

1. The philosopher who tutored the emperor Nero was:
a. Seneca the Younger b. Persius c. Posidonius d. Epictetus
2. In which work does Vergil present a picture of the Italian farmer's life as ideal?
a. Culex b. Eclogues c. Aeneid d. Georgics
3. Which of the following authors was born in slavery?
a. Tibullus b. Horace c. Terence d. Naevius
4. Which of the following lists the parts of an oration in proper order?
a. exordium, narratio, confirmatio, refutatio, peroratio
b. narratio, confirmatio, exordium, refutatio, peroratio
c. peroratio, narratio, refutatio, confirmatio, exordium
d. confirmatio, peroratio, narratio, refutatio, exordium
5. Who realistically depicts the most diverse characters of Rome in over 1500 short poems?
a. Aulus Gellius b. Petronius c. Licinius Calvus d. Martial
6. Who was the first to write on subjects drawn from Roman history?
a. Accius b. Pacuvius c. Naevius d. Livius Andronicus
7. The only extant work of Ovid NOT written in elegiac couplets is :
a. Metamorphoses b. Epistulae ex Ponto c. Ars Amatoria
d. Medicamina Faciei Femineae
8. Who was caricatured in Apocolocyntosis?
a. Tiberius b. Caligula c. Claudius d. Nero
9. Who introduced the dactylic hexameter of Greek epic into Latin poetry?
a. Ennius b. Livius Andronicus c. Naevius d. Pacuvius
10. Who gives critical advice on writing of tragedy in a letter to the Pisones?
a. Cicero b. Cato the Elder c. Varro d. Horace
11. The Somnium Scipionis was originally a part of Cicero's :
a. De Officiis b. De Divinatione c. De Republica
d. De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum
12. Who wrote the Dialogus de Oratoribus?
a. Martial b. Suetonius c. Tacitus d. Apuleius
13. Which of the following tragedies was NOT written by Seneca the Younger?
a. Phaedra b. Orestes c. Medea d. Thyestes

14. The De Inventione of Cicero deals with:
a. politics b. grief c. happiness d. rhetoric
15. All the following statements about Quintilian are true EXCEPT:
a. He wrote the Controversiae as model exercises for his students.
b. He tutored the great-nephews of Domitian.
c. The poet Martial called him "the supreme guide of wayward youth".
d. He was the first rhetorician to receive a state salary.
16. Cicero's chief rival in the law courts known for his luxuriant Asiatic style was:
a. Licinius Calvus b. Licinius Crassus c. Quintus Catulus
d. Quintus Hortensius
17. The first historical work in Latin was written by:
a. Polybius b. Claudius Quadrigarius c. Fabius Pictor
d. Cato the Elder
18. Who wrote biographical sketches of Vergil, Horace, Terence and Lucan?
a. Tacitus b. Pliny the Elder c. Suetonius d. Pliny the Younger
19. The story of Theseus and Ariadne is found in a poem by:
a. Vergil b. Catullus c. Ovid d. Horace
20. Which is NOT a characteristic of a play by Plautus?
a. satire and public affairs b. humorous exaggeration of Greek character
c. a large element of song & recitative
d. a great deal of alliteration, puns & word play
21. Which of the following terms describes the De Rerum Natura?
a. forensic b. epideictic c. ethical treatise d. didactic
22. What author consulted a friend about the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius before he wrote his history?
a. Polybius b. Livy c. Quintilian d. Tacitus
23. Cicero made a plea for the study of philosophy in this work which greatly influenced St. Augustine:
a. Academica b. Hortensius c. De Natura Deorum
d. Tusculanae Disputationes
24. According to Cicero, all of the following are essential for friendship EXCEPT:
a. harmony b. tranquility c. permanence d. loyalty
25. Which historian attempted a more scientific approach by trying to explain the causes of political events?
a. Sallust b. Suetonius c. Cato the Elder d. Fabius Pictor
26. Who considered himself the Roman Callimachus, writing small poems in a refined style?
a. Catullus b. Horace c. Tibullus d. Propertius

27. Who is the most quoted in English of the Latin poets ?
 a. Horace b. Ovid c. Catullus d. Vergil
28. The Historiae of Sallust covers the period:
 a. of the Social War and the politics of the 80's
 b. of Marius ' first six consulships
 c. after the abdication of Sulla from 78 to 67
 d. from Pharsalus in 48 to the defeat of Sextus Pompey in 36
29. Silius Italicus greatly admired , and restored the tomb of _____.
 a. Cicero b. Caesar c. Vergil d. Horace
30. Which meter does Catullus use for most of the first third of his extant poems?
 a. dactylic hexameter b. Alcaic c. elegiac couplet d. hendecasyllabic
31. Which of Plautus' plays deals with a comedy of errors involving twins?
 a. Captivi b. Bacchides c. Aulularia d. Menaechmi
32. The ordinary meter of Roman tragedy, used in dialogue was:
 a. iambic senarius b. elegiac couplet c. dactylic hexameter
 d. trochaic septenarius
33. The Stoic philosopher Panaetius of Rhodes joined the household of:
 a. Cicero b. Varro c. Scipio Aemelianus d. Cato the Elder
34. Lucretius dedicated his De Rerum Natura to:
 a. Asinius Pollio b. Gaius Memmius c. Gaius Maecenas
 d. Terentius Varro
35. In what work does Seneca the Younger use Caligula's furies and cruelties as examples to be avoided?
 a. De Beneficiis b. De Ira c. De Clementia d. De Otio
36. Which work of Cicero, dealing with kinds of arguments, reflects a work by Aristotle of the same name?
 a. Topica b. Orator c. Consolatio d. De Optimo Genere Oratorum
37. Who wrote "Is there such resentment in heavenly minds?"
 a. Cicero b. Seneca the Elder c. Vergil d. Marcus Aurelius
38. Who wrote his own epitaph which said, " Let no one honor me with tears or attend my funeral with weeping. Why? I fly, still living, through the mouths of men"?
 a. Horace b. Ennius c. Terence d. Ovid
39. What work is the source of this famous quotation: "Death then is nothing, affects us not at all"?
 a. De Rerum Natura b. De Brevitate Vitae c. De Fato
 d. Consolatio Ad Liviam

40. Cicero's De Divinatione:
- examines the beliefs of three philosophical beliefs
 - discusses the impossibility of attaining true knowledge
 - discusses the nature of the "chief good"
 - examines Stoic beliefs about fate and prediction
41. In what work do we find details of Cicero's early life and rhetorical training?
- De Officiis
 - De Senectute
 - Brutus
 - Orator
42. Which of the following statements about Sallust is NOT true?
- He was horsewhipped by Milo for adultery with his wife
 - Although a patrician, he was biased, like Caesar, toward the *populares*.
 - He served in Caesar's army.
 - He enriched himself considerably while governor of Numidia.
43. The pattern Suetonius followed for his biographies of the Caesars was :
- family & early life, public career, private qualities
 - family & early life, private qualities, public career
 - private qualities, public career, family & early life
 - public career, family & early life, private qualities
44. In the Agricola, Tacitus tells us a lot about:
- Britain's tribes & weather
 - farming conditions in Germany
 - business opportunities in Gaul
 - Libya's desert & heat
45. Which of the following statements about Pliny the Elder is NOT true?
- His Naturalis Historia contains a digression on the history of art.
 - He wrote a description of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in 79.
 - He served honestly as governor in Gaul, Africa and Syria.
 - He saw military service on the Rhine with Titus and later dedicated the Naturalis Historia to him.
46. In what work of Ovid do we find his elegy for Tibullus?
- Fasti
 - Tristia
 - Amores
 - Heroides
47. Which historian believed that the purpose of his work was ethical and didactic?
- Suetonius
 - Livy
 - Calpurnius Piso
 - Valerius Antias
48. The Carmen Saeculare of Horace is in the form of a prayer addressed to:
- Apollo and Diana and the Capitoline Deities
 - Jupiter and Mars
 - Venus and Minerva
 - Jupiter and Juno
49. What play was NOT written by Terence?
- Phormio
 - Eunuchus
 - Adelphi
 - Pseudolus
50. Who delivered speeches against a would be revolutionary that was plotting a violent overthrow of the Roman government?
- Marcus Antonius
 - Gaius Octavius
 - Julius Caesar
 - Marcus Cicero