

**National Junior Classical League**  
**Latin Literature, 2003**

**Always choose the best response for each item.**

Section One: Tell the type of literature for which each author is best or primarily known. Choices are as follow: A. lyric poetry B. epic poetry C. history OR letters D. drama OR philosophy E. satire OR epigram

1. Virgil 2. Horace 3. Juvenal 4. Catullus 5. Tacitus 6. Propertius  
7. Livius Andronicus 8. Marcus Aurelius 9. Plautus 10. Cicero  
11. Lucretius 12. Terence 13. Livy 14. Martial 15. Pliny the Younger

Section Two: General knowledge

16. In what book of the *Aeneid* does Aeneas visit the underworld?  
A. One B. Two C. Six D. Seven E. Eight
17. Who was the author of *Attic Nights*?  
A. Aulus Gellius B. Gaius Crispus Sallustius C. Terence  
D. Plautus E. St. Jerome
18. Who wrote poems to Lesbia?  
A. Horace B. Catullus C. Ovid D. Vergil E. Juvenal
19. Which of the following was exiled to Tomi?  
A. Ovid B. Catullus C. St. Jerome D. Julia E. Propertius
20. Which of the following is the earliest source of any kind of Latin writing?  
A. the works of Cato the Elder B. the Rosetta Stone  
C. the works of Livius Andronicus D. the *lapis niger*  
E. none of the above
21. What is the meter of the *Aeneid*?  
A. iambic pentameter B. Saturnian C. iambic hexameter  
D. dactylic trimeter E. dactylic hexameter
22. What historian wrote about his father-in-law, Agricola, governor of Britannia?  
A. Suetonius B. Sallust C. Livy  
D. Tacitus E. Josephus

23. What writer “was a Greek from Tarentum” “captured during the war with Pyrrhus [and] became a slave”?
- A. Varro                      B. Livius Andronicus              C. Plautus  
D. Granius Flaccus              E. Naevius
24. What member of Cato’s circle was celebrated as a poet and an orator and made his greatest speech against Vitinius?
- A. Hortensius              B. Cicero                      C. Furius Bibaculus  
D. Gaius Helvius Cinna              E. C. Licinius Calvus Macer
25. During the Early Empire, a person verbally gifted might \_\_\_\_.
- A. turn to the courts of law with hopes that his experience there would result in his being a senator.  
B. pursue rhetoric for its own sake  
C. turn his attention to literature, either prose or poetry  
D. all of the above  
E. none of the above
26. Who wrote the Secular Hymn for Augustus?
- A. Vergil    B. Horace    C. Maecenas    D. Catullus    E. Terence
27. Which of the following was not born in Italy?
- A. Ovid              B. Vergil              C. Naevius              D. Livius Andronicus  
E. Horace
28. Which emperor wrote a history of Rome from the death of Julius Caesar, a history of Etruria in Greek, and a reply to another writer on the relative merits of Cicero and Pollio?
- A. Nero              B. Diocletian              C. Claudius              D. Tiberius              E. Titus
29. Which of the following wrote during the Silver Age?
- A. Horace    B. Vergil    C. Livy              D. Seneca              E. All of them wrote during the Silver Age.
30. The son-in-law of a governor of Britannia, \_\_\_\_ intended to extend his history to the reigns of Nerva and Trajan.
- A. Aulus Gellius              B. Asinius Gallus              C. Livy              D. Tacitus  
E. none of the above
31. \_\_\_\_ loved his Sabine farm.
- A. Livy              B. Horace              C. Propertius              D. Pollio              E. Cato
32. To whom did Vitruvius dedicate *de architectura*?
- A. Gaius Julius Caesar              B. Augustus Caesar              C. Venus  
D. Jupiter              E. Germanicus

33. In the *de nuptiis de Philologiae* of \_\_\_\_, an allegory, Mercury is to marry Learning.  
 A. Lucretius            B. Macer            C. Martianus Capella  
 D. Theodosius Macrobius            E. St. Jerome
34. \_\_\_\_ father, “who was of the equestrian order meant him to enter the service of the state”; and he did hold a minor office, perhaps that of a *triumvir capitalis*. At the end of the term of office, he turned his labors to literature and first produced some erotic elegies.  
 A. Ovid’s    B. Corrina’s            C. Jerome’s            D. Augustine’s  
 D. Vergil’s
35. \_\_\_\_, a friend of Pliny and consul at “some unknown date,” produced tragedies during the reign of Claudius, and celebrated the *ornamenta triumphalia* after he was *legatus* in Upper Germany in A. D. 50.  
 A. Lucretius            B. Baebius Italicus  
 C. Publius Pomponius Secundus            D. M. Annaeus Novatus  
 E. Papirius Fabianus
36. \_\_\_\_, who lived during the rule of the Flavian dynasty, wrote the *Silvae* (*Miscellanies*) and the *Thebiad*.  
 A. Martial            B. Juvenal    C. Balbus            D. Statius            E. Sextius
37. The greatest of the Augustan scholars, who was the tutor to the Imperial children under Augustus and wrote about Saturn and about the history of Etruria was who?  
 A. M. Verrius Flaccus            B. Q. Caecilius Epirota            C. Remmius Palaemon  
 D. Eusebius Hieronymus            E. St. Ambrose
38. The “New Poets” looked to \_\_\_\_ for their inspiration.  
 A. Athens    B. Paris            C. London            D. Alexandria            E. Babylon
39. The words in the motto of the United States probably have their origin in a poem called *Moretum*, possibly by \_\_\_\_.  
 A. Catullus            B. Vergil            C. Valerius Cato            D. Lucretius  
 F. Publius Ovidius Naso
40. What author was born on March 20, 711/43 A. U. C. at Sulmo?  
 A. Sallust            B. Catullus            C. Horace            D. Juvenal            E. Ovid
41. What is the *nomen* of the author of *de re natura*?  
 A. Crispus            B. Carus            C. Varus            D. Naso            E. Maro
42. To whom does the author of *de re natura* make an invocation at the very beginning.  
 A. Juno            B. Venus            C. the Muses            D. the Vestal Virgins            E. Mars

43. The characteristics of Latin and Greek hybrid words, Graeco-Latin adverbs such as *dulice*, alliteration and *figura etymologica* (the use in one phrase of two or more words from the same stem) are typical of the style of \_\_\_\_.  
A. Naevius    B. Ennius    C. Tibullus    D. Plautus    E. Ovid
44. A \_\_\_\_ was a Greek invention, a sketch in dramatic form portraying some scene of daily life. "In Rome . . . it was a little play."  
A. comedy    B. tragedy    C. poem recited in unison by several "readers"    D. mime    E. cantata
45. The author of *The Lives of the Twelve Caesars* was \_\_\_\_.  
A. Suetonius    B. Petrarch    C. Plutarch    D. Quintilian  
E. Roscius
46. What genre was totally the Romans' own?  
A. lyric poetry    B. didactic poetry    C. pantomime    D. satire  
E. epic poetry
47. The family of Gaius Lucilius was connected to the family of \_\_\_\_.  
A. Pompey the Great    B. Cleopatra XIV    C. Germanicus  
D. Eric Rufus    E. L. Cornelius Sulla
48. \_\_\_\_ was born at Andes on the Ides of October and studied at Cremona, Milan, and Rome.  
A. Tibullus    B. Propertius    C. Vergil    D. Statius    E. Horace
49. The husband of Terentia, \_\_\_\_ was consul in 63 B. C.  
A. Sallust    B. Hortensius    C. Dolabella    D. Piso    E. Cicero
50. How many books of *ab urbe condita* did the author finally compose before his death?  
A. 90    B. 136    C. 52    D. 100    E. 142
51. Only \_\_\_\_ tells the story of Cupid and Psyche in Latin.  
A. Aulus Gellius    B. Ovid    C. Quintilian    D. Appuleius  
E. Hieronymus
52. \_\_\_\_ wrote the *Satyricon*.  
A. Seneca the Younger    B. Seneca the Elder    C. Pliny the Elder  
D. Pliny the Younger    E. none of the above
53. Who coined the phrase "on the Greek Kalends" in a letter?  
A. Cicero    B. Augustus    C. Atticus    D. Ambrose    E. Varro

54. Who wrote an autobiography—now lost to us—of thirteen books dedicated to Maecenas and Agrippa?  
A. Vergil    B. Augustus    C. M' Aquilius    D. C. Julius Caesar  
E. Asinius Pollio
55. Who was the author of *The Consolation of Philosophy*?  
A. Marcus Aurelius    B. Donatus    C. Boethius    D. Bavius  
E. none of the above
56. \_\_\_\_ was the author of an epic concerning the Civil War, the *Pharsalia*, and the nephew of Seneca.  
A. Lucan    B. Giton    C. Scribonius Largus    D. Cornutus  
E. Alexis
57. \_\_\_\_ born in Spain, came to Rome for his education and then returned to Spain, and was brought back to Rome by Galba; he is the author of *de causis corruptae eloquentiae* (*On the Reasons for the Corruption of Oratory*).  
A. Balbus    B. Martial    C. Curtius Rufus    D. Quintilian  
E. Tertullian
58. A poetaster who attacked Vergil along with Mevius was \_\_\_\_.  
A. Suplicius    B. Mellisus    C. Bavius    D. Varus Gracchus  
E. Tyranius
59. The author of *Attic Nights* was \_\_\_\_.  
A. Aulus Gellius    B. Asinius Gallus    C. Sempronius Gracchus  
D. M. Manlius    C. Fronto
60. The most famous writer of the principate of Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, the author of *de constantia sapientis* and *de vita beata* was who?  
A. Valerius Maximus    B. Velleius Paterculus  
C. M. Annaeus Lucanus    D. L. Annaeus Seneca    E. Vipstanus Messalla
61. \_\_\_\_ wrote letters to his friend Atticus.  
A. Hieronymus    B. Cicero    C. Tiberius    D. Phaedrus  
E. Boethius
62. The literary executors of Vergil were \_\_\_\_.  
A. Augustus and Tuca    B. Augustus and Varius  
C. Varius and Tuca    D. Maecenas and Pollio  
E. Petronius Arbiter and Q. Horatius Flaccus
63. Which author who served with Brutus ran away speedily from the Battle of Philippi?  
A. Horace    B. Phaedrus    C. Catullus    D. Macer    E. Catulus

64. The work of \_\_\_\_ used archaisms in profusion and inflicted upon Latin its final injury and was the author of *Encomium on Smoke and Dust* and *Praise of Carelessness*.  
A. Probus    B. Q. Ennius    C. Livius Andronicus    D. Augustine  
E. M. Cornelius Fronto
65. The author of fables in Latin, comparable to Aesop, was who?  
A. Phaedrus    B. Appuleius    C. Aulus Gellius    D. Leif Fortunatus  
E. Nazarius
66. Besides Ovid, what author wrote a work sometimes called *Metamorphoses*?  
A. Phaedrus    B. Vergil    C. Appuleius    D. Terence    E. Tertullian
67. Besides Tacitus, who wrote a book which he originally referred to as *Annales*?  
A. Sallust    B. Livy    C. Fronto    D. Servius    E. Salvius Iulianus
68. Who wrote *de Bello Gallico*?  
A. Caesar    B. Labienus    C. Asinius Gallus  
D. Augustus    E. Tiberius
69. \_\_\_\_ was born in Carthage c. 160 A. D.; his father was a centurion; he wrote *ad nationes (To the Gentiles)*.  
A. St. Paul    B. Ambrose    C. St. Augustine  
D. St. Jerome    E. Tertullian
70. Whose most famous work is a translation of the *Odyssey* into Saturnian verse?  
A. Ennius'    B. Plautus'    C. Vergil's    D. Andronicus'  
E. Quintilian's
71. \_\_\_\_, Rome's greatest scholar, wrote over 500 books.  
A. Varro    B. Hirtius    C. Sisenna  
D. Seneca the Younger    E. Antias
72. Who wrote a tragedy on the theme of Oedipus which Augustus suppressed as well as a work on grammar called *de analogia* and a work in two books called the *Anticatones*, which was a reply to a work by Cicero called *Cato*?  
A. T. Pomponius Atticus    B. Valerius Antias  
C. M. Licinius Crassus    D. C. Julius Caesar    E. T. Labienus
73. What are the fourth and fifth books of *de Bello Gallico* sometimes called?  
A. *Bellum Civile*    B. *de Parvo Bello*    C. *Bellum Britannicum*  
D. the *Commentarii*    E. the "little Iliad."

74. \_\_\_\_ was a member of Messalla's circle, most likely the best poet of that group; he wrote two books of elegies in which he addresses a woman named Delia.
- A. Gallus                      B. Horace                      C. Sulpicius                      D. Ovid  
E. Tibullus
75. Who addressed poems to Cynthia?
- A. Horace                      B. Propertius                      C. Pliny the Younger  
D. Ovid                      E. Maecenas
76. Who addressed poems to Lesbia?
- A. Catullus                      B. Ovid                      C. Jerome  
D. Pompeius Trogus                      E. none of the above
77. What is unique about the poetry of Sulpicia?
- A. They are the shortest poems written by a member of Messalla's circle.  
B. They followed Sappho's precedent of naming the poet.  
C. They were written by a woman.  
D. All of the above are true.  
E. None of the above are true.
78. Whose work is possibly being describe in "There is also in existence a copy of verse of 70 hexameters, complaining of the expulsion of the philosophers under Domitian." ". . .[T]he line are not good enough nor in sufficiently classical to be the production of anyone [writing in the Silver Age]."
- A. Sulpicia the Elder's                      B. Sulpicia the Younger's  
C. Maternus'                      D. Ovid's                      E. Juvenal's
79. Who is the female "character" in the very first works of Ovid, which "purport to record his own experiences in love . . . .?"
- A. Corrina                      B. Julia                      C. Octavia                      D. Cleopatra  
F. Clodia
80. What is the subject or theme of Ovid's *Heroides*?
- A. holidays                      B. the sadness of his exile                      C. mythical demi-gods such as Hercules  
D. letters supposedly written by famous women of mythology to their husbands or lovers                      E. changes
81. Who was the author of *epistulae morales* (the so called "moral epistles")?
- A. Caecina                      B. Seneca                      C. Phaedrus                      D. Cicero  
E. Florus
82. \_\_\_\_ wrote an epigram containing the answer of *Thaida Lusca*.
- A. Martial                      B. Tibullus                      C. Juvenal                      D. Lucilius  
E. Licinius
83. While working as a sort of treasury clerk to keep himself from starving \_\_\_\_ wrote the *Epodes*, perhaps generally inspired by Archilochos.

- A. Vergil                      B. Catullus                      C. Horace  
D. Propertius                  E. Ennius
84. The *Culex*, the *Catalepon*, the *Pripea* are all sometimes said to be the works of \_\_\_\_ when he was sixteen years old.  
A. Horace                      B. Tertullian                      C. Tibullus  
D. Vergil                      E. Livy
85. \_\_\_\_ wrote a famous letter about his uncle's death during the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius which destroyed Pompeii on August 24, A. D. 79.  
A. Pliny the Elder              B. Pliny the Younger              C. Tacitus  
D. Scribonius                  E. Tiberius
86. A writer of biography was \_\_\_\_.  
A. Quintus Cicero              B. L. Cornelius Sulla              C. Cornelius Nepos  
D. Lucretius Carus              D. Decimus Brutus
87. Who wrote *de aquis*, a work about the history of aqueducts, the mode of their construction, and laws regarding water conversation?  
A. Sextus Julius Frontinus      B. Vitruvius Pollio  
C. Gaius Plinius Secundus D. Fronto  
E. Cornelius Tacitus
88. \_\_\_\_ is often called "The Father of Latin Prose."  
A. Ennius    B. Cato      C. Julius Caesar      D. Cicero      E. Claudius
89. Who was the author of *de Senectute* and *de Amicitia*?  
A. Caesar    B. Seneca the Elder C. Seneca the Younger  
D. Marcus Aurelius              E. Cicero
90. Who wrote "*Arma virumque cano . . .*"?  
A. Ovid      B. Vergil      C. Sallust      D. Julius Caesar      E. Vitruvius
91. Who wrote that he had constructed a monument more lasting than bronze?  
A. Horace    B. Vergil      C. Tacitus      D. Ovid      E. Catullus
92. Who wrote about the death of his sweethearts' pet sparrow?  
A. Catullus    B. Ovid      C. Propertius              D. Tertullian  
E. Jerome
93. Who wrote that Gaul on the whole is divided into three parts?  
A. Augustus    B. Claudius    C. Sallust      D. Tacitus    E. Caesar
94. Who is credited with the saying "*festina lente*" (Make haste slowly.)?  
A. Horace    B. Augustus    C. Martial      D. Quintilian  
E. none of the above



95. Who is noted for writing proverbs such as “he gives twice when he gives quickly”?

- A. Publius Syrus                      B. Phaedrus                      C. Einhard  
D. Geoffrey of Monmouth              E. Varro

**For the last five items, match the dates  
with the name of the age of literature.**

CHOICES:

- A. The Early Period  
B. The Golden Age: the Age of Cicero  
C. The Golden Age: the Augustan Age  
D. The Silver Age  
E. The Patristic Period

96. 80 B. C. – 43 B. C.

97. late 2<sup>nd</sup> century – 5<sup>th</sup> century A. D.

98. 3<sup>rd</sup> century B. C. – 80 B. C.

99. 43 B. C. – A. D. 14

100. A. D. 14 – A. D. 138