2022 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

LATIN LITERATURE TEST

*Mark the best answer for each question on your answer sheet.*

1. This author wrote a work of epistolary fiction—a series of letters written as if by famous women of history and fiction, such as Briseis, Dido, and Sappho.

a) Vergil b) Propertius c) Ovid d) Catullus

1. Of the following authors, who did NOT write during Augustus’ reign?

a) Livy b) Tibullus c) Vitruvius d) Martial

1. *Apicius* is a first century compilation of … a) Roman recipes b) animal descriptions c) important religious rites d) anonymous love poetry
2. Which of the following was not an historian? a) Fabius Pictor b) Flavius Josephus c) Livius Andronicus d) Tacitus

Match each early Roman author to his work

1. Ennius a. *Poenulus*
2. Cato the Elder b. *De Re Rustica*
3. Plautus c. *Eunuchus*
4. Terence d. *Annales*
5. This Roman historian, author of many political histories, considered himself to be the Roman Thucydides and was highly praised by Tacitus—though now he is considered highly biased and not very accurate. a) Sallust b) Livy c) Suetonius d) Varro

1. The phrase “Carthago delenda est!” is an abbreviation of a slogan used frequently by

a) Pliny the Elder b) Scipio Africanus c) Cato the Elder d) Livy

1. Which historian believed that Rome’s decline truly started when Carthage fell, eliminating the competitive spirit inspired by the threat of that nearby power?

a) Tacitus b) Caesar c) Sallust d) Livy

1. Vergil’s *Georgics* consist of four books on the subject of

a) the Trojan War b) education c) the Latin Language d) farming

1. Gnaeus Naevius’ *Bellum Poenicum*, about the First Punic War, was the first Roman

a) epic poem b) firsthand account of a war

c) work translated into Greek d) historical play

1. How many books are in Vergil’s *Aeneid*? a) 10 b) 12 c) 18 d) 24

1. Whose works include *Odes*, *Epodes*, and *Satires*?

a) Ovid b) Propertius c) Martial d) Horace

1. This poet rendered Aesop’s Fables into Latin.

a) Phaedrus b) Propertius c) Sulpicia d) Vergil

1. *Fabula palliata* is a style of Roman drama characterized by

a) Romanization of Greek plays

b) intricate costumes and expensive props

c) non-Roman characters speaking their native languages

d) closely accurate portrayals of Roman historical figures

Match each author to his birthplace

1. Terence a. Rome
2. Cicero b. Carthage
3. Julius Caesar c. Mantua
4. Catullus d. Verona
5. Vergil e. Arpinum
6. Which innovative and successful Roman playwright wrote works to include *Aulularia*, *Amphitryo*, and *Miles Gloriosus*?

a) Terence b) Livius Andronicus c) Plautus d) Pacuvius

1. In Vergil’s *Aeneid*, Aeneas is hindered principally by what deity?

a) Jupiter b) Minerva c) Juno d) Neptune

Match each author to an addressee of his letter(s):

1. Cicero a. Atticus
2. Pliny the Younger b. Lucilius
3. Seneca the Younger c. Emperor Trajan

1. The story of the Trojan Horse comes to us not from Homer’s *Iliad* but from which Roman author? a) Vergil b) Livy c) Tacitus d) Ovid
2. This close friend of Vergil’s and great admirer of his poetry personally requested that he write a national epic to reflect the greatness of Rome, in the vein of Homer’s *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. a) Caesar b) Horace c) Augustus d) Cicero

1. This type of poetry about love and loss was embraced by authors such as Propertius, Gallus, and Tibullus. a) elegy b) epic c) lyric d) satire

1. The father of another great author, this man wrote several volumes on oratory containing fictional speakers advocating in imagined court cases.

a) Pliny the Elder b) Cato the Elder c) Seneca the Elder d) Aulus Persius Flaccus

1. Cicero’s *Philippics*, a series of speeches against this Roman statesman, resulted in his proscription and death.

a) Caesar b) Pompey c) Catiline d) Antony

1. Petronius’ *Satyricon* is considered the first

a) fan fiction b) novel c) spoof of another famous work d) historical fiction

1. Pliny the Elder personally witnessed and wrote about what event?

a) assassination of Julius Caesar

b) eruption of Vesuvius

c) building of the Flavian Amphitheater

d) murder of Cicero

1. Julius Caesar wrote in each of the following genres except which?

a) tragedy b) comedy c) poetry d) astronomy

1. This Spanish-born poet became Rome’s greatest writer of epigrams.

a) Seneca b) Horace c) Juvenal d) Martial

1. This enslaved teacher and author originally translated Greek works into Latin as educational tools; he went on to write some of the first known tragedies and comedies in the Latin language.   
   a) Terence b) Livius Andronicus c) Plautus d) Seneca the Younger

Match each author’s name with his praenomen:

1. Cicero a. Gaius
2. Propertius b. Marcus
3. Tacitus c. Sextus
4. Livy d. Titus
5. Suetonius e. Publius
6. This Roman playwright lived his final years in exile for making fun of the powerful Metelli family in his productions

a) Plautus b) Ovid c) Terence d) Naevius

1. Though none of his speeches survive, this historian was known as a great orator. His extant works include *Germania* and *Agricola*.

a) Livy b) Tacitus c) Varro d) Claudius

1. This employee of Trajan and Hadrian used his access to the imperial household and imperial records to write biographies of the twelve Caesars, from Julius Caesar to Domitian.
2. Nepos b) Livy c)Suetonius d)Tacitus

1. This author wrote the famous “carpe diem” poem, whose message is to enjoy the moment, as there is no guarantee of tomorrow.

a) Ovid b) Propertius c) Lucretius d) Horace

1. Plautus’ style is characterized by

a) formal Latin with irregular spelling

b) Latin dialogue interpolated with many Greek words

c) colloquial Latin in iambic meter

d) intentionally unusual word choices

1. Whose two surviving works are on the Jugurthine War and the Catilinarian War?

a) Livy b) Cato the Elder c) Sallust d) Antony

1. Vergil’s fourth book of *Eclogues* was thought in the Middle Ages to have predicted

a) the fall of Rome

b) the birth of Jesus Christ

c) the weather patterns of southern Europe

d) the assassination of Julius Caesar

1. This literary critic and tutor to the imperial household under Domitian pioneered educational best-practices, wrote extensively on rhetoric, and authored an analysis of Cicero’s *Pro Archia*.

a) Seneca the Younger b) Pliny the Younger c) Quintilian d) Petronius

1. This trilingual author, a speaker of Oscan natively and Greek by education, only eventually learned Latin due to his service as a centurion in the Second Punic War.

a) Livy b) Lucilius c) Ennius d) Cicero

1. Cornelius Nepos was an author in what genres?

a) history and biography

b) epic and lyric poetry

c) elegiac and epic poetry

d) history and oratory

1. The Stoic poet Lucan wrote an epic, based on historical facts and without mention of the gods, about what subject matter?

a) the founding of Rome

b) the Punic Wars

c) the war between Caesar and Pompey

d) the reign of Augustus

1. Statius wrote poems of great praise for this emperor and his friends.

a) Tiberius b) Nero c) Augustus d) Domitian

1. Half of Catullus’ long poem about the marriage of Peleus and Thetis is an extended ekphrasis of the cover on their marriage bed, which depicts the story of

a) Dido and Aeneas

b) Helen and Paris

c) Theseus and Ariadne

d) Pluto and Proserpina

1. Which of the following authors was not sponsored financially by Maecenas?   
   a) Ovid b) Vergil c) Propertius d) Horace

1. This nephew of Ennius was considered by many to be the greatest Roman tragedian.

a) Pacuvius b) Naevius c) Seneca the Younger d) Lucius Accius

1. What philosophy is evident in most of Seneca the Younger’s works?

a) Epicureanism b) Stoicism c) Platonism d) Humanism

1. Lucretius’ *De Rerum Natura* explicated his \_\_\_ philosophy.

a) Stoic b) Humanistic c) Epicurean d) Christian

1. Lucretius dedicated *De Rerum Natura* to this literary patron, a man also closely connected with Catullus and Cinna.

a) Memmius b) Maecenas c) Octavian d) Sulla

1. This author, whose work Suetonius characterized as “semi-Greek,” pioneered the use of Greek forms in Latin literature, including dactylic hexameter.

a) Cato the Elder b) Virgil c) Fabius Pictor d) Ennius

Match the author to the quotation:

1. “I am human—nothing human is foreign to me.” a. Vergil
2. “A room without books is like a body without a soul.” b. Catullus
3. “I fear Greeks, even bearing gifts” c. Julius Caesar
4. “The die has been cast.” d. Cicero
5. “I hate and I love” e. Terence
6. Varro dedicated all but a handful of his 25-volume study of the Latin Language to

a) Cicero b) Caesar c) Catullus d) Cato

1. Plautus’ *Menaechmi* deals with two \_\_\_ of the same name.

a) families—one rich, one poor b) twins c) competing gladiators d) merchants

1. Which of the following never experienced exile?

a) Juvenal b) Lucan c) Boethius d) Seneca the Younger

1. All but which of the following is a work by Cicero?

a) *De Oratore* b) *De Amicitia* c) *De Providentia* d) *De Senectute*

**Tie-Breakers**

1. Ovid wrote all but which of the following works while in exile?

a) *Tristia* b) *Metamorphoses* c) *Ibis* d) *Epistulae ex Ponto*

1. In his *De Amicitia*, Cicero discusses the friendship between what Roman author and his patron Scipio Aemilianus?

a) Terence b) Accius c) Ennius d) Lucilius

1. This author, who sided against the Second Triumvirate and lost his hereditary land as a result, nevertheless became essentially Rome’s poet laureate, composing poems officially for state functions.

a) Horace b) Ovid c) Vergil d) Catullus

1. Around one fifth of his poems are about his complicated love for a woman he calls Lesbia. a) Ovid b) Martial c) Horace d) Catullus
2. This wealthy uncle of Pompey, inventor of poetic satire, was a great influence for Horace and Juvenal.

a) Statius b) Varro c) Lucilius d) Lucius Afranius