

A Vergil WORKBOOK

Selections and Suggested Companion Texts

Katherine Bradley and Barbara Weiden Boyd

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Vergil

— SELECTIONS FROM VERGIL'S *AENEID* —

Book 1.1–33

Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris
 Italiam fato profugus Laviniaque venit
 litora, multum ille et terris iactatus et alto
 vi superum, saevae memorem Iunonis ob iram,
 5 multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem
 inferretque deos Latio; genus unde Latinum
 Albanique patres atque altae moenia Romae.
 Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso
 quidve dolens regina deum tot volvere casus
 10 insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores
 impulerit. Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?
 Urbs antiqua fuit (Tyrii tenuere coloni)
 Karthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
 ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli,
 15 quam Iuno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
 posthabita coluisse Samo. Hic illius arma,
 hic currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,
 si qua fata sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.
 Progeniem sed enim Troiano a sanguine duci
 20 audierat Tyrias olim quae verteret arces;
 hinc populum late regem belloque superbum
 venturum excidio Libyae; sic volvere Parcas.
 Id metuens veterisque memor Saturnia belli,
 prima quod ad Troiam pro caris gesserat Argis—
 25 necdum etiam causae irarum saevique dolores
 exciderant animo; manet alta mente repostum
 iudicium Paridis spretaeque iniuria formae
 et genus invisum et rapti Ganymedis honores:
 his accensa super iactatos aequore toto
 30 Troas, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli,
 arcebat longe Latio, multosque per annos
 errabant acti fati maria omnia circum.
 Tantaе molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

Comprehension Questions

1. In the opening line, how does Vergil allude to Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*?

2. What does the poet ask the Muse to explain?

3. From lines 1–11, copy out and translate a phrase that characterizes Aeneas.

4. In lines 25–29, what are the three reasons Vergil gives for Juno's anger toward the Trojans?

5. How would you characterize Juno as depicted in this passage? Make sure that you copy out and translate at least three words or phrases that demonstrate features of Juno's character. Provide line references in parentheses for your three Latin choices.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The word *qui* (line 1) refers to (that is, the antecedent of *qui* is)
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. <i>arma</i> (line 1) | b. <i>cano</i> (line 1) |
| c. <i>virum</i> (line 1) | d. <i>Troiae</i> (line 1) |
2. The case and number of *superum* (line 4) are
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a. accusative plural | b. nominative singular |
| c. accusative singular | d. genitive plural |

3. In line 5, *dum* is translated
 - a. while
 - b. until
 - c. provided that
 - d. then
4. In lines 8–11, Vergil follows the old epic tradition of asking for inspiration from
 - a. a muse
 - b. the queen
 - c. a pious man
 - d. a divine will
5. The form of the word *tenuere* (line 12) is
 - a. present infinitive
 - b. present indicative
 - c. perfect infinitive
 - d. perfect indicative
6. The word *posthabita* (line 16) modifies
 - a. *Iuno* (line 15)
 - b. *Samo* (line 16)
 - c. *ostia* (line 14)
 - d. *arma* (line 16)
7. A figure of speech that occurs in lines 16–17 is
 - a. transferred epithet
 - b. hendiadys
 - c. chiasmus
 - d. anaphora
8. In line 19, *duci* is
 - a. dative
 - b. imperative
 - c. infinitive
 - d. ablative
9. In lines 19–22, we learn that Juno has heard that the descendants of the Trojans
 - a. have destroyed Tyre
 - b. would destroy Carthage someday
 - c. are coming to the haughty king
 - d. have helped a king destroy Libya
10. The antecedent of *quae* (line 20) is
 - a. *progeniem* (line 19)
 - b. *sanguine* (line 19)
 - c. *duci* (line 19)
 - d. *Tyrias* (line 20)
11. *metuens* in line 23 modifies
 - a. *id* (line 23)
 - b. *memor* (line 23)
 - c. *Saturnia* (line 23)
 - d. *prima* (line 24)

12. The metrical pattern for the first four feet of line 28 is
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. dactyl-dactyl-dactyl-spondee | b. dactyl-spondee-spondee-dactyl |
| c. dactyl-spondee-dactyl-spondee | d. spondee-dactyl-dactyl-spondee |
13. *accensa* in line 29 describes
- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| a. the Fates | b. Paris |
| c. Ganymede | d. Juno |
14. In line 30, *reliquias* refers to
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. the Trojan refugees | b. the Greek conquerers |
| c. the hero Achilles | d. the Latins |
15. The clause *multosque per annos / errabant acti fatis maria omnia circum* (lines 31–32) is best translated
- | | |
|---|--|
| a. and through the years, many wandered,
driving the fates around all the seas | b. and driven by the fates, many wandered
through the years and the seas around all |
| c. and driven by the fates they wandered
over many years around all the seas | d. and many, through the years, were
wandering the seas for the fates around all |

Translation

Translate the passage below as literally as possible.

**Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso
quidve dolens regina deum tot volvere casus
insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores
impulerit. Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?**

Short Answer Questions

Find, copy out, and provide line references for an example of:

1. metonymy _____
2. transferred epithet (enallage) _____
3. anastrophe _____
4. anaphora _____

Match each of these proper names and adjectives with the best description.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Achilles | a. ancient city on west coast of Italy near the site of future Rome, named for Latinus's daughter |
| 2. _____ Alba Longa | b. an area of central Italy that includes Rome |
| 3. _____ Danaus | c. a city on the coast of North Africa |
| 4. _____ Karthago | d. a region of North Africa |
| 5. _____ Latium | e. an island where Juno especially was worshipped |
| 6. _____ Lavinium | f. a city in Phoenicia that established a colony in North Africa |
| 7. _____ Libya | g. a city in central Italy, considered the mother of Rome, established by Ascanius |
| 8. _____ Parcae | h. a city in Asia Minor, often associated with Ilium |
| 9. _____ Paris | i. a name for the Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos |
| 10. _____ Samos | j. another name for Juno |
| 11. _____ Saturnia | k. son of King Priam of Troy, who brought the Spartan queen to Troy |
| 12. _____ Tiberis | l. anyone from Troy |
| 13. _____ Troia | m. Greek hero who killed many Trojans; a main character of the <i>Iliad</i> |
| 14. _____ Tros | n. Greek |
| 15. _____ Tyrus | o. river that runs through Rome to the coast |

Essay

In this passage Vergil sets forth some of the themes that he will explore in the rest of the poem: the personal cost of founding Rome, Rome's history, the roles that fate and the gods play, and the powerful force of emotion. In a short, well-organized essay, explain how he establishes these themes.

Support your assertions with references drawn from throughout the passage (lines 1–33). All Latin words must be copied or their line numbers provided, AND they must be translated or paraphrased closely enough so that it is clear you understand the Latin. It is your responsibility to convince your reader that you are basing your conclusions on the Latin text and not merely on a general recollection of the passage. Direct your answer to the question; do not merely summarize the passage. Please write your essay on a separate piece of paper.

Scansion

Scan the following lines.

audierat Tyrias olim quae verteret arces

(line 1.20)

errabant acti fatis maria omnia circum

(line 1.32)

———— COMPANION TEXTS ————

CATULLUS, *CARMINA*

Carmen 5

Vivamus mea Lesbia, atque amemus,
 rumoresque senum severiorum
 omnes unius aestimemus assis!
 Soles occidere et redire possunt:
 5 nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux,
 nox est perpetua una dormienda.
 Da mi basia mille, deinde centum,
 dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,
 deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum.
 10 Dein, cum milia multa fecerimus,
 conturbabimus illa, ne sciamus,
 aut ne quis malus invidere possit,
 cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

Prereading

1. Based on *amemus* (line 1), *basia* (line 7), and *basiorum* (line 13), what do you think this poem is likely to be about?

2. What contrast might you expect from *lux* (line 5) and *nox* (line 6)?

3. With the repetition of *mille* (lines 7, 8, 9), and *centum* (lines 7, 8, 9), what might the poet be emphasizing?

Comprehension Questions

1. In lines 1–3, what does Catullus urge his girlfriend that they do?

2. In lines 4–6, what reason does Catullus give for why they should “seize the day”?

3. In lines 7–9, what does Catullus ask for?

4. Why, according to lines 11–13, should they confuse (*conturbabimus*) the number of kisses they have given one another?

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the better answer.

1. *Vivamus* (line 1) is best translated
 - a. let us live
 - b. we live
2. The case of *Lesbia* (line 1) is
 - a. nominative
 - b. vocative
3. The case of *rumores* (line 2) is
 - a. nominative
 - b. accusative
4. *severiorum* (line 2) modifies
 - a. *rumores* (line 2)
 - b. *senum* (line 2)
5. *aestimemus* (line 3) is best translated
 - a. we value
 - b. let us value
6. *unius assis* (line 3) is
 - a. a very small amount of money
 - b. a very large amount of money

Short Answer Questions

Matching

- | | | |
|----------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. _____ | a future perfect verb | a. <i>senum</i> (line 2) |
| 2. _____ | a nominative, singular, feminine noun | b. <i>possit</i> (line 12) |
| 3. _____ | a present subjunctive verb | c. <i>semel</i> (line 5) |
| 4. _____ | a singular imperative verb | d. <i>omnes</i> (line 3) |
| 5. _____ | an accusative, plural, neuter adjective | e. <i>nox</i> (line 6) |
| 6. _____ | an adverb | f. <i>fecerimus</i> (line 10) |
| 7. _____ | a genitive, plural, masculine noun | g. <i>Da</i> (line 7) |
| 8. _____ | an accusative, plural, masculine adjective | h. <i>multa</i> (line 10) |

— SIGHT READING MULTIPLE CHOICE —

There are two sight reading sections in this Workbook. This section contains two sets of questions, which correspond to the types of multiple choice questions that may appear on the AP Latin Exam. First, there are short, four-line passages drawn from Vergil's *Aeneid*, each followed by three multiple choice questions. Then, there are single sentences with one question, which on the AP Exam can be drawn from any author. Finally, as additional practice, we include a section with longer passages with several questions about each—a format that will no longer appear on the AP Exam, but is an excellent resource for improving sight reading skills.

Vergil

The dead Hector appears to Aeneas in a dream.

Tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris
 incipit et dono divum gratissima serpit.
 In somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector
 visus adesse mihi largosque effundere fletus.

(*Aeneid* 2.268–271)

quies, quietis, *f.*

mortalis, -e, mortal, man, human

aeger, aegra, aegrum, sick, weary, wretched

divum = divorum

serpo, -ere, creep toward, crawl

maestus, -a, -um

largus, -a, -um

fletus, -us, *m.*

1. What is the best translation for *Tempus erat quo* (line 1)?
 - a. by the time when
 - b. it was the time from which
 - c. it was the time when
 - d. it was with time
2. Which word in the passage modifies *quies* (line 1)?
 - a. *aegris* (line 1)
 - b. *incipit* (line 2)
 - c. *dono* (line 2)
 - d. *gratissima* (line 2)
3. What does this passage tell us about Hector?
 - a. he is glad to see Aeneas
 - b. he is beginning to give a gift
 - c. he seems to be crying
 - d. his eyes are sleepy

Catullus

From *Carmina* 5, 7, 85, and 101

Soles occidere et redire possunt.

1. In this sentence, the author says that
 - a. lonely people can kill and come back
 - b. only those who are able to kill are able to come back
 - c. suns are able to set and return
 - d. people are accustomed to going down and coming back

Nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux, / nox est perpetua una dormienda.

2. In this sentence, *est dormienda* is best translated
 - a. must be slept
 - b. has been slept
 - c. is sleeping
 - d. is about to sleep

Da mi basia mille, deinde centum.

3. In this sentence, *Da* is a(n)
 - a. adjective
 - b. noun
 - c. adverb
 - d. verb

Quaeris, quot mihi basiationes / tuae, Lesbia, sint satis superque.

4. In this sentence, *Quaeris* introduces a(n)
 - a. indirect statement
 - b. purpose clause
 - c. relative clause of characteristic
 - d. indirect question

aut quam sidera multa, cum tacet nox, / furtivos hominum vident amores:

5. In this sentence, the subject of *vident* is
 - a. *sidera*
 - b. *nox*
 - c. *hominum*
 - d. *amores*

atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale

6. This is best translated
 - a. and in the future, the brother will be an uncle and healthy
 - b. and for eternity, brother, hail and farewell
 - c. and the brother will forever be strong and healthy
 - d. and the strong grandfather says farewell to his brother for the future