34. *conderet* in line 61 is used in which type of "cum clause"?  
a. circumstantial b. temporal c. causal d. adversative
35. *sacrasse* in line 62 is in which tense?  
a. present b. perfect c. imperfect d. future perfect
36. *ea* in line 63 refers to which word? a. laurus  
b. regia c. comam d. Lavinia
37. *posuisse* in line 63 is dependent upon: a. adferebatur  
b. sacrasse c. nomen d. ipse
38. *dictu* in line 64 is an example of: a. indirect statment  
b. an ablative absolute c. a supine d. passive periphrastic
39. The subject of *obsedere* in line 66 is: a. apicem b. apes  
c. ingenti d. liquidum
40. *apicem* in line 66 is modified by which word?  
a. aethera b. liquidum c. summum d. densae
41. *aethera* in line 65 is in which case? a. ablative  
b. accusative c. nominative d. vocative
42. *liquidum* in line 65 modifies which word?  
a. apicem b. stridore c. vectae d. aethera
43. *vectae* in line 65 describes which word?  
a. apes b. aethera c. densae d. Laurentis
44. The subject of *pependit* in line 67 is:  
a. apicem b. apes c. examen d. mutua
45. Line 67 is scanned:  
a. spondee-spondee-dactyl-spondee-dactyl-spondee  
b. spondee-dactyl-spondee-spondee-dactyl-spondee  
c. dactyl-dactyl-dactyl-spondee-dactyl-spondee  
d. spondee-spondee-dactyl-dactyl-dactyl-spondee

## 2011 Vergil Exam Key

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. D
9. C
10. C
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. A
16. A
17. B
18. C
19. B
20. A
21. C
22. B
23. A
24. C
25. A
26. C
27. A
28. C
29. A
30. C
31. B
32. B
33. B
34. A
35. B
36. A
37. A
38. C
39. B
40. C
41. B
42. D
43. A
44. C
45. B