

FJCL REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2012
LATIN LITERATURE

1. Who wrote the great Roman epic, the *Aeneid*?
a. Horace b. Propertius c. Ennius d. Vergil
2. Who wrote *De Rerum Natura*?
a. Juvenal b. Catullus c. Lucretius d. Lucilius
3. What literary genre is best represented by the works of Martial?
a. epigram b. satire c. elegy d. philosophy
4. Written in Greek, *Meditations* was the production of what Roman Emperor?
a. Constantine b. Marcus Aurelius c. Nero d. Hadrian
5. Who is considered the founder of Latin Literature?
a. Gnaeus Naevius b. Quintus Ennius
c. Marcus Porcius Cato d. Livius Andronicus
6. What is the one surviving example of the *fabula praetexta*?
a. *Aegisthus* b. *Lupus* c. *Octavia* d. *Quadrigemini*
7. What Roman author wrote nine tragedies, including *Herculus Furens*, and *Hercules Oetaeus*?
a. Ennius b. Naevius c. Seneca d. Accius
8. Lucan's *De Bello Civile* is also known by what other title?
a. *Pharsalia* b. *Satyricon* c. *Catalepton* d. *Tristia*
9. What is the meter of Ovid's *Heroides*?
a. elegiac couplets b. hendecasyllabic c. dactylic hexameter d. sapphic
10. What term refers to summaries of the books of Livy?
a. *Inventiones* b. *Periochae* c. *Peripeteia* d. *Indices*
11. What is a Roman tragedy on a Greek theme called?
a. *fabula palliata* b. *fabula atellana* c. *fabula praetexta* d. *fabula crepidata*
12. Which of the following best describes the content of Cicero's *De Natura Deorum*?
a. the role of fate in human behavior
b. a pseudo-scientific explanation for natural phenomena
c. character sketches of the major Roman divinities
d. the Epicurean, Stoic, and Academic conceptions of the gods
13. Which of Cicero's works contains the *Somnium Scipionis*?
a. *De Officiis* b. *De Re Publica* c. *De Divinatione* d. *De Legibus*

14. Which of Plautus's plays was said to be his favorite?
 a. *Mostellaria* b. *Aulularia* c. *Menaechmi* d. *Epidicus*
15. Who was the target of Cicero's orations called *Philippics*?
 a. Lepidus b. Julius Caesar c. Marcus Antonius d. Octavian
16. What time period is treated in *Commentarii de Bello Gallico*?
 a. the 390s BC b. the 380s BC c. the 50s BC d. the 40s BC
17. What is the final episode in Livy's history of Rome?
 a. The senate awards Octavian the name Augustus in 27 BC
 b. Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, the triumvir, dies in 12 BC
 c. Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus dies in 9 BC
 d. Gaius Caesar assumes the toga virilis in 5 BC
18. What was the setting of the military exploits of Gnaeus Julius Agricola recorded in Tacitus's monograph entitled *Agricola*?
 a. Germania b. Helvetica c. Britannia d. Gallia
19. Who is the main speaker in Cicero's *De Senectute*?
 a. Nestor, king of Pylos b. Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus
 c. Socrates d. Marcus Porcius Cato Maior
20. Pliny the Elder's *Historia Naturalis* comprises how many books?
 a. 8 b. 12 c. 37 d. 142
21. Whose attempt to overthrow the Roman Republic was examined by Sallust?
 a. Gaius Calpurnius Piso b. Lucius Sergius Catilina
 c. Lucius Aelius Sejanus d. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus
22. What event is associated with Martial's *Liber Spectaculorum*?
 a. the Great Fire of AD 64 b. the deification of Claudius
 c. the opening of the Colosseum d. the eruption of Vesuvius
23. What people does Tacitus present as more virtuous than Romans of his time?
 a. Dacians b. Parthians c. Greeks d. Germans
24. Which of the following authors were friends?
 a. Sallust and Cicero b. Persius and Lucan
 c. Petronius and Tacitus d. Terence and Plautus
25. At whose prompting did Vergil compose the *Georgics*, four poems that are not overtly political but seem to support Augustus's political aim to move people from the city to farms?
 a. Horace b. Maecenas c. Tucca d. Agrippa

26. Who divided his work into smaller units referred to as pentads and decads?
 a. Livy b. Pliny the Elder c. Lucretius d. Juvenal
27. Called “the most learned of the Romans” by Quintilian, what prolific Roman author wrote *De Lingua Latina* in twenty five books, only six of which survive?
 a. Marcus Porcius Latro b. Marcus Velleius Paterculus
 c. Gaius Julius Hyginus d. Marcus Terentius Varro
28. Who composed a two-book *Anticato* in reply to Cicero’s *Cato*?
 a. Antony b. Hortensius c. Atticus d. Caesar
29. Tacitus and Suetonius likely used this “daily gazette,” begun in 59 BC and posted in the Forum, of the social and political news of the day when researching their writings.
 a. *acta diurna* b. *scholia* c. *annales maximi* d. *libri lintei*
30. Whom does Jerome say Vespasian made the first salaried professor of rhetoric at Rome?
 a. Quintilian b. Fronto c. Appian d. Columella
31. What is the spoken part of a Plautine comedy called (as opposed to the sung portion)?
 a. canticum b. diverbium c. argumentum d. proscenium
32. What 4th-century grammarian wrote of the eight parts of speech and described an early system of standardized punctuation marks?
 a. Servius b. Eutropius c. Donatus d. Vegetius
33. What author’s epitaph reads *Nemo me lacrimis decoret nec funera fletu faxit. Cur? Volito vivus per ora vivum* (Weep not nor mourn for me, because I shall live to flit on the mouths of men)?
 a. Ovid b. Horace c. Seneca d. Ennius
34. Catullus addressed three poems to this poet and orator, whose purely Attic style served as an oratorical model for over a century.
 a. Quintus Hortensius Hortalus b. Lucius Licinius Crassus
 c. Gaius Licinius Calvus d. Marcus Antonius
35. An embassy from Athens in 155 BC led by Carneades, Diogenes, and Critolaus improved the state of what genre in Rome?
 a. philosophy b. oratory c. tragedy d. comedy
36. Whose *De Constantia Sapientis* espouses the notion that the wise man can suffer neither wrong nor insult?
 a. Cicero b. Cornutus c. Strabo d. Seneca

37. Amafinius, Catus, and Rabirius were among the primary proponents of which philosophical school in the late Roman Republic?
 a. Academic b. Epicurean c. Stoic d. Peripatetic
38. What was Cicero's first treatise on rhetoric?
 a. *Brutus* b. *De Inventione* c. *De Oratore* d. *Partitiones Oratore*
39. What was the first prose history text written in Latin?
 a. the *Annales* by Ennius b. the *Bellum Punicum* by Naevius
 c. the *Origines* by Cato the Elder c. the fragmentary history by Fabius Pictor
40. Which versatile author wrote epics in dactylic hexameter about the Seven against Thebes and Achilles, occasional poems about a variety of topics in hendecasyllabic and other lyric meters, and a pantomime called *Agave*?
 a. Aulus Persius Flaccus b. Publius Papinius Statius
 c. Marcus Annaeus Lucanus d. Tiberius Catus Silius Italicus
41. Which is the earliest work attributed to Tacitus?
 a. *Annales* b. *Germania* c. *Dialogus de Oratoribus* d. *Historia*
42. What Roman author was born in Tusculum in 234 BC?
 a. Cato the Elder b. Accius c. Plautus d. Pacuvius
43. From which of the following do we **NOT** have an extant collection of letters?
 a. Sallust b. Seneca the Younger c. Cicero d. Pliny the Younger
44. What emperor's wars in Germany were the topic of an epic by Statius?
 a. Domitian b. Trajan c. Vespasian d. Caligula
45. Of what type of poem is Catullus 61 an example?
 a. epistolary b. epithalamium c. epyllion d. epinician
46. Who tells the tale of his run-in with an annoying conversationalist who is, at the end of the piece, hauled off to court to bear witness. The author claims he was saved by Apollo.
 a. Catullus b. Horace c. Ovid d. Propertius
47. From whose work is the following excerpt drawn?
Interrogavi ipsos an essent Christiani. Confitentes iterum ac tertio interrogavi, supplicium minatus; perseverantes duci iussi.
 I have asked them in person if they are Christians. If they admit it, I repeat the question a second and third time, warning of the punishment. If they persist, I order them to be led away for execution.
 a. Pliny the Younger b. Suetonius c. Tacitus d. Aulus Gellius

48. From whose work is the following excerpt drawn?

*Felix, qui potuit praesenti flere puellae
 (non nihil aspersione gaudet Amor lacrimis),
 aut, si despectus, potuit mutare calores
 (sunt quoque translato gaudia servitio).
 Mi neque amare aliam neque ab hac desistere fas est:
 Cynthia prima fuit, Cynthia finis erit.*

Happy is the man who can weep with his mistress present
 (Love has no little delight in flooding tears),
 Or, if spurned, can change his passions,
 (even changed bondage has its joys).
 But I may neither love another, nor part from her:
 Cynthia was the beginning, Cynthia will be the end.

- a. Ovid b. Propertius c. Catullus d. Tibullus

49. From whose work is the following excerpt drawn?

Pecus consideret. Auctionem uti faciat: vendat oleum, si pretium habeat, vinum, frumentum quod supersit vendat; boves vetulos, armenta delicula, oves deliculas, lanam, pelles, plostrum vetus, ferramenta vetera, servum senem, servum morbosum, et siquid aliud supersit, vendat. Patrem familias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet.

Look over the livestock. Hold a sale: sell your oil, if the price is satisfactory, and sell the surplus of your wine and grain; Sell worn-out oxen, blemished cattle, blemished sheep, wool, hides, an old wagon, old tools, an old slave, a sickly slave, and whatever else is superfluous. The master should have the habit of selling, not of buying.

- a. Publilius Syrus b. Pliny the Elder c. Pompeius Trogus d. Cato the Elder

50. From whose work is the following excerpt drawn?

*Quare aut hendecasyllabos trecentos
 exspecta, aut mihi linteum remitte,
 quod me non movet aestimatione,
 verum est mnemosynum mei sodalis.
 Nam sudaria Saetaba ex Hiberis
 miserunt mihi muneri Fabullus*

So now either look out for three hundred hendecasyllables,
 or send me back my napkin,
 which does not concern me for what it is worth,
 but because it is a keepsake from my old friend.
 For Fabullus (and Veranius) sent me
 some Saetaban napkins as a present from Hiberia.

- a. Catullus b. Juvenal c. Martial d. Horace