

OJCL 2005 LATIN LITERATURE TEST

- 1 Who wrote a poem requesting a thousand kisses? A Catullus B Cicero C Pliny D Vergil
- 2 Ambiorix is a character in: A Caesar B Cicero C Livy D Vergil
- 3 The younger contemporary of Plautus whose major work was his *Annals* was:  
A Andronicus B Naevius C Pacuvius D Ennius
- 4 What river did Caesar cross in 49 BC? A Rhone B Rubicon C Thames D Nile
- 5 In the defense of whom did Cicero attack Clodia? A Caelius B Caesar C Catiline D Cato
- 6 Epigrams were written by: A Pliny B Lucan C Seneca D Martial
- 7 Which of the following did Horace not write?  
A *Odes* B *Satires* C *Amores* D *Epistles*
- 8 Delia is to Tibullus as who is to Propertius? A Corinna B Cynthia C Lesbia D Venus
- 9 What was the title of Livy's work?  
A *Ab Urbe Condita* B *Annales* C *Historiae* D *Metamorphoses*
- 10 Seneca attempted to educate the Emperor: A Caligula B Claudius C Nero D Galba
- 11 Whom does Aeneas not see in the underworld in Book 6? A Dido B Deiphobus C Musaeus D Helenus
- 12 The poem that helped get Ovid exiled was  
A *Art of Love* B *Fasti* C *Tristia* D *Metamorphoses*
- 13 The meter used for Latin epic before the hexameter was:  
A Saturnian B iambic C Sapphic D Etruscan
- 14 The campaign against the Belgians occupies what book of Caesar's Commentaries?  
A one B two C three D four
- 15 Most models for Catullan poetry were: A Alexandrian B Homeric C simple D native
- 16 The only extant work of Pliny the Elder is an encyclopedia in 37 books called:  
A *Annals* B *Histories* C *Natural History* D *Historia Augusta*
- 17 The topic of the only surviving work of Punic literature: A farming B fighting C history D metrics
- 18 Which author does not belong to the Silver Age of Literature?  
A Apuleius B Propertius C Juvenal D Minucius Felix
- 19 Whose translation of the *Odyssey* began Latin literature?  
A Andronicus B Cato C Ennius D Naevius
- 20 Who wrote extensively about language and grammar? A Crassus B Manilius C Pompey D Varro
- 21 Which author does not belong to the Golden Age of Literature?  
A Caesar B Ovid C Nepos D Martial

- 22 Identical twins are featured in the A *Captivi* B *Menaechmi* C *Mercator* D *Mostellaria*
- 23 Aeneas goes to the Sibyl at: A Rome B Delos C Cumae D Lavinium
- 24 Aulus Gellius wrote: A *Vitae* B *Saturae* C *Tristia* D *Noctes Atticae*
- 25 In his poems Catullus mentions: A Caesar B Cicero C both D neither
- 26 Which of these authors does **not** belong to the Archaic Period of literature?  
A Pacuvius B Lucretius C Terence D Plautus
- 27 The six plays we have of Terence represent what proportion of his total output?  
A 100% B 75% C 50% D 25%
- 28 Which poet wrote to a woman he called Lesbia? A Gallus B Horace C Catullus D Propertius
- 29 Who concluded every speech with "Delenda Carthago est"? A Cato B Caesar C Scipio D Fabius
- 30 To whom did Cicero write letters? A Vergil B Aulus Gellius C Atticus D Horace
- 31 Which of these is not a play by Terence?  
A *Eunuchus* B *Adelphi* C *Andria* D *Captivi*
- 32 Vitruvius is an important source of information on ancient:  
A painting B architecture C sculpture D pottery
- 33 Which one of the *Eclogues* has been described as Messianic? A one B two C three D four
- 34 What friend does Catullus invite to dinner in poem 13? A Asinius B Cornificius C Fabullus D Aulus
- 35 Which of the following did not write satire? A Persius B Suetonius C Juvenal D Horace
- 36 Which author did not write in the same genre as the others:  
A Phaedrus B Tacitus C Sallust D Livy
- 37 Nero's *arbiter elegantiae* and the author of the *Satyricon* was:  
A Petronius B Persius C Juvenal D Martial
- 38 Tacitus admiringly describes his father-in-law in:  
A *Agricola* B *Annals* C *Histories* D *Dialogus*
- 39 Which of the following authors was born in Arpinum in 106 BC  
A Vergil B Horace C Cicero D Ovid
- 40 Upon what Greek genre were the plays of Plautus based?  
A epic B new comedy C old comedy D tragedy
- 41 "Carpe diem" was written by: A Catullus B Horace C Ovid D Vergil
- 42 Seneca wrote a satire of the Emperor Claudius called:  
A *Apocolocyntosis* B *De Clementia* C *De Vita Beata* D *The Golden Ass*

- 43 Which of the following did Plautus not write? A *Curculio* B *Phormio* C *Rudens* D *Pseudolus*
- 44 Who wrote *De Vita Caesarum*? A Sallust B Cato C Suetonius D Cicero
- 45 Cicero wrote letters to his friend: A Catiline B Julius Caesar C Marc Antony D none of the above
- 46 A poem concerning the death of a pet parrot was written by A Ovid B Catullus C Tibullus D Ennius
- 47 The main subject with which Quintilian deals is the proper education of the:  
A Roman citizen B poet C soldier D orator
- 48 The Fountain of Bandusia is in a work by: A Catullus B Ovid C Horace D Tibullus
- 49 A pot of gold plays a major role in A *Aulularia* B *Captivi* C *Adelphi* D *Poenulus*
- 50 A scientific poem in hexameters is:  
A *De Divinatione* B *De Rerum Natura* C *Ciris* D *Odes*
- 51 Augustine's *Confessions* show him majorly affected by all **except**  
A Vergil B Cicero C Aristotle D Ambrose
- 52 Whom did Cicero prosecute in 70 BC? A Catiline B Crassus C Pompey D Verres
- 53 Whose sayings are one-liners removed from mimes? A Cato B Cicero C Seneca D Syrus
- 54 Who wrote about his interrogation of the Christians?  
A Seneca B Tacitus C Pliny the Younger D Plutarch
- 55 Who was the Roman Demosthenes? A Cicero B Caesar C Sallust D Octavian
- 56 Who wrote *Phaedra*? A Catullus B Seneca C Terence D Pliny
- 57 Who unwittingly assists in Dido's suicide? A Anna B Iarbus C Juno D Veuns
- 58 Which author corresponded with Trajan regarding the governing of his province of Bithynia?  
A Suetonius B Tacitus C Pliny the Younger D Martial
- 59 Only 24 books of Livy's original \_\_\_\_ are extant. A 82 B 90 C 110 D 142
- 60 Which of the following did Ovid not write?  
A *Halieutica* B *Exameron* C *Tristia* D *Fasti*
- 61 Complete this analogy: Lucretius : Gaius Memmius :: Ovid : \_\_\_\_\_  
A Maecenas B Messala Corvinus C Asinius Pollio D Cornutus
- 62 Whom does Aeneas kill at the end of the *Aeneid*? A Helen B Pallas C Romulus D Turnus
- 63 Lucan's epic, commonly called the *Pharsalia*, is more properly titled what?  
A *Bellum Punicum* B *Bellum Civile* C *Bellum Sequanicum* D *Bellum Troianum*
- 64 If the *Satyricon* is a mock epic, the deity whose anger predominates is:  
A Jupiter B Neptune C Pluto D Priapus

- 65 In whose works would we find the fullest account of the story of Romulus and Remus?  
A Suetonius B Tacitus C Vergil D Livy
- 66 Medea, Canace, and Penelope wrote letters which appear in:  
A *Amores* B *Heroides* C *Metamorphoses* D *Tristia*
- 67 The greatest Roman scholar who ever lived, \_\_\_\_\_, wrote over 500 books, including *De Lingua Latina*; he also received the corona mavalis.  
A Ovid B Horace C Varro D Seneca the Elder
- 68 *Georgics* is a Latinized form of a Greek word which means: A farming B love C politics D warfare
- 68 Who wrote the tragedies *Thyestes* and *Hercules Furens*?  
A Accius B Ovid C Seneca the Younger D Pacuvius
- 69 The translation of the Bible into the Latin of the common man was called the  
A Bible B Septuaginta C Library D Vulgate
- 70 A poem about a bore was written by: A Catullus B Horace C Persius D Vergil
- 71 Who included in his poem an invocation to Venus as *genetrix* and a section on the atomic theory?  
A Vergil B Sallustius C Lucretius D Cato the Younger
- 72 Who was a Greek pastoral poet imitated by several Roman poets?  
A Aeschylus B Theocritus C Plato D Ioscrates
- 73 Into how many books was Cato's *Origines* divided? A 6 B 7 C 8 D 9
- 74 *De Rerum Natura* may be classified as: A didactic B pastoral C fantasy D historical
- 75 The "ship of state" is an image we associate particularly with the poetry of  
A Vergil B Catullus C Livius Andronicus D Horace

**Passage #1 Cicero speaks on behalf of Archias, a Greek poet**

Nam ut Archias primum excessit ex pueritia atque ab eis artibus et ludis quibus aetas puerilis solet formari, contulit se ad studium scribendi. Primum vixit Antiochiae, nam natus est ibi nobili familia. Haec urbs erat quondam nota et copiosa cum eruditissimis hominibus et liberalissimis studiis. Archias celeriter incepit superare omnes gloria ingenii.

Postea, in ceteris partibus Asiae Graeciaeque adventus Archiae celebrantur sic ut admiratio hominis superaret famam. Italia erat tum plena Graecarum atrium ac disciplinarum. Haec studia in Latio illo tempore vehementius colebantur quam nunc in eisdem oppidis. Itaque Tarentini huic civitatem ceteraque praemia donaverunt. Omnes qui poterant iudicare aliquid de ingeniis putaverunt Archiam esse dignum amicitia atque laudatione.

Cum esset iam notus, Archias venit Romam, Mario et Catulo consulibus. Primum, intellexit eos consules maximas res ad scribendum providere posse. Statim Luculli receperunt eum in suam domum. Propter suum ingenium et naturam et virtutem, Archias afficiebatur summo honore. Non solum ei qui studebant discere atque audire aliquid, sed etiam ei qui discere simulabant, Archiam laudaverunt. (Passage has been adapted)

**Passage #2 Cicero To His Son on the Subject of Duty**

1 Sed cum statuissem scribere ad te aliquid hoc tempore, multa posthac, ab eo ordiri maxime volui,  
2 quod et aetati tuae esset aptissimum et auctoritati meae. Nam cum multa sint in philosophia et  
3 gravia et utilia accurate copioseque a philosophis disputata, latissime patere videntur ea quae de  
4 officiis tradita ab illis et praecepta sunt. Nulla enim vitae pars neque publicis neque privatis neque  
5 forensibus neque domesticis in rebus vacare officio potest; in eoque et colendo sita vitae est  
6 honestas omnis et neglegendo turpitude. Atque haec quidem quaestio communis est omnium  
7 philosophorum. Quis est enim, qui nullis officii praeceptis tradendis philosophum se audeat  
8 dicere? Sequemur igitur hoc quidem tempore et hac in quaestione potissimum Stoicos. (de Officiis I.2.4-6)

### Passage #3 Tibullus on War and Peace

1 Quis fuit horrendos primus qui protulit enses?

Quam ferus et vere ferreus ille fuit!

3 Tum caedes hominum generi, tum proelia nata,

tum brevior dirae mortis aperta via est.

5 An nihil ille miser meruit, nos ad mala nostra

vertimus in saevas quod dedit ille feras?

7 Divitis hoc vitium est auri, nec bella fuerunt,

faginus adstabat cum scyphus ante dapes.

9 Non arces, non vallus erat, somnumque petebat

securus varias dux gregis inter oves.

11 Tunc mihi vita foret, vulgi nec tristia nossem

arma nec audissem corde micante tubam.

13 Nunc ad bella trahor, et iam quis forsitan hostis

haesura in nostro tela gerit latere.

15 Sed patrii servate lares; aluistis et idem,

cursarem vestros cum tener ante pedes.

17 Neu pudeat prisco vos esse e stipite factos;

sic veteris sedes incoluistis avi.

faginus, i m. wooden

scyphus, i m. cup

daps, dapis f. banquet

mico, are to shake, tremble

haereo, ere, haesi, haesum to cling

tener, era, erum tender, young

pudet "it causes shame"

stipes, stipitis m. log, trunk

### Passage #4 The Creation

1 Aurea prima sata est aetas, quae vindice nullo,

2 sponte sua, sine lēge fidem rectumque colēbat.

3 Poena metusque aberant, nec verba minantia fixo

4 aere legebantur, nex supplex turba timebat

5 iudicis ora sui, sed erant sine vindice tuti.

6 Nondum caesa suis, peregrinum ut viseret orbem,

7 montibus in liquidas pinus descenderat undas

8 nullaque mortales praeter sua litora norant.

sero, serere, sevi, satum to produce

OJCL 2005 READING COMPREHENSION LEVEL 3

The passages for these questions are on the last page of the test. Tear off the page so that you can read the passages as you answer the questions.

Passage #1 Cicero speaks on behalf of Archias, a Greek poet

- 1 The best translation of **ut...pueritia** (line 1) is  
A as soon as Archias grew out of boyhood      C as Archias for the first time excelled as a youth  
B so that Archias as a youth might be chosen first      D so that Archias's boyhood was first-rate
- 2 From **contulit...scribendi** (line 2) we learn that  
A his desire to write left him      C he considered writing most important  
B eagerness for writing overtook him      D he proceeded to the study of writing
- 3 The antecedent of **se** (line 2) is:    A formari    B aetas    C pueritia    D Archias
- 4 **scribendi** (line 2) is:    A passive infinitive    B gerund    C gerundive    D perfect participle
- 5 The case of **Antiochiae** (line 2) is:    A genitive    B ablative    C locative    D dative
- 5 The best translation of **nam...familia** (line 3) is:  
A indeed he sailed there with a high-ranking family      C when he found noble families here  
B for he was born there of a noble family      D also he reported here with important families
- 7 The best translation of **superare...ingenii** (lines 3-4) is  
A the genius of all was glorified      C to stop everyone from earning glory  
B to surpass all in the glory of his talent      D everyone outdid him in glory and genius
- 3 The sentence **Postea...famam** (lines 5-6) contains:  
A result clause    B indirect question    C indirect statement    D purpose clause
- From the sentence **Postea...famam** (lines 5-6) we learn that  
A Archias admired many of the men      C Admiration for Archias exceeded his reputation  
B Famous men admired Archias      D Celebrations were held in Archias' honor
- 0 The sentence **Haec...oppidis** (lines 6-7) does NOT contain which grammatical construction?  
A comparative adjective    B ablative of time when    C comparative adverb    D passive verb
- 1 The best translation of **eisdem** (line 7) is:    A very    B themselves    C these    D same
- 2 From **Itaque...donaverunt** (line 7) we learn that  
A Archias received citizenship and other rewards      C Tarentum was given statehood as a reward  
B The Tarentines offered prizes for each citizen      D The Tarentines lost their citizenship
- 3 The best translation of **esse** (line 8) is      A to be    B is      C was      D had been
- 4 The best translation of **Mario...consulibus** (line 10) is  
A when Marius selected Catulus consul      C after Marius, Catulus was consul  
B in the consulship of Marius and Catulus      D because Catulus became consul before Marius
- 5 **Romam** (line 10) is which kind of accusative?  
A predicate    B direct object    C place to which    D extent of space

- 16 From the sentence **eos...posse** (lines 10-11) we learn that  
A those consuls could provide the greatest resources for writing  
B these consuls were able to write about the most important matters  
C they brought important writing instruments to the consuls  
D both consuls were able to see great writers
- 17 The best translation of **suam** (line 11) is: A her own B his own C its own D their own
- 18 The best translation of **Archias...honore** (line 12) is  
A Archias was afflicted with a serious illness  
B the highest office was taken from Archias  
C they treated Archias without much honor  
D Archias was treated with the highest honor

**Passage #2 Cicero To His Son on the Subject of Duty**

- 19 In lines 2-3, Cicero states:  
A He wishes to write on the topic of duties because he feels it is most fitting the age in which he lives  
B His son is of the proper age to learn about a subject which Cicero feels he knows well  
C He feels he needs to address his son because at this age he is likely to resist his father's authority  
D The current age is lacking a qualified authority on the subject about which he is writing
- 20 The best translation of **cum** (line 2) is: A when B since C with D although
- 21 In lines 3-4 (**latissime...sunt**) Cicero states that  
A no subject is more widely disagreed upon than the subject of duties  
B more teaching have been handed down on the subject of duties than any others  
C duties are widely written about but greatly misunderstood  
D most philosophers have shown little interest in the subject of duties
- 22 In lines 4-5 (**Nulla...potest**), Cicero states that  
A an awareness of duties is important in aspects of life  
B a different concept of duty is needed in public, private, legal and domestic affairs  
C a sense of duty is currently absent in domestic, legal and public affairs  
D people in all walks of life currently show little interest in duties
- 23 In lines 5-6 (**in...turpitude**), Cicero states that  
A baseness and neglect have led men to be dishonest  
B wealth and business have led men to neglect their duties  
C men care for base things more than they care for duty  
D honesty depends on the performance of one's duties
- 24 The number and case of **turpitude** (line 6) is A abl. sg. B dat. sg. C nom. sg. D acc. sg.
- 25 The gender, number and case of **haec** (line 6) is  
A neut. nom. pl. B fem. nom. sg. C neut. acc. pl. D fem. nom. pl.
- 26 In lines 7-8 (**Quis...dicere**) Cicero implies that  
A very few philosophers write on the subject of duty  
B most philosophers are not qualified to write on the subject of duties  
C all or most philosophers deal with the subject of duties  
D no authoritative teaching has ever been handed down on the subject of duties
- 27 The tense and mood of **sequemur** (line 8) is  
A present indicative B present subjunctive C future indicative D imperfect subjunctive



Passage #3 Tibullus on War and Peace

- 28 In line 1, the poet asks:  
A who was the first victim to fall by a sword  
B who was the first to show cowardliness when threatened by a sword  
C who first created the sword  
D who was the best at the use of the sword
- 29 The best translation of **Quam** (line 2) is    A Whom    B Which    C She    D How
- 30 **caedes** (line 3) is:    A nom. pl.    B acc. pl.    C nom. sg.    D gen. sg.
- 31 The figure of speech in lines 3-4 (**Tum...est**) is:  
A litotes    B simile    C patronymic    D anaphora
- 32 In line 3 (**tum brevior...est**) we learn that  
A death becomes longer    C a quick death is dreadful  
B life becomes shorter    D life's road is full of death
- 33 In lines 5-6, the author asks:  
A if the man who invented the sword is to blame for murder and battles  
B if man will ever learn to use weapons for hunting and not war  
C if people will turn away from the savage and fierce acts they commit  
D if just punishment will be given to those who use the sword
- 34 **Divitis** (line 7) modifies:    A vitium    B hoc    C auri    D bella
- 35 The best translation of **cum** (line 8) is:    A since    B when    C with    D although
- 36 In lines 9-10, the author implies that  
A fortifications and defenses are no longer adequate because of the use of the sword  
B people lived with greater comfort and less fear before the use of the sword  
C the sword and iron have allowed people to build defenses and live more securely  
D man has been better able to control his environment because of iron and the sword
- 37 **nossem** (line 9) is:  
A imperfect subjunctive    B imperfect indicative    C pluperfect subjunctive    D pluperfect indicative
- 38 In lines 13-14 we learn that the author  
A hopes for a chance to win glory in war    C fears he will be unwillingly forced into a war  
B hopes that all was will be removed    D hopes that he will fight bravely in war and not be injured
- 39 **cum** (line 16) is best translated:    A Since    B With    C Although    D When
- 40 In lines 17-18, the author implies  
A his grandfather is to be pitied because he is old and poor  
B older days – when things were simpler and less lavish – are preferable to the present  
C people no longer honor the household gods  
D men were braver and more noble in older days

Passage #4 The Creation

- 41 **quae** (line 1) refers to: A aetas (1) B sponte (2) C fidem (2) D poena (3)
- 42 In lines 1-2 (**aurea...colebat**), we learn that  
A the golden age had many judges C a judge produced a system of laws  
B marriages were entered according to law D the golden age did not need a system of laws
- 43 **sua** (line 2) is best translated: A their B his C its D her
- 44 **turba** (line 4) is: A nom. pl. B nom. sg. C abl. sg. D acc. pl.
- 45 **minantia** (line 3) is translated:  
A having been threatened B being threatened C by threats D threatening
- 46 **rectumuque** (line 2) is: A nominative B genitive C accusative D ablative
- 47 The metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 2 is:  
A dactyl-dactyl-dactyl-dactyl C dactyl-spondee-spondee-dactyl  
B spondee-dactyl-spondee-dactyl D spondee-spondee-dactyl-dactyl
- 48 In lines 3-5 (**poena...tuti**), we learn that in the golden age  
A there were no crowds C punishment and fear were a way of life  
B anarchy ruled D there were no laws or courts
- 49 **caesa** (line 6) modifies: A suis B montibus C pinus D undas
- 50 From **nullaque...norant** (line 8) we learn that  
A men only know their own shores C everyone except mortals travel  
B only mortals travel D no one knows who lives on their own shores

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- 1 Non scholae sed vitae we learn. (Seneca) A discimus B discemus C didicimus D discebamus
- 2 Hercules to the city regis, Eurysthei properavit. A ab urbe B ad urbem C trans urbem D ex urbe
- 3 Multae terrae et patriae a Vandaliis oppugnabantur.  
A had been attacked B are being attacked C will be attacked D were attacked
- 4 Agricolae et nautae sunt good. A bonae B bonos C boni D bonas
- 5 Romulus et Remus filii erant of the god armorum et belli. A deus B deum C deo D dei
- 6 Puellae cenam bonam parare ought. A debebunt B debent C debuerunt D debebant
- 7 Give puero pecuniam, Anna. A Dona B Donat C Donate D Donant
- 8 Saucius I have been. A ero B fui C fueram D sum
- 9 Anna Clarae magnam pecuniam donabit. A from Clara B of Clara C by Clara D to Clara
- 10 Memoria iniuriarum provinciam Galliam ad pugnam stirred up.  
A incitat B incitabit C incitavit D incitaverit
- 11 How many declensions are in the Latin language? A 2 B 3 C 4 D 5
- 12 Which case is used to indicate an indirect object? A accusative B dative C genitive D ablative
- 13 Choose the appropriate response to the following Latin question: Quid agis tu?  
A Unum fratrem B Confeci C Valeo D Habes novos soccos
- 14 Nauta with a sword pugnat. A gladio B cum gladio C a gladio D gladius
- 15 Which of the following is NOT a choice to express the conjunction and in Latin?  
A atque B et C -que D aut
- 16 What is the correct translation for we will put? A ponimus B ponemus C ponebamus D posuimus
- 17 Insula Sicilia called est prope Italiam. A appellat B appellavit C appellata D appellatae
- 18 Puer \_\_\_\_\_ donum dedit. A matrem B ad matrem C matri D matre
- 19 Nolite \_\_\_\_\_ cibum! A editis B edo C edit D edere
- 20 Filius senatoris cum \_\_\_\_\_ ad forum ambulavit. A amicum B amico C amici D amicorum
- 21 Adulescens per \_\_\_\_\_ celeriter currebat. A viae B viam C viis D via
- 22 Pueri magnam \_\_\_\_\_ ascendere volunt. A arborem B arborum C arboram D arboras
- 23 Tullia wants to run into the bedroom.  
A in cubiculo B in cubiculum C ad cubiculum D in cubicula E in cubiculi

- 24 Which is the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular imperfect form of the verb "to want"?  
 A volebam B volet C volebat D vult E volebant
- 25 Which adjective/noun pair demonstrates proper agreement?  
 A omnis voce B poeta ignavus C poeta magna D omne vox E magnum servus
- 26 Which sentence has no grammatical errors?  
 A Senex salutant senator. C Senex senatores salutat. E Senex salutant senatorem.  
 B Senatores salutant senex. D Senatores salutat senem.
- 27 Translate: He went to Rome.  
 A Ibat Romam. B Ierunt Romam. C Ii Romam. D Iit Romam. ~~E~~ Iit Roma.
- 28 Licet \_\_\_\_\_ cenare hic. A nobis B nos C noster D nostrum E nostri
- 29 Libertus laete ducit eos in triclinium. What part of speech is the underlined word?  
 A adjective B noun C verb D adverb E preposition
- 30 Hercules verberat canem magno baculo. What case is the underlined word?  
 A nominative B genitive C dative D accusative E ablative
- 31 Which of the following is in the future tense?  
 A scribo B ducam C laudabam D dedero E eram
- 32 Which is the singular imperative form for duco? A duci B duce C duc D ducis E ducit
- 33 Which type of ablative is being used in the following sentence: Felix est defessus labore.  
 A means/instrument B cause C manner D time D place where
- 34 Which of the following are the tenses of the "present system"? Mark as many letters as you need on your scantron to answer the question.  
 A present B imperfect C future D perfect E pluperfect
- 35 Which adjective below agrees with the Latin noun vocum?  
 A magnorum B magnarum C magnum D magnam E magna
- 36 I have the boys' shoes. A pueri B pueros C puerorum D pueris
- 37 ~~Fratre~~ fratre meum vidisti?  
 A Did you see my brother? C You saw my brother, didn't you?  
 B Didn't you see my brother? D You didn't see my brother, did you?
- 38 Don't climb that tree, Sextus! A Sexte B Sextus C Sexti D Sextum
- 39 The tallest women can see the most. A altissimi B altissimae C altiores D altae
- 40 I often mow the lawn in the morning. A semper B paene C quoque D saepe
- 41 Ceres Proserpinam, her daughter, per orbem terrarium petivit.  
 A filia B filiae C filia D filiam
42. Either Aurelia or Cornelia will cook the chicken.  
 A Et...et B neque...neque C non...non D aut...aut

- 43 Please give your teacher your notebook. A magister B magistri C magistro D magistrum
- 44 Jupiter is the god whose symbol is the thunderbolt. A cuius B quem C qui D quos
- 45 Carrus per vias a servis \_\_\_\_\_. A trahitur B trahuntur C trahere D trahimur
- 46 This fabula est brevissima. A Hic B Haec C Hunc D Huius
- 47 Julius Caesar was a famous general. A imperator B imperatorem C imperatoris D imperatore
- 48 The most beautiful temple was built in Rome. A pulchrum B pulchrius C pulcherrimum D pulchrior
- 49 The stars were shining brightly that night. A clarius B clare C clarissime D clarae
- 50 Midas was the king to whom Dionysus gave the golden touch. A qui B quocum C quem D cui
- 51 Their departure was very sudden. A eos B eorum C eis D ei
- 52 A rege ad ianuas temple ducemur. A we are leading B we led C we shall be led D we were led
- 53 The Trojans fought with bows and arrows. A sagittis B sagittas C sagittae D sagittarum
- 54 Prope villam manere potes. A you could B you will be able C you can D you were able
- 55 Quis ad urbem cum filio ambulat? A When B Why C Where D Who
- 56 From which principal part is the perfect stem obtained? A first B second C third D fourth
- 57 Translate: to be sent. A mittere B mitti C missum esse D misisse
- 58 Puella dormiens sub arbore fuit. A slept B to sleep C sleeping D had slept
- 59 Which pronoun is second person and plural? A ego B tu C nos D vos
- 60 Augustus Romanum populum bene rexit. A poorly B badly C well D good
- 61 Ego a vobis \_\_\_\_\_. A videor B video C videtur D vidisti
- 62 My master is too noble. A nobilis B nobilior C nobilissimus D nobilissime
- 63 Miles captus in castris sedebat. A capturing B captured C about to capture D had captured
- 64 The girls walked with us. A cum nobis B nobiscum C a nobis D ex nobis
- 65 She wishes to read a book. A volet B vult C volebat D voluit
- 66 The dog followed the boys down the street. A sequitur B sequetur C secutus est D secutus erat
- 67 I shall write the letter with a pencil. A stilus B stili C cum stilo D stilo
- 68 Do you have enough food? A cibi B cibum C cibo D cibus
- 69 Pueri \_\_\_\_\_ amant. A canibus B canes C canum D cane

- 70 Will your brother be the winner of the race?    A erat    B est    C fuit    D erit
- 71 Which adjective/noun pair agrees in gender, number and case?  
A patrem bonam    B matre bono    C cibus bonos    D rex bonus
- 72 Quid agricolae in agrum portant?    A What    B Who    C Why    D Where
- 73 Ego et tu ad ludum \_\_\_\_\_.    A imus    B eo    C eunt    D itis
- 74 The consul showed the woman the senate house.    A femina    B feminae    C feminam    D feminas
- 75 What case is used to express direct address?    A nominative    B genitive    C dative    D vocative



4. In line 5, what case is iuuenibus?  
 A. Nominative      B. Genitive      C. Dative      D. Accusative
5. Why were arrangements made for young men to submit to a test?  
 A. Their fathers dragged them to it.  
 B. It was necessary due to a fire.  
 C. So that an heir could be chosen.  
 D. So that Portia would have a deserving husband.
6. Quid iuuenēs cōspexērunt postquam ātrium intrāvērunt?  
 A. Experimentum      B. Trēs cistās  
 C. Argentea      D. Plumbea
7. According to lines 8-9, what three materials were the cistae made of?  
 A. Gold, silver, and iron      B. Gold, silver, and bronze  
 C. Gold, silver, and wood      D. Gold, silver, and lead
8. Cur p̄ncēps Maurūsius cistam auream dēlēgit?  
 A. Because it was very big      B. Because it was very expensive  
 C. Because it was very beautiful      D. Because it was very full
9. In line 11, what case is nihil?  
 A. Nominative      B. Genitive      C. Dative      D. Accusative
10. Cur p̄ncēps Aragōnēnsis cistam argenteam dēlēgit?  
 A. To be different      B. To be vulgar  
 C. To be like all the others      D. To be rich
11. What word does hunc modify in line 19?  
 A. iuuenēs      B. titulum      C. bona      D. perīculum
12. What is the best translation for tamen in line 19?  
 A. finally      B. at last      C. quietly      D. but
13. What is the best translation for in cistā in line 23?  
 A. in the trunk      B. into the trunk  
~~C. within the trunk~~      D. from the trunk
14. In line 22, what case is pictūra?  
 A. Nominative      B. Genitive      C. Accusative      D. Vocative
15. Cuius pictūra in cistā erat?  
 A. Bassaniī      B. Patris      C. Pōrtiae      D. Iuuenis



Aulus adulescēns hodiē clientium salūtātiōnēs cum patre accipit. Horā prīmā stant in atriō; iam ianitor aedium forēs aperit, iam vestibulum turbā complētur. Seniculus quīdam tenet lūcernam: domō discessit ante lūcem, inopiā pulsus; vult sportulam referre neque verō eius spēs fallētur.

Ūnus cliēns ut atrium intrāvit, patrōnum clarā vōce sīc salutat: “Ave, Marce Pansa!” Aulī pater salūtātiōnem cōmiter accipit, rogatque hominem num quid cupiat; deinde pater inquit, “Pecuniam tibi dabō.” Tandem dispensātor sportulam optātam clientī tradit in manūs; haec saepius nummulīs paucīs constat. Tum ~~clīens~~ munus excipit et gratiās agit, postea abit.

Haec dum cogitat Aulus, patris pecuniam amat, quae sufficiat clientibus multīs.

cliēns

accipiō, -ere; to welcome  
foris, -is, f.; double doors  
seniculus, -i, m.; old man  
inopia, -ae, f.; poverty  
5 sportula, -ae, f.; money pouch

cōmiter; kindly, graciously  
cupiō, -ere; to desire

10 optātus, -a, -um; requested  
munus, muneris, n.; money

16. Quid Aulus cum patre fēcit?
  - A. Ientaculum devorat.
  - B. Clientēs exceptit.
  - C. Patrem salutāvit.
  - D. Patrem accēpit.
17. Where do they stand?
  - A. In front of their house
  - B. At the door
  - C. In the atrium
  - D. In the tablinum
18. When do they stand there?
  - A. At one o'clock
  - B. At dawn
  - C. At dusk
  - D. At noon
19. Which statement best describes the house's entryway during the time of the story?
  - A. There is one man waiting.
  - B. It is full of people.
  - C. It is quiet.
  - D. It is loud.
20. Ubi seniculus domō discessit?
  - A. At dawn
  - B. At midnight
  - C. Before light
  - D. Before midnight
21. Why did he leave his house?
  - A. He needed to turn in papers.
  - B. He wanted to see Aulus.
  - C. He was a friend of the family.
  - D. He had no money.
22. Cui nomen est Marcus Pansa?
  - A. Patrōnō
  - B. Clientī
  - C. Filiō
  - D. Ianitōrī
23. What did the greeting signal?
  - A. The start of negotiations
  - B. The man was leaving.
  - C. Good fortune
  - D. Aulus must leave.

24. What did Aulus' father do next?  
A. He introduced Aulus.  
C. He accepted the man's commission.  
B. He asked the man what he wants.  
D. He approached calmly.
25. What did the father say that he will do?  
A. He will give money.  
C. He will greet him.  
B. He will negotiate more.  
D. He will accept the man's commission.
26. What did the dispensator do?  
A. He handed over the money pouch.  
C. He balanced the account.  
B. He took the money pouch away.  
D. He shook the client's hand.
27. What happened next?  
A. The client goes away.  
C. The father thanked him.  
B. The father gave the money.  
D. The client accepted the money.
28. What did Aulus contemplate?  
A. His father's poverty  
C. His father's wealth  
B. His father's greed  
D. His father's will
29. According to the last two lines, what did the father do with his money?  
A. He hoarded it.  
C. He took it from clients.  
B. He gave it to clients.  
D. He gave it to Aulus.
30. What daily Roman activity does this passage describe?  
A. Salutatio  
C. Ientaculum  
B. Clientium  
D. Negotium

Scrībō dē senectūte. Hoc onus levāre volō. Senectūs mihi certē venit. Hic liber mala senectūtis removet. Senectūtem facilem et beātam facit. Philosophia praeparat hominēs fēliciter vītā discēdere.

Ego multōs cognōvī quī senectūtem tolerāvērunt sine difficultātibus. Illī nōn miserī erant. Quaestiō senectūtis mōrēs, nōn aetās est. Senēs 5 moderātī tranquilem senectūtem agunt. Senēs immoderātī omnēs partēs vītāe despiciunt.

Dēestne senectūtī industria ūtilis? Ē contrāriō, senex similis gubernātōris in nāve est. Quiētē sedet et clāvum tenet. Nōn vīribus aut vēlōcitāte labōrat, sed cōnsiliō auctōritāteque. Senectūs nōn misera 10 sed bona est.

Levis est senectūs, nec mala. Etiam iūcunda est. Nam nātūra finem omnium rērum dat – sīc vīta habet finem. Senectūs scaena ultima est. Dēbēmus discēdere quandō satis habuimus.

senectūs, -ūtis, f.; old age

levō, -āre; to lighten

facilis, -is, -e; easy

tolerō, -āre; to endure

mōrēs = character

aetās, aetātis, f.; age

dēestne = is there lacking?

nāvis, -is, f.; boat

clāvus, -ī, m.; rudder, helm

vīs, vīris, f.; strength

cōnsilium, -ī, n.; plan

iūcundus, -a, -um; pleasant

rēs, rēī, f.; thing

31. According to line 1, what is the author's intent for this passage?  
A. To write about the lives of old men  
B. To certify that old age is unpleasant  
C. To come to an understanding of old age  
D. To lighten the burden of old age
32. Quid facit senectūtem facilem et beātam?  
A. the author      B. the book      C. the passage      D. the burden
33. According to the first paragraph, how does this book help men die contentedly?  
A. By presenting a positive outlook on old age  
B. By presenting a plan for old age  
C. By removing the burden of philosophy  
D. By removing the doubts about old age
34. In line 4, what case is difficultātibus?  
A. Nominative      B. Genitive      C. Dative      D. Ablative
35. How does the author characterize many old men that he knew?  
A. They were difficult.      B. They were sad.  
C. They were happy.      D. They were frugal.
36. According to the author, what is the problem of old age?  
A. One's attitude      B. The time of year  
C. The age of the person      D. One's morals
37. Qualēs senēs erant miserī?  
A. omnēs      B. moderātī      C. tranquilēs      D. immoderātī

38. According to lines 8-9, how is an old man similar to a captain?  
A. They both sail the waters of life.  
B. They both calmly steer their way.  
C. They both rest when necessary.  
D. They both fear rough waters.
39. What function of the ablative case is used in lines 9-10?  
A. time                      B. cause                      C. comparison                      D. manner
40. Quōmodō senēs et gubernātōrēs labōrant?  
A. vīribus                      B. sine vēlōcitāte                      C. sine cōnsiliō                      D. sine auctōritāte
41. According to the author which Latin adjectives are suitable to describe old age (lines 10-12)?  
A. misera et iūcunda                      B. bona et mala  
C. levis et iūcunda                      D. levis et mala
42. Omnēs rēs finem habent. Vīta \_\_\_\_\_ finem habet.  
A. quoque                      B. tamen                      C. sed                      D. nōn
43. \_\_\_\_\_ : scaena p̄ima :: senex : scaena ultima  
A. fēmina                      B. mulier                      C. iuvenis                      D. infāns
44. What is the meaning of discēdere in line 14?  
A. to go down                      B. to depart                      C. to fall                      D. to learn
45. How does the author hope that the readers would do about old age after reading this passage?  
A. Write about their own experiences in old age.  
B. Accept old age as a miserable part of life.  
C. Accept old age as a part of life that can be enjoyed.  
D. Sail to all parts of the world during their lifetime.

OJCL 2005 MYTHOLOGY TEST

- 1 Penelope stalled the suitors' pursuit with the stratagem of the:  
A bow and arrows    B bed    C shroud    D clew of string
- 2 Theseus killed the :    A Gorgon    B Minotaur    C Cyclopes    D Harpies
- 3 Perseus' bride was:    A Helen    B Ino    C Andromeda    D Andromache
- 4 Athena : owl :: Venus : \_\_\_\_    A swan    B cestus    C caduceus    D aegis
- 5 Jason won the golden fleece with the help of:    A Circe    B Dido    C Calypso    D Medea
- 6 The labyrinth was constructed by:    A Minos    B Icarus    C Daedalus    D Theseus
- 7 How many Furies were there?    A three    B five    C seven    D nine
- 8 Who told Demeter where Persephone was?    A Arethusa    B Triptolemus    C Metanira    D Alpheus
- 9 What did Cronus swallow, thinking it was Poseidon?    A a stone    B a dolphin    C a foal    D a log
- 10 Who flew too close to the sun?    A Icarus    B Phaethon    C Theseus    D Daedalus
- 11 Who became the constellation Ursa Major?    A Arcas    B Calliope    C Callisto    D Orion
- 12 The goddess who helped Prometheus steal was    A Venus    B Minerva    C Diana    D Hera
- 13 Who changed Odysseus' men into pigs?    A Alcinous    B Circe    C Aeolus    D Calypso
- 14 Oedipus' father was:    A Heracles    B Odysseus    C Zeus    D Laius
- 15 A centaur was part human and part:    A horse    B goat    C bull    D wolf
- 16 The king and queen of Troy were:    A Hector and Andromache    C Priam and Hecuba  
B Laertes and Anticleia    D Paris and Helen
- 17 The Roman counterpart to the Greek Hermes is:    A Mars    B Vulcan    C Mercury    D Bacchus
- 18 She was so ugly she turned you into stone:    A Medusa    B Sphinx    C Harpy    D Scylla
- 19 Who was the first to hurl Vulcan from Mt. Olympus?    A Jupiter    B Juno    C Cronos    D Apollo
- 20 The apple of Discord was thrown into the wedding of:  
A Admetus & Alcestis    C Helen & Menelaus  
B Peleus & Thetis    D Priam & Hecuba
- 21 Abandoned on Naxos, found and loved by Dionysus:  
A Ariadne    B Danae    C Nicippe    D Pasiphae
- 22 Who was the South Wind?    A Eurus    B Boreas    C Notus    D Zephyrus
- 23 Which of the following did Hercules not encounter in his twelve labors?  
A wolf    B boar    C stag    D mares

- 24 He was the original god of the sun: A Prometheus B Uranus C Atlas D Helios
- 25 The best warrior on the Greek side of the Trojan War was:  
A Achilles B Diomedes C Odysseus D Ajax
- 26 Aeneas' mother was the goddess: A Juno B Venus C Hestia D Aurora
- 27 She was the Greek goddess of victory: A Nike B Nemesis C Iris D Tisiphone
- 28 Who was the Cyclops who terrorized Odysseus' men?  
A Poseidon B Nausicaa C Polyphemus D Antinous
- 29 The blood of \_\_\_\_\_ was responsible for Heracles' cruel torment and death.  
A the Hydra B Omphale C Medusa D Nessus
- 30 Where was the first landing place of the Argonauts? A Crete B Salmydessus C Colchis D Lemnos
- 31 She was Hercules' wife and became cupbearer to the gods:  
A Hebe B Dejanira C Ariadne D Andromeda
- 32 The father of Niobe was: A Talos B Tantalus C Pan D Zeus
- 33 What was the name of the clashing islands?  
A Charybdis B Symplegedes C Pillars of Hercules D Eteocles
- 34 Certain mortals enjoyed an immortality of bliss here:  
A Elysian Fields B Tartarus C Aethiopia D Mt. Olympus
- 35 What was special about Argus?  
A he had wings B he had 100 eyes  
C he could understand all languages D he could take any shape
- 36 Kidnapped by Paris, she was the most beautiful woman in the world:  
A Oenone B Electra C Maia D Helen
- 37 What giant, the brother of Pegasus, sprang from the head of Medusa?  
A Porphyrion B Chrysoar C Mealion D Otus
- 38 Camilla's father was: A Metabus B Mezentius C Lausus D Latinus
- 39 In the *Iliad*, in what sort of athletic contest at Patroclus' funeral does Epeius compete?  
A running B discus throwing C javelin throwing D boxing
- 40 Into what flower was Clytie changed? A rose B hyacinth C sunflower D anemone
- 41 Another name for Troy was: A Iium B Colchis C Sparta D Thebes
- 42 Half goat, half man; woodland spirit; follower of Dionysus:  
A centaur B hamadryad C moirae D satyr
- 43 The Heliades were sisters of: A Callisto B Phaethon C Orion D Arcas

- 44 They personified inspiration and creativity in the arts and sciences:  
A Fates      B Furies      C Graces      D Muses
- 45 Pyramus and Thisbe lived in:      A Tyre      B Babylon      C Thebes of Egypt      D Troy
- 46 What Greek warrior was voluntarily the first to hit Trojan soil, knowing he was thus fated to die?  
A Protesilaus    B Nestor      C Diomedes    D Ajax, son of Oileus
- 47 Who led the Rutulians against Aeneas?    A Mezentius    B Latinus      C Turnus      D Evander
- 48 Cupid himself once fell in love. The object of his affection was:  
A Helen      B Psyche      C Adonis      D Antigone
- 49 Who sent Bellerophon to kill the Chimera?    A Polydectes    B Proteus      C Iobates      D Proetus
- 50 Oedipus' daughter who exemplified filial and sororal devotion was:  
A Antigone    B Electra      C Iocasta      D Penelope
- 51 What was the name of Procne's husband who raped Philomela?  
A Pandion    B Tenerus      C Itylus      D Tereus
- 52 She fled from the unwanted attention of Apollo, becoming a laurel tree:  
A Alcestis    B Daphne      C Liriope      D Salamis
- 53 He was cursed to fall in love with himself:    A Echo    B Adonis      C Actaeon      D Narcissus
- 54 Who lost his sight and poetic gift after he challenged the Muses to a contest?  
A Thamyris    B Philammon      C Thalpius      D Phlegyas
- 55 The hero not tutored by Chiron was:    A Heracles    B Jason      C Perseus      D Peleus
- 56 Which of the following was not a love of Zeus?    A Metis    B Callisto      C Danae      D Thetis
- 57 She was the only daughter of Perseus and Andromeda, as well as the grandmother of the Dioscuri?  
A Gorgophone    B Smyrna      C Erythas      D Calce
- 58 The four sons of Phrixus escaped from Colchis with the Argonauts. Which of the following was **not** one of these sons?    A Argus    B Phrontis      C Melas      D Athalmas
- 59 The story of Coronis was responsible for  
A white crows turning black      C the origin of lightning bolts  
B the birth of Iris      D the ring around the moon
60. Which of the following is **not** true about Ariadne and Phaedra?  
A They were sisters      C They were both married to Theseus  
B They both committed suicide      D They were Amazons
- 61 Who was the daughter of King Daunus, who unsuccessfully supported her brother Turnus in his battle with Aeneas?    A Camilla    B Juturna      C Pamona      D Hygeia
- 62 Complete this analogy. Briseis : Achilles :: Tecmessa : \_\_\_\_\_  
A Eurysaces      B Agamemnon      C Ajax      D Castor

- 63 Who of the following was not abandoned and suckled by an animal?  
A Turnus      B Atalanta      C Romulus      D Paris
- 64 An oracle predicted that if \_\_\_\_\_ horses drank of the Xanthus, Troy could not be conquered.  
A Penthesileia's      B Hector's      C Memnon's      D Rhesus'
- 65 The youngest member of Odysseus' crew who died when he fell off a roof.  
A Medon      B Sthenelus      C Ajax the Younger      D Elpenor
- 66 Who had a purple lock of hair?      A Nisus      B Minos      C Venus      D Hercules
- 67 Which of the following is **not** one of the Pleiades?  
A Aeyone      B Tyro      C Merope      D Taygete
- 68 Which Greek ridiculed Achilles for falling in love with Penthesileia and railed at Agamemnon for taking Briseis?  
A Patroclus      B Thersites      C Epeius      D Diomedes
- 69 Which of the following is **not** true about Polyphonta?  
A she was a celibate nymph of Diana      C she gave birth to the twins Agrius and Oreus  
B she killed her own children      D she was turned into a monstrous bird called Styx
- 70 Which of the following statements is **not** true about Penelope?  
A She gave birth to Pan by Hermes      C Her mother exposed her on the sea at birth  
B She married Telegonus, Ulysses' son by Circe      D She was the mother of Italus
- 71 Who was conceived when a spark from Vulcan's fire flew into his mother's lap?  
A Typhoeus      B Polyphemus      C Acastus      D Caeculus
- 72 The charioteer son of Hermes who was placed in the sky as the constellation Auriga was  
A Myrtilus      B Iolaus      C Idas      D Cephalus
- 73 Which of the following is true about Molossus?  
A He was killed by Achilles in the Trojan War  
B He was part of the Epigoni  
C He was a Greek son from a captured Trojan woman  
D He was murdered by his father
- 74 As you all know, in mythology there are three characters names Thoas. Which statement is **not true** about any of the three?  
A his daughter married Odysseus in Aetolia  
B he lit Heracles' funeral pyre on Mt Oeta  
C his daughter helped him escape from an island at a time when the women killed all the men  
D a hunter killed when a boar's head suspended from a tree fell on him as he slept and killed him
- 75 Mathematical mythology: Start with the number of Dioscuri. Then add the number of youth sent to the Minotaur annually. Multiply by the number of legs on a centaur. Multiply by the number of deities born on Delos. Divide by the number of children of Styx by Pallas. Add the number of Hyades.  
Answer:    A 14      B 17      C 23      D 29



OJCL 2005 PENTATHLON TEST

**Roman History**

- 1 What year marked the beginning of the Roman monarchy?  
A 510 BC    B 839 BC    C 476 BC    D 753 BC
- 2 In what year was the 2<sup>nd</sup> Triumvirate formed?    A 60 BC    B 43 BC    C 31 bc    D 27 BC
- 3 What emperor made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire?  
A Theodoric    B Theodosius    C Constantine    D Julian
- 4 Who tried to overthrow the Republic while Cicero was consul?  
A Junius Brutus    B Marcus Brutus    C L. Sergius Catilina    D Marcus Crassus
- 5 The dates 264-241 BC mark which war?  
A First Punic    B Second Samnite    C Third Mithradatic    D Fourth Macedonian
- 6 Who led a famous slave revolt from 73-71 B.C.?  
A Eunus    B Spartacus    C Athenion    D Tryphon
- 7 At which battle did C. Julius Caesar decisively defeat his great rival in the Civil War, Cn. Pompeius?  
A Dyrrhachium    B Thapsus    C Pharsalus    D Munda
- 8 Which Roman leader conquered the Veii?  
A Sp. Cassius    B Camillus    C Coriolanus    D Dentatus
- 9 What river marked the northern limit of Carthaginian rule in Spain?  
A Danube    B Ebro    C Rhine    D Loire
- 10 Which praetorian prefect was said to have an evil influence on Nero?  
A Burrus    B Macro    C Anicetus    D Tigellinus
- 11 Maecenas concluded a treaty between Antonius and Octavian at this city:  
A Syracus    B Brundisium    C Perusia    D Tarsus
- 12 After C. Marius had reorganized the Roman Legion, he defeated the Teutones near \_\_\_\_\_ in 102 B.C.  
A Arausio    B Vercellae    C Aquae Sextiae    D Tolosa
- 13 The empire was reorganized into 12 Dioceses by  
A Hadrian    B Theodosius I    C Diocletian    D Caracalla
- 14 Against which eastern king was Caracalla campaigning when he was assassinated?  
A Vologeses IV    B Ardashir    C Artabanus V    D Vahram II
- 15 Who was the king of Palmyra who regained Roman power in the East for Gallienus?  
A Macrianus    B Vaballathus    C Odaenathus    D Callistus

**Roman Life**

- 16 What was the temple of all the gods in Rome called?  
A Pantheon    B Colosseum    C Acropolis    D Curia
- 17 The speaker's platform in the Forum was the:    A rostra    B honorum    C stola    D comitium

- 18 Which of the following is not a room in a Roman house?  
A cubiculum B triclinium C raeda D tablinum
- 19 Thermae were: A protective walls B baths C hot drinks D country inns
- 20 The Roman equivalent of a loin cloth or bathing trunks was the  
A subligaculum B amictus C tunica D laticlavia
- 21 Which of the following vegetables was not known to the Romans?  
A potato B garlic C onion D asparagus
- 22 When was the first permanent stone theater built in Rome?  
A 55 BC B 315 BC C AD 14 D 145 BC
- 23 Which of the following trees did Romans associate with deaths and funerals?  
A cypress B beech C myrtle D oak
- 24 Which toga was wholly purple covered with gold embroidery?  
A toga praetexta B toga candida C toga picta D toga pulla
- 25 In which of the following months did the nones or 'nones' fall on the 7<sup>th</sup> day?  
A September B February C June D March
- 26 D. was the initial for: A Decimus B December C dextrum D decemviri
- 27 How many people did Caesar remove from the dole by sending them to provincial colonies?  
A 80,000 B 100,000 C 120,000 D 140,000
- 28 Who was the last person buried in the Tomb of Augustus?  
A Nero B Livia C Nerva D Titus
- 29 What major expense was covered by membership in a trade-guild?  
A taxes B funeral costs C marriage costs D gambling debts
- 30 Which was designed to be used by more than one person at a time?  
A solium B sella curulis C cathedra D subsellium

**Mythology**

- 31 The island on which Theseus left Ariadne was: A Crete B Delos C Naxos D Rhodes
- 32 The faithful wife who waited for her husband the king of Ithaca to return was:  
A Dido B Clytemnestra C Helen D Penelope
- 33 Who killed King Priam? A Achilles B Agamemnon C Hector D Pyrrhus
- 34 Who was the Roman god of beginnings and doorways?  
A Jupiter B Bacchus C Janus D Mercury
- 35 Samos was much beloved by the deity: A Ares B Athena C Hera D Aphrodite

- 36 As a moon goddess Artemis is frequently identified with  
A Selene      B Semele      C Eos      D Tethys
- 37 Which three deities comprised the Capitoline Triad?  
A Jupiter, Neptune, Diana      C Jupiter, Minerva, Neptune  
D Juno, Minerva, Venus
- 38 Who was unable to rescue his wife Eurydice from Hades/  
A Chiron      B Eumaeus      C Orestes      D Orpheus
- 39 Which hero was created from a shower of gold?  
A Jason      B Hercules      C Theseus      D Perseus
- 40 Who was the king of Argos?    A Bellerophon    B Iobates    C Silenus    D Jason
- 41 Who was sent to tell Halcyone of the death of Ceyx?  
A Aeolus      B Morpheus      C Hermes      D Isis
- 42 Which nymph refused to save a Trojan War hero from death and consequently hanged herself?  
A Ino      B Oenone      C Ops      D Melantho
- 43 Which god was responsible for changing pirates into dolphins?  
A Poseidon    B Hermes      C Dionysus    D Hephaestus
- 44 This great warrior and seer, who participated in the Calydonian Boar hunt, disappeared in a hole created by Zeus.  
A Amphiarus    B Dolon      C Panopeus    D Obriareus
- 45 Who was the sister of Thetis, and mother of Phocus who sent a wolf to ravage the flocks of Peleus as revenge for Peleus and Telamon's murder of Phocus?  
A Protogeneia    B Hemera      C Electra      D Psmante

**Grammar**

- 46 Seize the town at once, men, and spare no one!    A Cape    B Capite    C Capiunt    D Capere
- 47 Which verb belongs to the third conjugation?    A facere    B sentire    C videre    D cantare
- 48 Scimus eos fought.    A pugnare    B pugnavisse    C pugnatueros esse    D pugnatum iri
- 49 \_\_\_\_ semper utebatur.    A curam    B curae    C cura    D curarum
- 50 Which verb is not subjunctive?    A malim    B non vis    C vellet    D fuissetis
- 51 Show me the way to Rome.    A meum    B mihi    C mei    D ad me
- 52 Quis \_\_\_\_ praeerat?    A exercitus    B exercitu    C exercitum    D exercitui
- 53 Give the corresponding subjunctive form of sunt.    A essent    B sint    C fuissent    D fuerint
- 54 Mons erat \_\_\_\_\_.    A altissima    B altissimo    C altissimi    D altissimus

- 55 Roma, in \_\_\_\_\_ urbe Marius et Sulla habitaverunt, erat pulchra.  
 A quo            B quam            C quae            D qua
- 56 \_\_\_\_\_ nobis opus est.    A duce            B ducum            C ducem            D duci
- 57 What word would you use to negate **exeamus**?    A ne            B non            C minime            D sive
- 58 Pecunia matri \_\_\_\_\_ danda est.    A tu            B te            C tui            D a te
- 59 Numquam puellam pulchriorem quam \_\_\_\_\_ vidi.    A illa            B illam            C illi            D illa
- 60 Imus poetam \_\_\_\_\_ .    A audiremus            B audivisse            C audivimus            D auditum

**Vocabulary/Derivatives**

- 61 Which noun is not the same gender as the others?    A urbs            B imago            C pes            D pietas
- 62 The best meaning of **diu** is:            A god            B day            C daily            D a long time
- 63 The best meaning of **arcus** is:            A bow            B limb            C citadel            D skill
- 64 The best meaning of **fateor** is:            A predict            B die            C confess            D grow
- 65 The best Latin translation of **all** is:    A amnis            B omnis            C alius            D omen
- 66 The best Latin translation of **flattery** is:    A blanditiae            B planities            C ingenuitas            D lanicies
- 67 The dictionary entry form of **huius** is:            A huc            B humus            C humo            D hic
- 68 The dictionary entry form of **forem** is:            A foris            B for            C forum            D fors
- 69 Which Latin word can not translate **fierce**?    A ferox            B tortus            C atrox            D saevus
- 70 Which Latin word can not translate **grow**?    A provenio    B adolesco            C gravo            D cresco
- 71 The closest synonym of **pompous** is:    A tremulous    B loud            C splenetic            D showy
- 72 The closest synonym of **vapid** is:            A arrogant            B insipid            C speedy            D tasty
- 73 The meaning of the Latin root in **medicant** is:    A beggar            B doctor            C lawyer            D sailor
- 74 The meaning of the Latin root in **lambent** is:    A lick            B flicker            C abrade            D slide
- 75 Select the unrelated English word:    A collate            B late            C oblate            D relate



- 19 Which of the following were not grown in ancient Italy?  
A apples    B pears    C figs    D oranges
- 20 What was the name given to the notebooks used by Roman boys?  
A mappae    B tabellae    C fenestrae    D atramenta
- 21 The lower classes in ancient Rome favored the use of a heavy woolen cloak called the  
A stola    B paludamentum    C abolla    D paenula
- 22 Clientes were:    A slaves    B free retainers    C customers    D patrons
- 23 Which wine was considered by the Emperor Augustus to be the noblest of all wines?  
A Caecuban    B Falernian    C Campanian    D Etrurian
- 24 Marriages between patricians and plebeians  
A never occurred    C occurred only with the consent of pontifex maximus  
B occurred only after 445 BC    D seldom occurred
- 25 Officially how often were civil servants appointed or re-appointed to their posts?  
A every 6 months    B every year    C every 18 months    D every 2 years
- 26 Originally the name Gaius was a/an    A praenomen    B cognomen    C nomen    D agnomen
- 27 Which of the following terms is not associated with grinding grain into flour?  
A mola    B meta    C catillus    D nefrens
- 28 The original room of early Roman house and the room around which later houses were built was the  
A atrium    B tablinum    C peristylum    D triclinium
- 29 The sewer system constructed by Tarquinius Priscus was called  
A Aqua Appia    B Cloaca Maxima    C Campus Martius    D Miliarum Aureum
- 30 Which of the following would have been considered a lucky day for a wedding?  
A April 5    B June 29    C October 15    D November 8
- 31 Which of the following was **not** found on the titulus worn by a slave?  
A the slave's age    C the slave's marital status  
B the slave's nationality    D the slave's health record
- 32 Mulsum and mulsa contained the common ingredient of  
A honey    B water    C wine    D herbs
- 33 The two wheeled carriage used chiefly for ceremonial processions by Vestals and priests was the:  
A pilentum    B petoritum    C raeda    D carpentum
- 34 Crepundia were carried by    A augurs    B infants    C lictors    D consuls
- 35 If a gladiator won his freedom, he was commonly given  
A ivory token inscribed with his name    B wooden sword    C crown    D new toga
- 36 From midnight to three is considered the \_\_\_\_\_ watch.    A first    B second    C third    D fourth

- 37 The Romans called a bed or couch a    A lectus    B cornu    C volumen    D fulmen
- 38 In Latin your great-great-grandfather would be your:    A proavus    B abavus    C atavus    D tritavus
- 39 Which of the following birds was commonly made pets for Roman children?  
A crows    B quail    C ducks    D all of the above
- 40 This short-sleeved shirt reached to the knees and was the usual garment for indoor wear.  
A tunica    B palla    C laena    D abolla
- 41 What was the heating system used for large homes and public baths called?  
A caldarium    B tepidarium    C hypocaustum    D palaestra
- 42 Which of the following terms is **not** associated with gaming and amusements in ancient Rome?  
A trigon    B ferculum    C tali    D tesserae
- 43 Racing companies of the later empire did not use the color  
A black    B purple    C green    D blue
- 44 Papyrus was used to make:    A weapons    B medicine    C wreaths    D paper
- 45 Gladiatorial combats originated with the    A Etruscans    B Greeks    C Egyptians    D Persians
- 46 Which of the following was **not** part of the authority of the pater familias?  
A manus    B patria potestas    C dominica potestas    D gentis potestas
- 47 A horse that had won 200 races was a    A ducenarius    B denarii    C duovilli    D decuriones
- 48 In times of extreme public peril, this officer was appointed with supreme power for as long as six months or the the duration of the crisis.  
A censor    B dictator    C consul    D interrex
- 49 The Roman system of roads was built:  
A to facilitate commerce    C to encourage travel  
B for strategic military purposes    D to ensure rapid communication
- 50 The smallest unit of the Roman army was the:    A legio    B manipulus    C centuria    D cohorts
- 51 The financiers and bankers of Rome were called    A libertini    B equites    C nobiles    D plebs
- 52 The closest equivalent to the Roman endromis would be  
A bathrobe    B overcoat    C cape    D underwear
- 53 What circus performers leaped between two galloping horses?  
A bestiarii    B ludi Troiae    C equi bipes    D desultores
- 54 In Latin your great-grandfather would be your:    A proavus    B abavus    C atavus    D tritavus
- 55 An essedarius fought with    A two swords    B a chariot    C a net and trident    D beasts
- 56 Which of the following is **not** associated with letter writing in ancient Rome?  
A linum    B cera    C flagellum    D signum

- 57 The Romans called the pomegranate  
A malum Punicum B cerasus C citrus D malum Armeniacum
- 58 In the name Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo Magnus, which is the cognomen?  
A Gnaeus B Pomeius C Strabo D Magnus
- 59 For how many Roman feet should oxen plow without resting? A 100 B 120 C 80 D 140
- 60 The praefectus annonae was in charge of Rome's  
A spice trade B libraries C ditch maintenance D grain
- 61 Eggs, lettuce and oysters were typically eaten during which part of a Roman meal?  
A gustus B cena C secunda mensa D none of the above
- 62 The professional bakery trade did not start until \_\_\_\_\_ BC. A 151 B 171 C 191 D 211
- 63 In the reign of Caracalla, legionary pay was raised to \_\_\_\_\_ denarii.  
A 675 B 500 C 375 D 300
- 64 What year was 445 days long? A 445 BC B 48 BC C 47 BC D 46 BC
- 65 What was the emperor's box at the games? A carcer B cavea C vomitorium D pulvinar
- 66 During a drinking party, the magister bibendi was chosen by  
A age B social standing C popularity D the throw of the dice
- 67 Which of the following was **not** a weapon? A hasta B parma C rudis D sudaria
- 68 Which of the following was **not** an occupation?  
A argentarii B mangones C vicarius D sutor
- 69 During what month did the Parentalia take place?  
A February B March C April D May
- 70 What was a collegium?  
A chariot-racing team B library C guild D academy
- 71 Which of the following came first in a Roman funeral procession?  
A the imagines B the corpse C the family D the musicians
- 72 How many entrances were in use at the Colosseum? A 81 B 47 C 76 D 56
- 73 The Ides of November were on the A 5<sup>th</sup> B 7<sup>th</sup> C 13<sup>th</sup> D 15<sup>th</sup>
- 74 Where were the puticuli located?  
A Via Appia B Campus Martius C Esquiline Hill D Aventine Hill
- 75 What was the cyanthus used to measure? A grain B olive oil C paper D wine



OJCL 2005 DERIVATIVE TEST

Which English word is not derived from the Latin word?

- 1 PES            A pedal        B pediment    C pessimist    D impede  
 2 TRAHO        A protractor   B contradict   C tractable    D contract  
 3 MINUO        A minuscule   B menu        C miner        D diminish  
 4 REGO         A rigorous     B dirigible    C rectify      D regent  
 5 CAPIO        A capture      B deceptive    C accept       D recipient  
 6 VIDEO        A revise       B evident      C visual        D visit

Mark the Latin word from which the given English word is derived.

- 7 endure            A duo            B durus          C induco        D dirus  
 8 audacious        A audio          B augeo          C Dacia          D audeo  
 9 moral             A mora          B mos            C mors           D morbus  
 10 vital            A vitis          B vito            C vivo            D vitium  
 11 acrimonious     A arx            B acer            C acuo            D arcus  
 12 elucidate        A do             B eluo            C lux            D luco  
 13 deity            A dies          B diu            C dita            D deus  
 14 legislature      A levis          B legio          C legatus        D lex  
 15 crucify         A facio          B fingo          C figo            D fallo

Choose the best meaning/synonym for the underlined word.

- 16 The lawyer gave cogent arguments in the case.  
 A compelling        B weak            C easily understood        D difficult  
 17 The principal admonished the students.  
 A praised            B punished        C warned            D rewarded  
 18 He was a docile creature.    A stupid        B easily taught    C stubborn        D pathetic  
 19 The substance was very tenacious.    A hard        B sticky        C soft        D easy-flowing  
 20 The foolish comments of the politician resulted in his defeat in the next election.  
 A fallacious        B foreboding    C fatuous        D frenetic  
 21 The athlete had a tacit agreement with her coach.  
 A unbreakable      B illegal        C financial        D unspoken

Choose the best meaning for the given word.

- 22 loquacious        A pretty        B light        C moving      D talkative  
 23 sinecure         A easy job      B honor        C chore        D a job requiring a college degree

- 24 paucity            A scarcity    B correctness    C soundness    D boldness  
 25 cachinnation    A laughter    B mourning    C synthesis    D a spiraling  
 26 disinter            A confer    B exhume    C neutral    D bury

Choose the best meaning of the Latin root of the given word.

- 27 retention            A stretch    B index    C relax    D hold  
 28 pedestal            A lamp    B killing    C foot    D column  
 29 lignite            A wood    B fire    C bond    D stone  
 30 bicentennial        A hundred    B dinner    C estimate    D disturb  
 31 dislocate            A joint    B place    C move    D run  
 32 oriole            A bird    B gold    C mouth    D sound  
 33 salient            A leap    B salt    C sell    D lurid  
 34 derogatory        A ask    B damn    C praise    D sail  
 35 initial            A letter    B come    C go    D write  
 36 acre            A camp    B field    C fierce    D plow  
 37 bowling            A ball    B ground    C locket    D roll

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

- 38 missile            A miser    B mitto    C amo    D similis  
 39 potency            A possum    B pono    C post    D porto  
 40 viridity            A vir    B virga    C viridis    D rideo  
 41 immaculate        A immanis    B culmen    C magis    D macula  
 42 ferrous            A fero    B fere    C foedus    D ferrum

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

- 43 commute            A admire    B pardon    C reject    D warn  
 44 conscientious      A agreeable    B disputatious    C careful    D slovenly  
 45 innate            A acquired    B inborn    C unaware    D unknown  
 46 imperious        A demanding    B enormous    C neutral    D skeptical  
 47 demur            A cover    B hide    C object    D support  
 48 opulent            A diligent    B lazy    C poor    D wealthy

Select the unrelated word. If all are related, select answer E.

- 49 A attain B contain C obtain D retain E all related  
 50 A curfew B focus C foyer D fuel E all related  
 51 A accident B cadaver C decade D decadent E all related  
 52 A pull B pulse C push D repel E all related

Select the Latin abbreviation which best corresponds to the English phrase.

- 53 pay attention to this A RIP B et al. C N.B. D HIS  
 54 an undergraduate college degree A B.A. B M.A. C Ph. D. D LL.D  
 55 that does not make sense A non seq. B fec. C gtt. D o.s.p.  
 56 sodium A K B Cl C Na D Sd  
 57 silver A Au B G C Ag D Gd

Select the definition or interpretation of the Latin phrase.

- 58 alma mater A a close friend B one's former college C solid ground D an aunt  
 59 an ad hominem statement A "no, you're mistaken" C "hello, friend"  
 B "you fool" D "let's do it, men"  
 60 ab asino lana A a donkey is beautiful only to a donkey C finding a needle in a haystack  
 B make a silk purse from a sow's ear D not of sound mind  
 61 exeunt omnes A the gang's all here C we're all aware  
 B the stage is empty D I like no one  
 62 flagrante delicto A caught in the act C in its original place  
 B burning love D at pleasure

What would your doctor want you to do if your prescription had these abbreviations?

- 63 p.o. A take twice daily B put in left eye C shake well D take orally  
 64 t.i.d A take three times a day C take without food  
 B take until bottle is empty D apply to teeth three times daily

Identify the author or speaker of the quote.

- 65 Alea iacta est A Ennius B Augustus C Lucilius D Caesar  
 66 Nec tecum possum vivere nec sine te A Juvenal B Ausonius C Martial D Catullus  
 67 Mens sana in corpore sano A Cicero B Juvenal C Horacē D Plautus

Which state has the motto?

- 68 Cedant arma toga.    A New York            B Washington            C Oklahoma    D Wyoming  
69 Excelsior            A New Hampshire    B Maine            C New York    D Tennessee  
70 Esse quam videri    A South Carolina    B North Carolina    C Missouri    D Idaho

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

- 71    A desolate            B sole            C solitaire            D console  
72    A popular            B people            C pueblo            D poplar  
73    A supply            B apply            C deploy            D explicit  
74    A terrible            B terrine            C terrestrial            D tureen  
75    A inquest            B require            C acquisition            D requiem

OJCL 2005 VOCABULARY TEST LOWER LEVEL

Choose the Latin equivalent for the given English word.

- |                |             |            |            |              |
|----------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 boy          | A puella    | B puer     | C pudor    | D puppis     |
| 2 glad         | A laetus    | B latus    | C laevus   | D lacus      |
| 3 grandfather  | A avis      | B avia     | C avus     | D avunculus  |
| 4 encourage    | A honor     | B haurio   | C hortor   | D horreo     |
| 5 always       | A saepe     | B simul    | C super    | D semper     |
| 6 son          | A puer      | B filius   | C sonus    | D vir        |
| 7 beautiful    | A pulcher   | B insignis | C clarus   | D virilis    |
| 8 I remain     | A mando     | B moneo    | C maneo    | D mereo      |
| 9 inn          | A caupo     | B villa    | C domus    | D caupona    |
| 10 moon        | A mensis    | B mensa    | C luna     | D stella     |
| 11 help        | A latro     | B obsecro  | C ignosco  | D iuvo       |
| 12 immediately | A statim    | B postea   | C omnino   | D iam        |
| 13 pace        | A pes       | B passus   | C pecus    | D pedes      |
| 14 gift        | A dolor     | B munus    | C diu      | D domus      |
| 15 skilled     | A perfectus | B peritus  | C peccatus | D pensus     |
| 16 favorable   | A secundus  | B fovens   | C fossa    | D familiaris |
| 17 too much    | A nimis     | B plus     | C iterum   | D recte      |
| 18 old         | A vestis    | B vel      | C vetus    | D vesper     |
| 19 harbor      | A pons      | B porto    | C porta    | D portus     |
| 20 harm        | A pareo     | B verbero  | C laedo    | D abripio    |
| 21 eager       | A alacer    | B acer     | C celebr   | D frequens   |

Choose the best English for the given Latin word

- |              |             |             |               |           |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| 22 iacio     | A be silent | B throw     | C lie down    | D order   |
| 23 consilium | A plan      | B exile     | C concern     | D consul  |
| 24 ergo      | A therefore | B work      | C region      | D machine |
| 25 purgo     | A delete    | B push      | C spare       | D cleanse |
| 26 loqui     | A speak     | B locate    | C treasure    | D follow  |
| 27 telum     | A thread    | B and       | C weapon      | D earth   |
| 28 vito      | A harm      | B watch     | C live        | D avoid   |
| 29 pons      | A hand      | B pond      | C pawn        | D bridge  |
| 30 defessus  | A exhausted | B defensive | C contentious | D dead    |
| 31 aequor    | A equal     | B sea       | C horse tamer | D bronze  |

32 gurgēs	A throat	B whirlpool	C lightning	D draught
33 tellus	A weapon	B earth	C speaker	D time
34 tristis	A thin	B sad	C such	D soft
35 occido	A obstruct	B fall down	C happen	D commit
36 mare	A horse	B sea	C mother	D mountain
37 impedio	A therefore	B hinder	C let in	D control
38 autem	A however	B always	C finally	D therefore
39 campus	A school	B farm	C camp	D field
40 postulo	A be near	B demand	C fight for	D drive forward
41 cado	A fall	B kill	C yield	D move
42 civis	A bird	B suit	C state	D citizen
43 ferus	A iron	B terror	C wild	D carnival
44 solus	A sun	B son	C alone	D soil
45 aeger	A sick	B field	C another	D eager
46 frango	A fragile	B roar	C defeat	D break
47 levis	A lewd	B tired	C light	D little

Which Latin word does NOT belong because of meaning?

48	A oculus	B genu	C pes	D collis
49	A plaustrum	B crotalum	C cisium	D raeda
50	A fulvus	B venetus	C prasinus	D feriatus
51	A agmen	B hasta	C gladius	D scutum
52	A cervus	B equus	C ludus	D canis
53	A patior	B sustineo	C quaero	D fero
54	A latus	B felix	C beatus	D laetus
55	A orbis	B pelagus	C mundus	D terra
56	A liliū	B ilex	C quercus	D ulmus
57	A nefas	B nihil	C iniuria	D malum

Choose the best synonym for the given word.

58 appello	A expello	B voco	C repello	D vivo
59 fero	A misceo	B porto	C potior	D servo

- 60 facio      A finio      B ago      C flagro      D agito  
 61 timeo      A terreo      B teneo      C metuo      D mico  
 62 lex      A lux      B ius      C rus      D res

Choose the best antonym for the given word.

- 63 amitto      A iaceo      B iuvo      C incipio      D invenio  
 64 praemium      A malus      B iussus      C discrimen      D poena  
 65 facilis      A bonus      B barbarus      C difficilis      D verus  
 66 nullus      A ibi      B radius      C ne      D ullus  
 67 dexter      A pauci      B angustus      C celer      D laevus

Which word is not the same gender as the others?

- 68      A nomen      B oppidum      C foedus      D moenia  
 69      A navis      B hiems      C fluctus      D laurus  
 70      A natio      B ordo      C sermo      D latro  
 71      A grex      B pulvis      C frons      D mensis

72 Which word is NOT the same part of speech as the others?

- A prope      B tenuis      C saepe      D repente

73 Which noun is NOT i-stem? A ignis      B mare      C dens      D pulvis

74 What is the 3<sup>rd</sup> principal part of **tendo**? A tendui      B tendi      C tetendi      D tendivi

75 Of what verb is **pavi** the 3<sup>rd</sup> principal part? A parco      B pareo      C pario      D pasco

OJCL 2005 ROMAN HISTORY TEST

- 1 Who was not a member of the First Triumvirate?  
A Caesar                      B Cicero                      C Crassus                      D Pompey
- 2 The Pax Romana is associated with  
A Augustus    B Romulus    C Scipio    D Sulla
- 3 During whose reign did the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius take place?  
A Claudius    B Titus            C Vespasian    D Nero
- 4 At what battle was Hasdrubal killed in 207 BC?  
A Baecula    B Tarentum    C Baeta            D Metaurus River
- 5 Who defeated Maxentius at the Mulvian Bridge?  
A Augustus    B Constantine            C Domitian    D Hadrian
- 6 In the battle of \_\_\_\_\_, Octavian defeated his final rival and became first emperor of Rome.  
A Philippi    B Actium    C Mutina    D Naulochus
- 7 Which law legalized the Second Triumvirate?  
A Lex Julia    B Lex Titia    C Lex Attia    D Lex Vatinia
- 8 Which of the following was **not** a member of the Flavian dynasty?  
A Vitellius    B Vespasian    C Titus            D Domitian
- 9 The Trojan leader who was reputed to be the ancestor of the Romans was  
A Augustus    B Caesar            C Aeneas            D Cincinnatus
- 10 The conspiracy of Catiline was foiled by M. Tullius Cicero in  
A 61 BC    B 62 BC    C 63 BC    D 64 BC
- 11 The emperor rumored to have started a fire in Rome to clear land for his palace, the Domus Aurea, was  
A Titus    B Nero            C Caligula    D Domitian
- 12 Although he was never officially recognized in the East, the last emperor in the West was  
A Romulus Augustulus    B Orestes    C Glycerius    D Olybrius
- 13 In 42 BC the forces of Mark Antony and Octavius defeated Brutus and Cassius at  
A Carrhae    B Luca            C Philippi    D Mutina
- 14 Trajan and Hadrian were both born in:    A Gaul    B Italy    C North Africa    D Spain
- 15 Where did the members of the First Triumvirate meet in 56 BC to renew their agreement?  
A Luca    B Ostia            C Brundisium    D Tarentum
- 16 The Roman dictator known as Cunctator or "delayer" because of the policy he adopted in defense of Hannibal  
A Cincinnatus            B Fabius            C Camillus    D Scipio
- 17 The king to be responsible for building the Circus Maximus and the Great Sewer was  
A Ancus Martius    B Tarquinius Priscus    C Numa Pompilius    D Tullus Hostilius



- 18 Which province was created out of one of Trajan's conquests?  
A Achaea B Egypt C Dacia D Hispania Citerior
- 19 The third king of Rome was  
A Numa Pompilius B Tullus Hostilius C Servius Tullius D Tarquinius Priscus
- 20 Which of the following was **not** one of the wives of Julius Caesar?  
A Cornelia B Pompeia C Calpurnia D Claudia
- 21 The first Roman commander to capture Jerusalem was  
A Titus B Vespasian C Crassus D Pompey
- 22 Crassus and 7 legions were defeated by the Parthians in 53 BC near the town of  
A Cremona B Cirta C Ctesiphon D Carrhae
- 23 The emperor Claudius wrote scholarly works about  
A Parthians B Germans C Etruscans D Persians
- 24 The defeat of Vercingetorix brought an end of the \_\_\_\_\_ War.  
A Persian B Pyrrhic C Punic D Gallic
- 25 The gang leader defended by Cicero was: A Clodius B Lucullus C Lentulus D Milo
- 26 The exile of Tarquinius Superbus brought an end to the  
A Republic B Monarchy C Pyrrhic War D Punic War
- 27 What law created for Pompey an imperium against the Mediterranean pirates?  
A Lex Papiria B Lex Gabinia C Lex Fannia D Lex Julia
- 28 The last member of the Severan Dynasty was  
A Caracalla B Geta C Elagabalus D Alexander Severus
- 29 Pyrrhus of Epirus was finally defeated by the Romans at  
A Heraclea B Ostia C Beneventum D Brundisium
- 30 What Roman general led the seige at Masada in 73 AD?  
A Flavius Silva B Corbulo C Caesennius Paetus D Cerialis
- 31 The emperor who outlawed paganism was  
A Julian B Constantius C Theodosius D Honorius
- 32 Who was murdered in a bathtub by a professional athlete?  
A Commodus B Pertinax C Septimius Severus D Caracalla
- 33 What fleet commander moved his fleet toward Pompeii to aid the exodus of residents after the eruption of Vesuvius?  
A Marcus Laevinus B C. Laelius C Plinius Secundus D Vespasianus
- 34 Which hero defended the Sublicius from attack by the Etruscans?  
A Camillus B Mucius Scaevola C Horatius Cocles D Cincinnatus

- 35 The façade of the Pantheon proclaims its builder who was  
A Vitruvius B Marcus Agrippa C Marcus Aurelius D Hadrian
- 36 What co-emperor was murdered by his brother, Caracalla?  
A Albinus B Pescennius Niger C Didius Julianus D Geta
- 37 What son of Veturia and husband of Volumnia led a Volscian army against Rome in 491 BC?  
A Marcus Coriolanus B Mettius Fufetius C Lars Porsenna D Brennus
- 38 Who bequeathed his kingdom to Rome in 133 BC?  
A Hannibal B Mithradates C Jugurtha D Attalus II
- 39 Cincinnatus was made dictator c 450 BC in order to rescue a Roman army trapped on Mt. Algidus by the  
A Hernici B Aequi C Sabini D Volsci
- 40 Which emperor spent his final days on Capri? A Tiberius B Claudius C Nero D Hadrian
- 41 In his censorship he let contracts for the first aqueduct.  
A M. Porcius Cato B C. Flaminius C App. Claudius Caecus D L. Aemilius Paulus
- 42 Where in 45 BC did Julius Caesar defeat the last Pompeian army?  
A Munda B Thapsus C Zela D Pharsalus
- 43 Who invited the neighboring Sabines to the games he was celebrating?  
A Titus Tatius B Romulus C Numitor D Brutus
- 44 In 88 BC the Romans fought the First Mithradatic War; Mithradates VI was the king of  
A Pontus B Sarmatia C Gallia D Macedonia
- 45 The empire was rearranged into the Tetrarchy by \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ AD.  
A Diocletian in 293 B Aurelian in 274 C Gordian III in 243 D Antoninus Pius in 143
- 46 The First Punic War was fought mainly in the vicinity of  
A Africa B Gaul C Italy D Sicily
- 47 With which tribe is Tarquinius Superbus usually associated?  
A Etruscan B Sabine C Umbrian D Calabrian
- 48 During the reign of Gallienus invaders came through nearly every frontier of the empire. Which of the following was **not** one of the invading groups?  
A Franks B Marcomanni C Chatti D Persians
- 49 The legions that declared Galba emperor came from  
A Germany B Syria C Illyricum D Spain
- 50 In what activity was Lucretia engaged when she was discovered by Sextus Tarquinius?  
A cooking B sleeping C reading D weaving
- 51 In 410 AD Rome was sacked by: A Visigoths B Vandals C Huns D Franks

- 52 The minimum age for curile offices was set by the Lex \_\_\_\_\_.  
Hortensia    B Villa Annalis    C Porcia    D Acilia
- 53 The first private fire-brigade in Rome was organized by  
A Cornelius Gallus    B Augustus    C Statilius Taurus    D Egnatius Rufus
- 54 Which of the following was the half-sister of Cato, mother of M. Brutus, and reputed mistress of Julius Caesar?  
A Clodia    B Fulvia    C Servilia    D Porcia
- 55 The outbreak of the Social War in 91 BC was partly due to the assassination of the tribune  
A Rutilius Rufus    B Marcus Antonius    C Livius Drusus    D Lutatius Catulus
- 56 Who escaped the Etruscan by swimming the Tiber?  
A Horatius    B Gaius Mucius    C Cincinnatus    D Cloelia
- 57 The Pisonian conspiracy took place during the reign of  
A Claudius    B Domitian    C Nero    D Marcus Aurelius
- 58 Which people did Marius crush at Aquae Sextiae?  
A Sabini    B Cimbri    C Teutones    D Helvetii
- 59 The city that called in Agathocles to Italy was  
A Tarentum    B Drepanum    C Ravenna    D Rhegium
- 60 Which emperor established the Praetorian Guard?  
A Augustus    B Caligula    C Tiberius    D Nero

**Questions 61-75: The Geography of Rome**

Use the map called 'FORUM ROMANUM' for #61-65.

- 61 The Senate usually met in structure #7. What is the name of this building?  
A Curia    B Rostra    C Basilica Iulia    D Temple of Castor
- 62 The sacred fire of Rome was located in the temple of Vesta. Which structure is this temple?  
A 3    B 12    C 1    D 4
- 63 This building was begun by Maxentius and completed by Constantine, and its cross vaults were similar to the architecture found in imperial baths.  
A 1    B 7    C 4    D 7
- 64 Ionic columns, with their scrolled volutes, still remain from structure #10. Below the steps of this structure was the *aerarium*, which housed state documents and the treasury. Structure #10 is the:  
A temple of Divine Julius    B Basilica Aemilia  
C temple of Castor    D temple of Saturn
- 65 This structure commemorated a victory over the Parthians during the empire and contains an example of *damnatio memoriae*.  
A 8    B 11    C 9    D 13

Use the map called 'Imperial Fora' for #66-70.

66 Forum #3 contained the temple to Mars Ultor ("the Avenger") because this emperor avenged the death of his adoptive father Julius Caesar.

- A Trajan                      B Augustus                      C Nerva                      D Vespasian

67 Which forum was built last?

- A 5                      B 4                      C 2                      D 1

68 This forum was originally called 'Templum Pacis' because the complex was dominated by the temple of Peace.

- A 2                      B 1                      C 4                      D 5

69 Forum #1 contained all of the following except:

- A column with the Dacian conquest                      B temple of Minerva  
C markets                      D Greek and Latin libraries

70 This forum had *exedrae* which contained statues honoring Romulus and Augustus.

- A 2                      B 3                      C 4                      D 5

Use the map called 'The City Rome' for #71-75.

71 What structure was located between #7 and #8 hill?

- A Colosseum                      B Imperial Palace                      C Circus Maximus                      D Pantheon

72 The square labeled #1 was the:

- A Praetorian Camp                      B Temple of Jupiter                      C Temple of Asclepius                      D Theater of Marcellus

73 The Janiculum is:

- A 7                      B 8                      C 10                      D 5

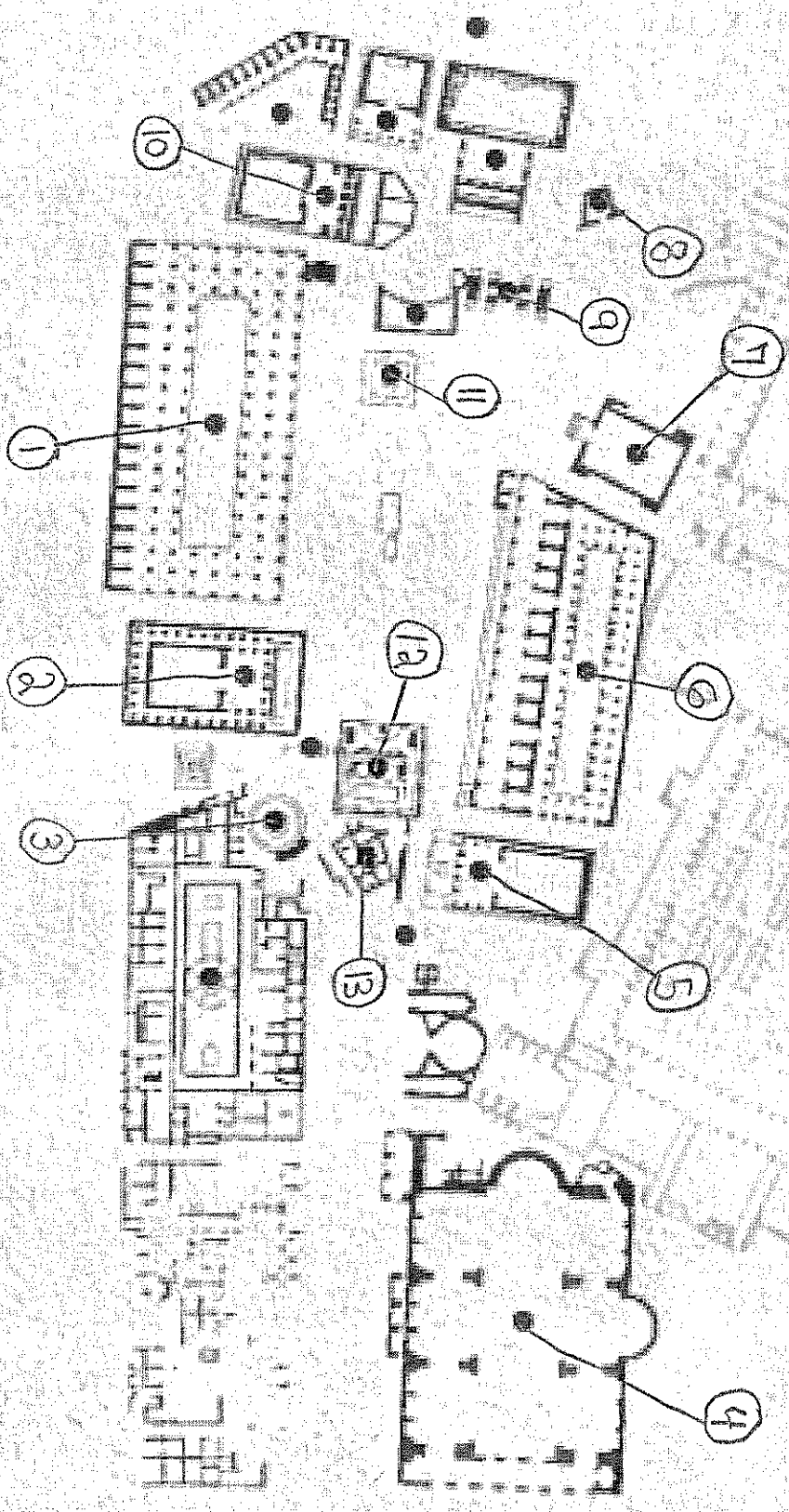
74 The temple of Juno Moneta and the Tabularium are located at:

- A 4                      B 10                      C 11                      D 5

75 All of the following are located in the area designated #4 except:

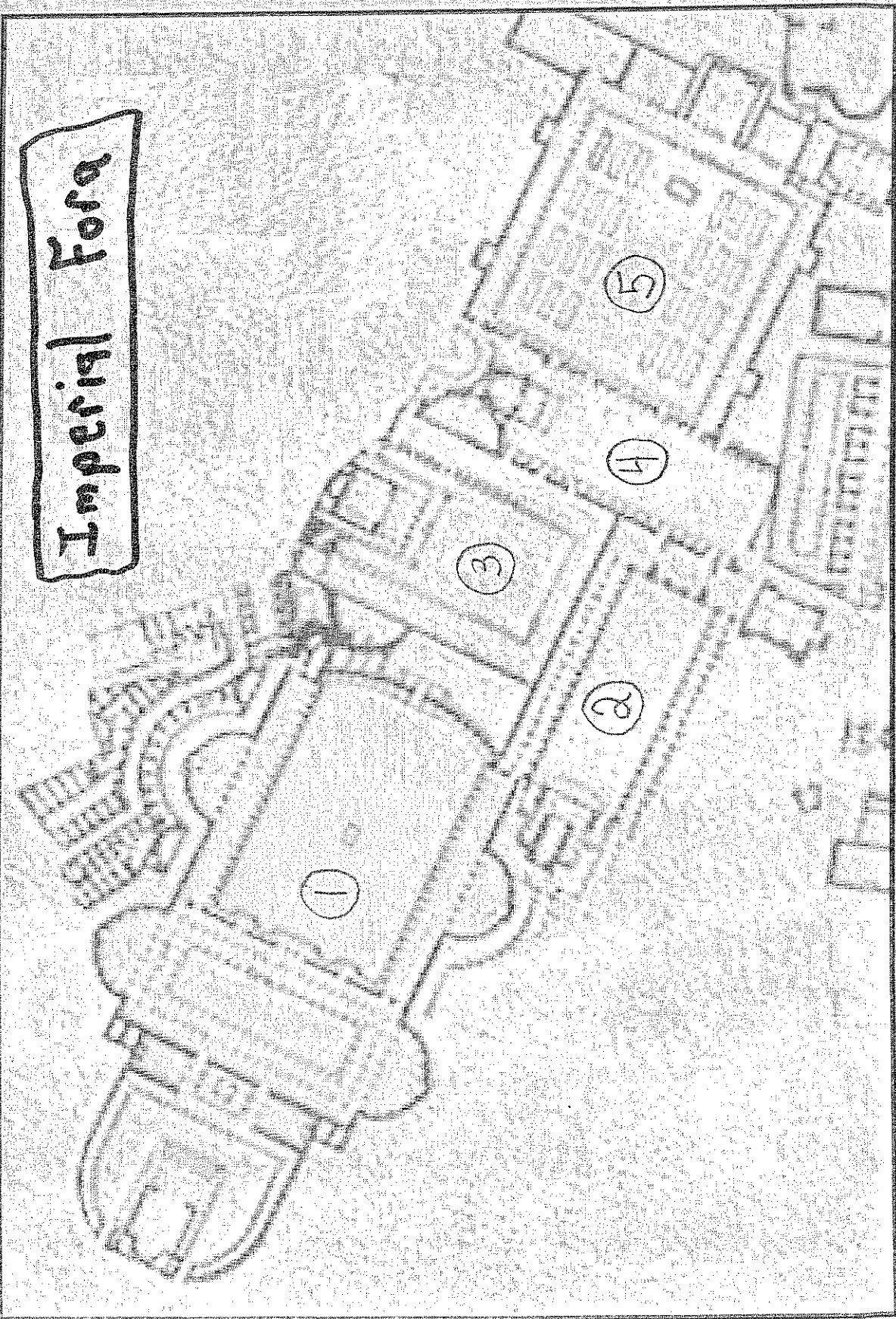
- A Baths of Caracalla                      B Theater of Pompey  
C Saepta Iulia                      D Column of Marcus Aurelius

# FORUM ROMANUM



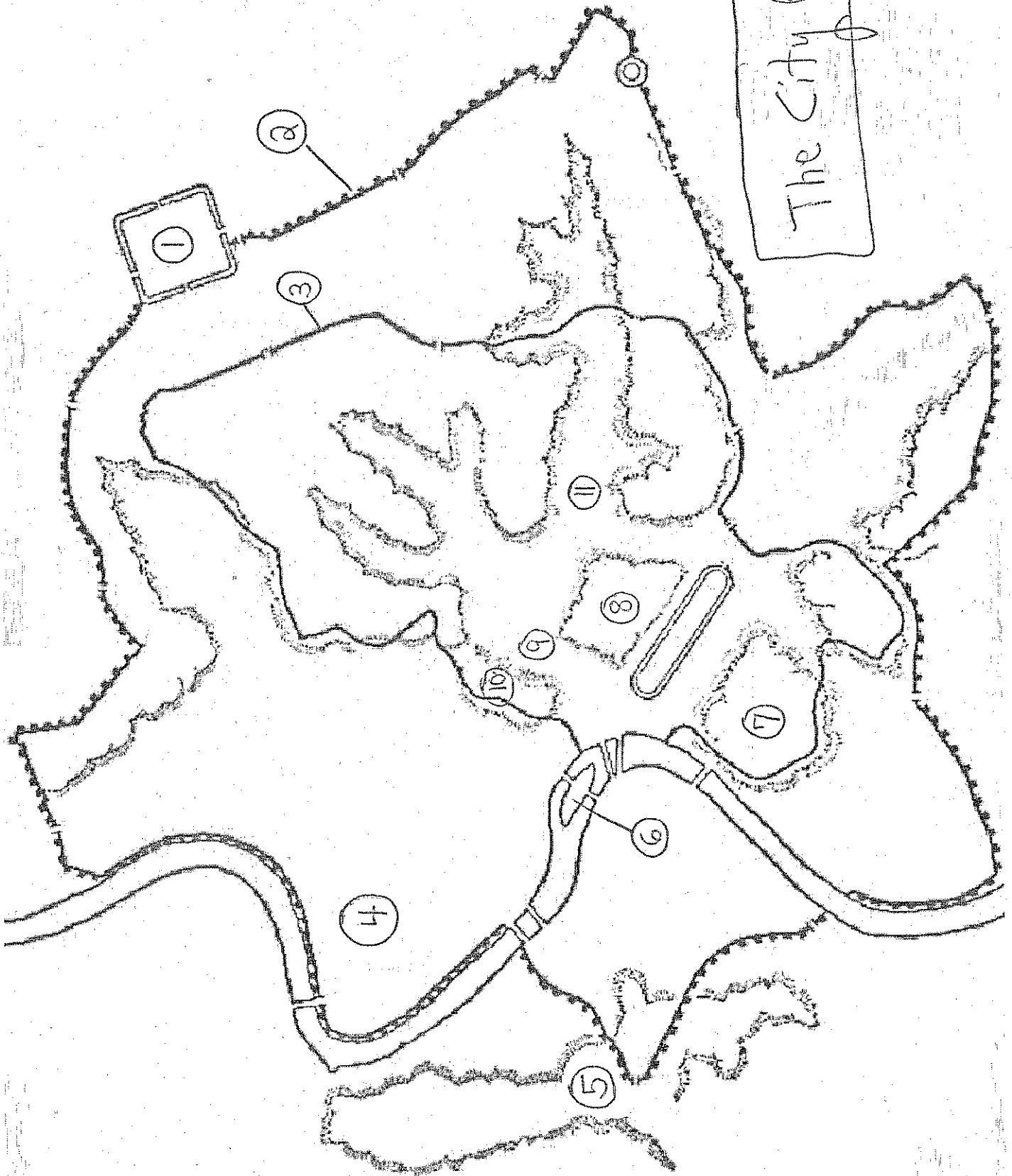
TIME-LIFE BOOKS (1994)

# Imperial Fora



FROM SNOOK WITH JIM

The City of Rome



OJCL 2005 GRAMMAR TEST LATIN II

- 1 The present active participle of "porto" is  
A portatus B portandus C portans D portaturus
- 2 I know what they were able to do. A potuerint B possent C poterant D potuerunt
- 3 Marcus, close the door. A claudio B claude C claudite D claudi
- 4 The ablative singular of exercitus is A exercito B exercitu C exercite D exercita
- 5 I see the girl whom you love. A quae B quod C quam D quem
- 6 The boy loves his own mother. A eius B eorum C suum D suam
- 7 The Gauls were being conquered. A victi sunt B vincebant C victae sunt D vincebantur
- 8 Cum celeritate navigaverunt. What kind of ablative is Cum celeritate?  
A means B manner C agent D separation
- 9 They sailed for ten miles. What case would be used to express "for ten miles"?  
A accusative B genitive C dative D ablative
- 10 In what case is the subject of an infinitive? A accusative B nominative C vocative D genitive
- 11 Which of the following does not regularly take a partitive genitive?  
A pars B nihil C satis D reliquus
- 12 The dative of solus is: A solo B soli C solae D sole
- 13 The plural of fuge is: A fugetis B fugite C fugent D fugere
- 14 Caesar se laudavit. A him B them C her D himself
- 15 Cicero ipse amicos laudavit. A himself B him C her D themselves
- 16 He said this in order to save them. A servare B servavisse C servet D servaret
- 17 I was so well prepared that I loved every question.  
A amarem B amabam C amari D amem
- 18 The expression paucis diebus is best translated:  
A for a few days B in a few days C after a few days D a few days ago
- 19 What case does the verb utor take? A dative B ablative C genitive D accusative
- 20 Boni servi \_\_\_\_\_ laudati sunt. A dominus B dominum C dominos D a domino
- 21 The nominative plural of dies is: A dies B diebus C diei D die
- 23 He said that the boys had arrived. A pueris B pueri C puerorum D pueros
- 24 The perfect active infinitive of video is: A vidisse B videri C visus esse D visuros esse



- 25 Mihi credite! A vocative B dative object of verb C indirect object D dative of reference
- 26 Putaverunt exercitus discessisse.  
A direct object B subject of indirect statement C subject of main verb D accusative of respect
- 27 Audivimus verba \_\_\_\_ orator dixit. A quas B qua C quae D quod
- 28 His verbis \_\_\_\_, Aurelia Romam rediit. A commota B commotis C commovere D commovens
- 29 Marcus dixit fratrem ad Italiam \_\_\_\_\_. A venire B venit C veniet D veniat
- 30 Si tempestas fuisset bona, naves \_\_\_\_\_.  
A navigaverant B navigabunt C navigabant D navigavissent
- 31 Hercules tam potens erat ut leonem facile \_\_\_\_\_.  
A interficeret B interficiendum C interficiet D interficit
- 32 Iulia erat altior \_\_\_\_\_. A filias B filiam C filia D filiae
- 33 Catilina \_\_\_\_ multos annos mansit. A Roma B Roma C Romae D Romam
- 34 Fugitivus celeriter currebat ne \_\_\_\_\_. A cepisse B capiebat C capi D caperetur
- 35 Puto Annam mox \_\_\_\_\_. A veniebatis B venisset C venturam esse D venerat
- 36 Choose the sentence that has no grammatical errors.  
A Caesar nuntium ad Pompeium misit. C Nuntius a Caesare ad Pompeium missus est.  
B Nuntium Caesar ad Pompeium missus est. D Nuntius a Caesare Pompeio misit.
- 37 Translate: Audiendi causa venit.  
A He came, listening to the cause. C The reason he came to hear  
B He came for the sake of hearing. D With the cause heard, he came.
- 38 Murum praesidio urbi aedificaverunt. What kind of dative is urbi ?  
A reference B indirect object C purpose D agent
- 39 **Cum** Caesar mortuus est, quem tamen Calpurnia amavit. The best translation of **cum** is  
A with B when C however D although
- 40 Within three years Caesar Galliam subiungerit.  
A tres annos B tres anni C tribus annis D tertiis annis
- 41 Cicero erat idoneus orator for all occasions.  
A omnibus temporibus B omnis temporibus C omnia tempora D omne tempus
- 42 No one ought to be killed by the Greeks. A Graecis B a Graecis C Graecorum D ex Graecis
- 43 They report that Caesar is dead. A feruntur B nuntiat C ferunt D nuntiaverunt
- 44 She was clearly the fastest runner at the race.  
A celerissimus B celerrissima C celerrima D celerissima
- 45 Si veniret, adesset. A he is here B he will come here C he will have been here D he would be here

- 46 Fiam miles. A I was made B I have become C I am being made D I shall become
- 47 Tu id \_\_\_\_\_ narrabis. A vobis B meus C nostril D ea
- 48 Tam crudelis fuit \_\_\_\_\_ ab omnibus timeatur. A quod B ut C ne D ubi
- 49 The superlative of magnopere is: A maior B magis C maxime D maximus
- 50 Caesar cum senatoribus ambulabat. The underlined construction is ablative of  
A means B accompaniment C agent D manner
- 51 Learning is easy. A Discens B Discendum C Discere D Discentes
- 52 Let us watch the gladiatorial games together! A spectemus B spectamus C spectemur D spectamur
- 53 Corona \_\_\_\_\_ erat in arca. A auri B aurum C auro D auris
- 54 Belgae erant gentes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A magnae ferocitatis B magnam ferocitatem C magnas ferocitates D magnae ferocitati
- 55 Frater paterque ad Siciliam navigaturi sunt.  
A will sail B were going to sail C have sailed D are going to sail
- 56 Medea, audita haec, discessit. A she B this C this thing D these things
- 57 We ought to do as the Romans themselves do. A ipsi B se C illi D sui
- 58 Daedalus had a love of flying. A volantis B volandi C volare D volaturi
- 59 Cicero scripsit Terentiae, \_\_\_\_\_ uxori. A optima B optimam C optimae D optimas
- 60 Aquila volat faster quam passer. A velociter B velox C velocissime D velocius
- 61 Marcus dixit se cervam \_\_\_\_\_. A videri B visam esse C visuram esse D vidisse
- 62 Certain people disagree with you. A quidam B idem C illi D isti
- 63 Scio cur they left. A discederent B discessissent C discedant D discesserint
- 64 They persuaded me to write the letters. A scribeam B scriberem C scribere D scripsi

Which word does **not** belong to the group grammatically?

- 65 A pro B post C sine D sub
- 66 A sim B eam C ibam D malim
- 67 A moves B vides C times D impediēs
- 68 A tempora B flumina C inopia D bella

- 69 Overcome a Romanis, hostes pacem petiverunt.  
A vincentes B victi C vicerunt D vincendi
- 70 Which of the following does not correctly express the underlined words:  
The soldiers went to town to buy swords.  
A ut gladios emerent B ad emendos gladios C gratia emendorum gladiatorum D gladios emere
- 71 He learned a great deal by reading. A legere B legendo C lectum D lecturus
- 72 Helen said that she would return in four days.  
A redituram esse B reditam esse C redebit D redire
- 73 Spartacus ran as fast as possible. A celerrime B quam celerius C quam celerrime D quam celeriter
- 74 You must bring books. A Tu fers libros. C Libri tibi ferendi sunt.  
B Libri a te lati sunt. D Libri a te ferendi sunt.
- 75 Monstrum liberos trembling spectabat.  
A trementes B trementia C trementium D trementibus

OJCL 2005 GRAMMAR TEST LEVEL 3-4-5-6

- 1 The father remained at home. A domi B domum C domo D domus
- 2 Cornelius is one foot taller than his sister.  
A uno pede altior B uni pedi altior C unum pedem altius D uno pede altius
- 3 If you should come, he would rejoice.  
A Si venias, gaudebit. C Si venas, gaudeat.  
B Si venias, gaudeat. D Si venias gaudiat.
- 4 In the sentence "Gladius est mihi," mihi expresses  
A purpose B agent C source D possession
- 5 She was about to run. A cursura B cursurus C currente D cursa
- 6 Brutus Caesarem \_\_\_\_\_ necavit. A cum gladio B ad gladium C gladi causa D gladio
- 7 They marched for seven miles.  
A septem milibus passibus C septem milibus passuum  
B septima milia passus D septem milia passuum
- 8 Mater dixit \_\_\_\_\_ esse cives fortes. A filius B filio C filios D filii
- 9 Puella \_\_\_\_\_ vides Lesbia est. A quam B quae C cuius D cui
- 10 Caesar Labienum \_\_\_\_\_ iuvet milites mittet. A qui B ut C quo D ut non
- 11 Which of the following is **not** locative? A ruri B Brundisio C Athenis D Romae
- 12 Would that he were here! A Ut B Quam C Num D Utinam
- 13 The attack had to be made by the general. A a duce B duce C duci D ob ducem
- 14 Everyone asks why he enjoys the games. A frueretur B fruitur C fruatur D fruatur
- 15 Everyone asks why he enjoys the games A ludis B ludos C ludorum D ludi
- 16 Let us not laugh at the children.  
A ne rideamus B non rideamus C ut non rideamus D quam rideamus
- 17 There are many people who drink milk. A bibent B bibant C biberent D biberint
- 18 What type of construction follows the words accidit and evenit?  
A substantive clause of result C relative characteristic clause  
B substantive clause of purpose D proviso clause
- 19 This test is so long that I cannot finish it.  
A ne possim B ne possem C ut non possem D ut non possim
- 20 Complete this analogy. Dico : dicite :: loquor : \_\_\_\_\_  
A loquere B loquite C loquimini D locuti
- 21 After the horses were found, the soldier led them back to camp.  
A invento B inventis C inventos D inventi

- 22 Which of the following is **not** a defective verb? A odi B coepi C meminī D scripsi
- 23 Identify the underlined construction: Regibus exactis, consules creati sunt.  
A ablative of cause B ablative of separation C ablative of price D ablative absolute
- 24 Aurelia feared that she might be killed. A ut B ne C quin D num
- 25 We need a chief. A principi B principe C principem D principis
- 26 Sertorius dixit se cervam \_\_\_\_\_. A videri B visam esse C visuram esse D vidisse
- 27 Pyramus \_\_\_\_\_ resupinus iacebat. A humus B humorum C humum D humi
- 28 If he had been there, he would have been hurt. A adesse B adsit C adfuisset D adfuerat
- 29 Vulnere acceperat by attacking the town.  
A oppido oppugnando B oppidum oppugnante C oppido oppugnante D oppidum oppugnando
- 30 We sent her a letter, but she did not receive it.  
A eam...eam B eam...id C ei...eam D ei...id
- 31 Tamen constituit prope litus morari. A to be delayed B to delay C delaying D I delayed
- 32 Duo viri whom in foro vidisti erant senatores. A qui B quem C quorum D quos
- 33 Tempestas erat idonea ad \_\_\_\_\_. A navigare B navigantem C navigandum D navigandi
- 34 Hoc \_\_\_\_\_ rogo. A tui B tibi C tuus D te
- 35 Totum pollicerer nisi timerem.  
A I would have promised all if I had not been afraid. C I would promise all if I were not afraid.  
B I will promise all if I am not afraid. D I promise all if I am not afraid.
- 36 Mercurius \_\_\_\_\_ parere paravit. A patrem B pater C patri D patris
- 37 Cum per silvam ambularet, lupum tamen non vidit.  
A When B Since C Although D With
- 38 Scio nos as fiercely as possible pugnare.  
A quam acerrime B acior quam C quam acriter D acerrime
- 39 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.
- 40 I remember Caesar fondly. A Caesaris B Caesari C Caesarem D Caesare
- 41 Pius consul erat \_\_\_\_\_ dignus. A huius honoris B hoc honore C hunc honorem D huic honori
- 42 Imperator legatum \_\_\_\_\_ praefecit.  
A decima legio B decimae legionis C decimae legioni D decimal legione
- 43 Lead the army from this day forward! A Ducis B Ducito C Ducere D Ducens

- 44 Surely you didn't flee? A Num fugisti? B Fugistine? C Nonne fugisti? D Ne fugisti?
- 45 Do not give up the ship, sailors! Navem, nautae, \_\_\_\_\_  
A ne relinquatis B nolite relinquere C non relinquit D ne relinquit
- 46 I can't help but send a letter to you everyday. Facere non possum \_\_\_\_\_ ad te litteras \_\_\_\_\_.  
A ut... mittimus B quin... mittam C ut ne ...mittam D quo...mittam
- 47 He will be loved, provided only that he cease fighting. Amabitur, dummodo \_\_\_\_\_.  
A pugnare desinat B pugnaret desinat C pugnare desinet D pugnavisset desinet
- 48 Utinam ne ad bellum we had been sent.  
A mitteremur B misissemus C missi essemus D missi eramus
- 49 Hi milites ob suas vires delecti sunt.  
A their own men B his own strength C their own strength D his own men
- 50 Coloni \_\_\_\_\_ causa egressi sunt.  
A cibo inveniendi B cibi inveniendi C cibum inveniendum D cibo inveniendo
- 51 Which of the following is **not** an I-stem noun? A ignis B mors C mos D mens
- 52 Tam peritus erat faber ut ab architecto laudaretur. This sentence contains:  
A purpose clause B ablative of accompaniment C present subjunctive D result clause
- 53 Iulius Caesar a populo dictator celerius creatus est. This sentence does **not** contain:  
A comparative adjective B comparative adverb C predicate nominative D ablative of agent
- 54 Choose the sentence that contains no grammatical error.  
A Marcus uxorem accedit ut eum osculet.  
B Marcus uxori accessit ad danda oscula illa.  
C Marcus uxorem accedit et osculum suo dat.  
D Marcus ad uxorem accedit ut osculum ei det.
- 55 We must go. A nos B ab nobis C nobis D nostris
- 56 Perseus showed the head of Medusa to the enemies pursuing him.  
A insequens B insequentes C insequenti D insequentibus
- 57 Domi manserunt videndae matris causa.  
A They stayed home for the sake of seeing their mother.  
B They stay home to see their mother.  
C Mother stayed home for a reason.  
D Mother stays to see her home.
- 58 Civibus narrant cur hostes fugerint.  
A They told the citizens why the enemy fled.  
B They tell the citizens why the enemy fled.  
C They tell the citizens why the enemy is fleeing.  
D They told the citizens why the enemy had fled.
- 59 Cum ex ludo excessi, meridies erat. A When B Although C Since D Whenever

- 60 Si domus arderet, aliam construeremus.  
 A If the house should burn, we would build another.  
 B If the house had burned, we would have built another.  
 C If the house will have burnt, we will build another.  
 D If the house were to burn, we would build another.
- 61 The sailors persuaded us to sail to Greece in the summer.  
 A nos navigare B nobis ut navigaremus C nos ut navigaremus D nobis ut navigemus
- 62 Caesar dicitur fuisse the bravest omnium hominum.  
 A fortissimum B fortis C fortissime D fortissimus
- 63 Which is an example of a future less vivid condition?  
 A si venias, me videas C si venias, me videbis  
 B si venires, me videres D si venies, me videbis
- 64 Murum praesidio urbi aedificaverunt. What kind of dative is praesidio?  
 A reference B indirect object C purpose D agent
- 65 Translate: Turba gavisa est.  
 A The crowd is upset. B The crowd gave in. C The crowd rejoiced. D The crowd is dispersed.
- 66 Within three years, Caesar Galliam subiungerit.  
 A tres annos B tres anni C tribus annis D tribus annibus
- 67 School annoys me!  
 A Ludus piget me. B Ludi piget me. C Ludum piget mihi. D Ludus piget mei.
- 68 Which is a supine form? A visurus B videndum C visu D videntes
- 69 Femina, ascendens Palatinum, maximam urbem amatura erat.  
 A was about to love B would have to love C was loving D is about to love
- 70 Imperator postulavit a militibus ut frumentum incenderent. This sentence is an example of  
 A primary sequence B indirect question C result clause D indirect command
- 71 Vix feram sermones hominum si id feceris.  
 A I should scarcely bear people's talk if you would do this.  
 B I would scarcely have borne people's talk if you had done this.  
 C I would scarcely be bearing people's talk if you were doing this.  
 D I will scarcely bear people's talk if you do this.
- 72 Plures milites misit \_\_\_\_\_ facilius urbs caperetur. A qui B quo C ut C quin
- 73 Which of the following is NOT an inferential conjunction?  
 A ergo B etiam C proinde D itaque
- 74 Ne quem diem \_\_\_\_\_, has dedi litteras.  
 A intermitam B intermissem C intermittebam D intermitterem
- 75 Catilina scribit se non dubitare that senatus misericors sit.  
 A ut B quin C quod D dummodo

**Cicero Attico Sal.**

1 Volo te certiozem facere me factum esse patrem eodem die, quo L. Iulius Caesar et M. Marcius.

2 Figulus delecti sunt consules. Mea Terentia et noster infans puer salvi sunt.

3 Diu a te non audivi. Scripsi antea atque narraui res meas tibi. Hoc tempore in animo habeo

4 Catilinam, competitorem nostrum, defendere. Spero, si liberatus erit, nos meliores amicos fore;

5 sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus.

6 Cupio te redire quam primum ut in comitiis mihi auxilium des. Non nulli ex amicis tuis potentibus

7 mihi adversantur. Ianuario mense reveni Romam rursus, si placet tibi, ut constituisti!

- 1 To whom is this letter written? A Atticus B Cicero C Caesar D Figulus
- 2 What is the best translation for *certiozem facere* (line 1)?  
A to inform B to leave C to do D to warn
- 3 From lines 1-2 (*Volo...salvi sunt*), we learn that  
A Cicero became consul C Cicero became a father  
B Terentia died D Caesar chose Figulus to be his general
- 4 What is the relationship of Terentia to Cicero?  
A daughter B wife C sister D mother
- 5 At this time, what are Cicero's intentions concerning his rival Catiline?  
A defend Catiline C embarrass Catiline  
B destroy Catiline's reputation D ignore Catiline
- 6 From lines 4-5 (*Spero...feremus*) we learn that  
A Cicero hopes he is set free C Cicero wishes he had more friends  
B Cicero hopes to be friends with Figulus D Cicero hopes to be friends with Catiline
- 7 In which tense and mood is the Latin verb feremus (line 5)?  
A imperfect subjunctive C present indicative  
B future indicative D pluperfect subjunctive
- 8 This passage contains all of the following constructions except  
A purpose clause B ablative of time when C ablative absolute D indirect statement
- 9 The construction of **mihi** (line 6) is dative of:  
A agent B indirect object C separation D intransitive verbs
- 10 The best translation of **quam primum** (line 6) is  
A first of all B recently C tomorrow D as soon as possible
- 11 **meliores** (line 4) is the comparative form of:  
A bonus B magnus C multus D parvus



1 Cornelia erat secunda filia Scipionis Africani, qui Hannibalem vixit. Cum ea multo iunior quam  
 2 maritus Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus esset, duodecim liberos habuerunt. Duo e liberis erant  
 3 Tiberius et Gaius. Tiberio et Gaio pueris, pater mortuus et mater sola eos educavit. Cornelia, sicut  
 4 alii familiae suae, non luxuriam sed patriam amavit. Feminae ostendenti gemmas, Cornelia filios  
 5 monstravit. "Hi," inquit, "sunt gemmae meae." Dicunt disciplinam Corneliae orationes filiorum  
 6 firmavisse. Docti in historia Romae et Graeciae, memores gentis magnae suae, Tiberius et frater  
 7 Gaius se mala Romae emendare posse crediderunt.

- 12 The antecedent of **qui** (line 1) is: A Hannibalem B Cornelia C Scipionis D Secunda
- 13 Who was the husband of Cornelia? A Scipionis B Africani C Hannibalem D Gracchus
- 14 **ea** (line 1) refers to: A Hannibalem B Cornelia C Scipionis D Secunda
- 15 The best translation for **cum** (line 1) is: A Although B Since C When D With
- 16 From lines 1-4 (**Cum...amavit**) we learn all of the following **except**:  
 A Cornelia alone educated the boys C Tiberius and Gaius killed their father  
 B Two of her children were Gaius and Tiberius D Cornelia was like others in her family
- 17 What was the relationship between Scipio and the Gracchi brothers? He was \_\_\_\_\_:  
 A their grandfather B their enemy C their great-uncle D their tutor
- 18 What form of participle is **ostendenti** (line 4)?  
 A present active B perfect passive C perfect active D future active
- 19 What are the **gemmae meae** (line 5)?  
 A filios B feminae ostendenti C luxuriam et patriam D orationes
- 20 The best translation of **firmavisse** (line 6) is:  
 A to establish B to be established C established D is established
- 21 From lines 5-6, we learn that  
 A the boys became skilled in speaking C the family had much money  
 B Cornelia scolded the boys often D Cornelia tutored others as well
- 22 **docti** (line 6) is:  
 A present active infinitive C present passive infinitive  
 B perfect passive participle D perfect active participle
- 23 **se** (line 7) is best translated: A he B myself C they D she

- 24 According to lines 6-7, the brothers know about all of the following **except**:
- |                                  |                        |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| A the history of Rome and Greece | C their own futures    |
| B their own great kind           | D the troubles of Rome |
- 25 The passage above does **not** contain a:
- |                     |                      |                                |                   |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| A ablative absolute | B indirect statement | C accusative of extent of time | D relative clause |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|

1 Erant in equitibus Caesaris duo fratres quorum auxilio Caesar omnibus Gallicis bellis usus erat.  
 2 Eis Caesar multos honores et multa praemia dederat. Hi fratres, autem, stipendium equitum capiebant  
 3 et id sibi retinebant. Hoc a militibus nuntiato, Caesar fratres castigavit. Poena adducti, constituerunt  
 4 discedere ad exercitum Pompei. Ante id tempus nemo aut miles aut eques a Caesare ad Pompeium  
 5 transierat, cum paene cotidie pauci milites a Pompeio ad Caesarem fugerent. Sed duo fratres, qui  
 6 omnia de exercitu Caesaris intellegebant, omnia haec ad Pompeium detulerunt. Quibus rebus cognitis,  
 7 Pompeius media nocte duxit cohortem LX ad eam partem munitiorum quae pertinebant ad mare et  
 8 e castris Caesaris longissime aberant. Eodem naves longas misit et quid fieri vellet demonstravit.

- 26 Caesar hos duos fratres laudavit quod:
- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| A duo fratres pedites erant | C erant Romani        |
| B Caesari auxilium dederant | D erant duces Gallici |
- 27 **Eis** (line 2) refers to: A Caesar B duo fratres C omnibus Gallicis D bellis
- 28 From **Hi...retinebant** (lines 2-3) we learn that the
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A cavalry captured the 2 brothers       | C 2 brothers captured and kept the horsemen |
| B 2 brothers stole the cavalry's horses | D 2 brothers kept the cavalry's pay         |
- 29 The best translation of **sibi** (line 3) is: A for himself B of them C for themselves D to him
- 30 **Hoc...nuntiato** (line 3) is an ablative of
- |          |         |            |              |
|----------|---------|------------|--------------|
| A manner | B cause | C absolute | D separation |
|----------|---------|------------|--------------|
- 31 Why did the two brothers leave?
- |                                   |                                       |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A Caesar had punished them        | C Pompey asked for them               |
| B The cavalry had driven them out | D They wanted to punish Pompey's armu |
- 32 Quid ante id tempus acciderat?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A Et miles et eques ad Pompeium transierant. | C Nemo ad Caesarem transierat.                            |
| B Nemo a Pompeio discesserat.                | D Neque miles neque eques ad exercitum ad Pompeium ierat. |
- 33 The best translation of **cum** (line 5) is: A since B with C although D however
- 34 Duo fratres cognoverant:
- |                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A multas res de copiis Caesaris | C paulum de classe Pompei  |
| B nihil de exercitu Caesaris    | D omnia de equitatu Pompei |

- 47 **ut** (line 5) begins a:  
A result clause    B indirect question    C purpose clause    D indirect command
- 48 The best translation of **ipsum** (line 6) is: A same    B very    C itself    D his
- 49 Who was Valerius?  
A the propraetor of Syracuse    C a family friend  
B the ship captain    D a friend on the ship
- 50 Why did Cicero stay with Valerius?  
A the night was gloomy    C the storm had become too powerful  
B the sea was too unsafe for sailing    D the city was too far away

**Cicero speaks on behalf of Archias, a Greek poet Passage #1**

Nam ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias atque ab eis artibus quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, se ad scribendi studium contulit, primum Antiochiae – nam ibi natus est loco nobili -- celebri quondam urbe et copiosa atque eruditissimis hominibus liberalissimisque studiis affluentem, celeriter antecellere omnibus ingeni gloria coepit. Post in ceteris Asiae partibus cunctaque Graecia sic eius adventus celebrabantur ut famam ingeni exspectatio hominis, exspectationem ipsius adventus admiratioque superaret.

Erat Italia tum plena Graecarum artium ac disciplinarum, studiaque haec et in Latio vehementius tum colebantur quam nunc isdem in oppidis, et hic Romae propter tranquillitatem rei publicae non neglegebantur. Itaque hunc et Tarentini et Locrenses et Regini et Neapolitani civitate ceterisque praemiis donarunt, et omnes qui aliquid de ingeniis poterant iudicare cognitione atque hospitio dignum existimarunt.

Hac tanta celebritate famae cum esset iam absentibus notus, Romam venit, Mario consule et Catulo. Nactus est primum consules eos quorum alter res ad scribendum maximas, alter cum res gestas tum etiam studium atque aures adhibere posset. Statim Luculli, cum praetextatus etiam tum Archias esset, eum domum suam receperunt. Et erat hoc non solum ingeni ac litterarum, verum etiam naturae atque virtutis, ut domus quae huius adolescentiae prima favit, eadem esset familiarissima senectuti.

**Pliny Writes to Licinius Sura about a Spring Passage #2**

Attuli tibi ex patria mea pro munusculo quaestionem altissima ista eruditione dignissimam. Fons oritur in monte, per saxa decurrit, excipitur cenatiuncula manu facta; ibi paulum retentus in Larium lacum decidit. Huius mira natura: ter in die statis auctibus ac diminutionibus crescit descrescitque. Cernitur id palam et cum summa voluptate deprenditur. Iuxta recumbis et vesceris, atque etiam ex ipso fonte (nam est frigidissimus) potas; interim ille certis dimensisque momentis vel subtrahitur vel adsurgit. Anulum seu quid aliud ponis in sicco, adluitur sensim ac novissime operitur, detegitur rursus paulatimque deseritur. Si diutius observes, utrumque iterum ac tertio videas. Spiritusne aliquis occultior os fontis et fauces modo laxat modo includit, prout inlatus occurrit aut decessit expulsus?

cenatiuncula = little grotto

**Ariadne speaks in these lines as Theseus leaves Passage #3**

Luna fuit; specto, siquid nisi litora cernam.  
 quod videant oculi, nil nisi litus habent.  
 Nunc huc, nunc illuc, et utroque sine ordine, curro;  
 alta puellares tardat harena pedes.  
 Interea toto clamavi in litore "Theseu!":  
 reddebant nomen concava saxa tuum,  
 et quotiens ego te, totiens locus ipse vocabat.  
 Ipse locus miserae ferre volebat opem.  
 Mons fuit --- apparent frutices in vertice rari;  
 hinc scopulus raucis pendet adesus aquis.  
 Adscendo --- vires animus dabat --- atque ita late  
 aequora prospectu metior alta meo.  
 Inde ego --- nam ventis quoque sum crudelibus usa ---  
 vidi praecipiti carbasa tenta Noto.  
 Ut vidi haut dignam quae me vidisse putarem,  
 frigidior glacie semianimisque fui.  
 Nec languere diu patitur dolor; excitor illo,  
 excitor et summa Thesea voce voco.

#### Turnus replies to Allecto Passage #4

Hic invenis, vatem inridens, sic orsa vicissim  
ore refert: "Classes invectas Thybridis undam  
non, ut rere, meas effugit nuntius aures;  
ne tantos mihi finge metus; nec regia Iuno  
immemor est nostri.

Sed te victa situ verique effeta senectus,  
o mater, curis nequiquam exercet, et arma  
regum inter falsa vatem formidine ludit.  
Cura tibi divum effigies et templa tueri;  
bella viri pacemque gerant, quis bella gerenda."

#### Penelope chides Ulysses Passage #5

Argolici rediere duces, altaria fumant,  
ponitur ad patrios barbara praeda deos.  
Grata ferunt nymphae pro salvis dona maritis;  
illi victa suis Troica fata canunt.  
Mirantur iustique senes trepidaeque puellae;  
narrantis coniunx pendet ab ore viri.  
Atque aliquis posita monstrat fera proelia mensa,  
pingit et exiguo Pergama tota mero:  
"Hac ibat Simois, hac est Sigeia tellus,  
hic steterat Priami regia celsa senis."

OJCL 2005 READING COMPREHENSION UPPER LATIN 4-5-6

The passages are at the end of the test. Tear off those pages so that you can read the passages and questions together.

**Cicero speaks on behalf of Archias, a Greek poet Passage #1**

- 1 The best translation of **ut...Archias** (line 1) is  
 A as soon as Archias grew out of boyhood                      C as Archias for the first time excelled as a youth  
 B so that Archias as a youth might be chosen first              D so that Archias's boyhood was considered first
- 2 From **se...contulit** (line 2) we learn that  
 A Archias' desire to write left him.                                  C Archias' eagerness for writing overtook him in this way  
 B Archias considered writing the most important                  D Archias proceeded to the study of writing
- 3 **scribendi** (line 2) is a/an:    A gerund      B gerundive      C present passive infinitive      D participle
- 4 The best translation of **Antiochiae** (line 2) is:    A of Antioch    B for Antioch    C to Antioch    D at Antioch
- 5 From **nam...nobili** (line 2) we learn that  
 A he sailed there with a high-ranking family      C also he reported here with important families  
 B for he was born there of a noble family          D when he found noble families there
- 6 **affluentibus** (line 3) modifies:    A hominibus (3)    B copiosa (3)    C urbe (2)    D Antiochiae (2)
- 7 **omnibus** (line 3) is ablative of:    A agent      B respect      C accompaniment      D description
- 8 **Post ...superaret** (line 4-5) contains a:  
 A purpose clause      B result clause      C relative characteristic clause      D indirect statement
- 9 From **Post ...superaret** (line 4-5) we learn that  
 A the people were anxious to see Archias              C all hope of seeing Archias was lost  
 B Archias' reputation was great                          D Archias' actual arrival surpassed the anticipation of seeing him
- 10 From **studiaque...oppidis** (lines 6-7) we learn that  
 A Latium eagerly opposed these subjects  
 B At that time Latium wisely tried these pursuits  
 C These studies were cultivated more strongly in Latin at that time  
 D Then in Latium, these interests were attempted at an earlier time
- 11 The word **isdem** (line 7) can also be spelled:    A eosdem      B eisdem      C eidem      D idem
- 12 Which figure of speech is contained in **Itaque...donarunt** (lines 7-8)?  
 A polysyndeton      B anaphora      C litotes      D simile
- 13 **hunc** (line 8) refers to:    A Archias      B Rome      C Greece      D Latium
- 14 In lines 8-9 (**et omnes...existimarunt**) we learn that the people  
 A thought Archias was a genius                                  C had no opinion about Archias  
 B thought Archias was worthy of friendship                  D could not recognize Archias' hospitality
- 15 The sentence **Hac...Catulo** (line 10) does **not** have which of these grammatical constructions?  
 A ablative absolute    B place to which    C present subjunctive    D cum clause
- 16 Who provided the greatest deeds about which to write as well as interest and attention?  
 A Archias      B Marius      C Catulus      D Lucullus

17 The best translation of **suam** (line 12) is: A her own B their own C our own D his own

18 In lines 12-14 (**Et erat...senectuti**) we learn that  
 A Archias wrote poems about courage  
 B Archias letters about genius were common  
 C the people built Archias a house  
 D Archias lived in the house in his youth and old age

**Pliny Writes to Licinius Sura about a Spring Passage #2**

19 What has Pliny brought for Licinius?  
 A a small lunch B many questions C a worthy problem D a very long question

20 In lines 1-2 **Fons...decidit**, which of the following does NOT happen to the spring?  
 A is damned up by some rocks C stays in the grotto for a short time  
 B rises in the mountain D flows into Larius Lake

21 What else is strange about the nature of this spring?  
 A It only flows three times a year C It changes color three times a day  
 B It only flows in three times each summer D It fills and empties three times a day

22 What activity is NOT described in **luxta...potas** (line 4)?  
 A drinking B talking C eating D reclining

23 Which of the following words is NOT an adverb in the sentence **Anulum...deseritur** (lines 5-6)?  
 A sensim B novissime C aliud D rursus

24 What form is **observes** (line 6)?  
 A present subjunctive B perfect indicative C imperfect subjunctive D imperative

25 Which statement is true about the grammatical constructions of **Spiritusne...expulsus** (line 7)?  
 A **Occultior** modifies **os** C **os** and **fauces** are the objects of **laxat**  
 B **inlatus** modifies **fontis** D **Spiritusne** is plural

**Ariadne speaks in these lines as Theseus leaves Passage #3**

26 The best translation of **siquid** (line 1) is:  
 A if someone B if ever C if anything D should anything

27 **Quod** (line 2) is:  
 A subject of **videant** B conjunction 'since' C modifier of **luna** D object of **videant**

28 In line 3 (**nunc...curro**) we learn that  
 A Ariadne is standing in line C people are running to Ariadne from all sides  
 B Ariadne is running in all directions D Ariadne plans to run away

29 The figure of speech in line 4 (**alta...pedes**) is  
 A chiasmus B synchysis C litotes D simile

30 What case is **miseræ** (line 8)? A nominative B genitive C dative D vocative

31 **rari** (line 9) modifies: A mons B frutices C vertice D the subject of **fruit**

- 32 The best translation of **vires animus dabat** (line 11) is:  
A the spirit gave strength                      C the men had strength  
B the spirit earned its strength                D the animal had strength
- 33 Which is NOT true of the **mons** (line 9)?  
A it has trees scattered on top                C rocks fill the waters below  
B there are rough waves below it             D rocks overhang from it
- 34 **praecipiti** (line 14) modifies:    A Noto    B vidi    C carbasa    D ventis
- 35 The antecedent of **illo** (line 17) is:    A dolor    B languere    C glacie    D voce
- 36 From lines 17-18 (**nec...voco**) we learn that  
A Theseus hears Ariadne's shouts            C Ariadne faints  
B Ariadne cannot shout loudly enough        D Grief incites Ariadne to shout

**Turnus replies to Allecto    Passage #4**

- 37 The best translation of **ut rere** (line 2) is  
A in order to think    B how you think    C as you think    D to think
- 38 What has Turnus learned in lines 2-3 (**Classes...aures**)?  
A the Trojan fleet has left the Tiber            C the Trojan fleet has entered the Tiber  
B a messenger came to the Trojans in the Tiber    D breezes kept the fleet from sailing
- 39 **mihi** (line 4) is dative of:    A agent    B personal interest    C separation    D purpose
- 40 The best translation of **nec...nostri** (lines 4-5) is  
A I do not remember Queen Juno                C Queen Juno has forgotten us  
B Juno has not forgotten our kingdom            D nor is royal Juno forgetful of me
- 41 Which is NOT true about Allecto in **Sed te...ludit** (lines 6-8)?  
A She has laughed at the king's weapons    C She is busy with cares in vain  
B She is old    D Her skills as a priestess have been mocked
- 42 What form is **tueri** (line 9)?    A imperative    B subjunctive    C participle    D infinitive
- 43 The antecedent of **quis** (line 10) is    A tibi (9)    B templa (9)    C viri (10)    D divum (9)

**Penelope chides Ulysses    Passage #5**

- 44 The best translation of **rediere** (line 1) is:  
A to return    B were returning    C have returned    D you returned
- 45 **Argolici...maritis** (lines 1-3) describes:  
A funeral preparations                      C dedications of nymphs to the gods  
B offerings of thanks                        D pre-war sacrifices



- 46 The antecedent of **illi** (line 5) is: A maritis B dona C nymphae D grata
- 47 Who is NOT mentioned in **Mirantur...viri** (lines 5-6)?  
A a wife B trembling girls C just senators D a husband
- 48 **posita** (line 7) modifies: A aliquis B fera C proelia D mensa
- 49 From **Atque...mero** (lines 7-8) we learn that  
A a table was covered with dishes of food C the tablecloth was a picture of Troy  
B someone made a toast to the war D a map of Troy was painted in wine on the table
- 50 What figure of speech is used in lines 9-10?  
A anaphora B litotes C synecdoche D chiasmus

OJCL 2005 VOCABULARY TEST UPPER LEVEL

Choose the Latin word which is equivalent to the given English word.

- |                 |             |             |             |            |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 nod           | A nugae     | B nimbus    | C nutus     | D nodus    |
| 2 death         | A nex       | B nix       | C nox       | D nux      |
| 3 expression    | A vulgus    | B voluntas  | C vultus    | D volucris |
| 4 oar           | A reus      | B rupes     | C res       | D remus    |
| 5 active        | A angustus  | B anguis    | C amplus    | D alacer   |
| 6 torch         | A fas       | B fax       | C nefas     | D fugax    |
| 7 branch        | A flumen    | B rivus     | C remus     | D ramus    |
| 8 obey          | A pareo     | B paro      | C pario     | D pecco    |
| 9 allow         | A sino      | B solvo     | C surgo     | D sano     |
| 10 grieve       | A deleo     | B doleo     | C dimico    | D diligo   |
| 11 be in charge | A praeficio | B praecipio | C praesum   | D praebeo  |
| 12 ruined       | A perfidus  | B perpetuus | C perfectus | D perditus |
| 13 bridle       | A frenum    | B fretus    | C minae     | D ictus    |
| 14 pluck        | A carpo     | B spargo    | C violo     | D macto    |
| 15 drink in     | A ferveo    | B haurio    | C testor    | D colo     |
| 16 wreath       | A ratis     | B taeda     | C funis     | D sertum   |
| 17 feast        | A virga     | B crater    | C daps      | D comes    |
| 18 savage       | A strepitus | B castus    | C torvus    | D obvius   |
| 19 extend       | A porrigo   | B lugeo     | C immineo   | D luctor   |
| 20 cut close    | A niteo     | B quatio    | C torreo    | D tondeo   |
| 21 trench       | A socer     | B gramen    | C sulcus    | D crista   |

Choose the English word which is the equivalent to the Latin word.

- |             |            |              |           |               |
|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| 22 iaceo    | A throw    | B sit        | C release | D die         |
| 23 ceu      | A as       | B or         | C whether | D else        |
| 24 tueor    | A swelling | B defend     | C teach   | D mob         |
| 25 antrum   | A cave     | B old        | C snake   | D room        |
| 26 contio   | A crime    | B accusation | C address | D forgiveness |
| 27 paenitet | A vex      | B repent     | C allow   | D weary       |
| 28 taeter   | A silent   | B slow       | C earth   | D vile        |
| 29 rima     | A crack    | B edge       | C smile   | D jaws        |

Choose the best synonym for each Latin word.

- |             |             |           |            |             |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 30 porta    | A foris     | B portus  | C ingenium | D fero      |
| 31 ensis    | A gladius   | B scutum  | C pilum    | D hasta     |
| 32 ater     | A laevis    | B laetus  | C niger    | D dignus    |
| 33 cunctus  | A omnis     | B ingens  | C turpis   | D plenus    |
| 34 igitur   | A enim      | B idcirco | C autem    | D atque     |
| 35 turba    | A caterva   | B plenus  | C prex     | D sinus     |
| 36 mons     | A collum    | B collis  | C via      | D socius    |
| 37 membrum  | A cervix    | B nasus   | C sinus    | D artus     |
| 38 pecco    | A diligo    | B obeo    | C erro     | D fingo     |
| 39 antequam | A pristinus | B procul  | C aliquot  | D priusquam |

Choose the best antonym for each Latin word.

- |                |              |            |            |              |
|----------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 40 ops         | A auxilium   | B divitiae | C moenia   | D exitium    |
| 41 sapiens     | A inimicus   | B callidus | C peritus  | D stultus    |
| 42 durus       | A difficilis | B mollis   | C aeger    | D tristis    |
| 43 periculosus | A sacer      | B tutus    | C superbus | D supplex    |
| 44 consisto    | A ambulo     | B egeo     | C ignosco  | D credo      |
| 45 animus      | A mater      | B corpus   | C puer     | D pater      |
| 46 cado        | A sileo      | B spero    | C alo      | D orior      |
| 47 epulae      | A palus      | B perfidia | C fames    | D rumor      |
| 48 serus       | A pavidus    | B gratus   | C maturus  | D propinquus |
| 49 laxo        | A exerceo    | B cogo     | C vincio   | D curro      |
| 50 erga        | A per        | B iuxta    | C ab       | D prope      |

Choose the Latin word that does **not** belong with the others because of its meaning.

- |    |             |             |             |                |
|----|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 51 | A faveo     | B timeo     | C vereor    | D metuo        |
| 52 | A sive      | B forsan    | C aut       | D vel          |
| 53 | A omitto    | B praetereo | C promitto  | D praetermitto |
| 54 | A scelus    | B ignis     | C incendium | D flamma       |
| 55 | A aggredior | B invado    | C oppugno   | D appropinquo  |
| 56 | A prehendo  | B rapio     | C arcesso   | D capio        |
| 57 | A arbitror  | B puto      | C confiteor | D existimo     |
| 58 | A sargus    | B thunnus   | C xiphias   | D hamus        |

- 59 A nemus B silva C daps D saltus  
60 A pretium B exuviae C praeda D spoliium  
61 A omnis B interitus C cunctus D totus  
62 A subtilis B hebes C sagax D perspicax  
63 A speciosus B facilis C formosus D bellus  
64 A cum B quia C quoniam D quamvis  
65 A statim B confestim C interim D protinus  
66 A quaeso B precor C oro D adorior

Which word does **not** have the same gender as the other nouns?

- 67 A notus B manus C nervus D aestus  
68 A funus B funis C foedus D moenia  
69 A humus B vulgus C laurus D quercus  
70 A paries B pulvis C palus D pudor

71 Which word is not the same part of speech as the others?

- A ecqua B licet C prout D vero

72 Which of these verbs is not reduplicated in the perfect? A tango B vigeo C mordeo D cano

73 Which adjective is not 3<sup>rd</sup> declension?

- A gravis B acer C vetus D vicinus

74 Which of the following is not an i-stem noun?

- A canis B dens C urbs D securis

75 Which of the following words is not related to "sacer"?

- A sacerdos B sacro C sacrificium D saeculum