

STATE LATIN FORUM - 1983

LATIN LITERATURE

Directions: Fill in the blank which corresponds with the letter of the correct answer.

1. The "father of Roman poetry" was:
a. Ennius b. Accius c. Naevius d. Pacuvius e. Livius Andronicus
2. Ovid's book about the Roman calendar is called:
a. Metamorphoses b. Heroides c. Tristia d. Remedia Amoris
e. Fasti
3. Tacitus wrote a book on oratory called:
a. Dialogus de Oratoribus b. De Lingua Latina c. Orator d. Ad Herennium e. De Oratore
4. Who wrote Oedipus?
a. Tacitus b. Plautus c. Ovid d. Seneca e. Terence
5. When was Vergil born?
a. 63 B.C. b. 19 A.D. c. 70 B.C. d. 70 A.D. e. 106 B.C.
6. When was Cicero born?
a. 70 B.C. b. 44 B.C. c. 106 B.C. d. 63 B.C. e. 63 A.D.
7. The Thebais, written by Statius, deals with:
a. the Macedonian Wars b. the Civil Wars c. the sons of Oedipus
d. Heracles e. Jason
8. The Greek poet whose work served as a model for Vergil's Eclogues was:
a. Sappho b. Theocritus c. Pindar d. Epicurus e. Homer
9. The subject of the fourth book of Vergil's Aeneid is:
a. Dido's love for Aeneas b. the visit to the Underworld c. the
beaching of the fleet d. the arrival in Italy e. the fall of Troy
10. The Culex is a poem about:
a. an ant b. a dog c. a beetle d. a gnat e. a roach
11. The subject matter of De Rerum Natura deals with:
a. Christianity b. Epicureanism c. Stoicism d. Peripateticism
e. Judaism
12. Catiline's female equivalent according to Sallust's Bellum Catilinae is:
a. Julia b. Cornelia c. Fulvia d. Tullia e. Sempronia
13. Livy's history of Rome is called:
a. Commentarii b. Annales c. Historia d. Ab Urbe Condita
e. De Roma Antiqua

14. "Cynthia" was the unfaithful lover who caused much trouble to the poet:
a. Horace b. Propertius c. Vergil d. Ovid e. Catullus
15. The subject treated by Vergil in the Georgics is:
a. agriculture b. bees c. politics d. mythology e. familial relationships
16. Velleius Paterculus is an extant contemporary source for:
a. Nero b. Augustus c. Tiberius d. Trajan e. Constantine
17. Who wrote the epic poem, Pharsalia?
a. Ovid b. Lucan c. Horace d. Catullus e. Homer
18. Horace's collection of lyric poems is called:
a. Monobiblos b. Satires c. Eclogues d. Georgics e. Carmina
19. Who wrote De Re Rustica?
a. Cicero b. Tibullus c. Terence d. Plautus e. Cato
20. Which of these men was a satirist?
a. Lucilius b. Suetonius c. Pliny d. Tacitus e. Ovid
21. Who wrote the Carmen Saeculare?
a. Horace b. Vergil c. Ovid d. Catullus e. Propertius
22. Pliny the Elder wrote:
a. Arabian Nights b. Of Friendship c. Life of Caligula d. Defeat of Sertorius e. Natural History
23. Who wrote Res Gestae?
a. Horace b. Augustus c. Livy d. Vergil e. Tacitus
24. Tacitus' Annales deals with:
a. Gaul b. the Social War c. the Civil Wars d. the Julio-Claudians e. the founding of Rome
25. Who was a patron of Horace?
a. Maecenas b. Julius Caesar c. Livia d. Scipio Aemilianus e. Sulla
26. Who was a patron of Terence?
a. Maecenas b. Julius Caesar c. Livia d. Scipio Aemilianus e. Sulla
27. The Monumentum Ancyranum is another title for:
a. Ab Urbe Condita b. Annales c. Res Gestae d. Historia e. Commentarii
28. Catullus, Vergil and Titus Livius all came from:
a. Rome b. Arpinum c. Naples d. Praeneste e. northern Italy
29. The meter of Ovid's Amores is:
a. elegiac b. iambic c. dactylic hexameter d. glyconic e. didactic pentameter

30. A famous woman poet of the Augustan period was:
a. Cynthia b. Sappho c. Sulpicia d. Lesbia e. Amata
31. The Philippics, fatal to Cicero, were addressed to:
a. Augustus b. Antony c. Julius Caesar d. Lepidus e. Clodius
32. Which of the following was a famous epigrammist?
a. Horace b. Ovid c. Martial d. Catullus e. Vergil
33. Who is the "Father of Latin Literature"?
a. Fabius Pictor b. Cornelius Nepos c. Plautus d. Terence
e. Livius Andronicus
34. Which of the following was NOT written by Julius Caesar?
a. Memoirs b. Anticatores d. De Analogia d. De Senectute
e. De Bello Gallico
35. The number of books in the Aeneid is:
a. 12 b. 10 c. 8 d. 6 e. 4
36. Who invented a form of shorthand to keep up with his employer's voluminous output?
a. Tiro b. Archias c. Tullia d. Verres e. Roscius
37. Who wrote the Metamorphoses?
a. Horace b. Ovid c. Catullus d. Vergil e. Homer
38. Livius Andronicus was a:
a. Greek b. Roman c. Moor d. Gaul e. Carthaginian
39. The source for Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors was:
a. Aulularia b. Rudens c. Bacchides d. Menaechmi e. Mostellaria
40. Plautus wrote:
a. poetry b. prose c. history d. novels e. plays
41. Catullus' work called Peleus and Thetis is an example of a(n):
a. epyllion b. history c. short story d. novel e. none of these
42. Bucolics is another name for Vergil's:
a. Eclogues b. Georgics c. Aeneid d. Culex e. none of these
43. The Sabine farm was the favorite retreat of:
a. Vergil b. Ovid c. Horace d. Catullus e. Varius
44. Annaeus Seneca wrote primarily about:
a. politics b. philosophy c. love d. agriculture e. Greek history
45. Lucan lost his life because of his involvement in a conspiracy against:
a. Sulla b. Hadrian c. Tiberius d. Nero e. Caligula

16. Samuel Johnson's London is an adaptation of a satire written by:
a. Horace b. Martial c. Juvenal d. Ovid e. Valerius Flaccus
47. Who wrote a 25 book treatise on the Latin language?
a. Cicero b. Varro c. Vergil d. Flaccus e. Seneca
48. The poet who is believed to have introduced the myth of Aeneas was:
a. Vergil b. Ovid c. Naevius d. Horace d. Juvenal
49. Who wrote De Consulatu Suo?
a. Tacitus b. Cicero c. Vergil d. Augustus e. Caesar
50. Plautus wrote comedies during the:
a. Jugurthine War b. Social War c. War against Pyrrhus d. First Punic War e. Second Punic War