

2013 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

LATIN LITERATURE TEST

1. Who is the earliest Latin poet whose name we know?

- a) Ennius b) Naevius c) Plautus d) Andronicus

2. Who wrote the first Italian national epic?

- a) Ennius b) Naevius c) Plautus d) Andronicus

3. When it came to writing tragedies who was Ennius' favorite model?

- a) Aeschylus b) Sophocles c) Euripides d) Maenander

4. The most common model for the comedies of Plautus was:

- a) the Athenian tragedians b) Aristophanes c) Ennius d) Greek New Comedy

5. How many plays of Plautus survive?

- a) 7 b) 10 c) 19 d) 21

6. Which of the following plays was **NOT** written by Terence

- a) *Andria* b) *The Eunuch* c) *Miles Gloriosus* d) *Phormio*

7. Lucilius, who wrote much satirical verse, is frequently alluded to by:

- a) Lucretius b) Ennius c) Nepos d) Horace

8. Who is the author of the first substantial and surviving work of Latin in hexameters?

- a) Ennius b) Terence c) Appius Caucus d) Lucretius

9. According to the *De Rerum Natura*, the entire universe is made up of:

- a) interlocking worlds b) atoms c) the four elements d) swerves

10. Lucretius follows the philosophy of:

- a) the Stoa b) Epicurus c) Chrysippus d) Plato

11. The guiding principle of the philosophy Lucretius espouses is:

- a) pain b) transcendence c) pleasure d) self-mortification

12. According to Lucretius, free will exists because of the:

- a) fact that there are no gods b) the swerve c) the teachings of Zeno d) harmony of the spheres

13. The tutelary deity of the *De Rerum Natura* is:

- a) Venus b) Athena c) Juno d) Hera

14. Lucretius was a contemporary of:

- a) Cicero b) Scipio Africanus c) Ennius d) Naevius

15. Lucretius was highly valued by, and a model for:

- a) Cicero b) Catullus c) Macer d) Vergil

16. Which Latin poet has left us the most translations of Callimachus?

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

17. What was the apparent real name of Catullus' poetic beloved?

- a) Plania b) Delia c) Cynthia d) Clodia

18. After Homer, which Greek poet was most often translated into Latin?

- a) Apollonius Rhodius b) Callimachus c) Archilochus d) Aratus

19. What poem did Cicero translate from Greek into Latin in his youth?

- a) the *Iliad* b) the *Odyssey*
c) the *Phaenomena* d) the *Art of Fly Fishing* of the poet Castor

20. Which Latin poet is especially associated with the hendecasyllabic meter?

- a) Ennius b) Propertius c) Tibullus d) Catullus

21. Who was the patron of Tibullus?

- a) Maecenas b) Messalla c) Augustus d) Octavian

22. The Latin poet whose longest poem is about Ariadne and Theseus is:

- a) Tibullus b) Vergil c) Catullus d) Propertius

23. To whom is the *De Rerum Natura* addressed?

- a) Scipio Africanus b) Memmius c) Laelius d) Crassus

24. Epicurus based his materialistic philosophy on:

- a) Democritus b) Aristotle c) Plato d) Zeno

25. In the 20th century no Latin poet was raised to greater prominence than Catullus, in the 21st century the poet whose stock is rising most rapidly is:

- a) Vergil b) Ovid c) Tibullus d) Lucretius

26. *The Dream of Scipio* is the conclusion of Cicero's

- a) *De Legibus* b) *De Re Publica* c) *De Somnis* d) *In Catilinam*

27. Cicero's Epicurean epistolary correspondent was:

- a) Brutus b) Atticus c) Caesar d) Lucretius

28. Caesar's style of writing is usually referred to as:

- a) Asiatic b) allegorical c) complex d) Attic

29. Caesar never completed his *Civil War* which stops shortly after his arrival in:

- a) Athens b) Ephesus c) Pergamum d) Alexandria

30. Cicero was not the only Roman to leave behind an account of Catiline and his conspiracy. The Catilinarian conspiracy was also the subject of a monograph by the historian:

- a) Tacitus b) Nepos c) Sallust d) Ammianus Marcellinus

31. Which writer was the greatest scholar Rome ever produced?

- a) Cato b) Cicero c) Tacitus d) Varro

32. Who was the leading neo-Pythagorean of the late Republic and perhaps Rome's second greatest scholar (at least according to Gellius)?

- a) Nigidius b) Varro c) Cato d) Vergil

33. Which of the following is the correct order for the works of Vergil?

- a) Georgics, Eclogues, Aeneid
b) Eclogues, Aeneid, Georgics
c) Aeneid, Georgics, Eclogues
d) Eclogues, Georgics, Aeneid

34. The Greek model for Vergil's *Eclogues* was primarily:

- a) Callimachus b) Theocritus c) Apollonius Rhodius d) Aratus

35. Although the Aeneid's models are the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, how Vergil used those models was largely determined by his reading and studying of the:

- a) remaining Greek epic cycle b) *Argonautica*
c) *Annales* of Ennius d) *De Rerum Natura*

36. In his youth Vergil was a follower of which philosophical school?

- a) Stoic b) Peripatetic c) Platonic d) Epicurean

37. The two Greek models for book I of the *Georgics* are:

- a) Hesiod and Varro b) Hesiod and Aratus
c) Homer and Hesiod d) Aratus and Lucretius

38. When Aeneas sees Dido in the underworld he speaks as if he is a/an:

- a) lock of hair b) a grieving husband c) cad d) Orpheus figure

39. The fourth *Georgic* is famously about:

- a) bee-keeping b) viticulture c) Theseus and Ariadne d) livestock

40. On his deathbed, Vergil asked that:

- a) he be brought olives for a final meal
b) asked his friends to tell him he was a better poet than Lucretius
c) his *Aeneid* be burnt
d) Augustus acknowledge his poetic greatness

41. The book of the *Aeneid* most closely modeled on the *Argonautica* of Apollonius Rhodius is:

- a) I b) II c) III d) IV

42. The first collection of poetry published by Horace was/were the:

- a) *Epodes* b) *Odes* c) *Satires* d) *Carmen Saeculare*

43. The patron Horace was closest to was:

- a) Maecenas b) Augustus c) Agrippa d) Messalla

44. The four great elegiac poets are:

- a) Horace, Tibullus, Propertius and Ovid
b) Gallus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Ovid
c) Tibullus, Horace, Ovid, and Propertius
d) Vergil, Horace, Ovid, and Propertius

45. Which of the following was **NOT** an erotic interest of Tibullus?

- a) Clodia b) Nemesis c) Delia d) Marathus

46. The patron of Tibullus was:

- a) Augustus b) Maecenas c) Macer d) Messalla

47. Which Latin elegiac poet was famously translated, or mistranslated, by Ezra Pound?

- a) Gallus b) Tibullus c) Propertius d) Ovid

48. Who was the patron of Propertius?

- a) Augustus b) Maecenas c) Macer d) Messalla

49. Who wrote the book of elegiac poetry entitled *Cynthia*?

- a) Gallus b) Tibullus c) Propertius d) Ovid

50. Which elegiac poet is known for his profusion, density, and obscurity of mythological references?

- a) Gallus b) Tibullus c) Propertius d) Ovid

51. Why do only a handful of lines of Gallus survive?

- a) Augustus ordered his poetry to be destroyed
b) Gallus burned them when he discovered the infidelity of his mistress
c) the monks refused to copy such explicit poetry
d) The originals were lost in a shipwreck

52. Why was Ovid exiled by Augustus?

- a) for refusing to marry Julia
b) for a *carmen* and an *error*
c) for mocking the works of Vergil which were dear to Augustus
d) because of his anger over Ovid divorcing his wife

53. What work of Ovid describes the holidays of the Roman year?

- a) *Epistulae ex Ponto* b) *Ars Amatoria*
c) *Metamorphoses* d) *Fasti*

54. How many years did Ovid live in miserable exile in the Black Sea town of Tomi?

- a) 5 b) 7 c) 9 d) 10

55. When Ovid died who was the emperor in Rome?

- a) Augustus b) Tiberius c) Caligula d) Claudius

56. Which one of the following is not like the others?

- a) Delia b) Cynthia c) Lycoris d) Ibis

57. Which member of the imperial family translated the *Phaenomena* of Aratus into a Latin version which survives?

- a) Germanicus b) Tiberius c) Claudius d) Nero

58. Who is the author of the most substantial astrological poem to survive in Latin?

- a) Lucretius b) Manilius c) Macer d) Claudius

59. Which work of Tacitus has been called the world's most dangerous book?

- a) *Historiae* b) *Annales* c) *Orator* d) *Germania*

60. The main character of Petronius' *Satyricon* is:

- a) Giton b) Encolpius c) Ascyltos d) Lichas

61. Petronius, like Seneca, was forced to commit suicide by:

- a) Tiberius b) Caligula c) Nero d) Claudius

62. The most clever surviving writer of epigrams in Latin is:

- a) Lucan b) Statius c) Quintilian d) Martial

63. Pliny the younger wrote his two letters about the eruption of Vesuvius and its aftermath at the request of:

- a) Tacitus b) the emperor Titus c) Tibullus d) Terentius

64. Trajan wrote about what it means to live under a tyrant when he wrote the biography of:

- a) Augustus b) Agricola c) Accius d) Agathos

65. The story of Cupid and Psyche is best and most fully known from the:

- a) *Satyricon* b) *Golden Ass* c) *Periplus* d) *Psychion*

66. Apuleius wrote during the reign of:

- a) Trajan b) Nerva c) Hadrian d) Antoninus Pius

67. Rather unexpectedly, the final book of the *Golden Ass* is dominated by the goddess:

- a) Juno b) Venus c) Ceres d) Isis

68. The great poet of the fourth century A.D., although not much cared for by Gibbon, was:

- a) Tiberianus b) Statius c) Ausonius d) Lucan

69. The only emperor whose remaining poetic work is well-known is:

- a) Augustus b) Tiberius c) Marcus Aurelius d) Hadrian

70. The last great classical poet of Rome was:

- a) Avitus b) Claudia c) Ausonius d) Tiberianus

TIE-BREAKERS: Please fill out the corresponding answers in numbers 96-100 of your scantron answer document. These questions will only be scored in the case of a tie.

96. Which work of Greek literature did Germanicus translate into Latin?

- a) the *Iliad* b) the *Phaenomena* c) the *Odyssey* d) the *Theogony*

97. Who wrote the *Pharsalia*?

- a) Seneca the Elder b) Seneca the Younger c) Statius d) Lucan

98. The dialogue *Octavius* was written by:

- a) Statius b) Seneca the Elder c) Minucius Felix d) Seneca the Younger

99. Who was the last real historian of Latin antiquity?

- a) Pliny the Younger b) Tacitus c) Tertullian d) Ammianus Marcellinus

100. Who is the master of Latin poetic acrostics?

- a) Vergil b) Manilius c) Optatianus Porfyrius d) Martial