

OJCL 2003 GRAMMAR TEST LEVEL ONE

- 1 The soldier was braver than the farmer. A fortis B fortius C fortior D forte
- 2 Nos pecuniam _____. A habeo B habes C habemus D habent
- 3 What case is used for the indirect object?
A nominative B accusative C dative D ablative
- 4 Pueri, run! A currunt B curre C currite D currere
- 5 Which of these prepositions takes the accusative case?
A post B pro C ab D sine
- 6 The gladiators could fight well. A pugnant B pugnate C pugna D pugnare
- 7 _____ puella patrem amat. A parva B parvam C parvus D parvae
- 8 What case is used for possession?
A genitive B dative C accusative D ablative
- 9 Which of these is NOT an adverb? A mox B bonus C acriter D clare
- 10 Walking is good exercise. A ambulans B ambulare C ambulo D ambulabat
- 11 He broke the window with a rock. A saxo B cum saxo C ad saxum D saxa
- 12 Which of the following is NOT an ablative singular ending? A ae B a C o D e
- 13 The soldiers who have marched all day were tired. A qui B quae C quem D quod
- 14 Via Appia est via pulcherrima.
A beautiful B very beautiful C more beautiful D beautifully
- 15 The merchant trusted the sailor. A nautae B nautam C nauta D nauta
- 16 The translation of vocaverat is
A he calls B he had called C you had called D he has called
- 17 Sacerdotes _____ templum intraverunt.
A ingentem B ingentibus C ingentis D ingens
- 18 We walked for six days. A sexto die B sex diebus C sex dies D quinto die
- 19 Good luck!
A Bonam fortunam B Bona fortuna C Bona fortuna D Bonis fortunis
- 20 Which of the following is NOT a vocative form?
A amice B servus C Caeciliā D fili
- 21 Ego et tu _____ laeti. A sumus B sunt C sum D es
- 22 Did you see him? A is B se C eum D ei

- 23 He bought a present for himself. A ei B sibi C se D eum
- 24 Cur pluit? A When does it rain? C How does it rain?
B Why does it rain? D Where does it rain?
- 25 Whose book is this? A Qui B Quae C Quem D Cuius
- 26 Cras Romam _____. A reveni B reveniebam C reveniam D revereram
- 27 Magistra, crede _____. A ego B mei C mihi D me
- 28 Postquam serpentem _____, ancilla magnopere lacrimabat.
A videre B videns C vidit D visum
- 29 On the third day milites hostes oppugnaverunt.
A tertio die B tres dies C tertium diem D tertiis diebus
- 30 The river is too wide. A latum B latius C latior D latissimum
- 31 Cornelius Davum in horto laborantem vidit.
A about to work B having worked C working D to work
- 32 Hoc donum est pulchrum. A that B the same C this D itself
- 33 Oppidum vastatum est. A will be destroyed C has been destroyed
B is being destroyed D had been destroyed
- 34 In agris duas horas laboravimus. A in 2 hours B for 2 hours C after 2 hours D at the second hour
- 35 Iter erat very difficult. A difficilis B difficilioris C difficillimum D difficilius
- 36 Overcome a Romanis, hostes pacem petiverunt.
A vincentes B victi C vicerunt D vincendi
- 37 _____ milites Romani flumen transibunt.
A paucis diebus B pauci dies C pauco die D paucum diem
- 38 Potesne _____ currere? A celere B celeris C celeriter D celerrimum
- 39 _____, fer auxilium nunc! A Lucius B Lucium C Lucio D Luci
- 40 Filius cum _____ ambulabat. A mater B matris C matrem D matre
- 41 In the sentence "Discipulus epistulam stilo scribit." the word stilo is ablative of
A agent B means C accompaniment D time when
- 42 An adjective agrees with the noun it modifies is
A gender and case only C gender and number only
B case and number only D gender, number, and case
- 43 Nonne illum canem emisti? A Did you buy that dog? C You didn't buy that dog, did you?
B You bought that dog, didn't you? D Have you bought that dog?

- 44 Ubi imperator urbis castra ponet? Which word is the subject?
A Ubi B imperator C castra D urbis
- 45 Do not watch the gladiators, boys.
A noli spectare B non spectate C nolite spectare D nolite spectate
- 46 docent : docebunt :: mittunt : _____. A mittebant B miserunt C mittent D miserint
- 47 Which of the following is not plural? A dicunt B ducis C agitis D scribe
- 48 Nauta ad Cretam venit quod praedam capere voluit. A which B but C why D because
- 49 Please give the teacher your explanation. A magistrum B magister C magistro D magistri
- 50 Mother entrusted the vases to us. A nos B nostrum C nobis D vobis
- 51 Change laudabimini to the active voice. A laudabis B laudabitis C laudabunt D laudabo
- 52 Caesar cum senatoribus ambulabat.
cum senatoribus is ablative of : A means B manner C agent D accompaniment
- 53 Aut pueri aut puellae habent pecuniam.
A either...or B neither...or C both...and D some...others
- 54 Quid ancillae in triclinium ferunt? A Why B Who C When D What
- 55 The river is too wide. Flumen est _____. A latum B latius C latior D latissimum
- 56 The third principal part of "ago" is: A agi B egi C agui D egui
- 57 In the painting we saw Diana and Minerva, Roman goddesses.
A deae B deas C dearum D deabus
- 58 What case is used for a noun indicating direct address?
A nominative B dative C accusative D vocative
- 59 Graeci circum walls Troiae pugnabant. A muri B muris C murorum D muros
- 60 Ceres erat dea whose filia a Plutone capta erat. A qua B quam C quae D cuius
- 61 A man puerumque in villa vidimus. A vir B viros C viro D virum
- 62 The rumor has spread widely throughout school. A latus B late C latius D latum
- 63 Estne legatus brave? A forte B fortis C forti D fortem
- 64 Picturae _____ Minerva faciebat erant pulchrae. A qui B quae C quas D quarum
- 65 The goddess herself searched for her lost daughter. A ea B haec C illa D ipsa
- 66 Senator paterque ad urbem _____. A it B itis C eunt D imus
- 67 Hodie vos in ludo _____. A sumus B estis C es D sunt

- 68 Meae epistulae _____ sunt. A breves B brevium C brevibus D brevis
- 69 Servi _____ in agris laborare. A volo B volunt C vis D vult
- 70 What Rex Midas cupivit? A Qui B Quem C Quid D Cur
- 71 Vidimus _____ in Italia.
 A multi montes B multos montes C multis montibus D multo monte
- 72 _____ sol non lucet, dies frigidus est. A Cur B Sed C Aut D Quod
- 73 Clarus poeta librum eius bene legit. Which word is the adverb?
 A clarus B librum C eius D bene
- 74 We heard him laughing about the story. A ridere B ridentem C ridente D ridentes
- 75 Ovid tells us that the gods live in Olympus. A deos B dei C deis D deorum

OJCL 2003 READING COMPREHENSION TEST LEVEL ONE

- 1 Manlius Torquatus copias Romanas contra Latinos ducebat. Castra Romanorum a castris Latinis non longe aberant. Itaque Romani facile verba Latinorum audiebant.
Tum quidam Latinus iterum atque iterum clamabat et dicebat, "Cur, Romani, in castris vestris manetis? Cur ex castris non venitis? Cur non gladiis Romani castra defendunt? Quis pugnam committere audent?"
- 5 Propter imperia Manli Romani castra non relinquerunt. Tandem autem verba Latini iram fili Manli commoverunt, qui miles in castris erat. Gladium cepit et ex castris properavit. Pugnam cum Latino commisit. Latinum superavit et arma spoliavit (robbed). Tum in castra Romana revenit.
Manlius autem, cum arma Latini vidit, filium non laudavit, sed clamavit, "Sine imperio meo, mi fili, pugnam commisisti. Officium militis est imperia ducis memoria tenere. Officium ducis est militem punire, qui
- 10 imperia ducis memoria non tenet. Filium meum, lictores, ad mortem ducite."

- 1 Cur Romani verba audire poterant? A Manlius erat dux. C Latini trans flumen erant.
B Romani prope Latinos erant. D Latini multa verba dicebant.
- 2 Quo modo Latinus dicebat? A quietly B often C repeatedly D bravely
- 3 What did Latinus NOT ask? A Who heard about the fight C Why the Romans stayed in their camp
B Why the Romans didn't defend their camp D Who dared to fight
- 4 In line 4 **gladiis** is best translated A of swords B for swords C with swords D to swords
- 5 Who became angry at the words of Latinus?
A Manlius' son B Manlius C the Romans D the Latins
- 6 Who fought? A the Romans and the Latins C Manlius and Torquatus
B Manlius and his son D Latinus and Manlius' son
- 7 Who won this fight? A the Romans B the Latins C Manlius's son D Latinus
- 8 In line 8, what case is **mi fili**? A ablative B genitive C dative D vocative
- 9 What is the duty of a general? A to punish his son C to begin the battle
B to remember to fight D to punish disobedient soldiers
- 10 What finally happened to Manlius' son? A He was praised by Manlius C He was handed over to the enemy
B He was executed D He was appointed to be the lictor

- 1 Fuit olim in Sicilia rex potens nomine Dionysius. In domo magna et pulchra habitabat, propter consilia
2 inimicorum timebat periculum mortis cotidie. Uno die civis quidam, nomine Damocles, eum visitabat. Ubi
3 domum pulchram vidit, magnitudinem cubiculorum et hortorum magno cum studio laudavit. Damocles dixit,
4 "O Dionysi, tu es homo fortunatus! Amici tui propter munificentiam (generosity) tuam te laudabunt; inimici tui
5 propter potestatem te timebunt. Numquam hominem tam fortunatam cognovi! (known)"
- 6 Tum Dionysius respondet, "O Damocles, falsa est opinio tua. Hac nocte ad cenam meam veni. Vera de mea
7 fortuna scies."
- 8 Decima hora ad cenam venit Damocles. Servi manus Damoclis aqua purā laverunt (washed). In capite
9 coronam rosarum posuerunt. Damocles accubuit, et cum eo Dionysius ipse et multi cives nobiles quoque
10 accubuerunt.
- 11 In media cena rex Damoclem rogavit, "Delectatne te haec cena?" Damocles respondit, "Si centum annos

- 12 vivam, nihil melius videbo." Rex dixit, "Tolle (lift) oculos tuos." Statim Damocles timore superabatur.
 13 Super caput uno filo (thread) suspendebatur gladius nudus. Tum magno cum terrore, Damocles respondit,
 14 "Cur hunc periculum mihi paravisti?"
 15 Dionysius respondit, "Hoc est exemplum vitae meae. Dum multis gaudiis delector, multis quoque periculis
 16 terror. Magna est potestas regis, sed magnae etiam sunt curae eius."

11 What do we learn in lines 1-2 (Fuit...cotidie)?

- A Dionysius had a small house C Dionysius feared death every day
 B The king of Sicily hated Dionysius D The king of Sicily had died

12 What did Damocles praise?

- A the size of the rooms and gardens C the eagerness of Dionysius
 B the beautiful town D the golden wall

13 What ablative construction is magno cum studio in line 3?

- A means B manner C accompaniment D time

14 In lines 6-7 we learn that:

- A Dionysius will tell Damocles his fortune C Damocles always lies
 B Damocles is invited to dinner D It was night time

15 Which of these statements is FALSE (lines 8-10)?

- A Dinner was at the tenth hour C Damocles wore a floral wreath
 B Noble citizens came to dinner D Slaves washed Dionysius' hands

16 What does Damocles say he will never see if he lives 100 years?

- A such a beautiful house B such a dinner C so many slaves D so many flowers

17 The best translation of uno filo (line 13) is

- A for one thread B to one thread C by one thread D one thread

18 What was hanging above Damocles?

- A a flower B a sword C a rope D a lamp

19 What point was Dionysius trying to prove?

- A His slaves had tried to kill him C He had concerns as well as power as king
 B He enjoyed giving unusual dinner parties D Swords can be dangerous

20 The best translation of eius (line 16) is

- A his B their C my D her

1 Perseus filius erat Jovis, maximi deorum; avus eius Acrisius appellabatur. Acrisius propter oraculum puerum timebat; Perseum etiam tum infantem prehendit, et cum matre in arca inclusit. Tum arcam ipsam in mare coniecit. Danae, Persei mater, magnopere territa est; tempestas magna ubique erat. Perseus autem in bracchis matris dormiebat.

5 Juppiter tamen haec omnia vidit, et filium suum servare constituit. Itaque tranquillum mare fecit, et arcam ad insulam Seriphum duxit. Huius insulae Polydectes tum rex erat. Postquam arca ad litus appulsa est, Danae et adducti sunt. Ille matrem et filium benigne accepit, et eis domum tutam in finibus suis dedit.

Perseus igitur multos annos ibi habitabat, et cum matre sua vitam beatam agebat. At Polydectes Danaen in matrimonium ducere magnopere volebat. Hoc tamen consilium Perseo minime gratum est; itaque Polydectes Perseum dimittere constituit. Perseum arma capere iussit et caput Medusae ad se referre. Perseus ubi haec audivit, ex insula discessit; et postquam ad continentem venit, Medusam petivit. Diu frustra petivit. Tandem Apollo et Minerva viam demonstraverunt.

- 21 Acrisius puerum timebat A quod filius erat Jovis C quod pueri mater erat Danae
 B propter oraculum D quod tum erat infans
- 22 Danae territa est
 A propter tempestatem B propter filium suum C quod Perseus dormiebat D quod arca erat parva
- 23 Juppiter constituit
 A omnia videre B regem necare C filium suum servare D arcamprehendere
- 24 Quis in arca inclusit? A Perseus B Danae C Acrisius D Perseus et Danae
- 25 Quis insulam Seriphum regnabat? A Juppiter B Perseus C Acrisius D Polydectes
- 26 Polydectes volebat A vitam beatam agere C Perseum in insula manere
 B Danaen in matrimonium dicere D caput Medusae capere
- 27 Ubi haec audivit, Perseus A territus est C ad domum regis ductus est
 B dormiebat D ex insula discessit
- 28 In line 7, **Ille** is best translated as A he B this one C those D his
- 29 In line 7, what case is **eis**? A genitive B dative C accusative D ablative
- 30 In line 7, **suis** is best translated as A his B their C these D her own
- 31 In line 8, **agebat** is best translated as A do B did C spent D drove
- 32 In line 10, the best translation for **ad se** is A to them B to him C to her D for him

1 Porsena, Romanorum hostis, rex erat clarus. Olim urbem Romam obsidebat. Magnus erat terror
 2 Romanorum, quod Porsena multos milites habebat. Timidae feminae in templis deos adorabant. Sed virtus
 3 Validi viri Romam defendit. Nam paucis cum sociis pro ponte Sublicio Horatius hostes sustinuit. Cives interim
 4 a tergo pontem solvunt et rescindunt (break down). Tum socios Horatius dimittit et pontem contra hostes
 5 defendit. Tandem decedit pons, et inter pila hostium Horatius in Tiberim desiluit et ad socios natat.
 6 Id exemplum virtutis Romam servavit. Hodie facta Horatius laudamus.

- 33 Who was Porsena? A a friend of the Romans C a Roman soldier
 B an enemy of the Romans D an obscure king
- 34 Why were the Roman people afraid? A water scared them C they were not famous
 B Porsena had many soldiers D they had no soldiers
- 35 What did the women do? A fled to the city C prayed to the gods
 B complained to the senators D nothing
- 36 With whom did Horatius work?
 A a few comrades B a few of the enemy C many soldiers D many enemies
- 37 Where did the battle take place?
 A in the forum B by the Curia C at the bridge D in the Alps
- 38 What did the citizens do?
 A they fled B they fought with bare hands C they took down the bridge D they crossed the river

39 What action did Horatius NOT take in lines 4-5 (Tum...natat)?

- A He disbands his men
- B He dies while fighting
- C He swims to his comrades
- D He jumps into the river

40 What saved Rome?

- A the cowardice of Porsena
- B the virtue of Horatius
- C the strength of the army
- D the javelins of the enemy

1 Acoetes erat bonus gubernator qui stellis navigabat. Olim ad insulam Cretam navigare temptabat, sed autem
2 ad insulam Diam pervenit. Acoetes suos nautas in terram misit quod eos aquam invenire cupiebat. In
3 insula Dia nautae viderunt iuvenem quem in servitutem vendere cupiebant. Iuvenem ceperunt et eum in navem
4 portaverunt. Ubi Acoetes iuvenem vidit, sibi dixit, "Non est iuvenis, sed deus!" Itaque Acoetes deum
5 liberare cupiebat, sed nautae eum non audiverunt. Deus erat iratus quod nautae eum ab sua insula Dia
6 portabant. Itaque deus, qui erat Bacchus, nautas in delphinos mutavit. Acoetes autem in delphinum non
7 mutatus est quod deum iuvare temptaverat. Postea Acoetes cum Baccho ad insula Diam navigavit.

41 In the first sentence we learn that Acoetes is:

- A a farmer
- B a pilot
- C a soldier
- D a gladiator

42 Quo Acoetes navigare vult?

- A domus
- B Dia
- C Creta
- D Italia

43 Acoetes sent sailors to find:

- A a god
- B the boat
- C water
- D land

44 In lines 2-3 (In...cupiebant) we learn that:

- A the sailors were enslaved
- B the island was ruled by slaves
- C the young man was a slave
- D the sailors planned to capture the young man

45 Where did the sailors take the young man?

- A to see the god
- B to the island Dia
- C onto the boat
- D to a cave

46 The best translation of sibi (line 4) is:

- A to them
- B to her
- C to him
- D to himself

47 In the phrase nautae eum non audiverunt (line 5), eum refers to

- A Bacchus
- B Acoetes
- C sailors
- D dia

48 The sailors wanted:

- A to see the god
- B to sell the young man into slavery
- C to capture dolphins
- D to find Acoetes

49 The best translation of quod (line 7) is

- A because
- B which
- C when
- D where

50 At the conclusion of the story:

- A Bacchus returns to his own island
- B the sailors sell the young man
- C Acoetes is turned into a dolphin
- D the god punishes Acoetes

OJCL 2003 VOCABULARY TEST LOWER

Write the letter of the best English definition.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1 tamen: | A at last | B however | C never | D ever |
| 2 porta: | A port | B transport | C gate | D portion |
| 3 idoneus: | A suitable | B ridiculous | C the same | D ignorant |
| 4 caelum: | A heaven | B high | C cellar | D ceiling |
| 5 onus: | A burden | B honor | C bonus | D old hag |
| 6 diu | A day | B god | C bright | D for a long time |
| 7 limen | A light | B threshold | C line | D limb |
| 8 cingo | A encircle | B grasp | C swamp | D dagger |
| 9 vates | A bard, seer | B wayfarer | C basin | D bail |
| 10 mons | A custom | B delay | C advise | D mountain |
| 11 satis | A enough | B safety | C rock | D sit |
| 12 caput | A body | B head | C city | D captive |
| 13 insigne | A ambush | B mark | C begin | D island |
| 14 pati | A allow | B open | C part | D father |
| 15 obses | A sit | B hostage | C resist | D wealth |
| 16 dummodo | A ignorant | B in this way | C only | D provided |
| 17 spuma | A foam | B spit | C seagull | D soap |
| 18 bos | A mouth | B serpent | C wind-blast | D ox |
| 19 almus | A soul | B elm tree | C nurturing | D alder |

Select the best Latin word for each of the following English meanings.

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 20 prefer | A malo | B volo | C nolo | D nosco |
| 21 custom | A mox | B mos | C mors | D mons |
| 22 delight | A diligo | B deligo | C deleo | D delecto |
| 23 light | A litus | B lex | C licet | D lux |
| 24 money | A cura | B pecus | C pecunia | D aer |
| 25 duty | A pietas | B officium | C dux | D honor |

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 26 sun | A filius | B natus | C stella | D sol |
| 27 ship | A nauta | B paulum | C navis | D poena |
| 28 each | A quidem | B quisque | C aliquis | D quidam |
| 29 name | A novem | B carmen | C numen | D nomen |
| 30 live | A vitare | B vivere | C valere | D vincere |
| 31 age | A aedes | B aes | C aetas | D ager |
| 32 loot | A praesens | B praemium | C praeda | D praesidium |
| 33 garden | A hostis | B hospes | C hortator | D hortus |
| 34 chariot | A currus | B cursus | C carcer | D collega |
| 35 rough | A gravis | B difficilis | C acer | D asper |
| 36 both | A uter | B ambo | C duo | D quando |
| 37 cook | A tonsor | B scriptor | C pictor | D coquus |

Choose the Latin word which does NOT fit in the series.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------|------------|------------|----------|
| 38 | A vicus | B oppidum | C urbs | D via |
| 39 | A caelum | B saeculum | C annus | D hora |
| 40 | A rex | B dominus | C tyrannus | D socius |
| 41 | A acies | B ver | C hiems | D aestas |
| 42 | A peto | B quaero | C iubeo | D rogo |
| 43 | A pontus | B pelagus | C aequor | D caelum |

Choose the Latin word which is the best synonym for the given word

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 44 serva | A magistra | B ancilla | C liberta | D domina |
| 45 neco | A deficio | B conficio | C inficio | D interficio |
| 46 iubeo | A moneo | B impero | C pareo | D pareo |
| 47 etiam | A atque | B idem | C quoque | D autem |
| 48 totus | A omnis | B pars | C solus | D tutus |
| 49 candidus | A coruscus | B obscurus | C tardus | D ater |
| 50 robor | A fagus | B abies | C fraxinus | D quercus |

- | | | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| 51 moles | A tumultus | B mollis | C blandus | D turba |
| 52 lucus | A nemus | B lux | C immoderatio | D schola |

Choose the Latin word which is the antonym for the given word.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 53 sapiens | A supplex | B improbus | C stultus | D superbus |
| 54 regina | A puer | B puella | C femina | D rex |
| 55 um | A ibi | B nunc | C cum | D cur |
| 56 brevis | A tardus | B magnus | C notus | D longus |
| 57 bene | A magis | B melior | C male | D peior |
| 58 clausus | A relictus | B cognitus | C apertus | D curtus |
| 59 saucius | A tristis | B vulneratus | C incolumis | D siccus |
| 60 duco | A loquor | B patior | C sequor | D moror |

Choose the word which is the correct third principal part.

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 61 do | A donavi | B dedi | C dolui | D duxi |
| 62 pono | A posui | B potui | C posi | D poposui |
| 63 tollo | A tuli | B totondi | C sustuli | D sustinui |
| 64 parco | A peperci | B peperi | C poposci | D pependi |
| 65 maneo | A manui | B manivi | C mansi | D memanui |

Choose the word which is the correct genitive.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 66 genus | A generis | B generi | C genus | D genui |
| 67 corpus | A corpi | B corporis | C corpori | D corporis |
| 68 dies | A diei | B diesi | C dietis | D dieti |
| 69 nox | A nocti | B noctis | C noxi | D noxis |
| 70 sal | A salis | B salinis | C sali | D salsi |

Choose the word which doesn't belong.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 71 quaero | A peto | B rogo | C posco | D sequor |
| 72 mors | A intereo | B pereor | C occido | D pateo |
| 73 fero | A porto | B gero | C patior | D vereor |
| 74 opus | A negotium | B potestas | C conficio | D suscipio |
| 75 metus | A timeo | B fugio | C tremo | D mereo |

OJCL 2003 MYTHOLOGY TEST

- 1 At whose tomb were Pyramus and Thisbe to meet?
A a friend's B an enemy's C Ninus' D Semiramis'
- 2 On the first day of birth, he invented sandals and the lyre and stole his brother's cattle:
A Apollo B Hermes C Mars D Vulcan
- 3 Which god was fed on the milk of the goat Amalthea?
A Jupiter B Pluto C Neptune D Mercury
- 4 Scamander was a river god of: A Athens B Troy C Sparta D Arcadia
- 5 Which of the following is NOT a wind? A Boreas B Zephyr C Notus D Erectheus
- 6 Which of these is not a son of Priam? A Helenus B Polites C Deiphobus D Antenor
- 7 Who was a son of Jupiter and Callisto? A Pan B Bacchus C Arcas D Minos
- 8 Dis was another name for: A Zeus B Pluto C Phobus D Artemis
- 9 Which Trojan killed Achilles? A Priam B Hector C Paris D Aeneas
- 10 She was the goddess of youthful bloom: A Amphitrite B Hebe C Rhea D Vesta
- 11 What were the ash-tree nymphs called? A Hyades B Erinyes C Meliae D Dryads
- 12 He killed Theseus: A Aristaeus B Echemus C Lycomedes D Porthoon
- 13 Of the two sons born to Almene, the one NOT fathered by Zeus was
A Tros B Iphicles C Idas D Thestius
- 14 She turned Odysseus' men into swine: A Calypso B Nausicaa C Scylla D Circe
- 15 Echo's love was lost on a young man who loved only himself. His name is:
A Narcissus B Nisus C Hyacinthus D Adonis
- 16 She opened a box and let out into the world all sorts of evils; only hope remained:
A Arethusa B Pandora C Hesione D Danae
- 17 She was kidnapped to be Queen of the Underworld:
A Amphitrite B Hero C Maia D Persephone
- 18 Who warned Jason about the clashing rocks? A Hera B Tiresias C Phineus D Helenus
- 19 In what modern country is Troy? A Greece B Turkey C Bulgaria D Romania
- 20 Who, riding Pegasus, killed the chimera? A Perseus B Glaucus C Bellerophon D Polydus
- 21 Tantlaus' son who received an ivory shoulder after his own had been eaten:
A Pelops B Atreus C Cadmus D Sisyphus
- 22 She was Hercules' 2nd wife, who unintentionally caused his death.
A Megara B Hebe C Dejanira D Omphale

- 23 In what river did Midas wash away the golden touch? A Meander B Pactolus C Simois D Eridanus
- 24 The bronze giant Talus who guarded Crete was killed as a result of an injury to his:
A eye B ankle C shoulder D liver
- 25 Early Roman temples were divided into three portions to represent the triad of Jupiter, Juno and:
A Neptune B Diana C Mercury D Minerva
- 26 Who was the mother of Amphion and Zethus? A Orithyia B Antiope C Flora D Nephele
- 27 Odysseus stayed on an island with ____ for 7 years. A Circe B Cyrene C Calliope D Calypso
- 28 The maiden whom Perseus saved from being devoured by a sea monster is
A Ariadne B Cassiopeia C Andromeda D Hermione
- 29 Wooed by Zeus, she saw him "appear in all his glory".
A Aegina B Danae C Leda D Semele
- 30 Who killed Orion? A Apollo B Artemis C Oenopion D Neptune
- 31 Who was the daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora? A Nike B Pyrrha C Orithyia D Chthonia
- 32 He avenged his father by killing his mother A Aegeus B Jason C Orestes D Theseus
- 33 She guided Aeneas to the Underworld: A Cyane B Medea C Oenone D Sibyl
- 34 The beautiful youth, beloved of Aphrodite, killed while hunting a boar:
A Adonis B Endymion C Orion D Thespius
- 35 In the Underworld, the river of fire was: A Erebus B Acheron C Cocytus D Phlegethon
- 36 What did the Sphinx ask Oedipus?
A to kill a dragon B to fight her C to answer a riddle D to marry her
- 37 Which muse was the mother of Orpheus? A Calliope B Polyhymnia C Erato D Urania
- 38 Who slew Euryalus, the friend of Nisus? A Aeneas B Volcens C Turnus D Mezentius
- 39 Fetching this fierce lion was a labor of Hercules:
A Cernean B Lernean C Nemean D Stympheian
- 40 Who was to pass by the Horns of the Bull, in front of the Archer and near the Lion's paws?
A Bellerophon B Perseus C Phaethon D Icarus
- 41 He was the three-headed watchdog of Tartarus: A Cerberus B Charon C Sisyphus D Ixion
- 42 He could not handle the chariot of the sun as his father warned him.
A Epaphus B Icarus C Lampus D Phaethon
- 43 This deity's attributes were the eagle, the oak, and the thunderbolt:
A Poseidon B Zeus C Hades D Ares
- 44 Diana changed Actaeon into a A stag B wolf C hound D poplar tree
- 45 What did the followers of Dionysus carry? A Epicaestae B Thyrsus C Maenids D spears

- 46 From where was Europa? A Phoenicia B Thebes C Ninevah D Crete
- 47 Who was Bacchus' tutor? A Silenus B Themis C Chiron D Neptune
- 48 Into what was Callisto turned? A dragon B panther C bear D lion
- 49 The city of Argos was associated with: A Zeus B Hera C Poseidon D Ares
- 50 Who was Apollo's first love? A Ariadne B Thisbe C Daphne D Diana
- 51 The parents of the Olympic gods were Rhea and: A Prometheus B Choas C Cronos D Uranus
- 52 The Titan punished by Zeus for giving fire to humans was:
A Epimetheus B Proteus C Perseus D Prometheus
- 53 Demeter : Persephone ::
A Hestia : Vesta B Jupiter : Apollo C Vulcan : Venus D Minerva : Diana
- 54 Where was Apollo exiled for killing the Python?
A Haliartus B Vale of Tempe C Delos D Delphi
- 55 The virgin goddess of the hearth and home was: A Cybele B Hestia C Metis D Themis
- 56 Arion was saved by a A dolphin B bear C lion D seal
- 57 Pomona was a goddess of: A forests B orchards C gardens D rain
- 58 Who was the task master of Heracles? A Amphitryon B Eurystheus C Cepheus D Erynx
- 59 Earth-shaker was: A Poseidon B Hades C Ares D Zeus
- 60 Pan's pipes were the result of the adventure with: A Syrinx B Argus C Apollo D Echo
- 61 What was the name of Orion's dog? A Argus B Sirius C Lelaps D Orthrus
- 62 He abducted Helen causing the Trojan War: A Abas B Eurytion C Laocoon D Paris
- 63 The faithful wife of Odysseus was: A Nausicaa B Scylla C Penelope D Circe
- 64 The hero of Vergil's epic and legendary founder of the Roman nation was:
A Hector B Aeneas C Anchises D Deiphobus
- 65 What did Hercules ask Atlas to obtain for him?
A girdle B sword C bow & arrow D golden apples
- 66 What child of Juno was the cupbearer of the gods? A Hebe B Mars C Ilithyia D Vulcan
- 67 Who were Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos? A Fates B Graces C Muses D Furies
- 68 Which spring/well was famous for driving mares mad?
A Hypereia B Strymon C Potniae D Aricia
- 69 Who was not a descendant of Pelops? A Atreus B Pittheus C Aegisthus D Tyndareus

- 70 What task in the Underworld was performed by Gyes, Cottus and Briareus?
A guarded the Titans C forced souls to drink from Lethe
B cultivated asphodel D delivered messages for Hades
- 71 What women of the sea were defeated by Perseus, and all buried in a common grave?
A Brasiae B Haliae C Patriae D Termilae
- 72 Who was not a descendant of Tros? A Ilus B Ganymede C Dardanus D Assaracus
- 73 Which god of fertility won the heart of Pomona?
A Saturn B Faunus C Vertumnus D Aesclepius
- 74 Who was NOT a goddess of childbirth? A Juno B Lucina C Diana D Proserpina
- 75 In mythology there are three different characters named Butes. Which statement below does not correctly describe any of the three?
A After he fought with the Trojans, he died on Mount Ida.
B He was on the Argo, but bailed out to live with the Sirens.
C When he died, he was honored with sacrifices on the Erectheum.
D He was not only a pirate, but he also jumped in a well and drowned.

OJCL 2003 ROMAN HISTORY TEST

- 1 The Gates of War refer to the double doors of the temple of
A Mars B Bellona C Jupiter D Janus
- 2 The battle in which the Romans first faced Pyrrhus and his elephants in 280 BC was
A Beneventum B Heraclea C Asculum D Epirus
- 3 Under Diocletian's reorganization, the ruler of a diocese was
A governor B vicar C prefect D bishop
- 4 The Cimbri and Teutones were defeated in 102 and 101 BC by
A Marius B Sulla C Caesar D Pompey
- 5 Augustus received the full tribunicia potestas in A 29 BC B 27 BC C 23 BC D 19 BC
- 6 The Battle of Actium, which made Octavian master of the Roman world, was fought in 31 BC on
A August 7 B September 2 C March 10 D October 17
- 7 What happened on August 24, 79 AD?
A Domitian came to the throne C Mount Vesuvius erupted
B Jerusalem was sacked by Titus D A terrible fire burned in Rome
- 8 In 207 BC at Lake Metaurus the Romans defeated Hannibal's brother
A Hamilcar B Hadrianus C Hasdrubal D Hostilius
- 9 What slave boy became king because a blue flame appeared over his head?
A Servius Tullius B Tarquinius Priscus C Tarquinius Superbus D Ancus Martius
- 10 The tribune of 133 BC who secured reform legislation designed to break up the large estates created out of public land and to divide them among landless Roman citizens was
A Tiberius Gracchus B Marcus Octavius C M. Fulvius Flaccus D Appius Claudius Pulcher
- 11 The Roman who led the Volsci against Rome, but was stopped at the gate by his mother and wife was
A Camillus B Coriolanus C Dentatus D Cincinnatus
- 12 In 38 BC Octavian married A Cornelia B Scribonia C Calpurnia D Livia
- 13 Which of the following did NOT occur in 63 BC?
A the Catilinarian conspiracy C the death of Mithradates
B Caesar was elected as Pontifex Maximus D rebellion of Spartacus
- 14 When was Rome founded? A 573 BC B 509 BC C 753 BC D 390 BC
- 15 Which of the following made a proposal that all Italians become free citizens?
A Marcus Livius Drusus B Curio C Saturninus D Manlius
- 16 The Roman renowned for his lavish way of living and especially for his interest in food was
A Tiberius B Crassus C Lepidus D Lucullus
- 17 The cult of which god was suppressed by law in Rome in 186 BC?
A Bacchus B Mars C Mithras D Pluto
- 18 Who was the Arvenian leader defeated by Caesar at Alesia?
A Ariovistus B Dumnorix C Orgetorix D Vercingetorix

- 19 At the battle of Actium, Octavian's fleet was commanded by
A M. Vipsanius Agrippa B Messala Corvinus C C. Maecenas D Asinius Pollio
- 20 What Etruscan king led an army against Rome in an attempt to return Tarquin the Proud to the throne?
A Ancus Martius B Turnus C Lars Porsenna D Germanicus
- 21 Which of these cities was destroyed by the Romans in 146 BC?
A Alexandria B Corinth C Numantia D Smyrna
- 22 Who uttered the words so hateful to the Romans "Vae Victis!"?
A Brennus B Pyrrhus C Jugurtha D Hannibal
- 23 Which battle was not fought between Pyrrhus and the Romans?
A Camerinum B Asculum C Beneventum D Heraclea
- 24 Who was considered the second founder of Rome?
A Romulus B Marius C Camillus D Manlius
- 25 The famous rhetorician of Rhodes who trained both Caesar and Cicero was
A Publius Claudius Pulcher B Q. Mucius Scaevola C Roscius D Apollonius Molo
- 26 The Roman destroyed Carthage after the _____ Punic War. A 1st B 2nd C 3rd D 4th
- 27 Which event did NOT occur in 70 BC?
A the birth of Vergil C the trial of Verres
B the first consulship of Pompey & Crassus D Caesar was elected praetor
- 28 He was NOT one of the Julio-Claudians: A Claudius B Nero C Tiberius D Titus
- 29 Pompey lost his head in: A Dalmatia B Egypt C Gaul D Macedonia
- 30 After the death of Theodosius the Great, the West was ruled by Stilicho, the regent for
A Honorius B Theodosius II C Arcadius D Valentinian II
- 31 According to tradition the sixth king of Rome was
A Ancus Martius B Tarquinius Priscus C Servius Tullius D Tarquinius Superbus
- 32 What emperor extended the Roman Empire to its greatest limits?
A Augustus B Claudius C Trajan D Diocletian
- 33 The port city of Rome during the late Republic was A Cosa B Pompeii C Ostia D Naples
- 34 The Visigoth whose forces plundered Rome for 3 days in AD 410 was
A Attila B Gaiseric C Orestes D Alaric
- 35 The three Horatii brothers and the three Curiatii brothers fought to settle a dispute between Rome and
A Alba Longa B the Etruscans C the Samnites D the Sicilians
- 36 What is the date of the fall of the Western Roman Empire?
A AD 453 B AD 473 C AD 476 D AD 493
- 37 Who was NOT a dictator? A Camillus B Julius Caesar C Scipio Major D Sulla
- 38 Which event occurred first in chronological sequence?
A dictatorship of Sulla B First Triumvirate C revolt of Spartacus D Social War

- 39 Who defeated the Carthaginians at Mylae?
A Agathocles B Pyrrhus C Regulus D Duilius Nepos
- 40 The Roman emperor from January 15 to April 16 AD 69 was
A Otho B Vitellius C Galba D Vespasian
- 41 The hero known as "Lefty" for burning his hand to demonstrate Roman bravery was
A Fabius Maximus B Camillus C Mucius Scaevola D Horatius
- 42 The defender of the Sublician Bridge against the Etruscans was
A Scaevola B Coriolanus C Camillus D Horatius
- 43 The emperor who was hailed as "restitutor orbis" for defeating Zenobia and Tetricus and recovering their "empires" as part of Roman territory was
A Diocletian B Licinius C Valentinian I D Aurelian
- 44 Marcus Tullius Cicero delivered his Phillipics against the public policy and private life of
A C. Julius Caesar B M. Antonius C D. Iunius Brutus D C. Octavius
- 45 Nero's persecution of Christians began in response to what disaster?
A eruption of Mt. Vesuvius B an earthquake C death of Seneca D the great fire in Rome
- 46 Who led the Jewish revolt of AD 131?
A Judas Maccabeus B Simon Bar Cochba C Herod the Great D Herod Agrippa
- 47 He was a Sabine king of Rome:
A Servius Tullius B Numa C Tarquinius Priscus D Romulus
- 48 The Roman general who led Spanish tribes against Pompey was
A Lucullus B Sulla C Sertorius D Lepidus
- 49 The nymph was instructed Numa Pompilius was
A Hypsipyle B Egeria C Clio D Oenone
- 50 The number of Rome's hills plus the number of kings minus the number of Punic Wars equals
A ten B twenty C eleven D fourteen
- 51 In 404 AD the capital of the Western Roman Empire was moved to
A Milan B Ravenna C Rome D Capua
- 52 Who urged the Romans not to accept the Carthaginian terms for peace during the First Punic War?
A Lutatius Catulus B Regulus C Duilius D Appius Claudius
- 53 What man was friend and advisor to Augustus as well as son-in-law?
A Germanicus B Agrippa C Antonius Musa D Tiberius
- 54 Who ordered the bridge over the Tiber burned behind him?
A L. Iunius Brutus B Horatius Cocles C Menenius Agrippa D Gaius Gracchus
- 55 Which of the following groups did not give kings to Rome?
A Greeks B Sabines C Etruscans D Latins
- 56 Wage and price controls were imposed over the Roman Empire by
A Julius Caesar B Diocletian C Domitian D Aurelian

57 Which of the following emperors is NOT a member of the Severan dynasty?
A Septimius Severus B Caracalla C Severus Alexander D Maximus Thrax

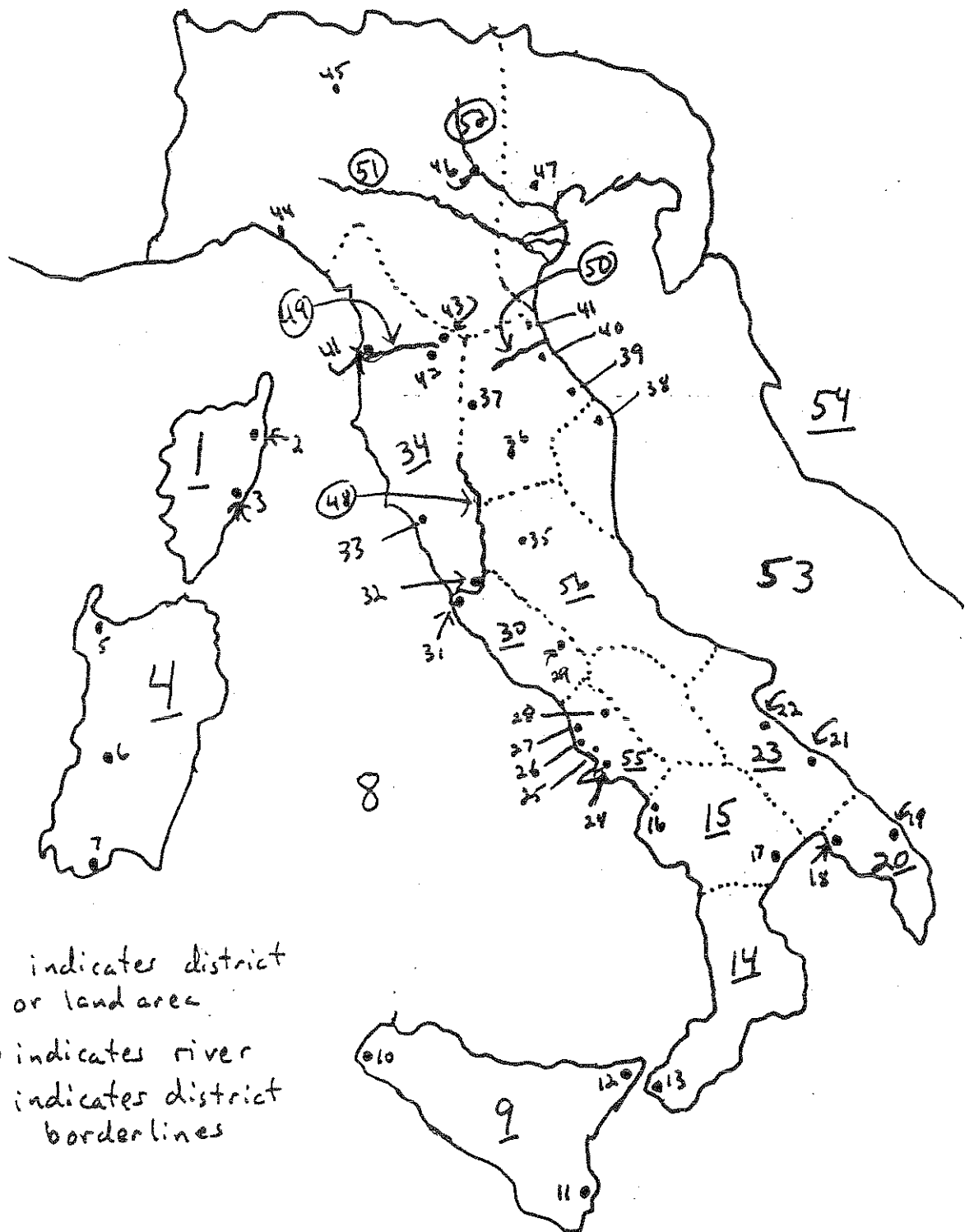
58 Who defeated whom at the battle of Mulvian Bridge?
A Constantine defeated Maximian C Diocletian defeated Maximian
B Constantine defeated Maxentius D Diocletian defeated Maxentius

59 Who was the first of the so-called 'good emperors'?
A Titus B Galba C Marcus Aurelius D Nerva

60 The crucifixion of Jesus occurred during the reign of
A Tiberius B Nero C Claudius D Augustus

The following questions cover geography. The map is on the last page of this test. Feel free to tear off the map so that you can see the questions and map at the same time.

61 Brutium	A 17	B 14	C 9	D 20
62 Brundisium	A 18	B 21	C 22	D 19
63 Syracuse	A 13	B 12	C 11	D 10
64 Rome	A 31	B 32	C 48	D 33
65 Ariminium	A 47	B 44	C 40	D 41
66 Corsica	A 4	B 9	C 1	D 54
67 Apulia	A 34	B 30	C 20	D 23
68 Rubicon	A 48	B 49	C 50	D 51
69 Capua	A 26	B 28	C 16	D 17
70 Etruria	A 34	B 30	C 56	D 15
71 Rhegium	A 18	B 13	C 38	D 7
72 Adriaticum	A 6	B 8	C 14	D 53
73 Barium	A 2	B 5	C 21	D 24
74 Faesulae	A 43	B 41	C 39	D 47
75 Latium	A 30	B 55	C 34	D 15



Key: 9 23 indicates district or land area

(48) (52) indicates river

..... indicates district borderlines

OJCL 2003 PENTATHLON TEST

Roman History

- 1 The Roman emperor who codified the laws was
A Caligula B Constantine C Justinian D Marcus Aurelius
- 2 Which emperor ruled from 41-54 AD? A Augustus B Nero C Caligula D Claudius
- 3 The Roman general who defeated Hannibal was
A P. Cornelius Scipio B Hamilcar C Cato Maior D Sulla
- 4 Julius Caesar's last battle, Munda, was fought against:
A Illyrians B Gauls C Pompey's sons D pirates
- 5 What kind of monument was erected as a memorial for Trajan's victory over the Dacians?
A arch B bridge C theater D column
- 6 The first emperor to call himself "dominus et deus" was
A Caligula B Caracalla C Domitian D Severus
- 7 Pompeii was buried by the eruption of the volcano: A Aetna B Helena C Stromboli D Vesuvius
- 8 The Romans lost a battle to the Samnites in 321 BC at
A the Claudine Forks B the Allia River C Vindobona D Clusium
- 9 What is the chronological order from earliest to latest of the events:
1. death of Julius Caesar 2. conspiracy of Catiline 3. battle of Actium 4. First Triumvirate
Answer choices: A 4,2,1,3 B 2,1,4,3 C 2,4,1,3 D 2,4,1,3
- 10 Which young woman swam to safety and thereby saved many other Roman women?
A Servilia B Cloelia C Tarpeia D Julia Manilia
- 11 The king of Epirus who helped Tarentum against Rome was:
A Phillip B Alexander C Perseus D Pyrrhus
- 12 The portion of the Mediterranean Sea just southwest of Italy is called the
A Ionian Sea B Adriatic Sea C Aegean Sea D Tyrrhenian Sea
- 13 What festival was disrupted by Clodius Pulcher?
A Cerealia B Saturnalia C Bona Dea D Magna Mater
- 14 Titus Tatius, co-king with Romulus, was a/an: A Sabine B Etruscan C Alban D Latin
- 15 Which emperor established the Praetorian Guard? A Augustus B Tiberius C Gaius D Nero

Roman Life

- 16 The words "Conclamatum est" were spoken at a/an
A death B wedding C election D triumphal procession
- 17 Which of the following is not a means of transport? A raeda B plaustrum C triclinium D cisium
- 18 Which of the following does NOT belong? A sestertius B denarius C as D libra
- 19 On how many hills is Rome built? A one B three C five D seven

- 20 The guardian spirit of a girl was called her: A Genius B Venus C Juno D Lar
- 21 *Stipulato*, *dos* and *deductio* were terms associated with the Roman ritual of a
A triumph B funeral C birth C wedding
- 22 What is the name of the Roman slave who whispered the names of those who spoke to his master in the Forum?
A vicarius B nomenclator C paedagogus D pinsitores
- 23 In ancient Rome a *cloaca* was a A bath complex B kitchen C sewer D hall
- 24 T. was the common abbreviation for: A Tatius B Tiberius C Terentius D Titus
- 25 What precious stone was most favored by Roman women?
A diamond B pearl C ruby D sapphire
- 26 During a drinking party, the *magister bibendi* or leader of the drinking was chosen by:
A age B social standing C popularity D the throw of the dice
- 27 *agitatores* and *aurigae* were terms used to denote:
A chariot drivers B priests C criminal D mercenaries
- 28 The slave who led the boy to school was the: A medicus B paedagogus C magister D domina
- 29 Wax masks of _____ were generally displayed in the *alae*.
A gods B generals C ancestors D consuls
- 30 The hypocaust provided what service in a Roman house?
A water supply B cooking C heating D lighting

Mythology

- 31 Who was the dead husband of Queen Dido? A Belus B Evander C Pygmalion D Sychaeus
- 32 What was the name of Circe's island? A Aeaea B Cyprus C Delos D Naxos
- 33 Who was the father of Nausicaa? A Alcinous B Philoctetes C Pirithous D Tyndareus
- 34 Mercury was the son of:
A Jupiter and Juno B Jupiter and Maia C Mars and Venus D Venus and Anchises
- 35 Dryads were spirits of: A rivers B trees C flowers D fountains
- 36 What gift did Minerva give to mankind? A horse B olive C fig D dog
- 37 Who stole fire for man? A Epimetheus B Protagorus C Prometheus D Nessus
- 38 Which of these is NOT a river deity? A Eridanus B Pentheus C Scamander D Tiber
- 39 Heracle's first labor was: A capture Cretan bull C slay Nemean lion
B fetch Hippolyte's girdle D clean Augean stables
- 40 Artemis sent the Calydonian Boar to punish this king's irreverence:
A Oeneus B Aegeus C Aeetes D Midas

- 41 The Roman goddess with a round temple in the Forum was
A Vesta B Juno C Hestia D Venus
- 42 The mother of Apollo and Artemis was: A Latona B Semele C Leda D Coronis
- 43 Oedipus' father was: A Laius B Odysseus C Zeus D Atreus
- 44 The husband of Cassiopeia was: A Cepheus B Phineus C Belus D Perseus
- 45 Which nymph refused to save a Trojan War hero from death and then hanged herself?
A Ino B Oenone C Ops D Melantho

Grammar

- 46 Lead hostes ab urbe, Marce. A ducere B duce C duc D ducite
- 47 They hastened to town. A oppido B ad oppidum C oppida D oppidis
- 48 Catilina very slowly ambulavit. A tardius B tardissimus C tardissime D maxime tardus
- 49 I was so curious that I followed him.
A ut sequer B ut secutus essem C ut secutus sum D ut sequebar
- 50 Do you know what happened yesterday?
A quid acciderit B quid accidisset C quid accideret D quid accidebat
- 51 They fought better with swords than with spears.
A gladium B gladiis C cum gladiis D a gladiis
- 52 Trust me. A Crede mihi B Crede me C Credite mihi D credite me
- 53 What is the nominative of vulnerum? A vulnus B vulneris C vulnera D vulnere
- 54 What case is lacking for a gerund? A nominative B genitive C dative D accusative
- 55 Which of the following is NOT imperfect tense?
A pugnabam B poteramus C aberat D dederas
- 56 I give the good sailor a gift.
A nautae bono B nautam bonam C nautum bonum D nautae bonae
- 57 Let's talk about the future. A loquemur B loquimus C loqueremur D loquamur
- 58 With Lucius as leader, we will conquer the enemy.
A cum Lucio quam dux B Lucio duce C Lucius dux D Quam dux erat Lucius
- 59 Books which we have read have been very interesting. A quos B qui C quem D quibus
- 60 Scivit quo _____. A ivissem B iveram C ivisse D eundum

Vocabulary/Derivatives

- 61 From what Latin word do we get the English word nocturnal?
A noceo B nox C nosco D novem

- 62 From what Latin word do we get the English word ventriloquist?
A venenum B ventus C venum D venter
- 63 Which of the following words does not come from utor?
A utilize B utility C utopia D utensil
- 64 IMMINENT means: A entering B famous C evil D threatening
- 65 LACRIMOSE means: A swift B wanting C dull D tearful
- 66 REPUDIATE means: A request B accept C refuse D welcome
- 67 PROTRACT means: A end B drag out C postpone D cut short
- 68 ULLUS means: A either B equal C any D another
- 69 PROFICISCOR means: A obtain B set out C perfect D represent
- 70 Joseph is an impetuous young man. A headstrong B athletic C affectionate D impish
- 71 Don't speak in circumlocutions.
A short sentences B gesturing fashion C roundabout speech D partial sentences
- 72 Which word does not mean the same as the others:
A aspect B feature C facet D vista
- 73 Which word does not mean the same as the others:
A appendage B accessory C attraction D adjunct
- 74 EMINUS means: A prominent B from afar C envoy D ignoble
- 75 Which word does not mean the same as the others:
A remus B saltus C nemus D silva

OJCL 2003 DERIVATIVE TEST

Choose the word which is NOT derived from the given Latin word.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 ANNUS | A antique | B annual | C centennial | D annuity |
| 2 CANO | A cantor | B canine | C chant | D recant |
| 3 PELLO | A pelvis | B repel | C impel | D impulsive |
| 4 OVUM | A oval | B ovary | C ovulation | D ovation |
| 5 AGER | A agrarian | B agriculture | C exaggerate | D peregrination |
| 6 ALIUS | A alimony | B alienate | C alias | D alibi |
| 7 TANGERE | A tactile | B tangible | C tangerine | D intact |
| 8 ROTA | A rote | B rotten | C roulette | D rotunda |
| 9 PALLOR | A pallid | B palomino | C appall | D pallet |
| 10 BOS | A boast | B beef | C bovine | D bugle |
| 11 PLENUS | A supply | B plan | C accomplish | D plenty |

Choose the Latin word from which the English word is derived.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 12 page | A pagus | B paene | C pagina | D palus |
| 13 opera | A opto | B optimus | C ops | D opus |
| 14 commerce | A merus | B merx | C mereo | D meo |
| 15 language | A ligo | B lego | C langueo | D lingua |
| 16 secret | A cerno | B cero | C seco | D cresco |
| 17 remain | A mano | B manus | C mando | D maneo |
| 18 diary | A dies | B dico | C divus | D disco |
| 19 missile | A miser | B mitto | C amo | D similis |

Choose the English word which is closest in definition to the underlined words.

- 20 We have been unable to approximate the value of the senator's assets.
 A relate B berate C estimate D precipitate
- 21 The comments of the defendant were scarcely able to be heard.
 A legible B audible C portable D manageable
- 22 The student took copious notes. A few B careful C many D legible
- 23 The ancient drug had many healing properties.
 A corrosive B meliorating C sanative D fugacious
- 24 No one could refute her clear arguments.
 A pellucid B imaginative C facile D specious

25 The boy's timidity was unusual. A dependability B fearfulness C generosity D loyalty

26 The project required much collaboration.

A checking B efficiency C library research D working together

Choose the best English definition of each word.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 27 levity | A leverage | B lightness | C abandonment | D open |
| 28 brevity | A bravery | B confinement | C fullness | D shortness |
| 29 corpulent | A dead | B supply | C fat | D corpse |
| 30 ubiquitous | A proud | B isolated | C omnipresent | D foreboding |
| 31 pernicious | A salutary | B harmless | C deadly | D wholesome |
| 32 augment | A increase | B distribute | C share | D invest |
| 33 lucrative | A bright | B free | C profitable | D able to read |
| 34 credible | A boring | B peaceful | C growing | D believable |
| 35 puerile | A childish | B mature | C senile | D towering |
| 36 vagrant | A exile | B omnivore | C visitor | D wanderer |
| 37 rapacious | A grasping | B groaning | C hasty | D lusty |

Choose the English word which is the meaning of the Latin root of the given word.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 38 totality | A all | B sum | C sound | D whole |
| 39 remittal | A to send | B to write | C to err | D to throw |
| 40 parietal | A equality | B murder | C part | D wall |
| 41 lapse | A stone | B destroy | C stop | D slide |
| 42 degree | A step | B act | C heavy | D pleasing |
| 43 subliminal | A mind | B think | C line | D threshold |
| 44 pacify | A happy | B pact | C peace | D cry |
| 45 pedestrian | A foot | B child | C walk | D street |
| 46 chauffeur | A car | B warm | C door | D hat |
| 47 tenet | A hold | B believe | C stretch | D teach |
| 48 uxorious | A rich | B oil | C wife | D use |
| 49 capitulate | A box | B head | C tail | D take |
| 50 risible | A hit | B laugh | C see | D send |
| 51 sequel | A aid | B cut | C follow | D talk |
| 52 doleful | A pale | B smell | C sorrow | D trick |
| 53 sibilant | A apropos | B hissing | C spinning | D twisting |
| 54 dulcimer | A loud | B strong | C double | D sweet |
| 55 mediate | A healing | B middle | C medicine | D contemplation |

Choose the word which best fits the definition.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 56 to escape | A allude | B collude | C elude | D prelude |
| 57 to force in | A extrude | B intrude | C obtrude | D protrude |
| 58 a decrease | A induction | B production | C reduction | D seduction |
| 59 to reject solemnly | A abjure | B adjure | C conjure | D perjure |
| 60 to live in | A cohabit | B habilitate | C inhabit | D rehabilitate |
| 61 to betray | A conceive | B deceive | C perceive | D receive |
| 62 to confine | A compound | B expound | C impound | D propound |
| 63 to agree | A concur | B incur | C occur | D recur |
| 64 pastime | A diversion | B eversion | C inversion | D subversion |
| 65 ugly | A compulsive | B expulsive | C propulsive | D repulsive |

Choose the letter of the correct definition of the given word.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 66 acclinate | A accustom | B recline | C slope upward | D come to a point |
| 67 acescent | A steely | B becoming sour | C perfumed | D growing strong |
| 68 perorate | A speak at length | B pierce | C philosophize | D digress |
| 69 malversation | A hubbub | B lisping | C corrupt administration | D incorrect rhyming |
| 70 oblivescence | A the act of forgetting | C dimness | | |
| | B gradual shading | D approach to death | | |

Choose the word in each group which does not come from the same root as the others.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 71 | A exile | B resilient | C consult | D sally |
| 72 | A sediment | B sedition | C sedentary | D session |
| 73 | A attract | B contraction | C treat | D traitor |
| 74 | A heredity | B hesitate | C adhere | D cohesion |
| 75 | A monetary | B admonition | C minatory | D mint |

OJCL 2003 ROMAN LIFE TEST

- 1 Where would you hear the phrase: *ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia*?
A at a baptism B at a wedding C at a funeral D when a female slave was liberated
- 2 The most used port of departure from Italy to Athens was
A Ostia B Naples C Dyrrhacium D Brundisium
- 3 The most common meat in the diet of both the rich and the poor of Rome was
A beef B mutton C goat D pork
- 4 Who received a new pair of wooden shoes every two years?
A young children B slaves C adopted children D Vestals
- 5 Tabellae were: A tables for eating B book shops C wax tablets for writing D offices for masters
- 6 What were the snack shops in the *thermae* called?
A *popinae* B *thermopolium* C *balnea* D *apodyterium*
- 7 The only magistrate who served without a colleague was the
A censor B dictator C consul D proconsul
- 8 What was the flammeum? A vestal fire B a famous road C bride's veil D special meat
- 9 Persons travelling with their families and baggage would usually ride in a
A *raeda* B *basterna* C *carpentum* D *petoriturum*
- 10 How many laps were in a Roman chariot race? A 6 B 7 C 8 D 9
- 11 The tunica angusti was worn by: A senators B knights C magistrates D priests
- 12 The sacred fire was kept burning on the altar of the
A Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus B Curia C Temple of Vesta D Rostra
- 13 The center of activity of a Roman house was the
A atrium B *culina* C *cubicula* D *tablinum*
- 14 What was the formal ceremony for an engagement called?
A *sponsa* B *repudium nuntiare* C *sponsalia* D *contubernium*
- 15 A slave who murdered his master was
A strangled B sent to the mines C sent to be a galley slave D crucified
- 16 The locket worn by Roman children as protection against witchcraft or the evil eye was the
A *crepundia* B *bullae* C *lustricus* D *pupus*
- 17 In Rome the quality of papyrus was determined by its A weight B width C thickness D length
- 18 Which of the following is NOT associated with wine making in ancient Rome?
A *amurca* B *mustum* C *dolia* D *torcular*
- 19 The plebeians were protected by the A tribune B consul C censor D aedile
- 20 The grain which was the staple food of the Romans was
A corn B wheat C rye D barley

- 21 The first major Roman road was the
A Via Appia B Via Gallia C Via Flaminia D Via Sacra
- 22 A Roman was admitted to the Senate after he had served one year as
A aedile B praetor C quaestor D consul
- 23 The room of a Roman bath in which a bather could submerge himself in a hot water tank was the
A laconicum B caldarium C tepidarium D solarium
- 24 The alcoves on either side of the atrium of a Roman house were called:
A alae B tabulae C fores D vestibula
- 25 Persons in mourning or threatened with some calamity wore what type of toga?
A toga praetexta B toga candida C toga pulla D toga picta
- 26 The first public library at Rome was established by
A Scipio Aemilianus B Scipio Africanus C Seneca D Asinius Pollio
- 27 What was the rod around which a scroll was rolled?
A cornua B unibilicus C titulus D membranum
- 28 The Flavian Amphitheater is now known as the
A Pantheon B Forum C Colosseum D Capitolium
- 29 Intermarriage between patricians and plebians was first allowed in
A 494 BC B 445 BC C 389 BC D 303 BC
- 30 The job of a slave known as a tabellarius was to
A keep his master's diary C deliver his master's letters and messages
B keep his master's accounts D make copies of important documents
- 31 Taxes were collected by A publicani B aediles C praetors D equites
- 32 The great chariot races were held here: A Colosseum B Basilica Nova C Circus Maximus D Carcer
- 33 Tuscan, Corinthian, and testudinatum were types of what part of a Roman house?
A the doors B the vestibule C the atrium D the peristyle
- 34 Name the instrument used in the baths for scraping off perspiration:
A stilus B strigilis C solea D solium
- 35 The lowest throw in a tali gambling game was A Venus B Serpent C Vulture D Dog
- 36 Roman clothing which should be classified as amictus includes all the following garments EXCEPT:
A synthesis B palla C tunica D toga
- 37 Who built the first great aqueduct in Rome?
A Gaius Flaminius B Appius Claudius C Scipio Africanus D Livius Andronicus
- 38 Romans would have expressed the date January 25 as:
A VIII Kal. Feb B IV Non. Mar C IV Id. Jan D IV Non. Ian.
- 39 The number of lictors who preceded each consul when on duty was: A 4 B 6 C 8 D 12

- 40 Which of the following fruits was NOT grown by the Romans?
A grapes B plums C oranges D pears
- 41 The dead were burned in: A ustrinae B sacrophagi C solarium D horreum
- 42 The kind of drama which the Romans liked least was
A comedy B tragedy C pantomime D farce
- 43 What is a galea? A a Roman coin B a helmet C a volcano D a bakery
- 44 A Roman male baby was given his praenomen on the _____ day after his birth.
A sixth B seventh C eighth D ninth
- 45 The wall dividing the racecourse in the circus was called the
A meta B mura C spina D missu
- 46 How did the desultores of the circuses of Rome entertain the crowd?
A clowning & magic tricks C animal shows
B horse-leaping D mini-theatrical performances between races
- 47 The new recruits in the army made up the
A prima acies B primum agmen C novissimum agmen D primus pilus
- 48 Hoplomachi were: A Greek soldiers B dancing bears C eye surgeons D gladiators
- 49 By the end of the second century AD, how many aqueducts served Rome?
A 7 B 9 C 11 D none of the above
- 50 Your amita is your: A father's sister B mother's brother C first cousin D sister
- 51 In what year were the baths of Diocletian dedicated?
A 350 BC B 305 BC C 305 AD D 350 AD
- 52 Which was NOT part of a soldier's clothing? A lorica B scutum C soleae D tunica
- 53 Which Roman official supervised the sale of slaves?
A aedile B consul C praetor D quaestor
- 54 The very best bread, made of pure wheat flour, was called the
A panis plebeius B panis castrensis C panis rusticus D panis siliginus
- 55 Which would be worn on the feet? A amicti B calcei C abollae D pillei
- 56 The appetizer course was called the: A cena B ovum C promulsis D conviva
- 57 The Parentalia was in: A February B May C June D September
- 58 The number of sides a talus had was A 2 B 4 C 5 D 6
- 59 What hill was the original site of Rome and later the place where the wealthy resided?
A Esquiline B Quirinal C Viminal D Palatine
- 60 It would be unwise to sit upon which one of the following:
A sella B subsellium C focus D armarium

- 61 What feast was associated with the attainment of manhood?
A Liberalia B Supercalia C Lemuria D Arvalia
- 62 A monument erected in honor of a dead person whose remains lay elsewhere was a
A mausoleum B sepulchrum C sacrophagus D cenotaphium
- 63 A large bow mounted on a portable frame was called
A onager B ballista C catapulta D scorpio
- 64 The dimachaerus fought with
A two swords B one sword C net and trident D blowgun
- 65 How many months were there in the original Roman calendar? A 10 B 12 C 9 D 6
- 66 A person connected to a Roman family only by marriage was called
A dos B adfinis C cognatus D filius
- 67 patria potestas refers to the authority of
A Rome B a Pontifex C a pater familias D the senate
- 68 The cognomen of the Roman citizen indicated his
A gens B immediate family C stirps D tribe
- 69 Roman children were taken to and from school by slaves called
A litteratores B grammatici C ludi D paedagogi
- 70 Which of these was not a class of gladiators?
A Samnites B Thracians C Carthaginians D Retiarii
- 71 The people inhabiting the land of Helvetia are known to us today as the
A Spanish B Swiss C Irish D Arabs
- 72 Great estates were operated by slaves under a slave manager called a
A carnifex B furcifer C vilicus D verna
- 73 This temple, located in the Forum, was used as the state treasury:
A Temple of Saturn C Temple of Castor & Pollux
B Temple of Vesta D Temple of Jupiter Stator
- 74 A guilty person was thrown off the Tarpeian Rock for perduellio, or
A murder B treason C theft D bribery
- 75 Nundinae were A fruit orchards B in-laws C market days D earrings

OJCL 2003 VOCABULARY TEST UPPER

Select the best synonym for each Latin word.

1 ancile	A classis	B gladius	C scutum	D calceus
2 divitiae	A opes	B copiae	C felicitates	D gloriations
3 saxum	A funiculus	B lapis	C rima	D mons
4 hilaris	A ioculus	B tristis	C iratus	D beatus
5 magnus	A immensus	B parvus	C raucus	D gravis
6 adipiscor	A consequor	B daps	C adimo	D noceo
7 cruor	A vinum	B soror	C sanguis	D fruer
8 ignoro	A scio	B nescio	C nolo	D avertor
9 natio	A gens	B genus	C familia	D rex
10 fero	A eo	B porto	C volo	D fio
11 confestim	A statim	B heri	C paulisper	D diu
12 repente	A subito	B retro	C relinquo	D silicet
13 paries	A castra	B via	C fossa	D domus

Give the best antonym for each of the following Latin words.

14 compleo	A discedo	B iacio	C exinanio	D migro
15 amor	A pax	B odium	C caedes	D exsilium
16 celer	A velox	B tardus	C citus	D salsus
17 gaudium	A felicitas	B mors	C vulnus	D dolor
18 frater	A soror	B pater	C mater	D avus
19 letum	A vita	B metus	C mors	D laetitiam
20 navigo	A seco	B tego	C mergo	D molior
21 struo	A canto	B dico	C spero	D deleo
22 claudio	A aperio	B celo	C intendo	D expono

Select the best Latin word for the given English meaning.

23 strike	A ferre	B ferio	C facio	D festino
24 arrive	A propero	B procedo	C pervenio	D curro
25 worship	A orno	B peto	C placo	D colo
26 jump down	A desilio	B desipio	C desisto	D desero
27 swim	A navigo	B ambulo	C fluo	D nato
28 age, generation	A scutum	B saevus	C senex	D saeculum
29 unwilling	A integer	B interim	C intus	D invitus
30 lack	A amo	B caveo	C careo	D utor

31 omit	A praedo	B praetero	C patior	D admitto
32 as if	A ceu	B heu	C seu	D sive
33 lavish	A do	B largior	C peredo	D tepesco
34 powerful	A loreus	B incusus	C pollens	D pluteus
35 wrestle	A lucrō	B immoror	C discrepo	D luctor

Choose the best English meaning for each Latin word.

36 gradus	A pleasing	B gradual	C praise	D step
37 aliquis	A whoever	B another	C each one	D someone
38 potius	A rather	B drink	C pot	D cook
39 item	A also	B journey	C same	D disease
40 queo	A complain	B be able	C ask	D cry
41 tenuis	A as far as	B thin	C tension	D career
42 facies	A torch	B appearance	C deed	D right
43 culpa	A fault, blame	B strike	C exculpate	D cult
44 classis	A trumpet	B class	C fleet	D category
45 cor	A choir	B core	C cord	D heart
46 vires	A poison	B men	C virus	D strength
47 spes	A hope	B space	C foot	D sight
48 caesus	A blind	B killed	C voted	D captured
49 aditus	A hidden	B hurled	C approach	D attacked
50 copiae	A troops	B body	C cares	D frequent

Select the word which is the correct third principal part.

51 disco	A dixi	B didici	C discessi	D discidi
52 cano	A cantavi	B cecini	C canui	D cantitavi
53 ardeo	A argui	B arsi	C ardui	D ardesci
54 mordeo	A morsi	B mordui	C momordi	D morsui
55 vivo	A vivi	B vici	C vixi	D victi

Select the Latin word which is NOT the same part of speech as the other three.

56	A hactenus	B lanatus	C orbiculatus	D funestus
57	A oro	B squaleo	C oratio	D meo
58	A vim	B passim	C turrim	D sitim
59	A tenus	B prae	C coram	D erga

Select the word which does not fit in the series.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 60 | A ita | B sic | C quasi | D tam |
| 61 | A natio | B res publica | C civitas | D grex |
| 62 | A laurus | B fraxinus | C quercus | D fructus |
| 63 | A insula | B mare | C aequor | D pontus |
| 64 | A sodalis | B comes | C amicus | D frater |

Select the word which is not the gender as the other three.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 65 | A sedes | B vires | C finis | D fauces |
| 66 | A animal | B moenia | C rus | D verber |
| 67 | A currus | B sumptus | C nutus | D domus |
| 68 | A mensis | B maeror | C ius | D metus |
| 69 | A nequitia | B litora | C omina | D stupra |

Select the word which best matches the English.

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 70 crowded | A celebr | B crepitus | C creber | D celer |
| 71 copper | A aer | B argentum | C aes | D aetas |
| 72 chin | A mens | B mensis | C mensa | D mentum |
| 73 rope | A frenum | B funis | C funus | D fretum |
| 74 sick | A ager | B agger | C aegre | D aeger |
| 75 breeze | A ara | B aura | C auris | D aurum |

Select the word which does not fit in the series.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 60 | A ita | B sic | C quasi | D tam |
| 61 | A natio | B res publica | C civitas | D grex |
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- | | | | | |
|----|------------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 65 | A sedes | B vires | C finis | D fauces |
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Select the word which best matches the English.

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 70 crowded | A celebr | B crepitus | C creber | D celer |
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| 72 chin | A mens | B mensis | C mensa | D mentum |
| 73 rope | A frenum | B funis | C funus | D fretum |
| 74 sick | A ager | B agger | C aegre | D aeger |
| 75 breeze | A ara | B aura | C auris | D aurum |

2003 READING COMPREHENSION TEST LATIN II

- 1 Hercules Eurystheo parere constituit; et simul atque eius iussa accepit, profectus est. A multis
 2 mercatoribus quaesivit quo in loco Hesperides habitarent; nihil tamen certum reperire poterat.
 3 Frustra per multas terras iter fecit et multa pericula subiit. Tandem toto anno in his itineribus
 4 consumpto ad extremam partem orbis terrarum quae proxima est Oceano pervenit. Hic stabat vir
 5 quidam nomine Atlas homo magnis viribus qui caelum umeris suis sustinebat ne in terram caderet.
 6 Hercules tantas vires magnopere admiratus est. Causa itineris monstrata auxilium ab eo petivit.

- 1 Whom did Hercules ask about the Hesperides?
 A Eurystheus B many people C mercenaries D merchants
- 2 How long did he spend in his travels?
 A many years B one year C whole month D three months
- 3 What kind of man was Atlas?
 A large man B quiet man C man of strength D had large shoulders
- 4 What did Hercules do when he found Atlas?
 A asked where the monster was C sought travel information
 B told him about his travels D asked for his help
- 5 Eurystheus is dative because
 A indirect object of constituo C subject of indirect statement
 B pareo takes the dative D object in indirect statement
- 6 *Is, ea, id* has many meanings. In the second sentence it
 A refers to Hercules B means 'those' C means 'these' D refers to Eurystheus
- 7 *Habitarent* is in the subjunctive because of a
 A indirect questions B indirect command C indirect statement D result clause
- 8 The gender, number and case of the relative pronoun *quae* (line 4) is
 A neuter, sg, nom B fem, sg, nom C fem, pl, nom D fem, sg, acc
- 9 *Magnis viribus* is an ablative of
 A means B description C accompaniment D manner
- 10 What kind of clause is *ne in terram caderet*?
 A purpose B fearing C indirect command D result
- 11 The best translation of *subiit* (line 3) is:
 A entered B used C experienced D avoided
- 12 *consumpto* (line 4) is a/an
 A present participle B perfect participle C gerund D present passive infinitive

1 Romae erat imperator novus, nomine Hadrianus. Hic bellum gerere nolebat, sed provincias visere
 2 cupiebat ut de incolis cognosceret. Multa itinera per provincias imperii Romani faciebat sed Romanis
 3 erant tot provinciae ut Hadrianus omnes videre non posset. In Britanniam autem venit et usque ad
 4 Caledoniam iter fecit. Milites qui ibi positi erant murum ingentem aedificare iussit.

5 Alii dicunt Hadrianum murum aedificavisse ut provinciam contra barbaros defenderet; alii
 6 dicunt murum aedificatum esse ut gloriam et Romanorum et imperatoris ipsius Britannis ostenderet.
 7 Per multos annos, dum Romani in Britannia manebant, milites murum custodire solebant, ut gentes
 8 barbaras spectarent. Ita Romani semper parati erant ne hostes subito oppugnare possent. Etiam hodie
 9 magnae partes huius muri supersunt et plurimi viatores ad Caledoniam iter faciunt ut in muro ambulent.
 10 Tot tamen viatores huc veniunt ut non modo murum sed etiam agros vicinos laedant.

13 Hic (line 1) refers to: A Romae (line 1) B Hadrianus (1) C bellum (1) D visere

14 In lines 1-2 we learn that A Hadrian wanted to wage war C The inhabitants recognized Hadrian
 B There was war in the provinces D Hadrian did not want war

15 What construction is introduced by the ut in line 2?
 A result clause B purpose clause C indirect question D relative purpose clause

16 The best translation of Romanis (line 2) is:
 A the Romans B of the Romans C by the Romans D with the Romans

17 What construction is introduced by the ut in line 3?
 A result clause B purpose clause C indirect command D indirect question

18 The subject of iussit (line 4) is:
 A murum (4) B qui (4) C milites (4) D Hadrian

19 The best translation of aedificavisse (line 5) is:
 A to build B to have built C built D building

20 Why was the wall built? A to keep citizens inside C to proclaim Rome's glory
 B to divide the country D to surround the city

21 In line 8 (Ita...possent) we learn that
 A Romans were not prepared for war C The enemy often attacked
 B The enemy did not attack suddenly D The Romans suddenly attacked the enemy

22 The best translation of supersunt (line 9) is:
 A conquer B are superior C exist D undergo

23 In lines 8-10 (Etiam...laedant) we learn all of the following EXCEPT:
 A Some of the wall still stands C Tourists walk on the wall
 B Neighboring villages protect the wall D Tourists harm the wall

- 1 Caesar, postquam exercitum Cn. Pompei proelio superavit, copias hostium capere cupiebat ut finem belli
 2 faceret. Itaque, castris Pompei occupatis, montem in quo castra erant circumvenire coepit. Pompeius ipse,
 3 ubi exercitum suum pulsum esse vidit, ad mare fugit navemque conscendit.
 4 Socii Pompei, quod is mons erat sine aqua, monte relicto, ad oppidum Larisam se recipere coeperunt.
 5 Caesar secutus est milites qui in proximum montem se contulerunt. Sub hoc monte flumen erat. Caesar,
 6 etsi milites erant labore totius diei confecti, tamen eos munitionem circum montem facere iussit ne
 7 Pompeiani noctu aquam obtinere possent.

- 24 In lines 1-2 (Caesar...faceret) we learn that:
 A Pompey conquered Caesar
 B Caesar wanted to capture Pompey's men
 C Pompey wanted to end the war
 D Pompey's men had fled
- 25 In lines 2-3 (Itaque...conscendit) we learn that:
 A Pompey destroyed Caesar's fleet
 B Pompey drove back Caesar's men
 C Caesar began to capture the mountain
 D Caesar's fleet set sail
- 26 The first paragraph (lines 1-3) does NOT contain:
 A result clause
 B ablative absolute
 C purpose clause
 D perfect passive infinitive
- 27 In line 4 (Socii...coeperunt) we learn that:
 A Pompey's troops had no water
 B Caesar's men fled to the next mountain
 C Larisa was too far away
 D Caesar had abandoned the mountain
- 28 se (line 4) refers to: A Caesar B the mountain C Larisa D Pompey's men
- 29 The best translation of quod (line 4) is: A because B which C when D where
- 30 The best translation of sub (line 5) is: A around B with C from D at the foot of
- 31 In lines 5-7 (Caesar...possent) we learn that:
 A Caesar's men were tired
 B Caesar and Pompey fought all night long
 C Caesar captured Pompey
 D Pompey fled from the mountain
- 32 etsi (line 6) could also be expressed in Latin as: A quod B cum C ubi D tandem
- 33 The second paragraph does NOT contain (lines 4-7);
 A negative purpose clause
 B ablative absolute
 C deponent verb
 D indirect statement
- 34 Quid milites Caesaris fecerunt?
 A quam celerrime ad hostes in monte aquam portaverunt
 B aquaeductum ad aquam obtinendam aedificaverunt
 C hostes ab aqua prohibuerunt
 D solum nocte laboraverunt
- 35 eos (line 6) refers to: A Pompey's men B the mountains C Caesar's men D the enemy
- 36 possent (line 7) is: A present subjunctive B imperfect indicative C imperfect subjunctive D present active infinitive

1 Fuit in terra Graecia actor excellentissimus qui famam obtinuerat. Praestabat omnibus ceteris clara sua
 2 voce. Dicunt nomen esse Polum. Ad omnes urbes notas Graeciae iter fecit. Is actor Polus maxime
 3 amatum filium morte amisit, et magno cum dolore afficiebatur. Dolore sublato, post breve tempus ad
 4 scaenam rediit. Agebat in scaena tali modo ut nemo sciret illum miseriam ferre.
 5 Eo tempore Athenis in fabula nomine "Electra" acturus erat. In fabula, Polus trans scaenam urnam
 6 cum ossibus Orestis portare debebat. Igitur, Polus e sepulchra fili ossa atque urnam tulit, atque, ut fabula
 7 postulavit, demonstrabat magnum dolorem, se verum dolorem, non imitationem.

- 37 What do we NOT learn about Polus in lines 1-2 (fuit...voce)?
 A he had a clear voice B he was famous C he was superb D he had other talents
- 38 The best translation of is (line 2) is: A he B she C it D this
- 39 Cur Polus tristis fuit? A he was lost C his son died
 B he lost his voice D he was no longer popular
- 40 The best translation of Dolore sublato (line 3) is:
 A outwitted by trickery C when his grief was diminished
 B when the plot was revealed D dramatizing his grief
- 41 Ubi Polus ad scaenam rediit? A numquam B mox C diu D semper
- 42 In line 4 we learn that: A Polus did not seem unhappy on stage C Polus used knucklebones on stage
 B No one liked Polus any more D Polus left acting
- 43 What case is Athenis (line 5)? A genitive B dative C ablative D locative
- 44 The best translation of acturus erat (line 5) is:
 A he was going to act B he would act C he is going to act D he had been driven
- 45 The best translation of debebat (line 6) is: A ought B owed C debuted D had
- 46 amatum (line 3) is a/an:
 A present active participle C perfect passive participle
 B future active participle D supine
- 47 Whose ashes did Polus have in the jar?
 A Electra's B Orestes' C the Athenian actor's D his son's
- 48 The best translation of demonstrabat...imitationem (line 7) is:
 A he showed great sorrow, but real sorrow, not pretense
 B he demonstrated that his grief was not real but artificial
 C he showed that real sorrow cannot be acted
 D he displayed grief, but it was fictitious, not real
- 49 The first paragraph does NOT contain:
 A ablative of accompaniment B ablative of respect C ablative absolute D ablative of manner
- 50 The second paragraph does NOT contain:
 A ablative of time B present active infinitive C comparative adverb D future active periphrastic

OJCL 2003 READING COMPREHENSION TEST UPPER LEVEL

All line numbers are given in parentheses.

- 1 Interea medios Iuno despexit in Argos
- 2 et noctis faciem nebulas fecisse volucres
- 3 sub nitido mirata die, non fluminis illas
- 4 esse, nec umentis sensit tellure remitti;
- 5 atque suos coniunx ubi sit circumspicit, ut quae
- 6 deprensi totiens iam nosset furta mariti.
- 7 Quem postquam caelo non repperit, "aut ego fallor
- 8 aut ego laedor" ait delapsaque ab aethere summo
- 9 constituit in terris nebulasque recedere iussit.
- 10 Coniugis adventum praesenserat inque nitentem
- 11 Inachidos vultus mutaverat ille iuvencam;
- 12 bos quoque formosa est. Speciem Saturnia vaccae,
- 13 quamquam invita, probat nec non, et cuius et unde
- 14 quove sit armento, veri quasi nescia quaerit.

- 1 The subject of **fecisse** (line 2) is A Juno (1) B faciem (2) C Argos (1) D nebulas (2)
- 2 The subject of **mirata** (3) is A Juno (1) B die (3) C faciem (2) D the subject of fecisse (2)
- 3 What did Juno see? A vultures in the sky C sunshine in Argos
 B an unusual darkness D clouds shaped like faces
- 4 **illas** (3) is best translated: A fish B mists C the days D birds
- 5 The case of **umentis** (4) is A gen sg B dat sg C abl sg D nom pl
- 6 In lines 1-4 Juno can be best characterized as A happy B mournful C regal D confused
- 7 What grammatical construction is **sit** (5)? A indirect statement C indirect command
 B indirect question D purpose clause
- 8 **nosset** (6) is an example of A syncope B metonymy C ellipsis D synecdoche
- 9 In lines 7-8 we learn that A Juno has fallen out of heaven D Juno is happy
 B Jupiter is missing D Juno has tricked Jupiter
- 10 The subject of **praesenserat** (10) is A Jupiter B Juno C Inachus D vultus
- 11 The scansion of the first four feet of line 12 is
 A D-D-D-S B D-S-D-S C S-S-D-S D D-S-S-D
- 12 What does line 14 (**veri...quaerit**) tell us about Juno?
 A she doesn't know what to ask C she acts like she doesn't know the truth
 B she always seeks the truth D she asks nothing

13 What story of metamorphoses is told in this passage?

- A Europa B Daphne C Callisto D Io

1 Annos undeviginti natus exercitum privato consilio et privata impensa comparavi, per quem rem publicam
2 a dominatione factionis oppressam in libertatem vindicavi. Res publica ne quid detrimenti caperet, senatus me
3 pro praetore simul cum consulibus providere iussit. Populus autem eodem anno me consulem, cum consul
4 uterque in bello cecidisset, et triumvirum rei publicae constituendae creavit. Qui parentem meum trucidaverunt,
5 eos in exilium expuli, iudiciis legitimis ultus eorum facinus, et postea bellum inferentis rei publicae vici bis acie.
6 bella terra et mari civilia externaque toto in orbe terrarum saepe gessi victorque omnibus veniam petentibus
7 civibus peperci. Externas gentes quibus tuto ignosci potuit conservare quem excidere malui.

14 To whom does Augustus intend **factionis** (2) to refer?

- A the group who fought against the republic B Augustus' allies C the army D Caesar

15 A good paraphrase for **res publica ne quid detrimenti caperet** (2) would be:

- A so that he should cause no problem to the republic
B so that the republic would not cause any problem
C so that the republic would not suffer any harm
D so that he would not take anything from the republic

16 **res publica...iussit** (2-3) suggests

- A the normal job of a praetor C a dictatorship
B the normal job of the consul D a *senatus consultum ultimum*

17 Why was Augustus made consul and triumvir in the same year (3-4)?

- A the other consul had ordered it C the people loved him
B the senate ordered it D both consuls had died

18 Which would be a possible way to rephrase **rei publicae constituendae** (4)?

- A de re publica constituenda C ad rem publicam constituendam
B qui rem publicam constituit D ut rem publicam constituat

19 Who is meant by the phrase **qui parentem meum trucidaverunt** (4)?

- A Brutus and Cassius B Marc Antony C Cicero D the Senate

20 In line 5, **ultus eorum facinus** would best be translated:

- A their crime having been avenged C having avenged them
B having avenged their crime D although they were avenged

21 What case and number is **inferentis** (5)?

- A ablative plural B nominative singular C genitive singular D accusative plural

22 What battle is referred to by **bis acie** (5)?

- A Actium B Philippi C Pharsalus D Munda

23 What is the 1st principal part of the verb **peperci** (7)?

- A pareo B pario C paro D parco

24 On which of the following does **veniam** (6) depend?

- A peperci B petentibus C gessi D victor

25 The last sentence (**externas...malui**) tells us that (7):

- A Augustus didn't know how he wanted to treat his enemies
B Augustus was not able to save his enemies
C Augustus preferred to murder his enemies rather than save them
D Augustus preferred to save his enemies rather than murder them

1 Iam vero Verres omnium vitiorum suorum plurima et maxima constituit monumenta et indicia in provincia
2 Sicilia; quam iste per triennium ita vexavit ac perdidit ut ea restitui in antiquum statum nullo modo possit. Hoc
3 praetore, Siculi neque suas leges neque nostra senatus consulta neque communia iura tenuerunt.
4 Nulla res per triennium, nisi ad nutum istius praetoris iudicata est. Innumerabiles pecuniae ex aratorum bonis
5 novo nefarioque instituto coactae; socii fidelissimi in hostium numero existimati; cives Romani servilem in
6 modum cruciati et necati; homines nocentissimi propter pecunias iudico praetoris liberati sunt, honestissimi atque
7 integerrimi, absentes rei facti, indicata causa, damnati et eiecti sunt. Portus munitissimi, maximae tutissimaeque
8 urbes, piratis praedonibusque patefactae sunt; nautae militesque Siculorum, socii nostri atque amici, fame necati;
9 classes optimae atque opportunissimae, cum magna ignominia populi Romani, amissae et perditae sunt.

- 26 Verres left in Sicily A very many marble statues C memorials of his life
 B proofs of crimes D all of his relatives
- 27 In three years Verres A erected an old statue C lost his province
 B destroyed the oldest statue D irreparably ruined Sicily
- 28 The antecedent of quam (2) is A omnium (1) B plurima (1) C monumenta (1) D provincia (1)
- 29 While Verres was praetor A the Sicilians made their own laws C established new communities
 B consulted the Roman senate D had no legal rights
- 30 During this three year period A no case was tried C there were no law courts
 B no cities were built D Verres made all the decisions
- 31 Under Verres: A illegal farm taxes were banned C rewards were given to good farmers
 B money was extorted from farmers D tax collectors made new regulations
- 32 During Verres' praetorship A slaves were tortured and killed C men were condemned without trial
 B imprisoned praetors were liberated D allies became enemies of Rome
- 33 Pirates: A were captured and killed C destroyed many cities
 B fortified the harbors of Sicily D were allowed in the harbors
- 34 Sicilian sailors: A were turned over to pirates C were assigned to the Roman fleet
 B were starved to death D became famous
- 35 The above passage does not contain a/an A result clause C ablative absolute
 B superlative adjective D ablative of means

1 Aeneas agnovit enim laetusque precatur:
 2 "Sic pater ille deum faciat, sic altus Apollo!
 3 Incipias conferre manum."
 4 Tantum effatus, et infesta subit obvius hasta.
 5 Ille autem: "Quid me erepto, saevissime, nato
 6 terres? Haec via sola fuit, qua perdere posses.
 7 Nec mortem horremus nec divum parcimus ulli.
 8 Desine: nam venio moriturus et haec tibi porto
 9 dona prius." Dixit telumque intorsit in hostem.
 10 Inde aliud super atque aliud figitque volatque
 11 ingenti gyro, sed sustinet aureus umbo.

Aeneas faces Mezentius

- 36 The figure of speech used in line 2 is: A oxymoron B anaphora C metaphor D litotes
- 37 deum (2) is best translated as: A god B to the god C of the gods D oh god
- 38 pater ille faciat (2) is best translated as:
 A that father will bring it about C that father is bringing it about
 B may that father bring it about D that father did bring it about
- 39 effatus (4) means: A having been exhausted B having flown C having spoken D having weakened
- 40 Quid (5) is best translated as: A Who B What C Why D Where
- 41 To whom does saevissime (5) refer? A Zeus B Aeneas C Apollo D Mezentius
- 42 Why is Mezentius angry with Aeneas?
 A Aeneas has killed his son C Aeneas had destroyed his horses
 B Aeneas has stolen his arms D Aeneas had broken his spear
- 43 Mezentius states that he is no longer concerned with death or with:
 A the desertion of his troops C any of the gods
 B the recovery of his son D losing his way
- 44 ulli (7) is A genitive singular B nominative plural C ablative singular D dative singular
- 45 moriturus (8) means: A must die B having died C ready to die D after death
- 46 To what or whom does dona (9) refer? A pardon B a spear C Mezentius D Apollo
- 47 Who or what is hostem (9)? A Aeneas B the spear C Mezentius D Apollo
- 48 ngenti gyro (11) means: A with a huge motion C on a huge shield
 B in a huge circle D with great speed
- 49 Line 3 is incomplete. How many metrical feet are present? A 2 B 2 1/2 C 3 D 3 1/2
- 50 In line 11 we learn that A the spear turns golden C the shield turns golden
 B the spear is of no effect D a breeze suspends the spear

OJCL 2003 Grammar Test Level Two

- 1 Which of the following nouns is not neuter? A tempus B mare C nomen D lupus
- 2 He believed the truth. A veritas B veritati C veritatem D veritatis
- 3 The teacher said that the test was hard. A erat B esse C fuit D fuisse
- 4 How many tenses of the subjunctive do most verbs have? A 2 B 3 C 4 D 6
- 5 She left her book at home. A domum B domi C ad domum D domui
- 6 Which of the following is not generally used to indicate purpose in Latin?
A gerund B infinitive C supine D subjunctive
- 7 How angry the coach was! A Quam B Quo modo C Ubi D Cur
- 8 Translate tulerit. A he has brought B it brought C she will have brought D he will bring
- 9 What Latin word should begin this question: Do you have enough money?
A Nonne B Tu C Num D Habesne
- 10 Do you have enough money? A pecunia B pecuniam C pecunias D pecuniae
- 11 What do you think, Lucius? A Luci B Lucius C Lucium D Lucio
- 12 I loved those books. A istos B hos C illos D quosdam
- 13 We wondered why she called. A vocabat B vocaret C vocaverat D vocavit
- 14 What did you say? A Quid B Quem C Hoc D Quos
- 15 Name the mood of the verb in this sentence: Ducite milites ad castra.
A indicative B imperfect C subjunctive D imperative
- 16 The children are very happy. A laetissimi B laetos C laetiores D laeti
- 17 The idea of reading appealed to me. A legere B legentis C legendi D legisse
- 18 Which clause does not require the use of the subjunctive?
A *cum* causal B indirect question C indirect statement D result
- 19 I think you are very talented. A tu B tui C tibi D te
- 20 He is admired by many. A multis B a multis C multi D e multis
- 21 Take a chance. A capere B capit C cepit D capite
- 22 He is a man of few words.
A paucorum verborum B pauca verba C quibusdam verbos D quorundam verborum
- 23 The sudden noise of the barking dogs scared us.
A latrutui B latrantes C latrabant D latrantium
- 24 The girls whom I just saw are in my class. A quae B quibus C quas D quarum

- 25 Puellae quibus dona dederunt sunt pulchrae.
 A whom the gifts gave C whose gifts they gave
 B to whom they gave gifts D from whom they gave gifts
- 26 Cornelia, serva punita, in culina ibit.
 A after the slave has been punished C having punished the slave
 B while the slave was being punished D while punishing the slave
- 27 Alii hoc periculum timeant. A Let others fear this danger C This danger might frighten others
 B If only they would fear another danger D Some fear this danger
- 28 Tristes vultus pueri habuerunt.
 A The expression of the boy was sad C They considered the face of the boy (to be) sad
 B Their expression kept the boys sad D The boys had sad faces
- 29 Celerius ambulando sub vesperem ad villam pervenimus.
 A to walk quickly B by walking more quickly C walking too quickly D to walk very quickly
- 30 Milites quinque millia passuum iter fecerunt.
 A the fifth mile B by the fifth mile C for five miles D in five miles
- 31 Consules _____ praecerant. A milites B militibus C militum D militem
- 32 Icarus, _____ a patre, altius volavit. A monens B monitus C moniti D monere
- 33 Sextus was more foolish than Marcus.
 A quam Marco B Marcus C Marco D quam Marcum
- 34 Daphne per silvam lentissime ambulat. A slowest B very slow C rather slowly D very slowly
- 35 Caesar _____ appellatus est. A dictatorem B dictatoris C dictatori D dictator
- 36 He harmed himself in the battle. A ei B sibi C se D ipsi
- 37 Quattuor _____ Athenis habitabat. A anni B annorum C annis D annos
- 38 Duo pedes tibi sunt. Tibi is dative of: A indirect object B reference C agent D possession
- 39 Urbs in _____ habito novum theatrum aedificavit. A qua B quo C quam D quibus
- 40 The comparative adverb of malus is: A peius B pessime C peior D male
- 41 I saw her bicycle in the basement. A earum B eius C sui D huius
- 42 Pliny will write a letter to Tacitus about Vesuvius. A scribit B scribebat C scribet D scripserit
- 43 _____ sub arbore sedet? A Quis B Quem C Cui D Cuius
- 44 Signo dato, milites oppugnaverunt. The underlined words are an ablative of
 A means B time C absolute D manner
- 45 Aurelia saw herself in the mirror. A se B ipsam C eam D hanc
- 46 Dominus cibum plaustro portabit. The underlined word is an ablative of
 A means B agent C manner D accompaniment

- 47 Num rex bene regnat? A Does the king rule well? C The king rules well, doesn't he?
B The king doesn't rule well, does he? D Is the king ruling well?
- 48 The children are going to write a play. A scripturi B scripti C scribentes D scripturus
- 49 Mos had been established by the senate.
A constituta erat B constitutus est C constitutus erat D constitutum erat
- 50 Cornelia vulneratum puerum in via invenit.
A wounding B wounded C about to wound D who wounded
- 51 Diana cervam facilius necavit. A easily B more easily C easier D very easily
- 52 Duces dixerunt se multos viros cepisse. A he B they C him D them
- 53 Ad villam nostram quam celerrime ibamus.
A quickly B very quickly C more quickly than D as quickly as possible
- 54 Ovidius dicit Veneram esse beautiful A pulchra B pulchrum C pulchram D pulchrae
- 55 Give the ablative singular of mare. A mare B maris C maria D mari
- 56 Vidimus multa flumina which per Italiam fluunt. A qui B quae C quas D quos
- 57 Adulescens dicit canes can ascendere arbores. A possunt B potuisse C poterant D posse
- 58 Fabius currit much celerius quam frater. A paulo B multum C multo D plus
- 59 Let us go to the Colosseum. A imus B ibamus C ibimus D eamus
- 60 Theseus scit monstrum in labyrintho habitare. A lived B will live C had lived D lives
- 61 Augustus had a better plan. A meliorem B melius C optimum D meliori
- 62 We walked six miles.
A acc of extent of space B direct object C subject complement D ablative of space
- 63 Claudius audivit soldiers bene pugnasse. A miles B militibus C milites D militum
- 64 Davus rogavit quot ^{servi} ~~servi~~ in agro had worked.
A laborarent B laboraverunt C laboravissent D laboraverant
- 65 Tam irata erat pater ut filii diu _____. A tacebant B tacerent C tacuerant D tacuerunt
- 66 Domus _____ servanda est. A ego B mei C mihi D me
- 67 Cum sis meus amicus, tuas culpas tamen videre possum. A Since B When C Although D With
- 68 Discipulus rogat quid Plinius _____. A scribit B scriberet C scripserit D scripsit
- 69 Which of the following is NOT an adverb? A altius B male C fortiter D at
- 70 Si Romam eas, ruinas antiquas videas. A you saw B you see C you would see D you had seen

- 71 Which of the following is NOT a conjunction? A quidem B sed C autem D ut
- 72 Many Romans ate at home. A domus B domum C domo D domi
- 73 Where were you yesterday? A heri B cras C hodie D proximo die
- 74 The women themselves will build the house. A se B ipsae C eadem D haec
- 75 I can't answer another question! A respondeo B respondere C respondi D respondisse

OJCL 2003 GRAMMAR UPPER LEVEL

- 1 "Nonne frueris _____ hodie, domine?" A ludus B ludi C ludis D ludorum
- 2 Heri Cicero rogavit ubi Catilina _____. A sedeat B sedebat C sedet D sederet
- 3 Hannibal sent a certain soldier to look for water.
A quidam B quidem C quendam D quisquam
- 4 Nos omnes volumus _____ linguae Latinae! A legere B studere C scribere D loqui
- 5 Would that plura templa deorum superfuissent! A Quin B Ut C Utinam D Numquam
- 6 Vidimus many farmers working in agris prope urbem.
A multorum agricolarum laborantium C multis agricolis laborantibus
B multi agricolae laborantes D multos agricolas laborantes
- 7 Si sol luceret, non esset frigidum.
A If the sun should shine, it would not be cold. C If the sun will shine, it will not be cold.
B If the sun shone, it would not have been cold. D If the sun were shining, it would not be cold.
- 8 Liberi venerunt visum gladiatores.
A at the sight of B to see C when seen D having been seen
- 9 Few men are equal to Caesar in courage or in wisdom.
A virtus aut sapientia C virtutem aut sapientiam
B virtutis aut sapientiae D virtute aut sapientia
- 10 Quaque nocte lucernae liberis accendendae erant.
A Each night the children will have to light the lamps.
B Each night the children lit the lamps.
C Each night the lamps were lit by the children.
D Each night the children had to light the lamps.
- 11 Cum in exilio Tomis esset, Ovidius cupidus _____ erat.
A uxoris videndae B uxori videndae C uxor videnda D uxorem videndam
- 12 Illud est _____! A incredibilis B incredibile C incredibilium D incredibilem
- 13 Aegyptus erat magna regio _____ Alexander vicit. A quam B quo C cuius D cui
- 14 Timeo _____ Fulvia sit perfidiosa. A ~~ne~~ ne B ut non C quin D non
- 15 Curemus ne poena _____ maior quam culpa. A esset B sit C fuit D fuisset
- 16 The poetic form posuere is translated:
A to place B they have placed C to have placed D having been placed
- 17 Imperator legatum _____ praefecit.
A decima legio B decimae legionis C decimae legioni D decima legione
- 18 Aeneas departed from Troy to found a city. Aeneas Troia discessit urbem _____.
A conditum B condet C conditu D condidit
- 19 At Cumae there was a famous oracle of Apollo. A Cumae B Cumis C Cumas D Cumarum

- 20 Multi ad Graeciam oraculi _____ causa venerunt.
A consulendum B consulere C consultum D consulendi
- 21 Dido sensit se ab Aenea _____.
A relictam esse B reliquisse C relinquere D relicturum esse
- 22 "...inferretque deos Latio" The equivalent prose construction of the underlined word would be
A in Latium B per Latium C a Latio D in Latio
- 23 Duo filii, Aeneas et Cupido, _____ erant. A Veneri B Venus C Venerem D Venere
- 24 Ignis sacer in templo Vestalibus _____ erat.
A custodienda B custodiendae C custodiendus D custodiendo
- 25 Romani _____ ad domos illuminandas utebantur. A oleum B olei C oleo D olearum
- 26 Nemo scit cur Ovidius in exsilium was banished.
A expulsus sit B expulsus esset C expelleretur D expellatur
- 27 Minerva misit duos serpentes _____ Laocoontem filiosque necarent.
A qui B quos C quibus D quorum
- 28 Let us not fear reprisals.
A Non veremur B Ne vereamur C Non verebimur D Ne veremur
- 29 Tam longe aberam _____ te viderem. A quin B ne C vel D ut non
- 30 Haec signa condita mente teneto. The sense of the underlined words is:
A keep (these) in your mind C holding (these) with the mind
B having been held by the mind D in my mind I have kept (these)
- 31 Si viveret, verba eius audires.
A you heard B you will hear C you would hear D you hear
- 32 This test must be taken by the students.
A discipulis B a discipulis C discipuli D discipulos
- 33 Romae morare A to die in Rome B stay in Rome C wait for Rome D to delay in Rome
- 34 Vos discessuros esse Roma videbamus. A you had departed from Rome C you would leave Rome
B we departed for Rome D we will leave Rome
- 35 Ut Caesarem videret Pompeius legatum misit.
A to see Caesar C when they were seeing Caesar
B that they would see Caesar D that Caesar was seen
- 36 Sole oriente milites iter inierunt.
A with the setting sun C when the sun was rising
B while the sun was about to rise D when the sun was about to rise
- 37 Libri utriusque pueri amissi sunt.
A All the boys lost their books C Each boy lost his book
B The books of each boy were lost D They lost the books of each boy

- 38 Conviva quem vos omnes novistis ebrius est.
 A who knows you all C whom you all know
 B to whom you are all new D who knew you all
- 39 Quis mala de te dicat? A What evil is said about you C Who would say bad things about you
 B Who is speaking badly about you D What bad things could be said about you
- 40 Nisi serius advenisses, nos saltem adiuvises.
 A you helped B you would have helped C you might help D you had helped
- 41 Cum ludi finiti essent, e colosseo omnes exierunt. A with B when C while D although
- 42 I must do this. A Hoc faciendus sum C Hunc ab me faciendum est.
 B Hoc ab me faciendum est D Hoc mihi faciendum est.
- 43 Translate: moratus. A having delayed B having been delayed C having died D dying
- 44 If he had been there, he would have been hurt. A adsit B adesset C adfuisset D adfuisse
- 45 Publius multa discebat by reading. A legendo B legendi C legendum D legendus
- 46 Which of the following is NOT a comparative adverb? A magis B parum C plus D peius
- 47 Romans never had enough wine. A vini B vinum C vina D vino
- 48 Hadrian built a five-foot wall. A murus quinque pedis C murum quinque pedum
 B murum quinque pedibus D murus quinque pedibus
- 49 Consul milites suos collem capere iussit. A their B his C those D these
- 50 He is staying in the country. A rus B rure C ruri D ruris
- 51 Which of the following adverbs does NOT imply "towards"? A hinc B eo C huc D quo
- 52 Since the young man is frightened, we shall help him.
 A territus B territi C territum D territo
- 53 Si quis praedam perdidit, stultus est. A who B he C each one D anyone
- 54 A purpose clause of comparison is introduced by: A ut B quo C qui D utinam
- 55 Which form is not an imperative? A nolle B esto C sequere D lauda
- 56 Which of the following is NOT a preposition? A inter B procul C contra D praeter
- 57 Which of the following verbs is NOT semi-deponent? A soleo B utor C audeo D confido
- 58 Caesar persuades them to fight. A pugnare B ut pugnent C pugnavisse D quo pugnent
- 59 Which construction does NOT take a subjunctive?
 A purpose clause B indirect question C concessive clause D indirect statement
- 60 Which dative construction is used in the sentence: Legatus auxilio nobis erat.
 A indirect object B double C possession D intransitive verbs

- 61 Cicero filiam visurus erat.
 A Cicero is going to see his daughter. C Cicero had seen his daughter.
 B Cicero had been seen by his daughter. D Cicero was going to see his daughter.
- 62 Non dubium est ____ Roma urbs aeterna sit. A ut B ne C quin D utinam
- 63 Imperator dixit cives esse _____. A indigni B indignis C indignos D indignorum
- 64 Mulieres Romam veniunt ut templa _____. A vident B videant C videre D viderent
- 65 What case do the verbs pareo, parco and servio govern?
 A genitive B dative C accusative D ablative
- 66 Which construction can not be used in the sentence: We ^{come} ~~came~~ to OJCL to compete.
 A contentum B ut contendamus C ad contendum D contendere
- 67 I am tired of fighting. ____ taedet pugnare. A ego B mei C mihi D me
- 68 Captivis a nobis parcendum est.
 A The prisoners spared us. C The prisoners must spare us.
 B We must spare the prisoners. D We had to spare the prisoners.
- 69 Me rogavit utrum ad arenam ivissem an domi mansissem. A whether B if only C that D each
- 70 Moenia vobis praesidio erunt.
 A Your walls have been guarded. C Your guards will be on the walls.
 B You must protect your walls. D The walls will be a protection for you.
- 71 Nescio quid ____ amor. A esset B sit C est D erit
- 72 Quis dicit laborem omnia ____? A vincere B victum est C vinci D victa
- 73 Which of the following is an adversative conjunction? A enim B tamen C ergo D itaque
- 74 The words fas and instar are classified as:
 A hetereoclites B indeclinable C heterogeneous D indeterminable
- 75 I have finished this test. Wonderful to say!
 A Mirabile dictum B Mirabilis dictu C Mirabile dictu D Mirabile dicere

OJCL 2003 LATIN LITERATURE TEST

- 1 What poet, better known for autobiographical poems, also wrote of the marriage of Peleus and Thetis?
A Martial B Tibullus C Juvenal D Catullus
- 2 Which of the following was a character in Cicero's *De Senectute*?
A Trimalchio B Delia C Scipio D Livia
- 3 What meter did Livius Andronicus use when he translated the *Odyssey* into Latin?
A Saturnian verse B dactylic hexameter C elegiac couplet D hendecasyllabic
- 4 Who wrote an epic about Jason and the Argonauts?
A Tibullus B Propertius C Lucan D ~~Apollonius~~ Rhodius
- 5 Written latest were Horace's: A *Satires* B *Epistles* C *Epodes* D *Odes*
- 6 Caesar's famous lieutenant who deserted him in the Civil War was
A Cato B Q. Cicero C Hirtius D Labienus
- 7 Who brought Ennius to Rome?
A Scipio Barbatus B Cato C Scipio Africanus D Scipio Aemilianus
- 8 Who wrote a didactic poem on astrology, five books long, called the *Astronomica*?
A Propertius B Columella C Manilius D Varro
- 9 The earliest literary historian of Rome was: A Fabius Pictor B Naevius C Cato D Tacitus
- 10 Sallust most supported: A Caesar B Cicero C Crassus D Pompey
- 11 Ovid wrote a series of verse epistles between mythological lovers. These were called the:
A *Amores* B *Epistulae Ex Ponto* C *Tristia* D *Heroides*
- 12 Of what Latin poet was Juvenal a close friend?
A Vergil B Propertius C Martial D Tibullus
- 13 Which of these did Ennius NOT write? A elegy B satire C tragedy D annals
- 14 One of Cicero's closest friends and a frequent correspondent was
A Anthony B Catullus C Atticus D Clodius
- 15 *De Rerum Natura* is a poem in six books by: A Lucretius B Ennius C Vergil D Catullus
- 16 Vergil was born in: A Arpinum B Sulmo C Umbria D Mantua
- 17 Who was the last of the 12 Caesars about whom Suetonius wrote?
A Trajan B Julius Caesar C Domitian D Nero
- 18 Livius Andronicus came to Rome as what? A farmer B slave C Roman citizen D soldier
- 19 How many books of the *Bellum Gallicum* did Caesar write? A none B 1 C 7 D 8
- 20 What is the oldest extant prose work in Latin?
A *De Agricultura* B *Annales* C *Bellum Punicum* D *Satires*
- 21 Who wrote the *Panegyric* to Trajan? A Tacitus B Seneca C Pliny D Hadrian

- 22 Which of the following was NOT an elegist? A Propertius B Tibullus C Gallus D Lucretius
- 23 A fourth century orator, about nine hundred of whose letters still exist, was
A Jerome B Symmachus C Prudentius D Plotinus
- 24 Who wrote the historical epic of the First Punic War?
A Accius B Ennius C Naevius D Plautus
- 25 The city mouse and the country mouse met in a poem by
A Ovid B Juvenal C Horace D Rutilius
- 26 Whose conspiracy of 63 BC did Cicero crush? A Caesar B Catiline C Cato D Crassus
- 27 Which author wrote satires? A Suetonius B Petronius C Pliny D Persius
- 28 What author had a cherished villa at Sirmio? A Catullus B Vergil C Horace D Tibullus
- 29 The only literary form invented by the Romans was A epic B tragedy C oratory D satire
- 30 The *Aeneid* was not finished because
A Augustus rejected it C Vergil went into exile
B Vergil died D Vergil took up other projects
- 31 The most comprehensive Roman work on agriculture was written by:
A Manilius B Pomponius Mela C Columella D Varro
- 32 Who is a title figure of one of Sallust's works? A Jugurtha B Marius C Metellus D Sulla
- 33 Which of these is the earliest writer? A Horace B Propertius C Catullus D Ovid
- 34 Pliny the Elder was all of these EXCEPT
A killed by the Vesuvius eruption of 79 AD C a voluminous encyclopedic writer
B a friend and contemporary of Tacitus D commander of the Roman fleet
- 35 Which of the following authors was from Spain? A Cicero B Plautus C Terence D Seneca
- 36 Who was not an enemy of Cicero? A Verres B Pompey C Antony D Catiline
- 37 Catullus had a famous love affair with: A Clodia B Portia C Servilia D Terentia
- 38 Who wrote the *Noctes Atticae*? A Fronto B Ovid C Aulus Gellius D Livius Andronicus
- 39 Which author was born in Sulmo in 43 BC? A Horace B Vergil C Cicero D Ovid
- 40 Which of the following did not write during the early Empire?
A Seneca B Ennius C Juvenal D Persius
- 41 Who authored the first Roman history written in Latin prose?
A Naevius B Livy C Ennius D Cato the Elder
- 42 Whose is the longest surviving Roman work on oratory? A Caesar B Cicero C Quintilian D Tacitus
- 43 The first six books of the *Aeneid* are based primarily on
A *Argonautica* B *Annales* C *Iliad* D *Odyssey*
- 44 Caesar wrote most about: A epic heroes B farming C finances D warfare

- 45 On which play of Plautus did Shakespeare base his *Comedy of Errors*?
 A *Menaechmi* B *Cistellaria* C *Rudens* D *Aulularia*
- 46 Petronius satirized the feast of a freedman called:
 A Trinummus B Triballus C Triphullius D Trimalchio
- 47 In which book of Vergil's *Aeneid* does Aeneas visit the future site of Rome?
 A Book 8 B Book 10 C Book 6 D Book 11
- 48 Sallust, Livy and Tacitus all wrote what genre of literature?
 A epic poetry B history C epigram D oratory
- 49 On behalf of whom did Cicero deliver a speech in the year of his praetorship?
 A Caesar B Cato C Crassus D Pompey
- 50 Which of the following was born in Umbria? A Plautus B Cicero C Caesar D Vergil
- 51 Combining the plots of two plays was called: A adoptio B adrogatio C combinatio D contaminatio
- 52 Which of Ovid's works is regarded as a playboy's guide?
 A *Amores* B *Ars Amatoria* C *Metamorphoses* D *Tristia*
- 53 Which was not the subject of a treatise by Cicero? A friendship B duty C health D old age
- 54 Catullus' opening poem is dedicated to: A Atticus B Jupiter C Cornelius Nepos D Lesbia
- 55 Who was born and died at Bilbilis? A Cicero B Hyginus C Celsus D Martial
- 56 Who wrote verse fables in the manner of Aesop? A Martial B Phaedrus C Eutropius D Persius
- 57 Horace's philosophy of common sense is best stated in Latin as:
 A aurea mediocritas B libra C summum bonum D tetrabiiblos
- 58 Which was NOT a play of Terence? A *Adelphi* B *Eumuchus* C *Hecyra* D *Poenulus*
- 59 Vergil's first work is adapted from: A Hesiod B Homer C Herodatus D Theocritus
- 60 Which play of Plautus is unique in Roman drama in that no women are involved?
 A *Cistellaria* B *Captivi* C *Menaechmi* D *Mostellaria*
- 61 The sole extant representative of the group of writers known as the *neoteri* is
 A Catullus B Calvus C Cicero D Cato
- 62 Which emperor gets 'pumpkinified' in a satire? A Caligula B Claudius C Nero D Domitian
- 63 Livy was born in: A Ariminum B Mediolanum C Patavium D Roma
- 64 The work on grammar of which contemporary of Cicero survives in part?
 A Caesar B Cato C Hortensius D Varro
- 65 The well known Dream of Scipio is part of Cicero's
 A *De Amicitia* B *De Republica* C *De Inventione* D *Tusculan Disputations*

- 66 The fourth book of the *Georgics* is largely concerned with
 A travel B cattle C irrigation D beekeeping
- 67 Whose mistress was Cynthia? A Horace B Ovid C Propertius D Tibullus
- 68 Ovid's life is revealed most completely in the
 A *Amores* B *Ars Amatoria* C *Metamorphoses* D *Tristia*
- 69 The historical writing of Livy begins with mythological
 A Remus B Domitian C Aeneas D Ulysses
- 70 Who was not an author of Silver Age epic? A Valerius Flaccus B Silius C Lucan D Homer
- 71 Who was the Roman master of biography? A Martial B Quintilian C Suetonius D Tacitus
- 72 Tertullian, Macrobius, and Claudian all wrote during which historical period?
 A late Republic B late Empire C Augustan Age D Golden Age
- 73 With what genre of literature in Rome do we associate the terms *palliata*, *togata*, *praetexta*, and *trabeata*?
 A oratory B comedy C tragedy D satire
- 74 What do we call a poetic line which has one more beat than its meter will allow?
 A hypometric B hypermetric C synergistic D diastole
- 75 Which term applies to naming something by a part instead of the whole is
 A metonymy B hyperbaton C simile D synecdoche