

2002 NJCL Latin Literature Test

Part One: Identify the correct full Latin name of each author (identified below by modern names).

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| ✓1. Cato the Elder | A) Cato Porcius Censorius
B) Marcus Porcius Cato | C) Cato Maior Uticensis
D) Marcus Valerius Cato |
| 2. Catullus | A) Gaius Valerius Catullus
B) Publius Junius Catullus | C) Catullus Memmius Varus
D) Decimus Silius Catullus |
| 3. Cicero | A) Quintus Tullius Cicero
B) Manius Aelius Cicero | C) Marcus Tullius Cicero
D) none of these |
| 4. Horace | A) Lucius Aemilius Horatius
B) Horatius Algerius Magnus | C) Publius Furius Horatius
D) Quintus Horatius Flaccus |
| 5. Juvenal | A) Marcus Sosius Juvenalis
B) Aulus Juvenalis Severus | C) Decimus Junius Juvenalis
D) Junius Juvenalius Agrester |
| 6. Lucretius | A) Titus Lucretius
B) Lucretius Cornelius Cimber | C) Marcus Avidius Lucretius
D) Lucius Lucretius Senex |
| 7. Martial | A) Gaius Licinius Martialis
B) Marcus Valerius Martialis | C) Publius Vipsanius Martialis
D) Sextus Martialis Lupo |
| 8. Ovid | A) Publius Junius Ovidius
B) Titus Ovidius | C) Tiberius Cornelius Ovido
D) Publius Ovidius Naso |
| 9. Pliny the Elder | A) Plinius Navalis Maior
B) Lucius Plinius Comensis | C) Gaius Plinius Secundus
D) none of these |
| 10. Quintilian | A) Quintus Pompeius Strabo
B) Marcus Horatius Quintilis | C) Aulus Annaeus Quintilianus
D) Marcus Fabius Quintilianus |
| 11. Sallust | A) Marcus Sallustius Salax
B) Publius Cornelius Sallusto | C) Gaius Sallustius Crispus
D) Sallustius Lucius Rex |
| 12. Seneca | A) Lucius Annaeus Seneca
B) Decimus Petronius Seneca | C) Seneca Rabirius Fullo
D) full name unknown |
| 13. Suetonius | A) Marcus Cornelius Suetonius
B) Lucius Julius Suetonius | C) Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus
D) full name unknown |
| 14. Tacitus | A) Publius Cornelius Tacitus
B) Lucius Julius Suetonius | C) Decimus Sergius Tacitus
D) none of these |

34. the poet presents letters by mythical women of Greece to their distant lovers or husbands
 A) *Metamorphoses* B) *Litterae Femineae* C) *Culex* D) *Heroides*
35. the poet teaches men how to seduce women of low morals
 A) *Asinaria* B) *Odes* C) *Ars Amatoria* D) *De Rerum Natura*
36. the poet teaches a man and his sons how to write proper poetry
 A) *Epistula ad Pisones* B) *Georgics* C) *Romulus* D) *Poenulus*
37. the poet tells about preparing a meal (including a salad) on a winter morning
 A) *Moretum* B) *Clastidium* C) *Bacchides* D) *Trinummus*
38. the scheming slave Tranio pretends that his master's house is haunted
 ✓ A) *Cistellaria* B) *Curculio* C) *Asinaria* D) *Mostellaria*
39. the Sibyl of Cumae leads a Trojan refugee to the underworld to see his father
 A) *Achilleid* B) *Aeneid* C) *Thebaid* D) *Euhemerus*
40. the worst fears of the old miser Euclio come true when his hidden pot of gold turns up missing
 ✓ A) *Scipio* B) *Pugil* C) *Aulularia* D) *Pyrgopolynices*
41. within each individual are two 'cities', one of which is pagan and one of which is Christian
 A) *De Civitate Dei* B) *De Agri Cultura* C) *Origines* D) *De Divinatione*

Part Three: Famous First Lines -- identify either the work whose opening line is given, or the author of the line

42. Aeneadam genetrīx, hominum dīvumque voluptās
 A) *Aeneid* B) *De Rerum Natura* C) *Satyricon* D) *Odes*
43. Annōs undēvīgintī nātus exercitum prīvātō cōsiliō et prīvātā impēnsā compārāvī
 A) *Phormio* B) *De Oratore* C) *Vita Caesaris* D) *Res Gestae*
44. Arma gravī numerō violentaque bella parābam ēdere
 A) *Aeneid* B) *De Re Rustica* C) *Anticato* D) *Amores*
45. Arma virumque canō, Trojae quī prīmus ab ōrīs
 A) *Bellum Catilinae* B) *Ab Urbe Condita* C) *Chronica* D) *Aeneid*
46. Cui donō lepidum novum libellum
 A) Cicero B) Catullus C) Lucretius D) Varro
47. Cynthia prīma suīs miserum mē cēpit ocellīs
 A) Tibullus B) Ennius C) Propertius D) Seneca
48. Germānia omnis ā Gallīs Raetīsque et Pannoniīs Rhēnō et Danuviō fluminibus
 A) Martial B) Tacitus C) Caesar D) Pliny the Elder
49. Hōs quōs vidētis stāre hīc captīvōs duōs
 A) Plautus B) Caesar C) Livy D) Ennius
50. Iam prīmum omnium satis cōstat, Troiā captā in cēterōs saevitum esse Troiānōs
 A) *De Lingua Latina* B) *Aeneid* C) *Ab Urbe Condita* D) *De Viris Illustribus*
51. Quōusque tandem abutēre, Catilīna, patientiā nostrā?
 A) Cicero B) Caesar C) Sallust D) Livy

Part Four: General Questions

52. According to Horace, what earlier poet was the originator of the genre of Latin satire?
 A) Juvenal B) Persius C) Lucilius D) Martial

53. From what member of the Julio-Claudian family do we have approximately 1000 verses of hexameters, most of which deal with astronomy and weather phenomena?
A) Claudius B) Caligula C) Augustus D) Germanicus
54. In the fourth book of his *Georgics*, Vergil only briefly mentions gardens and gardening, and he indicates that he will let another poet some day more fully describe the science of gardening. Which poet of the first century AD seems to have taken that 'assignment' from Vergil by including a poem called *De Cultu Hortorum* among his prose work?
A) Cornelius Nepos B) Columella C) Nigidius Figulus D) Cornelius Gallus
55. In the poems of what author do we read about a dead sparrow, a thousand kisses, and stolen dinner napkins?
A) Varius Rufus B) Vergil C) Catullus D) Ovid
56. In what genre of staged plays did actors not customarily wear masks or elevated shoes, and women were commonly employed as performers of women's roles?
A) Atellan farce B) fabula praetexta C) mime D) fabula palliata
57. In what literary genre did Accius and Pacuvius distinguish themselves?
A) tragedy B) history C) comedy D) satire
58. In what meter did Catullus NOT compose any poems as we now have them?
A) hendecasyllabic B) Saturnian C) elegiac couplet D) dactylic hexameter
59. In whose Fourth Satire is there a description of a council called by the emperor Domitian to decide how to cook a giant fish that was given to the emperor?
A) Horace B) Juvenal C) Martial D) Lucilius
60. Some Latin authors have been completely lost to us because there are no manuscripts of their work that have survived from the Middle Ages. The work of one popular Latin poet would be nearly completely unknown to us if it were not for a single manuscript discovered in Verona around 1300, from which all other existing manuscripts were created. Which poet?
A) Horace B) Vergil C) Catullus D) Ovid
61. The first regular theatrical performance in Rome of a dramatic play written in Latin occurred in 240 B.C. and was the work of:
A) Ennius B) Seneca C) Naevius D) Livius Andronicus
62. What author of the Julio-Claudian era was Rome's most prolific writer of fables?
A) Phaedrus B) Verrius Flaccus C) Vitruvius D) Pomponius Mela
63. What author's *De Rerum Natura* was said by Jerome to have been edited and published by Cicero?
A) Sallust B) Caesar C) Lucretius D) Cato
64. What author's *Historiae* begins with the events of January 1, AD 69 and was intended to conclude with the reign of the emperor Trajan (though not all of the work is extant)?
A) Livy B) Sallust C) Pompeius Trogus D) Tacitus
65. What author's principal work seems to have been the *Bellum Poenicum*, written in Saturnian verse?
A) Ennius B) Naevius C) Livius Andronicus D) Cato
66. What author's suicide was reported (by Tacitus) to have been preceded by the author giving his will orally and bequeathing to his friends 'his noblest possession: the pattern of his life'?
A) Petronius B) Seneca the Younger C) Lucretius D) Catullus
67. What did Lucius the donkey (see question #16 above) have to eat in order to regain his human form?
A) roses B) straw C) apples D) a snake
68. What epic poem of the first century A.D. seems to attempt very deliberately to undermine the promising view of Rome's future in Vergil's *Aeneid* by predicting instead the fall of Roman civilization?
A) *Thebaid* B) *Argonautica* C) *Punica* D) *Pharsalia*