

2014 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY
TSJCL AREA B
LATIN LITERATURE TEST

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

1. I was born in Cilicia. Cicero translated my Greek poem, *Phaenomena* into Latin, making it one of the major influences on Lucretius. I'm known as... a) Terrence b) Cassius Dio c) Aratus d) Naevius
2. I was the most influential Roman poet during the Medieval Ages, was considered to have magic powers (the spelling of my name was even changed so it meant "magic wand"), and to have the ability to prophecy. But it was my epic poem that has really made my reputation enduring. a) Horace b) Vergil c) Ovid d) Catullus
3. Name the brilliant general, statesman, orator (second only to Cicero), who in his lucid prose wrote war reports back to Rome as he conquered and subdued tribes on the far side of the Alps: a) Maecenas b) Ovid c) Gallus d) Caesar
4. Why was Ovid so sad when he wrote his *Tristia*? a) he has lost his daughter b) he was exiled for an affair c) he was later reconciled, but his side lost in the Civil War d) his beloved girlfriend had left him for the last time
5. Whose eyewitness account of the events of August 24-25 of 79 A.D. amazingly still survive? a) Pliny the Younger b) Vitruvius c) Tibullus d) Sulpicius
6. Whose works include the *Eclogues*, *Georgics* and *Catalepton*? a) Horace b) Livy c) Hyginus d) Vergil
7. Who, imitating the writings of Lucilius, wrote attacks on social abuses and discusses the strength of wisdom and serenity? a) Horace b) Ennius b) Livius Andronicus c) Sallust
8. What are the dates of the Silver Age of Latin literature? a) 80-40 B.C. b) 14-117 A.D. c) from the beginning to 80 B.C. d) 40-14 A.D.
9. Name the wealthy Roman who as a Christian travelled extensively in the Middle East and returned leading an ascetic, monastic sort of life, and wrote the classic Latin translation of the Bible. a) Vergil b) Jerome c) Boethius d) Augustine
10. Who wrote 15 books in hexameter about mysterious mythological transformations? a) Ovid b) Horace c) Phaedrus d) Martial
11. Name Rome's greatest writer of epigrams. a) Statius b) Martial c) Catullus d) Lucretius
12. Ovid's somewhat playful work which might be entitled "How to Pick Up a Woman" is actually entitled: a) Amores b) Tristia c) Metamorphoses d) Ars Amatoria

Contest Code: 12

13. As a young man Cicero made a reputation for himself prosecuting an outrageously corrupt governor of Sicily in speeches called: a) In Catilinam b) In Verrem c) the Phillipics d) Pro Archia

14. All but which of these is a play by Plautus: a) Miles Gloriosus b) Rudens c) Amphitruo d) Captivi

15. Catullus in his first poem dedicated his book to whom? a) Caesar b) Cornelius Nepos c) Ennius d) Cicero

16. More than 800 surviving letters, some of which deal with his grief at the death of his beloved daughter make up the personal correspondence of whom? a) Pliny the Elder b) Pliny the younger c) Marcus Aurelius d) Cicero

17. Who's two surviving works are about the Jugurthine war, and the war against Catiline? a) Livy b) Sallust c) Caesar d) Seneca the Elder

18. Who converted Aesop's Fables into truly independent Roman literary form? a) Phaedrus b) Propertius c) Tibullus d) Juvenal

19. "Trimalchio's Dinner" is an episode from Petronius' novel called: a) Lucan b) Plautus c) Apuleius d) Petronius

20. Which of these was not contemporary with the others? a) Livy b) Ovid c) Horace d) Petronius

Match the author with his birthplace:

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| 21. Ovid | a) Patavium |
| 22. Vergil | b) Umbria |
| 23. Propertius | c) Mantua near Andes |
| 24. Catullus | d) Sulmo |
| 25. Horace | e) Verona |
| 26. Livy | ab) Venusia in Apulia |

27. Whose Philippic and Catilinarian Orations were his greatest speeches, in which he attacked two whom he considered very great threats to the Republic? a) Cicero b) Caesar c) Cato the Elder d) Tacitus

28. Who trained as a lawyer but wrote poetry, lived the fashionable life in Rome, marrying three times until he was suddenly banished to a desolate place on the Black Sea in A.D. 8? a) Horace b) Ovid c) Vergil d) Propertius

29. What Roman historian wrote a total of ten books giving a fairly accurate, fairly unbiased account of his own military achievements? a) Tacitus b) Suetonius c) Augustus d) Caesar

30. I was the favorite Roman historian of Presidents Adams and Jefferson. I wrote like a Republican, but knew that life was complicated and that the emperor was a necessary evil. And I portrayed especially Tiberius as vile and self-serving. I knew that to make Domitian himself out to be such a tyrant might cost me my life. a) Tacitus b) Marcus Aurelius c) Livy d) Suetonius

Contest Code: 12

31. What is the content of Ennius' *Annales*? a) epic poem describing the history of Rome from earliest days b) a year-by-year account of the triumphs and losses of Civil Wars c) an acidic depiction of the first 12 emperors showing their personal and public failures, and the abject weakness of the senate d) a comparison of the mythologies surrounding the Roman monarchy, debunking all but the most documented and naturalistic accounts
32. Only 37 volumes of my encyclopedic *Naturalis Historiae* survive, but they hint at my great energy and unquenchable curiosity about all things in nature. Who am I? a) Suetonius b) Quintilianus c) Plinius Secundus d) Juvenal
33. What is the content of Ovid's *Heroides*? a) a glorification of sacrificial early Roman heroes who accomplished great things almost single handedly b) love letters from the wives and lovers of Greek heroes to the men who had deserted them c) graceful accounts of lovers who sacrificed themselves to save the lives of their loved ones d) a series of loosely connected stories about the difficulties of life with a hero even when being supportive of his adventures
34. Pacuvius was Ennius'... a) father b) mentor c) nephew d) uncle
35. Which is not true of Livius Andronicus? a) taken to Rome as a prisoner b) was the founder of Latin Literature c) only about 30 of his books of history survive d) translated the Odyssey into Saturnian verse
36. Which historian opens his magnum opus with the traditional founding myths not because he believes them but because divine participation in so noble a culture is appropriate? a) Livy b) Suetonius c) Marcus Aurelius d) Tacitus
37. What poet, who considered himself primarily a philosopher, wrote his work to relieve mankind logically of the fear of death? a) Lucan b) Lucretius c) Lucilius d) Lucullus
38. Nero was so jealous of whose poetry that he forbade the poet to publish any more works? a) Catullus b) Tibullus c) Martial d) Lucan
39. What satirist wrote unyieldingly censorious poetry in the bitterest language about the corruption of the age, the folly of humanity? a) Horace b) Propertius c) Juvenal d) Martial
40. Writing for patrons rather than the public, whose plays show a great artistry, purity of language and refinement, with characters drawn more lifelike, less farcical? a) Plautus b) Terence c) Pacuvius d) Ennius
41. What personal friend of Vergil asked him to undertake the writing of a great national poem for Rome? a) Augustus b) Cicero c) Caesar d) Juvenal
42. The type of poetry written by Cornelius Gallus, Tibullus and Propertius, mostly love poetry was: a) satire b) elegy c) bucolic d) epigram
43. Vergil and Varius introduced me to Maecenas and we became fast personal if not political friends. He even gave me an estate east of Tivoli so I could continue writing. a) Horace b) Varro c) Cicero d) Lucilius

Contest Code: 12

44. What philosophical poet explained Epicurianism in his great surviving work, which was praised by both Vergil and Cicero. He also expounded on the atomic theory. a) Lucullus b) Lucretius c) Propertius d) Marcus Aurelius
45. Whose speeches (written between 234-149 B.C.) were admired by Cicero, but survive only in fragments, and were frequently charged with the phrase "*Carthago delenda est!*"? a) Varro b) Livius Andronicus c) Cato d) Polybius
46. Who was the patron of Catullus and Cinna to whom Lucretius dedicated his *De Rerum Natura*? a) Maecenas b) C. Memmius c) Scipio Aemilianus d) Augustus
47. Which was not a fellow Spaniard with the others: a) Martial b) Quintilian c) Seneca d) Lucan
48. The Alexandrian poet who exerted enormous influence on Catullus was: a) Callimachus b) Lucan c) Alcaeus d) Sappho
49. Plautus' *Menaechmi* has a plot centering around: a) a pot of gold b) a haunted house c) the birth of Hercules d) twin brothers separated during childhood
50. The most emotional and self-reveal lyric poet of the first century B.C. was: a) Horace b) Catullus c) Cinna d) Martial
51. What is another name of Vergil's *Bucolics*? a) Eclogues b) Georgics c) *Mora* d) *Dirae*
52. Which of these did not die at or near Rome? a) Caesar b) Vergil c) Catullus d) Ennius
53. The story of Cupid and Psyche is contained within what other major work? a) *Metamorphoses* b) the poems of Catullus c) *Euclio* d) *The Golden Ass*
54. Terence's *Eunuchus* is based on the Greek *Kolax* by: a) Aristophanes b) Menander c) Pacuvius d) Demophilos
55. The style described here belongs to whom: Quintilian calls him the most terse and elegant to Roman elegists; no other Roman poet writes with such refined plainness; he replaces myth with idealized but real Italian countryside? a) Tibullus b) Propertius c) Catullus d) Valerius Flaccus
56. Who wrote a long, dreary account of the Punic Wars? a) Sallust b) Silius Italicus c) Varro d) Fronto

Match these author's names with a more familiar epithet:

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| 57. Lucanus | a) Naso |
| 58. Ovid | b) Tranquillus |
| 59. Suetonius | c) Tullius |
| 60. Horace | d) Annaeus |
| 61. Cicero | e) Flaccus |

Contest Code: 12

62. Who, showing impartiality and good judgement, published a survey of all of Roman history in a mere 10 books, relying on epitomes of Livy and other earlier works? a) Eutropius b) Fronto c) Varro d) Fabius Pictor
63. To whom did Horace write an epistle called *Ars Poetica*? a) Piso and his two sons b) Aulus Gellius c) his patron Messalla Corvinus d) Vergil after introducing him to his patron
64. Which of Ovid's works is a mock-recantation varying and clever in unexpected ways, and contains a striking self-vindication against certain critics? a) *Metamorphoses* b) *Remedia Amoris* c) *Medicamina Faciei Femineae* d) *Heroides*
65. When reviewing military strategy and aqueduct construction, whose works should be consulted: a) Fronto b) Frontinus c) Valerius Flaccus d) Florus
66. What scholar and author did Domitian appoint tutor to his two great-nephews? a) Prudentius b) Petronius c) Seneca the Younger d) Quintilian
67. How did Vergil retrieve the family farm after it was confiscated for soldiers who had fought at Philippi? a) he became friends with the emperor who ordered it returned b) it was purchased and given to him by his patron Maecenas c) Vergil became a successful author and used his income to purchase the farm d) after he attained unparalleled fame as a poet, the people of his home region bought it for him
68. Which of these was not born in or near Carthage? a) Tertullian b) Cyprian c) Cato d) Terence
69. Livy's *Ab Urbe Condita* originally contained how many books? a) 10 b) 27 c) 78 d) 142
70. Whom did Propertius love? a) Delia b) Cynthia c) Corrina d) Lesbia

Tie-Breakers

96. The author of *De Architectura*: a) Macrobius b) Tertullian c) Statius d) Vitruvius
97. Whose style of history writing is describe here? numerous digressions displaying curious learning, brilliant epigrammatic utterances throughout, vehement declamation, exaggeration and far-fetched paradoxes abound, and his detestation of Caesarism became a ruling passion as well as a sincere horror for civil war. a) Eutropius b) Lucan c) Sallust d) Suetonius
98. In which book of the *Aeneid* is there a boat race and other funeral games in honor of Anchises? a) II b) III c) IV d) IX
99. In what meter is Catullus' longest poem, 64? a) dactylic b) galliambics c) hexameter d) elegiacs
100. Which of these was **not** born in Africa? a) Augustine b) Prudentius c) Minucius Felix d) Tertullian

