## 1984 STATE LATIN FORUM LATIN LITERATURE TEST

- The poet who wrote of the Bandusian spring and Mt. Scracte was A. Horace B. Propertius C. Vergil D. Ovid E. Tibullus.
- 2. "Carmen et error" refers to
  A. Casulius B. Ovid C. Pliny D. Cicero E. Caesar.
- The <u>Thebaid</u> and <u>Achilleid</u> are epics by
   A. Lucan B. Statius C. Valerius D. Antiochus E. Naevius.
- One of the greatest Roman satirists, Persius, produced only satires.
   A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 7 E. 8
- 5. Satire 10, by \_\_\_\_, was imitated by Dr. Johnson in <u>The Vanity of Human Wishes</u>.

  A. Horace B. Martial C. Ovid D. Persius E. Quintilian
- 6. The only specimen of the extensive oratory of \_\_\_\_\_ is his \_\_\_\_\_ is his \_\_\_\_\_ A. Cicero B. Tacitus C. Pliny D. Seneca E. Quintillian
- 7. "Yield ye, bards of Rome, yield ye, singers of Greece! Something greater than the <u>Iliad</u> now springs to birth!" refers to the A. <u>Aeneid</u> B. <u>Pharsalia</u> C. <u>Chronica</u> D. <u>Thebaid</u> E. <u>Achilloid</u>
- 8. "The last age; heralded in song, is come, and the great march of the centuries begins anew. Now the Virgin returns; now Saturn is king again and a new and better race descends from on high."
  - A. Aeneid B. Ecloques C. Georgics D. Culex E. Moretum
- 9. Two authors who wrote on agriculture are
   A. Columella and Vergil B. Columella and Curtius
   C. Persius and Varro D. Varro and Ennius E. none of these.
- 10. Ovid's work dealing with nolidays was

  A. Metamorphoses B. Amores C. Hero; des D. Tristie

  E. Fast
- 11. A palimpsest is

  A. a study of early inscriptions. B. a parchment that has been written on and erased and reused for another manuscript. D. a study of the Parthian language. D. a paper ordering banishment from Rome. E. a history of the Celts in Cisalpine Gaul.
- 12. Naevius modeled his comedies on

  A. Greek Old Comedy E. Greek New Comedy C. the Atellan farces

  D. Livius Andronicus' translations of Greek comedies E. the

  Fescennine verses.
- 13. The author of letters addressed Ad Q. fratrem was A. Ovid B. Trajan C. Quintilian D. Cicero E. Fliny.
- 14. Two writers of Medea were

- A. Ovid and Seneca B. Plautus and Seneca C. Plautus and Terence D. Terence and Ovid E. none of these.
- Two Romans who have left us accounts of the early tribes of Britain 15.
  - A. Caesar and Cicero B. Tacitus and Cicero C. Caesar and Tacitus D. Claudius and Tacitus E. Cicero and Claudius.
- Horace was presented with his loved and profitable farm in the 16. Sabine Hills by A. Maecenas B. Augustus C. Asinius Pollio D. Vergil E. Varius.
- The Roman who wrote "Atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale" 17. A. Cicero B. Propertius C. Caesar D. Juvenal E. Catullus.
- Ovid and Catullus wrote, respectively, to 18. A. Cynthia and Lesbia B. Corinna and Cynthis C. Corinna and Lesbia D. Corinna and Delia E. Delia and Lesbia.
- The Senecas came to Rome from 19. . A. North Africa B. Spain C. Sicily D. Southern Trans Gaul . E. Cisalpina Gaul.
- A treatise On Medicine, the only part extant of an Encyclopedia, 20. was written by A. Pliny the Elder B. Varro C. Celsus D. Tigellinus E. Menippus.
- 21. An exciting account of the taking of Rome by the Gauls in the fourth century BC was written by A. Tacitus B. Sallust C. Valleius Paterculus D. Livy E. Polybius.
- 22. Seneca's favorite model for his tragedies was A. Euripides B. Sophocles C. Aeschylus D. Menander E. none of these.
- 23. In Lucan's epic, the <u>Pharsalia</u>, the poet intended the hero to be A.Caesar B. Pompey C. Antony D. Brutus E. none of these.
- The speech of the common man of Italy can be found in the work of 24. A. Horace B. Petronius C. Lucan D. Juvenal E. Phaedrus.
- 25. "Liked virtually nothing that he saw and was outraged by most of it" describes A. Petronius B. Lucan C. Tacitus D. Suetonius E. Juvenal.
- The secretary to Hadrian and author of De viris illustribus and 26. De vita Caesarum was A. Pliny the Younger B. Livy C. Suetonius D. Tacitus E. Sextus Pomponius.
- The first Roman poet to use the epic to describe Roman rather . than Greek achievements in his seven books of poetry on the subject of the First Punic War was
  - A. Livius Andronicus B. Ennius C. Gnaeus Naevius
  - D. Plautus E. Hostius.

- 28. The author of the <u>Annales</u> who was famous for his adaptation of the Greek hexameter to Latin poetry was

  A. Ennius B. Terence C. Gnaeus Naevius D. Pacuvius

  E. Accius.
- 29. Mantua me genuit. Calabri: rapuere, tenet nunc Parthenope; cecini pascua, rura, duces is the epitaph on the tomb of A. Statius B. Ovid C. Tibullus D. Vergil E. Cicero.
- 30. The literary term used to describe an accusation or any discourse full of bitter and abusive language is

  A. farce B. philippic C. epitaph D. panegyric e. elegy
- 31. Gaius Lucilius is credited with \_\_\_\_ books of satires of which various fragments remain.

  A. 7 B. 12 C. 42 D. 30 E. 3
- 32. The work by Ovid which contains a series of imaginary letters from women of the heroic and legendary age to their absent heroes is . A. Ars Amatoria B. Metamorphoses C. Amores D. Heroides . E. Fasti .
- 33. Vergil's Greek model for the <u>Ecloques</u> was
  A. Hesiod B. Bacchylides C. Theocritus D. Archilochus
  E. Homer.
- 34. The Roman grammarian and literary critic who exclaimed <u>Satura</u>
  <u>tota nostra est</u> was
  A., Quintillian B. Lucilius C. Seneca D. Cicero E. Ennius.
- 35. A prominent adherent to the literary circle of M. Valerius Messalla and famous for his elegies to Delia was A. Tibullus B. Propertius C. Catullus D. Horace E. Ovid.
- 36. The following work is <u>not</u> attributed to M. Terentius Varro.

  A. <u>Menippean Satires</u> B. <u>Mostellaria</u> C. <u>Logistorica</u>

  D. <u>De Lingua Latina</u> E. <u>Disciplinae</u>
- 37. The following author commemorates the opening of the Colosseum by Titus in 80 AD in his <u>Liber Spectaculorum</u>.

  A. Martial B. Sallust C. Persius D. Columella E. Livy
- 38. The muse associated with epic poetry is
  A. Melpomene B. Erato C. Thalia D. Terpsichore E. Calliope.
- 39. The comedy by Plautus which became the archetype for Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors was

  A. Miles Gloriosus B. Aulularia C. Captivi D. Menaechmi

  E. Amphitryo.
- 40. The Roman author who was an engineer in charge of Augustus' artillery and wrote the treatise <u>De architectura</u> in recognition of the emperor's generosity was

  A. Seneca B. Livy C. Verrius Flaccus D. Vitruvius

  E. Manilius.
- 41. The regular meter for inscriptions, whether on tombs or votive

- offerings, and the literary epigram was
  A. dactyllic hexameter B. hendecasyllabic C. elegiac
  D. hypermetric E. polytoton.
- 42. The minor poems <u>Ciris</u>, <u>Copa</u>, <u>Culex</u>, and <u>Moretum</u> are attributed to A. Catullus B. Vergil C. Ciero D. Marital E. Ovid.
- 43: The comic poet who came to rome a slave from Carthage and was prominent in the Scipionic circle was

  A. Plautus B. Turpilius C. Lucilius D. Terence E. Accius.
- 44. The Insubrian Gaul who after coming to Rome a slave because a friend of Ennius and who was labelled by Cicero malus auctor Latinitas was

A. Caecilius Statius B. Pacuvius C. Terence D. Lucius Afranius E. Equilius.

- 45. There is only one recorded instance of a book having been commissioned by the Roman government at public expense. The subject of the commissioned work was

   A. Roman history B. medicine C. political philosophy

  D. military tactics E. agriculture.
- 46. The writer appointed by Vespasian as the first salaried professor of rhetoric at Rome was

  A. Lucan B. Quintillian C. Seneca the Younger D. Petronius

  E. Pliny the Elder.
- 47. The prominent Stoic who is often labelled the "father of Latin prose", and who vehemently opposed the introduction of Greek culture to Rome was

  A. Ennius B. Hortensius C. Cato the Elder D. Pliny the Elder E. Persius.
- 48. The following author did <u>not</u> come from Spain.

  A. Quintillian B. Seneca C. Columella D. Martial E. Pliny the Elder
- 49. The Roman soldier and author of <u>De re militari</u>, <u>Strategemata</u>, and <u>De aquis urbis Romae</u> was

  A. Frontinus B. Pliny the Younger C. Caesar D. Livy
  E. Silius Italicus.
- 50. The Latin author famous for his humanism and the quotation, "Homo sum: humani nil alienum a me puto" was
  A. Plautus B. Cato the Elder C. Lucretius D. Pliny the Elder E. Terence.