

LATIN LITERATURE – ALL LEVELS
Ohio Junior Classical League – 2010

1. Vercingetorix is a hero in which book of *De Bello Gallico*?
a. Two b. Four c. Seven d. Eight
2. Of the following characters, whose death is not described in the *Aeneid*?
a. Laocoon b. Nisus c. Amata d. Evander
3. Ovid's longest work, relating the stories of some 250 myths in hexameter is:
a. *Metamorphoses* b. *Epistulae ex Ponto* c. *Amores* d. *Ars Amatoria*
4. Who was the first of the "Twelve Caesars"?
a. Augustus b. Julius Caesar c. Caligula d. Nero
5. Cato the Elder wrote treatises on all the following except:
a. medicine b. rhetoric c. agriculture d. philosophy
6. Roman foundation stories, such as those written by Vergil and Livy, attribute the origin of the Roman race to:
a. the Celts b. the Etruscans c. the Greeks d. the Trojans
7. Which play of Plautus is unique in Roman drama in that no women are involved?
a. *Cistellaria* b. *Captivi* c. *Menaechmi* d. *Mostellaria*
8. Poets such as Lucretius and Horace were followers of what philosophical school?
a. Pythagoreans b. Stoics c. Cynics d. Epicureans
9. Who wrote an eighth book in order to finish Caesar's *Commentaries on the Gallic War*?
a. Aulus Hirtius b. Pansa c. Labienus d. Pompey
10. The story of the Trojan Horse is part of which book of the *Aeneid*?
a. one b. two c. three d. five
11. Who was Nero's *arbiter elegantiae* and the author of the *Satyricon*?
a. Petronius b. Persius c. Juvenal d. Martial
12. The extant books of Tacitus' *Annales* cover the reign of all of the following except:
a. Tiberius b. Caligula c. Claudius d. Nero
13. Which author do most consider the originator of Latin Literature?
a. Pacuvius b. Livius Andronicus c. Plautus d. Accius
14. Where was Catullus born?
a. Rome b. Verona c. Umbria d. Gaul
15. In which work does Cicero prosecute a governor of Sicily?
a. *In Verrem* b. *Pro Milone* c. *Pro Caecina* d. *Philippics*
16. Which Augustan author wrote about architecture?
a. Cornelius Nepos b. Manilius c. Fronto d. Vitruvius
17. Apicius wrote about:
a. natural history b. oratory c. food d. architecture
18. Who was the author of *De Civitate Dei* and the *Confessions*?
a. St. Ambrose b. St. Augustine c. Pope Gregory d. St. Jerome
19. During which games in 240 BCE did Livius Andronicus produce a comedy and tragedy adapted from Greek?
a. *Ludi Megalenses* b. *Ludi Apollinares* c. *Ludi Romani* d. *Ludi Plebei*
20. In many Roman comedies, the most intelligent characters are:
a. slaves b. young men c. prostitutes d. fathers

21. Which of these authors is not part of the Golden Age of Latin literature?
 a. Propertius b. Horace c. Lucretius d. Vergil
22. Who is the author of a work entirely on the Jugurthine War?
 a. Livy b. Tacitus c. Suetonius d. Sallust
23. When did Cicero die?
 a. 46 BCE b. 44 BCE c. 43 BCE d. 31 BCE
24. The father of Aeneas was:
 a. Achates b. Anchises c. Ascanius d. Priam
25. In his surviving books, Livy most completely describes which war?
 a. 1st Punic b. 2nd Punic c. Social d. Civil
26. Who wrote *Phaedra*?
 a. Catullus b. Seneca c. Terence d. Lucan
27. The *Institutio Oratoria* was written by:
 a. Quintilian b. Cato c. Cicero d. Tacitus
28. The earliest Latin was written in the _____ meter.
 a. Atellan b. Iambic c. Saturnian d. Glyconic
29. Which play of Plautus is about a haunted house?
 a. *Mostellaria* b. *Cistellaria* c. *Menaechmi* d. *Aulularia*
30. The only literary form invented by the Romans was:
 a. epic poetry b. tragedy c. oratory d. satire
31. The father of the orator and poet Calvus, who also wrote an *Annales* was:
 a. C. Licinius Macer b. Naevius c. Gallus d. Sulpicius Rufus
32. The sole extant writer from the group of writers called the *neoterici* is:
 a. Calvus b. Catullus c. Cicero d. Cato
33. In which speech did Cicero defend a man charged with trying to poison Clodia?
 a. *Pro Milone* b. *Pro Marcello* c. *Pro Caelio* d. *Pro Murena*
34. What author did not write epistles or volumes of letters?
 a. Cicero b. Pliny the Younger c. Horace d. Vergil
35. Which work of Ovid's is essentially a calendar?
 a. *Amores* b. *Tristia* c. *Fasti* d. *Medea*
36. Among the famous episodes in Petronius' novel is the description of a dinner at the home of what rich freedman?
 a. Trebatius b. Tribonianus c. Triptolemos d. Trimalchio
37. Who wrote the *Agricola*, a laudatory biography of his own father-in-law?
 a. Livy b. Columella c. Sallust d. Tacitus
38. Who glorified Rome with his epic poem *Annales*?
 a. Cicero b. Caesar c. Ennius d. Catullus
39. Which is not a common feature of Roman comedy?
 a. Seduction b. Recognition c. Politics d. Love
40. Early Latin prose literature was dominated by:
 a. history b. novel c. short story d. tragedy
41. A miniature epic about the marriage of Peleus and Thetis is the longest poem of:
 a. Statius b. Horace c. Catullus d. Propertius
42. Which figure is not mentioned in *De Bello Gallico*?
 a. Caesar b. Cicero c. Cleopatra d. Labienus

43. Which man did Cicero not criticize in his speeches?
 a. Marc Antony b. Catiline c. Pompey d. Lucius Verres
44. To whom is the invocation near the beginning of Book VII of the *Aeneid* addressed?
 a. Jupiter b. Clio c. Erato d. Augustus
45. Aesop's *Fables* are found in Latin written by:
 a. Petronius b. Phaedrus c. Nepos d. Persius
46. Possibly the finest Latin apology for Christianity is the dialogue *Octavius* written by:
 a. Seneca b. Constantine c. Tertullian d. Augustine
47. Who wrote the historical epic of the First Punic War?
 a. Accius b. Ennius c. Naevius d. Plautus
48. Upon what Greek genre were the plays of Plautus based?
 a. epic poetry b. new comedy c. old comedy d. tragedy
49. The earliest literary historian of Rome was:
 a. Fabius Pictor b. Naevius c. Cato d. Tacitus
50. Lucretius opened his poem with an invocation to which god or goddess?
 a. an unnamed Muse b. Julius Caesar c. Venus d. Epicurus
51. Caesar's *Commentaries on the Civil War* are about the war between Caesar and whom?
 a. Vercingetorix b. Pompey c. Mithridates d. Asterix
52. Which field does Cicero not write a work discussing?
 a. Philosophy b. Oratory c. Science d. Religion
53. The *Aeneid* ends with whose death?
 a. Aeneas b. Ascanius c. Latinus d. Turnus
54. In the *Apocolocyntosis*, Seneca makes fun of:
 a. Nero b. Domitian c. Claudius d. Titus
55. Who wrote the biographies of the first twelve Caesars?
 a. Pliny the Younger b. Suetonius c. Tacitus d. Livy
56. Which of these Roman satirists is earliest in date?
 a. Horace b. Juvenal c. Lucilius d. Persius
57. Which was not a play of Terence?
 a. *Adelphi* b. *Eunuchus* c. *Hecyra* d. *Poenulus*
58. The poetry of Catullus dates from what time?
 a. Late Republic b. Golden Age c. Silver Age d. Late Empire
59. Where was Cicero born?
 a. Rome b. Sulmo c. Mantua d. Arpinum
60. The *Dirae*, *Catalepton*, and *Aetna* all belong to what collection?
 a. *Appendix Perottina* b. *Prolegomma* c. *Ars Poetica* d. *Appendix Vergiliana*
61. Whose *Punica* tells the story of the 2nd Punic War?
 a. Statius b. Lucan c. Silius Italicus d. Valerius Maximus
62. Who wrote the *Asinus Aureus*?
 a. Juvenal b. Petronius c. Seneca d. Apuleius
63. Which Greek author most influenced the writings of Plautus, Caecilius, and Terence?
 a. Sappho b. Callimachus c. Polybius d. Menander
64. Who was the Roman biographer who wrote a life of his friend Atticus?
 a. Cornelius Nepos b. Varro c. Tacitus d. Suetonius

65. The fourth book of Vergil's *Georgics* is largely concerned with which aspect of Roman agriculture?
a. Horses b. Cattle c. Irrigation d. Beekeeping
66. Who wrote a didactic poem on astrology called the *Astronomica*?
a. Propertius b. Columella c. Manilius d. Varro
67. With which emperor did Pliny the Younger exchange letters?
a. Augustus b. Domitian c. Hadrian d. Trajan
68. Who wrote "*omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis*"?
a. Catullus b. Ovid c. Horace d. Juvenal
69. "*Delenda est Carthago*" appeared famously in the speeches of:
a. Scipio Africanus b. Cato c. Scipio Aemilianus d. P. Clodius Pulcher
70. Who wrote "*atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale*"?
a. Vergil b. Horace c. Ovid d. Catullus
71. Who wrote "*nunc est bibendum*"?
a. Petronius b. Catullus c. Horace d. Ovid
72. Who wrote "*mens sana in corpore sano*"?
a. Martial b. Tibullus c. Horace d. Juvenal
73. Who wrote "*Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres*"?
a. Suetonius b. Cicero c. Julius Caesar d. Augustus
74. Who wrote "*videtis quantum scelus contra rem publicam vobis nuntiatum sit*"?
a. Sallust b. Lucretius c. Caesar d. Cicero
75. Who wrote "*dux femina facti*"?
a. Ovid b. Catullus c. Vergil d. Cicero