

1998 TSJCL LATIN LITERATURE TEST

DIRECTIONS: Mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

1. Catullus' longest poem is ____.
A. "The Marriage of Peleus and Thetis" B. a poem upon the death of a pet sparrow C. "*O Fons Bandusiae*"
D. "*To Sirmio*"
2. The author who was pro-consul in 51/50 B. C. was ____.
A. Cicero B. Gaius Julius Caesar C. Livy D. Sallust
3. The author of the *Georgics* was ____.
A. Horace B. St. Jerome C. Vergil D. Lucretius
4. The *Odyssey* was first translated into Latin by ____.
A. Livius Andronicus B. Quintus Ennius
C. Titus Lucretius Carus D. Publius Ovidius Naso
5. The author who gave satire its permanent shape, in form and content, was ____.
A. Horace B. Lucilius C. Juvenal D. Martial
6. ____ wrote poems to Cynthia, whose name occurs in all four of his books.
A. Propertius B. Livius Andronicus C. Ovid D. Eutropius
7. "Cynthia" was in reality ____, "a lady of easy virtue."
A. Hostia B. Clodia C. Hortensia D. Delia
8. The greatest author of the Senecan clan was ____.
A. Seneca the Elder B. Seneca the Younger C. Cato the Elder
D. Lucan
9. Suetonius wrote in part in ____.
A. Umbrian B. Oscan C. Hebrew D. Greek
10. Aulus Gellius flourished in the age of ____.
A. Hadrian B. Trajan C. Augustus D. Valerian
11. The author of *On Christian Doctrine* was ____.
A. Jerome B. Lucan C. Augustine D. the Venerable Bede
12. "*Manios me fhefhaked Numosiol*" ____.
A. dates from the fifth century B. C. B. was inscribed on the Praeneste Fibula C. means "Manius made me for Numerius"
D. all of the above
13. ____ first gave literary form to satire.
A. Ennius B. Andronicus C. Plautus D. Lucilius
14. The author of *De Bello Gallico* was ____.
A. Sallust B. Caesar C. Suetonius D. Livy
15. The author of *De Rerum Natura* was ____.
A. Vergil B. Catullus C. Lucretius D. Horace
16. The *cognomen* of the author of the *Aeneid* was ____.
A. Maro B. Naso C. Flaccus D. Carus
17. ____ wrote that satire is totally Roman ("*Satura tota nostra est.*")
A. Lucan B. Lucilius C. Horace D. Quintilian
18. The author of *Kheroumenoi* was ____.
A. Plautus B. Diphilus C. Terence D. Ennius
19. ____ wrote poems to Lesbia.
A. Catullus B. Propertius C. Ovid D. Vergil
20. The *Heroides* is ____.
A. by Ovid B. the author's "most representative" work
C. a series of imaginary letters from women to their absent heroes D. all of the above
21. "*Arma virumque cano . . .*" begins ____.
A. the *Aeneid* B. a Latin translation of the *Odyssey*
C. *De Bello Gallico* D. a poem in which Horace discusses poetry
22. ____ wrote letters to Trajan, one of which was about what to do concerning the Christians.
A. Pliny the Elder B. Pliny the Younger C. Cato the Younger
D. Cato the Elder
23. The author of a treatise on farming was ____.
A. Cato the Elder B. Agricola C. Vitruvius D. Eutropius
24. The *Aeneid* is divided into ____ books.
A. twenty-four B. four C. six D. twelve

25. *Fabulae togatae* were ____.
 A. plays in Roman dress B. plays with an Italian background
 C. both the above D. none of the above
26. *Ciris*, *Copa*, and *Culex* were minor, youthful poems attributed to ____
 A. Catullus B. Horace C. Propertius D. Vergil
27. The orations Cicero delivered against Marc Antony were the ____.
 A. Praenestian B. Catilinarian C. Verrine D. Philippics
28. An inscription containing the word *regei* ____.
 A. is from the sixth century B. C. B. is written up and down
 on the Forum stele C. is associated with the *Lapis Niger*
 D. all of the above
29. L. Accius ____.
 A. was born in 150 B. C. B. wrote the *Tereus* C. admired the
 tragedies of Julius Caesar Strabo D. all of the above
30. Catullus dedicated his "*lepidus libellus*" to ____.
 A. Cornelius Nepos B. Julius Caesar C. Maecenas D. Pollio
31. Dido dies in Book ____ of the *Aeneid*.
 A. four B. sixth C. first D. second
32. The poet who compared his poetry to a bronze monument was ____.
 A. Catullus B. Vergil C. Propertius D. Horace
33. Which of the following was not known as a historian?
 A. Livy B. Tacitus C. Sallust D. Lucretius
34. The author of *De Agricultura* was ____.
 A. Pliny the Elder B. Seneca the Elder C. Cato the Elder
 D. Vitruvius
35. The ____ has a section on bees.
 A. *Eclogues* B. *Culex* C. *Rudens* D. *Georgics*
36. A nephew of Ennius who was born at Brundisium and wrote tragedies
 was ____.
 A. Propertius B. Seneca the Younger C. Pacuvius D. Gellius
37. ____ wrote an epic about the Istrian War of 129 B. C.
 A. Horace B. Livy C. Hostius D. Lucretius
38. ____ the author ended speeches in the senate with "*Carthago delenda est.*"
 A. Cato the Elder B. Scipio C. Julius Caesar D. Strabo
39. The *Dialogue* of Tacitus, the *Institutio Oratoris* of Quintilian, and the
Brutus of Cicero are all ____.
 A. epics B. orations C. histories D. works of criticism
40. The ____ of ____ was the "first Roman attempt to write universal history."
 A. *Chronica*. . . Nepos B. *Brutus*. . . Cicero C. *Origines*. . . Cato
 D. *De Re Rustica*. . . Cato
41. *Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc/Parthenope; cecini
 pascua, rura, duces* is ____.
 A. a quotation from the *Aeneid* B. the epitaph of Vergil
 C. a quotation from Horace D. the epitaph of Horace
42. A character in a work by ____ becomes a *pastophorus* in the cult of Isis.
 A. Vergil B. Apuleius C. Lucian D. Horace
43. The "Messianic" Eclogue was written, most likely, in ____.
 A. 40 B. C. B. 17 B. C. C. 19 B. C. D. 4 B. C.
44. The writer who was both born and died in the same year as Ovid was
 ____.
 A. Catullus B. Manilius C. Phaedrus D. Vitruvius
45. Which of the following was born and died in the same year as St.
 Augustine?
 A. Pliny the Younger B. Macrobius C. St. Jerome
 D. all of them
46. The writer who was the *magister memoriae* to Valens was ____.
 A. Eutropius B. Propertius C. St. Augustine D. Lucullus
47. Firmicus Maternus ____.
 A. wrote *Mathesis* B. was converted to Christianity
 C. both "A" and "B" D. none of the above
48. Apuleius was born in ____.
 A. Spain B. a Sicilian colony C. an African colony D. Greece

49. Pliny the Younger's teacher of rhetoric was ____.
 A. Apollonius of Rhodes B. Tertullian C. Pliny the Elder
 D. Quintilian
50. ____ seemed to some to predict the coming of the Messiah in one of his poems.
 A. Vergil B. Lucretius C. Catullus D. Propertius
51. ____ fought with Brutus at Phillipi.
 A. Dio Cassius B. Cicero C. Horace D. Propertius
52. The author of *Ab Urbe Condita* was ____.
 A. Livy B. Sallust C. Julius Caesar D. Suetonius
53. ____ prized his Sabine farm.
 A. Vergil B. St. Jerome C. Capellanus D. Horace
54. ____ told the story of Cupid and Psyche.
 A. Donatus B. Dio Cassio C. Catullus D. Apuleius
55. In his *Bellum Punicum* ____ traced the legendary founding of Rome and perhaps of Carthage.
 A. Vergil B. Pacuvius C. Livy D. Naevius
56. Cicero's *Pro Rege Deiotaro* is a defense of a king who had been charged with an attempt to murder ____.
 A. Julius Caesar B. Marcus Antonius C. Octavianus
 D. Catilina
57. ____ wrote a life of Vergil.
 A. Propertius B. Donatus C. Valens D. Capellanus
58. The *Histories* of Tacitus begin with the death of Nero in A. D. 69 and end with the death of ____ in A. D. 96.
 A. Hadrian B. Vespasian C. Tiberius D. Domitian
59. The author of *Res Gestae a fine Corneli Taciti* was ____.
 A. Hermogenes B. Augustine C. the Venerable Bede
 D. Ammianus
60. The sister of ____ was the grandmother of Pompey the Great.
 A. Julius Caesar B. Gaius Lucilius C. Quintus Horatius
 D. Valerianus
61. The author writes of the Helvetian Campaign in Book ____ of his history of the Gallic Wars.
 A. I B. VI C. VII D. III
62. ____ discusses the atomic theory in one of his works.
 A. Lucretius B. Horace C. Cicero D. St. Augustine
63. Which of the following explained the origin of the tale of the wolf which nursed Romulus and Remus as being in actuality the tale of a woman of loose morals?
 A. Julius Caesar Strabo B. Quintus Ennius C. Livy
 D. Vergil
64. The meter of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* is ____.
 A. hendecasyllabic B. dactylic hexameter
 C. First Aesclepiadian D. Glyconic
65. Many stories about the foundation of Rome stated that ____ had been instrumental in the founding of Roman civilization.
 A. Celts B. Germans C. Etruscans D. Trojans
66. Which author below described Rome's mission with the words "*parcere subiectis et debellare superbos*"?
 A. Livy B. Horace C. Vergil D. Caesar
67. The author of the *Adelphi* was ____.
 A. Horace B. Terence C. Seneca D. Plautus
68. The goddess invoked early in the *De Rerum Natura* was ____.
 A. Juno B. Minerva C. Venus D. Ceres
69. Vercengetorix is a character in ____.
 A. *De Bello Civile* B. *Ab Urbe Condita* C. *De Bello Gallico*
 D. *Aeneis*
70. The cognomen of the poet we call Horace was ____.
 A. Maro B. Flaccus C. Nepos D. Naso

TIE-BREAKERS: The answers to the following questions will be scored only for the purpose of breaking ties. Please be sure to mark your answers in the slots numbered #96-100.

96. The poet ___ appeared many centuries later as a guide to the underworld in a poem by Dante.
A. Horace B. Ovid C. Lucretius D. Vergil E. Propertius
97. *In principio* is the first phrase of ____.
A. the *Vulgate* B. *Ab Urbe Condita* C. *De Rerum Natura*
D. *De Architectura* E. *De Re Rustica*
98. A clause such as "*Musa, mihi causas memora*" would traditionally be found in what *genre*?
A. lyric poetry B. history C. tragedy D. epic poetry
E. comedy
99. Which of the following authors lived earliest?
A. Vergil B. Lucretius C. Catullus D. Cato the Elder
E. Pliny the Elder
100. ___ threw down his sword and fled a battle in the aftermath of the assassination of Julius Caesar.
A. Catullus B. Horace C. Lucretius D. Pliny the Younger
E. Cicero