

Latin Literature

1. The earliest known Roman poet was a Greek from Tarentum who also translated the Odyssey into Latin. This poet was:  
a. Gnaeus Naevius      b. M. Tullius Cicero      c. Titus Livius  
d. Livius Andronicus
2. Which does not belong?  
a. Amphitryon      b. Miles Gloriosus      c. Phormio      d. Asinaria
3. What were the most common models for Roman comedy?  
a. Old Comedy      b. Middle Comedy      c. New comedy      d. Saturae
4. Who wrote De Rerum Natura?  
a. Lucullus      b. Labienus      c. Lucretius      d. Lucilius
5. What lyric poet was inspired by both the Alexandrians and Sappho?  
a. Gaius Valerius Catullus      b. Lutatius Catulus  
c. Decimus Laberius      d. Calpurnius Siculus
6. The cognomen of Cicero's friend Titus Pomponius was :  
a. Flaccus      b. Aufidius      c. Atticus      d. Avianus
7. Who wrote a monograph on the Catilinarian Conspiracy and one on the Jugurthine War?  
a. Cicero      b. Sallust      c. Metellus      d. Marius
8. Which does not belong?  
a. Aeneid      b. Heroides      c. Georgics      d. Eclogues
9. This former slave edited and published many of Cicero's works after his death, was a writer himself and even developed a system of shorthand. Who was he?  
a. M. Tullius Tiro      b. Tullius Laurea      c. Narcissus      d. Cerinthus
10. What famous poet fought (or rather fled) from the field at Philippi but survived to write his first work Epodes?  
a. Vergil      b. Ovid      c. Horace      d. Catullus
11. Who was the unofficial "Minister of Propaganda" for Augustus?  
a. Maecenas      b. Vergil      c. Messalla      d. Atticus
12. The author of Ab Urbe Condita was:  
a. Tacitus      b. Varro      c. Polybius      d. Livy
13. What work was a record of supernatural changes of one thing into another?  
a. Fasti      b. Thebaid      c. Catalepton      d. Metamorphoses

14. For the most part Roman Literature in the first centuries A.D. has been deemed "second-rate" and called the:  
 a. Bronze Age      b. Iron Age      c. Silver Age      d. Golden Age
15. What writer, though born a Thracian, made fables in Latin verse?  
 a. Phaedrus      b. Aesop      c. Martial      d. Paterculus
16. What author had in his work such characters as: Trimalchio, Agamemnon, Eumolpus, Quartilla, and Fortunata?  
 a. Lucan      b. Juvenal      c. Apuleius      d. Petronius
17. Where would one find such poetic topics as: singing contests, shepherds' advice, country life...  
 a. epic poetry      b. epigrams      c. panegyrics      d. pastoral poetry
18. What writer was exiled for the rest of his life to Tomis on the Black Sea for an "error?"  
 a. Cicero      b. Ovid      c. Seneca the Elder      d. Seneca the Younger
19. The writer of truly wicked satirical verse about the wicked first century in Rome was:  
 a. Juvenal      b. Lucan      c. Petronius      d. Martial
20. What writer never wrote anything about Britain?  
 a. Cornelius Tacitus      b. Titus Livius      c. Dio Cassius  
 d. G. I. Caesar
21. Which writer is known for his eyewitness account of the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D.?  
 a. Tacitus      b. Pliny the Elder      c. Pliny the Younger      d. Quintilian
22. The author of De Architectura was:  
 a. M. T. Varro      b. Frontinus      c. L. Coelius Antipater  
 d. Vitruvius Pollio
23. A compendium of observations on matters scientific was compiled by:  
 a. Lucretius      b. G. Plinius Secundus      c. M. Manilius      d. Avianus
24. Noctes Atticae may be best described as:  
 a. an epyllion      b. a history of Greece      c. a collection of anecdotes  
 d. letters written to Cicero from his best friend
25. Which does not belong?  
 a. Lactantius      b. Tertullian      c. Cyprian      d. Columella
26. The generally used name of Eusebius Hieronymus is:  
 a. Jerome      b. Ambrose      c. Origen      d. Augustine

- 3
27. What work traces the story of a man magically transformed into an animal, vainly searching for roses to eat that would turn him back into a human?
    - a. Physiognomonica
    - b. Florida
    - c. Cynegetica
    - d. Golden Ass
  28. What do the titles *Pro Flacco*, *Pro Archia Poeta*, *Pro Caelio*, *Pro Balbo* indicate?
    - a. cases the speaker defended
    - b. cases the speaker prosecuted
    - c. laws the speaker wanted passed
    - d. laws that the speaker was against
  29. A professional stage player (often the writer also), by Roman law, was "infamis" and as such was \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a. incapable of the full rights of a citizen
    - b. not allowed to serve in the army
    - c. not allowed the grain dole in religious ceremonies
    - d. not allowed to participate
  30. In the *Atellana*, "Maccus" and "Bucco" were:
    - a. greedy men
    - b. fools
    - c. ridiculous old men
    - d. pantaloons whose Oscan names were Casnar
  31. The writer of the first Roman national epic (now lost) was a veteran of the First Punic War. Who was he?
    - a. Vergil
    - b. Ennius
    - c. Naevius
    - d. Plautus
  32. The oldest Roman prose known to Cicero, and still extant in his time, was a speech, urging the Senate to reject peace terms of King Pyrrhus, given by \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a. Hortensius
    - b. Cato the Censor
    - c. Appius Claudius Caecus
    - d. Granicus Flaccus
  33. Rome's earliest playwright often used Euripides as his model but also used completely Roman subjects. He was:
    - a. Livius Andronicus
    - b. Roscius
    - c. T. Maccius Plautus
    - d. Quintus Ennius
  34. This tragic poet was a native of Brundisium and his works survive only as about 500 fragments from such works as: Paullus, Antiopa, and Teucer. He was:
    - a. M. Pacuvius
    - b. L. Accius
    - c. L. Andronicus
    - d. Seneca
  35. Who was not a writer of tragedy in the Republican period?
    - a. G. Julius Caesar Strabo
    - b. Gaius Titius
    - c. Santra
    - d. Caecilius Statius
  36. Who wrote the overly alliterative line "O Tite tute Tati tibi tanta, turanne, tulisti" in his epic poem about Rome?
    - a. Vergil
    - b. Plautus
    - c. Ennius
    - d. L. Andronicus
  37. Which playwright was known as "Afer"?
    - a. Terence
    - b. Plautus
    - c. Seneca
    - d. Lucius Afranius

38. Who was the author of "Brutus" concerning the history of oratory?  
 a. M. Porcius Cato            b. M. T. Cicero            c. Quintilian            d. Nepos
39. What was the name of the literary circle that counted as its members: Terence, Lucilius, Gaius Laelius Sapiens, and the younger Africanus?  
 a. Convivium Sapientium            b. Asianic school            c. Ciceronian circle  
 d. Scipionic circle
40. Which does not belong?  
 a. Twins            b. Brothers            c. Mother-in Law            d. Girl from Andros
41. Most of the major orations of the second century B.C. are:  
 a. fragmentary and scanty            b. verbose and erudite  
 c. historically unimportant            d. impressive, with pure and artistic style
42. What orator and writer on jurisprudence is also considered the first codifier of Roman law (after the Twelve Tables of course)?  
 a. Cicero            b. M.L. Crassus            c. Q. Mucius Scaevola P.M.  
 d. L. Licinius Crassus
43. Which author does not belong?  
 a. Q. Fabius Pictor            b. M. Aurelius            c. Varius Rufus            d. Polybius
44. What author of old fashioned mimes is better remembered for his collection of over 700 lines of sage proverbial sayings?  
 a. Valerius Maximus            b. Verrius Flaccus            c. M. Terentius Varro  
 d. Publilius Syrus
45. What lady made a successful speech against an attempt by the triumvirs to tax property of wealthy Roman women?  
 a. Hortensia            b. Tullia            c. Pomponia            d. Publilia
46. What book of the Aeneid describes the hero's trip to the underworld to see his father?  
 a. two            b. four            c. six            d. eight
47. This man's extant works are erudite and valuable, but the most serious loss to posterity was his Antiquitates rerum humanarum et divinarum. The writer was:  
 a. P. Nigidius Figulus            b. M. Terentius Varro            c. M. P. Cato  
 d. P. Papinius Statius
48. Propertius wrote elegies to Cynthia, whose real name was:  
 a. Sulpicia            b. Clodia            c. Hostia            d. Corinna
49. This writer is known as the best Roman writer of epigrams:  
 a. Catullus            b. Martial            c. Juvenal            d. Horace
50. De Rerum Natura: Epicurean as \_\_\_\_\_: Stoic  
 a. Meditations            b. De Civitate Dei            c. Apologia  
 d. De Consolatione Philosophiae