

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE FORUM 1992

LATIN LITERATURE

1. Many people during the Middle Ages believed that the coming of Christ was foretold in a work by
a. Cicero. b. Vergil. c. Horace. d. Lucretius.
2. Which comedy of Plautus has no female characters?
a. Menaechmi b. Captivi c. Aulularius d. Rudens
3. Who wrote the Hortensius, a plea for the study of philosophy which profoundly affected St. Augustine?
a. Cicero b. Seneca c. Epictetus d. Lucretius
4. Seneca was born in
a. Rome. b. Lugdunum. c. Cordova. d. Sulmo.
5. Who wrote a beautiful elegy on his brother's death after visiting the grave site near Troy?
a. Tibullus b. Horace c. Catullus d. Martial
6. What Roman author was Samuel Johnson imitating when he wrote "London" and "The Vanity of Human Wishes"?
a. Horace b. Ovid c. Martial d. Juvenal
7. What work begins with the change from chaos to order and ends with Julius Caesar's transformation into a comet?
a. Ab Urbe Condita b. Pharsalia c. Metamorphoses
d. Historiae
8. Who wrote a history and a description of Rome's water supply?
a. Vitruvius b. Galen c. Silius Italicus d. Frontinus
9. The Romans are described as "the lords of the earth, the toga-clad nation" by
a. Cicero. b. Livy. c. Horace. d. Vergil.
10. Which is NOT a title of a tragedy by Seneca?
a. Thyestes b. Phoenissae c. Rhesus d. Medea
11. What famous Roman is the major character in De Senectute?
a. Cincinnatus b. Scipio Africanus c. Scipio Aemilianus
d. Cato the Censor
12. Tacitus' Agricola provides information on the geography of
a. France. b. Belgium. c. Germany. d. Britain.
13. Who advocated that a poet should keep his work nine years before allowing it to be published?
a. Ovid b. Horace c. Martial d. Lucretius

14. What Latin writer said he had "three hearts" because he knew Oscan, Greek, and Latin?
a. Naevius b. Ennius c. Livius Andronicus d. Pacuvius
15. To whom did Cicero address his work entitled Orator?
a. his son Marcus b. Marcus Brutus c. Atticus
d. his brother Quintus
16. The Historia Naturalis is the only extant work of
a. Pliny the Elder. b. Persius. c. Seneca the Elder.
d. Vitruvius.
17. Ovid was a great master of
a. epigrams. b. elegiac couplets. c. iambic pentameter.
d. hendecasyllabics.
18. The Amphitryon of Plautus is unusual because it is set in Thebes. Where were most of his plays set?
a. Rome b. Corinth c. Syracuse d. Athens
19. The last book of Julius Caesar's Commentarii de Bello Gallico was written by one of his officers named
a. Aulus Hirtius. b. Quintus Cicero. c. Vibius Pansa.
d. Lucius Caesar.
20. Whose death was Ovid lamenting when he wrote that "only song can avoid the greedy funeral pyre"?
a. Tibullus b. Horace c. Catullus d. Propertius
21. Which writer flattered the emperor Claudius outrageously in his Consolatio ad Polybium in order to obtain a recall from exile?
a. Lucan b. Petronius c. Statius d. Seneca
22. Which author is a very important source for our knowledge on Roman religious customs, rites, and festivals?
a. Ovid b. Petronius c. Juvenal d. Horace
23. What play of Terence was so unsuccessful that he had to ask the audience in the prologue to the third attempt at least to listen in silence?
a. Hecyra b. Andria c. Phormio d. Eunuchus
24. The influence of _____ is evident in Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors and The Taming of the Shrew.
a. Terence b. Caecilius c. Plautus d. Lucilius
25. The story of Cupid and Psyche appears in the work of
a. Horace. b. Gellius. c. Apuleius. d. Ovid.

26. Which of the following wrote Roman comedies in the generation between Plautus and Terence?
a. Turpilius b. Caecilius c. Afranius d. Atta
27. Which of the following was NOT discussed in De Rerum Natura?
a. the rat race of life b. the randomness of nature
c. the fear of death d. the attainment of perfect reason
28. Which author begins by promising to write history "sine ira et studio"?
a. Sallust b. Suetonius c. Livy d. Tacitus
29. The Carmen Saeculare by Horace was written in
a. dactylic hexameters. b. Sapphic strophes.
c. iambic pentameters. d. elegiac couplets.
30. What writer got into trouble with Domitian and was driven into exile in Egypt?
a. Martial b. Suetonius c. Juvenal d. Apuleius
31. Which of the following writers were related?
a. Vergil and Livy b. Martial and Lucan
c. Ennius and Pacuvius d. Naevius and Plautus
32. Strict Stoic morality is the basis of this writer's work:
a. Persius b. Lucilius c. Juvenal d. Statius
33. The story about the sword of Damocles is found in the
a. Tusculanae Disputationes. b. De Finibus.
c. De Re Publica. d. De Officiis.
34. The epyllion of Catullus tells the story of
a. Juno and Jupiter. b. Peleus and Thetis.
c. Helen and Paris. d. Medea and Jason.
35. Which does NOT describe the plot of a play by Plautus?
a. A tricky slave tries to get his freedom.
b. An owner of a house is convinced it is haunted.
c. Two brothers differ on child-rearing.
d. A greedy man fears his wealth will be stolen.
36. Catiline and Jugurtha were both subjects of works by
a. Sallust. b. Cicero. c. Nepos. d. Horace.
37. What theory of knowledge is discussed in Cicero's Academica?
a. Absolute knowledge is impossible.
b. Sense-perception is the only basis for knowledge.
c. Only a man with knowledge can be truly free.
d. Knowledge is gained equally through the senses and through the intellect.

38. What is the only source we have for a description of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius?
a. a letter by Pliny b. an epigram by Martial
c. the Annales of Tacitus d. the biography of Titus by Suetonius
39. The death of what famous orator sets the stage for a discussion of rhetoric in Brutus?
a. Antonius b. Catullus c. Cato the Younger d. Hortensius
40. Vergil mourns the death of Augustus' nephew Marcellus in a famous passage in Book VI of the Aeneid. Who else wrote about that young man's death?
a. Propertius b. Horace c. Tibullus d. Ovid
41. Who arranged his work in "pentads" and "decads"?
a. Livy b. Seneca the Elder c. Tacitus d. Lucretius
42. What author assumed it was essential for a child to enjoy learning and warned against corporal punishment in the education of the young?
a. Cicero b. Seneca c. Pliny d. Quintilian
43. What genre is a Roman invention?
a. satire b. didactic poetry c. political treatises
d. romantic poetry
44. What does the term "palliata" mean when used to describe a type of Roman play?
a. an adaptation of Greek New Comedy
b. farce developed in South Italy.
c. a plot based on a Roman subject
d. a comedy Greek in form but Roman in characters and setting
45. The Somnium Scipionis appears in which of Cicero's philosophical works?
a. De Re Publica b. De Legibus c. De Finibus
d. Disputationes Tusculanae
46. The poet Lucan was essentially a(n)
a. Epicurean. b. Cynic. c. Stoic. d. Peripatetic.
47. The most famous scandal-monger among Roman writers:
a. Petronius b. Suetonius c. Martial d. Apuleius
48. What writer of history was once a prominent political figure who dropped out of public life following charges of extortion?
a. Livy b. Suetonius c. Sallust d. Tacitus

49. "The Werewolf" and "The Widow of Ephesus" are short stories found in a larger work entitled the
- a. Metamorphoses.
 - b. The Golden Ass.
 - c. Controversiae.
 - d. Satyricon.
50. What poet commemorated the death of a slave girl not yet six years old in a poem which concludes with the moving lines: "Oh, Earth, be not heavy on her; she was not heavy on you"?
- a. Horace
 - b. Catullus
 - c. Ovid
 - d. Martial