

DERIVATIVES – ALL LEVELS
Ohio Junior Classical League - 2009

I. Select the word which is NOT derived from the Latin word.

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|------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. lux | a. translucent | b. lucubrate | c. luciferous | d. lucrative |
| 2. volo | a. volution | b. voluntarium | c. volition | d. benevolent |
| 3. miror | a. mirror | b. mire | c. admire | d. mirage |
| 4. loco | a. locution | b. locomotive | c. dislocate | d. local |
| 5. iungo | a. jury | b. adjoin | c. injunction | d. subjugate |
| 6. premo | a. premise | b. oppress | c. compression | d. pressure |
| 7. debeo | a. debit | b. indebted | c. debilitate | d. due |
| 8. haereo | a. adhere | b. here | c. hesitate | d. coherent |
| 9. medius | a. medium | b. medieval | c. meditate | d. mediate |
| 10. sequor | a. sequence | b. consequently | c. consecutive | d. section |
| 11. ago | a. agent | b. aggressive | c. action | d. exact |
| 12. valeo | a. valise | b. valid | c. valiant | d. invalid |
| 13. rerum | a. reify | b. rational | c. reason | d. rate |
| 14. mappa | a. napkin | b. apron | c. maverick | d. map |
| 15. radix | a. eradicate | b. radical | c. radish | d. radiant |

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

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|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 16. martial | a. Mars | b. mater | c. matures | d. maritus |
| 17. retract | a. tremor | b. tribus | c. tres | d. traho |
| 18. collar | a. colo | b. collis | c. collum | d. columna |
| 19. imperturbable | a. impetus | b. impero | c. turpis | d. turbo |
| 20. compute | a. compello | b. puto | c. pater | d. compilo |
| 21. cure | a. currere | b. cura | c. curia | d. cursus |
| 22. essential | a. errare | b. edere | c. esse | d. escendere |
| 23. viridity | a. vir | b. virga | c. viridis | d. rideo |
| 24. immaculate | a. immanis | b. culmen | c. magis | d. macula |
| 25. mutation | a. mutuus | b. muscosus | c. mutus | d. mutabilis |
| 26. fertilizer | a. feriae | b. ferre | c. ferire | d. ferrum |
| 27. pair | a. par | b. pars | c. paro | d. pario |
| 28. eager | a. ire | b. acer | c. ager | d. augere |
| 29. finesse | a. finis | b. esse | c. necesse | d. fingo |
| 30. route | a. rota | b. rodere | c. rumpere | d. rupes |

31. Some dinosaurs such as the velociraptor are believed to be more agile than others

- IV. Select the word which does not mean the same as the others.

- V. Select the word which is the SAME AS the word given.**

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|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 51. inhibited | a. common | b. outgoing | c. restrained | d. uncertain |
| 52. mundane | a. clean | b. dirty | c. heavenly | d. worldly |
| 53. petulant | a. cautious | b. fawning | c. impatient | d. sensuous |
| 54. manifest | a. clear | b. famous | c. fatal | d. silent |
| 55. gregarious | a. calm | b. smiling | c. social | d. stern |

VI. Select the BEST definition for the following words.

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|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 56. aperture | a. bump | b. design | c. spot | d. opening |
| 57. otiose | a. fat | b. idle | c. warlike | d. poor |
| 58. incipient | a. difficult | b. final | c. beginning | d. worst |
| 59. littoral | a. in a forest | b. on a shore | c. in a theater | d. oral |
| 60. salutary | a. sensible | b. wise | c. healthful | d. in greeting |
| 61. temerity | a. fearfulness | b. courage | c. decisiveness | d. rashness |
| 62. rapacious | a. hungry | b. grasping | c. humorous | d. fast |
| 63. affluent | a. brave | b. flowing | c. timid | d. wealthy |
| 64. enamor | a. charm | b. harm | c. plate | d. remove |
| 65. mitigate | a. measure | b. shrink | c. soften | d. send |

VII. Select the best answer for the following questions about Latin mottoes and abbreviations.

66. flagrante delicto
a. passionately b. red-handed c. with fire d. delighted
67. genius loci
a. presiding spirit b. area of expertise c. smart in one field d. predominant species
68. in extenso
a. furthermore b. at whatever time c. at length d. forever
69. intra parietes
a. with parents b. in private c. within the rules d. fairly
70. lapsus linguae
a. red stone b. native language c. second language d. slip of the tongue
71. op. cit.
a. observable b. original reference c. in the same source d. necessary work
72. p.a.
a. through the year b. after a year c. peace to others d. equally-minded
73. PRN (on medication)
a. as needed b. everyday c. only once d. with nothing else
74. more suo
a. more often b. in the usual manner c. before one's self d. in his death
75. deus ex machina
a. robot god b. false religions c. divine craftsmanship d. unexpected savior

VOCABULARY TEST – LOWER LEVELS (1/2, 1, 2)
Ohio Junior Classical League - 2009

I. Choose the English word which defines the given Latin word.

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|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. quid? | a. who? | b. what? | c. where? | d. when? |
| 2. ab | a. toward | b. from | c. near | d. out of |
| 3. summus | a. addition | b. we are | c. top | d. we take |
| 4. regnum | a. king | b. queen | c. palace | d. rule |
| 5. iacio | a. be silent | b. throw | c. lie down | d. order |
| 6. finis | a. fine | b. fin | c. end | d. neighbor |
| 7. decem | a. hundred | b. kill | c. ten | d. then |
| 8. ago | a. field | b. away | c. plow | d. act |
| 9. mensis | a. month | b. table | c. middle | d. mind |
| 10. ferus | a. carry | b. almost | c. wild | d. iron |
| 11. cor | a. heart | b. center | c. apple | d. why |
| 12. fractus | a. broken | b. in vain | c. brother | d. pour |
| 13. ubi? | a. where? | b. to where? | c. from where? | d. why? |
| 14. bibo | a. clean | b. protect | c. drink | d. waste |
| 15. magis | a. teacher | b. wise-man | c. magic | d. more |

II. Choose the word that does not belong or fit into the category as the given word.

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|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 16. tempus | a. aestas | b. nox | c. hora | d. potestas |
| 17. loca | a. terra | b. oppidum | c. collis | d. civis |
| 18. domus | a. ferrum | b. atrium | c. tablinum | d. ianua |
| 19. classis | a. discipuli | b. naves | c. naviculae | d. biremis |
| 20. numerus | a. quinque | b. viginti | c. mille | d. novus |
| 21. forum | a. basilica | b. templum | c. taberna | d. arena |
| 22. annus | a. dies | b. aestas | c. manus | d. hiems |
| 23. infelix | a. cunctus | b. tristis | c. maestus | d. dolorosus |
| 24. familia | a. avius | b. avunculus | c. pater | d. avus |
| 25. oculus | a. species | b. video | c. conspicor | d. genus |

III. Choose the Latin word which is the closest synonym to the given Latin word.

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|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 26. aut | a. ex | b. vel | c. enim | d. ob |
| 27. enim | a. vel | b. nam | c. at | d. aut |
| 28. sic | a. sicut | b. siccus | c. ita | d. iterum |
| 29. neco | a. cado | b. caedo | c. collum | d. vivo |
| 30. miser | a. pauper | b. saevus | c. acer | d. infelix |

IV. Choose the correct 3rd principal part for the given verb.

31. video	a. veni	b. vidi	c. vici	d. vixi
32. lego	a. legi	b. lexi	c. legavi	d. legui
33. moveo	a. movui	b. movi	c. monivi	d. movent
34. rogo	a. rogi	b. roxi	c. rogavi	d. rogivi
35. iuvo	a. iuvare	b. iuvavi	c. iuvi	d. iussi

V. Choose the Latin word which best translates the given English word.

36. sight	a. acris	b. signum	c. species	d. spatium
37. nowhere	a. numquam	b. usquam	c. nusquam	d. nuper
38. himself	a. iste	b. ipse	c. idem	d. ille
39. rise	a. surgere	b. suspendere	c. servire	d. servare
40. no!	a. num	b. nonne	c. minime	d. nix
41. sand	a. habena	b. harena	c. haruspex	d. harundo
42. alone	a. sol	b. solus	c. solute	d. soleo
43. lie	a. iacto	b. iaceo	c. iacio	d. ioco
44. ring	a. annus	b. circum	c. anulus	d. signum
45. drink	a. bibo	b. vivo	c. caleo	d. poco
46. eye	a. ops	b. onus	c. pes	d. oculus
47. also	a. quisque	b. quinque	c. quoniam	d. quoque
48. soon	a. mox	b. nox	c. nunc	d. repente
49. order	a. regno	b. lego	c. iubeo	d. iuvo
50. husband/wife	a. femina	b. vir	c. coniunx	d. uxor

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

51. disco	a. demonstro	b. doceo	c. doleo	d. dominor
52. multi	a. pauci	b. multitudino	c. pax	d. paulum
53. in (+accusative)	a. ad	b. per	c. ex	d. prope
54. servus	a. villa	b. domus	c. auxilium	d. dominus
55. clamat	a. tacet	b. clam	c. expostulit	d. credit
56. aperiunt	a. appropinquant	b. claudunt	c. cogunt	d. dedunt
57. sto	a. maneo	b. exspecto	c. relinquo	d. sedeo
58. venio	a. ambulo	b. curro	c. invenio	d. eo
59. stultus	a. amans	b. amens	c. sapiens	d. saliens
60. luna	a. solus	b. sol	c. solea	d. solium

VII. Select the verb in each group which is not the same conjugation as the other verbs.

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|-----|----------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| 61. | a. cado | b. caeco | c. cano | d. cedo |
| 62. | a. peto | b. pono | c. respondeo | d. rumpo |
| 63. | a. pereo | b. moveo | c. faveo | d. doleo |
| 64. | a. sto | b. ambulo | c. festino | d. tollo |
| 65. | a. cupio | b. venio | c. fugio | d. iacio |
| 66. | a. eo | b. audio | c. aperio | d. fero |
| 67. | a. gusto | b. do | c. supero | d. habeo |

VIII. Select the noun which is not the same gender as the other three.

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|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 68. | a. asinus | b. apis | c. simia | d. musca |
| 69. | a. lux | b. nubes | c. arbor | d. flumen |
| 70. | a. liber | b. soror | c. frater | d. avus |
| 71. | a. rex | b. miles | c. res | d. civis |
| 72. | a. causa | b. gloria | c. nauta | d. terra |
| 73. | a. animal | b. animus | c. leo | d. bos |
| 74. | a. cena | b. sella | c. pugna | d. castra |
| 75. | a. pollex | b. pes | c. dens | d. caput |

VOCABULARY TEST – UPPER LEVELS (3, 4, 5)
Ohio Junior Classical League - 2009

I. Choose the correct English meaning of the given Latin word.

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|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. nurus | a. nurse | b. son-in-law | c. daughter-in-law | d. nut |
| 2. tero | a. tear | b. lift | c. cry | d. rub |
| 3. segnis | a. sluggish | b. long | c. married | d. busy |
| 4. alere | a. go away | b. loose | c. fly | d. nourish |
| 5. reus | a. thing | b. return | c. king | d. defendant |
| 6. quatio | a. divide | b. shake | c. increase | d. fourth |
| 7. basium | a. stick | b. hug | c. kiss | d. metal |
| 8. biduum | a. two days | b. twin | c. two pronged | d. double |
| 9. queri | a. complain | b. ask | c. oak | d. earn |
| 10. macies | a. thinness | b. maceration | c. sacrifice | d. death |
| 11. lupa | a. lasso | b. prostitute | c. game | d. puppy |
| 12. saucius | a. sauce | b. ally | c. wounded | d. saucy |
| 13. vereri | a. very | b. fear | c. spring | d. true |
| 14. semel | a. grain | b. likewise | c. once | d. whenever |
| 15. vitta | a. life | b. cow | c. fillet | d. avoid |
| 16. voveo | a. move | b. create | c. pray | d. wish |
| 17. serus | a. serious | b. serene | c. sacred | d. late |
| 18. exordium | a. beginning | b. argument | c. conclusion | d. rebuttal |
| 19. molior | a. delay | b. build | c. die | d. become used to |
| 20. accedo | a. inflame | b. accuse | c. approach | d. hurl |

II. Choose the correct 1st principal part to match the given the 3rd principal part.

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|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 21. arsi | a. arceo | b. arco | c. areo | d. ardeo |
| 22. ieci | a. eo | b. iaceo | c. iacio | d. iacto |
| 23. potui | a. pono | b. possido | c. possum | d. poto |
| 24. spreui | a. spargo | b. sperno | c. spiro | d. stupeo |
| 25. genui | a. gemo | b. gigno | c. glomero | d. gradior |

III. Choose the Latin word which is the closest synonym to the given Latin word.

26. pignus	a. pinguis	b. fides	c. opimus	d. optimus
27. velo	a. carpo	b. tego	c. pergo	d. tingo
28. sepulchrum	a. bustum	b. pulchrum	c. grave	d. horreum
29. memini	a. recordor	b. cunctor	c. venor	d. conficio
30. prohibeo	a. convoco	b. arcesso	c. arceo	d. offendo
31. cura	a. cursus	b. medicina	c. caritas	d. diligentia
32. mare	a. altum	b. conspectus	c. pons	d. frenum
33. ecce	a. ni	b. ceu	c. en	d. heu
34. incolumis	a. segnis	b. tutus	c. vitium	d. viscus
35. ob	a. ubi	b. ab	c. propter	d. prope

IV. Choose the Latin word which is the closest antonym to the given Latin word

36. amo	a. odor	b. odi	c. otium	d. otiose
37. initium	a. condilium	b. inter	c. finis	d. subsidium
38. pereo	a. invenio	b. vino	c. venio	d. vinco
39. in memoria tenere	a. putare	b. oblivisci	c. ulcisci	d. se conferre
40. morior	a. nanciscor	b. nascor	c. contendo	d. festino
41. cado	a. caedo	b. ambulo	c. sto	d. surgo
42. clam	a. claudio	b. iam	c. palam	d. vix
43. letum	a. vita	b. purus	c. sordidus	d. terra
44. dirigo	a. odio	b. sequor	c. amo	d. regno
45. frigidus	a. celsus	b. celatus	c. calidus	d. callidus

V. Choose the correct 3rd principal part for the given 1st principal part.

46. mordeo	a. mordevi	b. momordi	c. mordavi	d. morsi
47. audeo	a. audi	b. audui	c. audivi	d. ausus sum
48. vado	a. vacavi	b. valui	c. vasi	d. vulsi
49. gaudeo	a. gaudui	b. gausus sum	c. gaudi	d. gausi
50. sto	a. status sum	b. stavi	c. steti	d. stessi

VI. Choose the correct genitive for the given nominative form.

51. passus	a. passus	b. passi	c. passeris	d. passui
52. numen	a. numenis	b. numeni	c. numinis	d. numini
53. unus	a. uni	b. unieris	c. unius	d. unus
54. acies	a. aciis	b. acis	c. acietis	d. aciei
55. cornu	a. corni	b. cornuis	c. cornus	d. cornui

VII. Choose the Latin word which best translates the given English word

56. foam	a. fumus	b. mare	c. fundo	d. spuma
57. modesty	a. pudor	b. fama	c. fruor	d. funditor
58. javelin	a. pila	b. pilus	c. pilum	d. pileus
59. riches	a. dives	b. divitiae	c. paupertas	d. insidiae
60. rumor	a. fames	b. fama	c. fatum	d. factum
61. spare	a. paro	b. parco	c. pareo	d. pario
62. endure	a. paro	b. pareo	c. pario	d. patior
63. unspeakable	a. infans	b. infaustus	c. infandus	d. infectus
64. sacrifice	a. macto	b. machinor	c. macero	d. maceo
65. toward	a. ergo	b. erga	c. ab	d. in
66. especially	a. primum	b. maxime	c. multum	d. fortiter
67. oar	a. remus	b. ramus	c. ruis	d. nauta
68. to cover	a. sero	b. ligo	c. nubo	d. remansio
69. heat	a. aes	b. aevum	c. aestus	d. aestas
70. perform	a. utor	b. fruor	c. fungor	d. potior
71. cloak	a. amicus	b. amiculus	c. amictus	d. amicitia
72. dagger	a. sicca	b. sica	c. gladius	d. iaculus
73. couch	a. torvus	b. torus	c. torques	d. tostus
74. conspire	a. coniuratio	b. coniunctio	c. coniugatio	d. coniuro
75. one may	a. placet	b. iubet	c. libet	d. licet

LATIN LITERATURE – ALL LEVELS
Ohio Junior Classical League - 2009

1. Which of the following is a work of prose, not poetry?
a. *Carmen Saeculare* b. *Ludi Spectaculorum* c. *Satyricon* d. *Zmyrna*
2. The story of the Trojan Women was related in Latin as a tragedy by:
a. Pacuvius b. Plautus c. Seneca d. Ovid
3. “*O Tite tute Tati tibi tanta tyranne tulisti*” was written by whom?
a. Ennius b. Lucretius c. Ovid d. Vergil
4. The *Origines*, a poem describing the foundation and origins of Italian cities, was an important work of whom?
a. Cato b. Livy c. Cicero d. Accius
5. “*In fuga foeda mors est, in victoria gloriosa*” comes from a speech of Cicero against whom?
a. Catiline b. Verres c. Clodia d. Marc Antony
6. Who was the author who wrote many works about architecture and engineering during the Golden Age?
a. Hadrian b. Vitruvius c. Agrippa d. Vergil
7. The Augustan Age author who wrote the first Latin universal history, focusing on the Macedonian Empire was:
a. Verius Flaccus b. Trogus c. Curtius Rufus d. Grattius
8. Canidia is a witch described in the poetry of whom?
a. Catullus b. Lucretius c. Ovid d. Horace
9. Which poet wrote an epic about the Punic War in Saturnian verse?
a. Ennius b. Naevius c. Valerius Flaccus d. Livius Andronicus
10. Who wrote “*videtis quantum scelus contra rem publicam vobis nuntiatum sit*”?
a. Cicero b. Seneca c. Pliny d. Caesar
11. “*Arma virumque cano.*” Who is the “*virum*”?
a. Augustus b. Aeneas c. Vergil d. Caesar
12. Statius wrote an epic poem recounting which major myth?
a. Seven Against Thebes b. Jason and the Argonauts
c. Theseus d. Perseus
13. Which of the following was NOT considered one of the 5 qualities essential to the ideal orator?
a. invention b. expression c. delivery d. prestige
14. In which speech does Cicero extol the virtue of literature?
a. *Pro Archia* b. *Pro Cluentio* c. *Pro Murena* d. *Pro Roscio*
15. The *Epicharmus*, *Euhemerus*, and *Saturae* were all written by whom?
a. Pacuvius b. Accius c. Ennius d. Cato
16. The *Novae Poetae* are associated with whom?
a. Ennius b. Vergil c. Horace d. Catullus
17. Which work describes the centurions Voranus and Pullo?
a. *Res Gestae Divi Augusti* b. *Annales* of Tacitus
c. *ab Urbe Condita* d. *Commentarii de Bello Gallico*
18. Which woman from the Aeneid had a relationship with Aeneas?
a. Deiphobe b. Creusa c. Andromache d. Camilla
19. About what did Quintilian say “*tota nostra est*”?
a. The Aeneid b. oratory c. satire d. comedy

20. Which famous play has the title character named Pyrgopolynices?
 a. *Adelphoe* b. *Menaechmi* c. *Mostellaria* d. *Miles Gloriosus*
21. Julius Caesar wrote about which two wars?
 a. the Jugurthine and Gallic b. the Gallic and Civil
 c. the Mithridatic and Civil d. the Social Wars and the Cimbri/Teutones
22. Which Greek author was the model for Vergil's *Georgics*?
 a. Callimachus b. Homer c. Hesiod d. Demosthenes
23. Whose letters describe the eruption of Vesuvius?
 a. Cicero b. Pliny the Elder c. Pliny the Younger d. Tacitus
24. "*Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo*" was spoken in the *Aeneid* by whom?
 a. Aeneas b. Turnus c. Dido d. Juno
25. Which is not a play of Terence?
 a. *Andria* b. *Asinaria* c. *Eunuchus* d. *Adelphi*
26. The Roman historian who wrote a book about Tiberius' campaigns in Germany was:
 a. Aufidius Bassus b. Tiberius c. Cremutius Cordus d. Curtius Rufus
27. The popular story of Androcles (Androclus) and the Lion first appeared in whose writings?
 a. Aesop b. Petronius c. Ovid d. Aulus Gellius
28. The *Monumentum Ancyranum* is also known as:
 a. *in Catalinam* b. *Commentarii de Bello Gallico*
 c. *ab Urbe Condita* d. *Res Gestae Divi Augusti*
29. The author who published commentaries on Cicero's speeches was:
 a. Asconius b. Tiro c. Suetonius d. Quintilian
30. Which of the following did not write during the Golden Age?
 a. Tibullus b. Vitruvius c. Cato d. Horace
31. Which famous Greek work was translated into Latin by Livius Andronicus?
 a. The *Argonautica* b. The *Iliad* c. The *Odyssey* d. Plato's *Republic*
32. Aulus Gellius wrote:
 a. *Vitae* b. *Saturae* c. *Tristia* d. *Noctes Atticae*
33. Which poet expresses his love for Cynthia?
 a. Horace b. Ovid c. Tibullus d. Propertius
34. Which hero from the Trojan War settled in Italy, but refused to fight Aeneas?
 a. Diomedes b. Neoptolemus c. Ajax d. Nestor
35. Which meter is not used in Catullus' poetry?
 a. Archilochian b. Greater Asclepiadean
 c. Iambic Senarius d. Galliambic
36. The man often referred to as the "Father of Latin Literature" is:
 a. Vergil b. Ennius c. Lucretius d. Accius
37. Which books of Caesar's *Commentaries* describe the invasion of Britain?
 a. Books 2-3 b. Books 3-4 c. Books 4-5 d. Books 5-6
38. How many *Eclogues* did Vergil write?
 a. four b. seven c. ten d. twelve
39. The *Liber Spectaculorum* commemorates the opening of the:
 a. Circus Maximus b. Flavian Amphitheater
 c. Theater of Marcellus d. Theater of Pompey

40. "Nemo malus felix, minime corruptor" was written by which Latin satirist?
a. Horace b. Juvenal c. Lucilius d. Perseus
41. Who was the author who wrote about Silva's siege of Masada?
a. Jerome b. Tacitus c. Lucan d. Josephus
42. Of the following, which did not write a work on farming and agriculture?
a. Cato b. Cassius Dio c. Columella d. Vergil
43. Which book of *ab urbe condita* describes the suicide of Hannibal?
a. 30 b. 33 c. 36 d. 39
44. Ovid wrote a lost tragedy about which mythological woman?
a. Helen b. Medea c. Megara d. Antigone
45. Vergil uses the night raid of Odysseus and Diomedes in the Iliad as a model when he relates the story of:
a. Dido and Aeneas b. Nisus and Euryalus
c. Mezentius and Lausus d. Pallas and Evander
46. Which of the following is not an elegist?
a. Propertius b. Tibullus c. Sulpicia d. Gellius
47. What elderly writer of tragedies based on Greek models became a friend of Cicero?
a. Accius b. Pacuvius c. Ennius d. Laelius
48. "Passer, deliciae meae puellae" is an example of which poetic meter?
a. Dactylic Hexameter b. Hendecasyllabic
c. Iambic Trimeter d. Sapphic Strophe
49. Which play of Plautus involves no women?
a. *Cistellaria* b. *Captivi* c. *Menaechmi* d. *Mostellaria*
50. Based upon his surviving works, Sallust appears to be:
a. conservative b. optimas c. popularis d. anti-Roman
51. Who is the author of a fragmentary work about the adventures of Encolpius and Giton?
a. Perseus b. Petronius c. Aulus Gellius d. Juvenal
52. Which of the following did Suetonius NOT write a biography of?
a. Vergil b. Domitian c. Agricola d. Pliny the Elder
53. The story of Iphigenia is used as an example to relate the horror of religion by:
a. Horace b. Ovid c. Cicero d. Lucretius
54. Who adapted into Latin Callimachus' work about a lock of an Egyptian queen's hair?
a. Vergil b. Horace c. Catullus d. Cicero
55. The first author to employ hexameters for Latin poetry was who?
a. Livius Andronicus b. Vergil c. Catullus d. Ennius
56. Which Latin author moved to Rome from Africa?
a. Terrence b. Plautus c. Seneca d. Ovid
57. The *Appendix Vergiliana* contains all of the following, EXCEPT:
a. *Curculio* b. *Dirae* c. *Catalepton* d. *Aetna*
58. The author of *Annales*, *Historia*, and *Dialogus de Oratoribus* was:
a. Cicero b. Suetonius c. Sallust d. Tacitus
59. The *Apocolocyntosis* is a farce on the deification of whom?
a. Tiberius b. Caligula c. Claudius d. Nero
60. To whom did Cicero NOT write a book of letters?
a. Quintus b. Atticus c. Brutus d. Antony

61. Who composed the verse "*frater ave atque vale*" after seeing his brother's tomb?
a. Catullus b. Propertius c. Vergil d. Tibullus
62. Which character from the Aeneid appeared in the first six books?
a. Amata b. Evander c. Pallas d. Helenus
63. Who composed *De Clementia* for his pupil, Nero?
a. Lucan b. Seneca c. Pliny d. Petronius
64. The philosophy espoused by *de Rerum Natura* is:
a. Stoic b. Epicurean c. Cynicism d. Neoplatonism
65. Who was the author that was also known by the nickname Arbiter?
a. Petronius b. Lucretius c. Eutropius d. Horace
66. Which Roman poet appears in Vergil's tenth *Eclogue*?
a. Livius Andronicus b. Gallus c. Ennius d. Accius
67. In which speech against Catiline did Cicero use the famous phrase "*O tempora, O mores*"?
a. the First b. the Second c. the Third d. the Fourth
68. Which of the following divinities was NOT the subject of a poem by Catullus?
a. Cybele b. Diana c. Apollo d. Thetis
69. How were Pliny the Elder and Pliny the Younger related?
a. uncle and nephew b. grandfather and grandson
c. brothers d. father and son
70. The "Roman Odes" by Horace are in which book of Odes?
a. the First b. the Second c. the Third d. the Fourth
71. Which of the following is not a work of Cicero's?
a. de senectute b. pro Sestio c. pro Flacco d. de Rerum Natura
72. Which of the following is not a Silver Age author?
a. Lucan b. Sallust c. Manilius d. Tacitus
73. Who wrote about the tyranny of Tarquinius Superbus and his expulsion in a work titled, *Brutus*?
a. Ennius b. Livy c. Accius d. Pacuvius
74. The emperor most often mentioned in Martial's poetry was who?
a. Nero b. Vespasian c. Titus d. Domitian
75. Which author was brought to trial due to allusions he made in his writing which insulted Sejanus?
a. Petronius b. Seneca c. Phaedrus d. Suetonius

MYTHOLOGY – ALL LEVELS
Ohio Junior Classical League - 2009

1. Who is the king of the gods?
a. Zeus b. Poseidon c. Hades d. Ares
2. What does the name *Heracles* mean?
a. Strong b. Glory of Hera c. Son of Zeus d. Strangler of snakes
3. Who provided Theseus with a ball of golden thread and a sword?
a. Medea b. Arete c. Ariadne d. Aethra
4. What is the Roman name for the god of commerce and trade?
a. Hephaestus b. Vulcan c. Hermes d. Mercury
5. Who built the Argo?
a. Jason b. Argus c. Aeetes d. Aeson
6. What city did Cadmus found?
a. Corinth b. Sparta c. Thebes d. Troy
7. What object was at the center of Jason's quest?
a. A girdle b. His mother c. A wife d. Golden fleece
8. The sword Ajax used to kill himself was given to him by whom?
a. Hector b. Odysseus c. Achilles d. Neoptolemus
9. What is Ovid describing: "rather a crude and indigested mass, a lifeless lump, unfashioned and unframed, of jarring seeds..."?
a. Nyx b. Chaos c. Tartarus d. Gaia
10. What prideful woman was the wife of Amphion?
a. Niobe b. Thebe c. Pelopia d. Antigone
11. What was special about the bed of Odysseus?
a. it was made from the wood of a ship b. one of the posts was made from a tree
c. the sheets were changed every day d. the headboard was carved with birds
12. Who threw the apple of discord at the wedding of Peleus and Thetis?
a. Aphrodite b. Eris c. Hera d. Athena
13. Who was the wife of Odysseus?
a. Anticlea b. Hecabe c. Penelope d. Circe
14. Who was doomed to always speak the truth and to have no one ever believe her?
a. Sibyl b. Cassandra c. Theonoe d. Clytemnestra
15. Who was the commander-in-chief of the Greek army at Troy?
a. Menelaus b. Odysseus c. Agamemnon d. Nestor
16. Who was transformed into a laurel tree?
a. Echo b. Philomela c. Myrrha d. Daphne
17. Who gave Jason a potion that would protect him from harm?
a. Andromeda b. Hermoine c. Ariadne d. Medea
18. Who was the mother of Perseus?
a. Aethra b. Polymede c. Pasiphae d. Danae
19. Who was the mother of the Minotaur?
a. The Cretan bull b. Pasiphae c. Hera d. Ariadne
20. What group of cannibals destroyed almost the entire fleet of Odysseus?
a. The Laestrygonians b. Cyclops c. Hecatoncheires d. Myrmidons

21. How did Perseus bring about the death of his grandfather Acrisius?
 - a. he hit him with a discus
 - b. he pulled the lynch pins out of his chariot
 - c. he poisoned his food
 - d. he sunk his ship
22. Which of the following women became a weeping rock?
 - a. Leto
 - b. Niobe
 - c. Chloris
 - d. Scylla
23. Who discovered Odysseus by recognizing a scar on his foot?
 - a. Euryclea
 - b. Penelope
 - c. Eumaeus
 - d. Mentor
24. What child of Hector and Andromache was thrown off the walls of Troy?
 - a. Podarces
 - b. Deiphobus
 - c. Polydorus
 - d. Astyanax
25. Who perished when he fell off a rooftop?
 - a. Eurylochus
 - b. Elpenor
 - c. Theoclymenus
 - d. Eupithes
26. Who lost control of his father's chariot and plummeted to his death?
 - a. Phaeton
 - b. Epaphus
 - c. Cycnus
 - d. Adonis
27. In Book 15 of the Metamorphoses, what astronomical object represented Julius Caesar?
 - a. a star
 - b. the moon
 - c. a comet
 - d. the sun
28. Who desired that his statue would become human?
 - a. Pygmalion
 - b. Pyramus
 - c. Pyrrhus
 - d. Pylas
29. What was Ixion's punishment in the Underworld?
 - a. spinning on a wheel of fire
 - b. insatiable hunger
 - c. rolling a rock up a hill
 - d. carrying a leaky sieve
30. Who was the sister of Orestes?
 - a. Hermione
 - b. Electra
 - c. Andromeda
 - d. Evadne
31. What material did Demeter use to replace the shoulder of Pelops?
 - a. clay
 - b. ivory
 - c. stone
 - d. butter
32. Into what animals were the followers of Diomedes transformed?
 - a. snakes
 - b. lions
 - c. birds
 - d. trees
33. Which centaur tricked Deinaria into giving Heracles a robe soaked with poisonous blood?
 - a. Nessus
 - b. Pholus
 - c. Chiron
 - d. Olenus
34. What two labors of Heracles were not counted by Eurystheus?
 - a. The Cretan Bull and Nemean Lion
 - b. The Lernian Hydra and Cerberus
 - c. Lernian Hydra and Stables of Augeas
 - d. Amazonian Girdle and Nemean Lion
35. Who was not a child of Europa?
 - a. Minos
 - b. Sarpedon
 - c. Rhadamanthys
 - d. Cadmus
36. Which of the Seven against Thebes was the only one to survive?
 - a. Adrastus
 - b. Polynices
 - c. Amphiarus
 - d. Hippomedon
37. What son of Creon hung himself when he heard that Antigone would be buried alive?
 - a. Menoeceus
 - b. Haemon
 - c. Lycus
 - d. Laius
38. What island did Circe call home?
 - a. Naxos
 - b. Seriphos
 - c. Aeaea
 - d. Ogygia
39. Who was ripped to pieces by his aunts because they believed him to be a bear?
 - a. Podarces
 - b. Polydorus
 - c. Phineus
 - d. Pentheus
40. What Trojan spy was captured by Odysseus and Diomedes?
 - a. Tydeus
 - b. Rhesus
 - c. Thersites
 - d. Dolon
41. What leader of the Amazons did Achilles fall in love with?
 - a. Antiope
 - b. Hippolyta
 - c. Hypermnestra
 - d. Penthesilea

42. Which of the following is not one of the Gorgons?
a. Stheno b. Euryale c. Medusa d. Lachesis
43. What king of Pylos returned home from the Trojan War without incident?
a. Nestor b. Menelaus c. Idomeneus d. Phoenix
44. What was Orthus?
a. dragon b. giant c. two-headed dog d. centaur
45. Who taught Heracles archery?
a. Eurytus b. Autolycus c. Polydeuces d. Linus
46. What suitor of Andromeda was killed when he looked at Medusa's head?
a. Atlas b. Phineus c. Dictys d. Cepheus
47. Who lit the funeral pyre of Heracles?
a. Poeas b. Hyllus c. Iphitus d. Deianira
48. Who stretched his victims to fit (or cut them down to size) his bed?
a. Sciron b. Procrustes c. Cercyon d. Sinis
49. In the Underworld, who told Odysseus of the problems back in Ithaca?
a. Agamemnon b. Tiresias c. Elpenor d. Anticlea
50. What island was ruled by Polydectes and ultimately became the home of Perseus
a. Dia b. Seriphos c. Crete d. Ithaca
51. Who was the "evil goatherder" of Ithaca?
a. Eumaeus b. Melanthius c. Irus d. Philoetius
52. Who was the father of Castor and Clytemnestra?
a. Zeus b. Polydeuces c. Tyndareus d. Hippocoon
53. Who was known as the ugliest man at Troy?
a. Dolon b. Philoctetes c. Paris d. Thersites
54. What man, known for his pungent wound, killed Paris?
a. Phoebus b. Thersites c. Philoctetes d. Poeas
55. What royal couple of Trachis was turned into kingfishers?
a. Polybus and Merope b. Ceyx and Alcyone
c. Laius and Jocasta d. Procne and Tereus
56. What animals sprung from the spilled drops of Medusa's blood?
a. snakes b. lions c. birds d. trees
57. Who was the charioteer of Oenomaus? He removed the lynchpins of his chariot to lose a race.
a. Pelops b. Tantalus c. Hippomenes d. Myrtilus
58. How did Androgeos die?
a. drowned in a vat of honey b. suicide
c. trying to kill the bull of Marathon d. scalded to death by boiling water
59. On what island were the cattle of Geryon held?
a. Erythea b. Aeaea c. Ogygia d. Naxos
60. Which Argonaut had the ability to walk across water?
a. Euphemus b. Lynceus c. Idas d. Periclymenus
61. What king of the Bebryces challenged all visitors to a boxing match?
a. Cacus b. Amycus c. Scythes d. Phaea
62. How did Theseus prove his paternity to Minos?
a. by causing a storm at sea b. by instantly training the horses of Minos
c. by telling Minos of his parentage d. by jumping into the sea and fetching a ring

63. Who took over the helm of the Argo when Tiphys died?
a. Admetus b. Castor c. Ancaeus d. Calais
64. Which of the following objects was not given to Perseus by some helpful nymphs?
a. cap of invisibility b. winged shoes c. a sword d. a wallet/bag
65. This wife of Lycus was dragged to death by a bull and was turned into a fountain.
a. Antiope b. Hippolyta c. Thebe d. Dirce
66. Which of the Seven Against Thebes angered Athena by eating the brains of a man he had just killed?
a. Adrastus b. Tydeus c. Capaneus d. Parthenopeus
67. Who were Polybus and Merope?
a. Sirens b. exiles c. foster parents d. minor gods
68. Who gave Odysseus the wine that allowed them to inebriate Polyphemus?
a. Tyndareos b. Diomedes c. Polymestor d. Maron
69. Who married Helen after the death of Paris?
a. Deiphobus b. Odysseus c. Nicostratus d. Proteus
70. What nymph gave Odysseus a white scarf to prevent him from drowning?
a. Calypso b. Ino c. Leucothea d. Anticlea
71. What king of Scyros took in Achilles and permitted him to live in disguise with his daughters?
a. Theseus b. Lycomedes c. Peleus d. Nestor
72. Who gave Caenis one wish? She asked to be changed into a man.
a. Poseidon b. Zeus c. Ares d. Hades
73. Which of the following is not one of the Graeae?
a. Enyo b. Dike c. Pemphredo d. Deino
74. What son of Aelous was killed when he proclaimed he was Zeus?
a. Ceyx b. Myrtilus c. Salmoneus d. Castor
75. Who was turned into a rooster when he failed to warn Ares of coming danger?
a. Arbelus b. Battus c. Alectryon d. Teuthras

PENTATHALON – ALL LEVELS
Ohio Junior Classical League – 2009

I. Roman History

1. In 27 B.C., the Senate bestowed what honorific title upon the general formerly known as Octavian?
a. Optimus et Maximus b. Augustus
c. Caesar d. Magnus
2. The death of what man was an unfortunate byproduct of the foundation of Rome?
a. Faustulus b. Remus c. Numitor d. Aeneas
3. What king of Rome emigrated from the Etruscan city Tarquinii at the push of his wife Tanaquil?
a. Ancus Marcius b. Tarquinius Priscus c. Servius Tullius d. Tarquinius Superbus
4. What great general defeated the Romans at Cannae in 216 B.C.?
a. Hamilcar Barca b. Hannibal c. Valens d. Hanno
5. Which men dominated the final years of the Roman republic through their unofficial political alliance?
a. Caesar, Cicero, Crassus b. Caesar, Octavian, Pompey
c. Caesar, Cato, Cicero d. Caesar, Crassus, Pompey
6. What two brothers pushed for agrarian reform in the late 2nd C. BC and were killed for their efforts?
a. Romulus & Remus b. Marius & Sulla
c. Gaius & Tiberius Gracchus d. Gaius & Lucius Caesar
7. What emperor, born L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, is described by Suetonius as ‘malodorous’ and ‘marked with spots’?
a. Nero b. Claudius c. Caligula d. Tiberius
8. What battle of 321 B.C. sent the Romans under the yoke at the hands of the Samnites?
a. Mt. Algidus b. Veii c. Tarentum d. Caudine Forks
9. What Roman was given the agnomen Felix due to his skill and luck as a general?
a. Sulla b. Marius c. Julius Caesar d. Pompey
10. Who served as *consul suffectus* for Caesar in 44 B.C.?
a. Dolabella b. Marcus Antonius c. Cataline d. Octavian
11. After Tarquinius Collatinus was denounced and banished by Brutus, what man was elected replacement consul?
a. Sextus Tarquinius b. Publicola c. Volesus Valerius d. Coriolanus
12. Whose defeat and death in A.D. 378 at Adrianople marked the start of the fall of the Western Roman Empire?
a. Julian b. Valens c. Diocletian d. Constantine III
13. Who was the first emperor to be born in the Roman province of Africa?
a. Caracalla b. Nerva c. Septimius Severus d. Elagabalus
14. Lucan and Seneca the Younger both lost their lives due to their involvement in whose conspiracy?
a. Piso b. Catiline c. Brutus d. Sextus Pompeius
15. Divide the year in which Augustus was born by the number of kings who ruled Rome. Add this to the number of magistrates who formulated the Twelve Tables, then multiply this by the number of Nero’s wives. What is the result?
a. XXXVIII b. LVII c. LI d. LXIII

II. Roman Life

16. What magistrate was responsible for maintenance of public buildings and regulation of festivals?
a. aedile b. praetor c. tribune d. quaestor
17. Roman boys and curule magistrates shared what type of toga, marked by a broad purple stripe?
a. praetexta b. pura c. candida d. picta
18. During a trip to the baths, a Roman would change in what room?
a. frigidarium b. caldarium c. apoditerium d. tepidarium

19. In the Forum Romanum, the Via Sacra intersected what structure, built to drain the surrounding marshes and carry waste to the Tiber?
- Effluvium ad Tiberim
 - Clivus Capitolinus
 - Exportator Stercoris
 - Cloaca Maxima
20. Which of the following is *not* numbered among the traditional seven hills of Rome?
- Viminal
 - Quirinal
 - Janiculum
 - Caelian
21. By the 4th C. A.D., Rome had thirty-six of these structures. The most prominent surviving are those dedicated to Titus, Septimius Severus, and Constantine. What is the Latin name for this monument?
- columna
 - templum
 - circus
 - arcus
22. What two items were used to count the laps of a chariot race?
- apples & grapes
 - dolphins & eggs
 - gladiators & swords
 - ravens & cuttlefish
23. The apartment buildings squeezed into the center of Rome were called what metonymic name?
- poenae
 - maria
 - insulae
 - montes
24. What shrine in the Forum was originally marked by a black marble stele with the oldest known Latin inscription dedicating the spot to an anonymous *rex*?
- Lapis Niger
 - Shrine to Venus Cloacina
 - Casa Romuli
 - Rostra
25. What form of marriage involved a mock sale and a real transfer of *manus* from the bride's father to her husband?
- matrimonium
 - confarreatio
 - usus
 - coemptio
26. To what deity did Julius Caesar dedicate the octostyle temple in his new forum?
- Mars Ultor
 - Iulius Caesar
 - Iuno Moneta
 - Venus Genetrix
27. What Tyrrhenian island, twenty miles south of Naples, was once a popular spot for imperial villas and exiles?
- Corsica
 - Sardinia
 - Sicily
 - Capri
28. A Roman governor accused of *pecuniae repetundae* would be tried for what crime?
- parricide
 - bribery
 - nepotism
 - extortion
29. Which of the following Roman structures is the southernmost?
- Baths of Caracalla
 - Pantheon
 - Colosseum
 - Temple of Aesculapius
30. Subtract the number of consuls who usually served at once from the number of years a Vestal Virgin spent in her position. Multiply this by the number of laps in a typical circus race, then divide by the number of times the Temple of Saturn in the Forum Romanum burnt down. What is the result?
- VIII
 - XXVIII
 - XII
 - XL

III. Classical Mythology

31. What wily man traveled for ten years after the Trojan War as he tried to make his way to his island Ithaca?
- Diomedes
 - Odysseus
 - Menelaus
 - Nestor
32. The fearsome Minotaur was slain by what Athenian hero with the help of a Cretan princess?
- Heracles
 - Cecrops
 - Pelops
 - Theseus
33. What girl was transformed into a spider by Athena, angered by her superior weaving skill?
- Arachne
 - Europa
 - Syrinx
 - Ariadne
34. Dogs and vultures are animals associated with which divinity?
- Vulcan
 - Bellona
 - Jupiter
 - Mars
35. What pious couple repopulated the earth by throwing "the bones of their mother" behind them?
- Baucis & Philemon
 - Deucalion & Pyrrha
 - Theseus & Ariadne
 - Salmones & Alcides
36. What Titaness, after changing herself into a fly and being swallowed, bore Athena within Zeus's head?
- Leto
 - Tethys
 - Metis
 - Mnemosyne
37. What brother of Antigone and Ismene led the Seven Against Thebes?
- Polyneices
 - Adrastus
 - Oedipus
 - Eteocles

38. She was originally a goddess of the wilderness and childbirth, but ultimately achieved association with sorcery, ghosts, and witches. Who was this goddess, sometimes represented by the Romans as Trivia?
 a. Selene b. Hecate c. Phoebe d. Artemis
39. Who tells Aeneas that the Trojans will have to eat their own tables before they can build their city?
 a. Ascanius b. Dido c. Celaeno d. Iarbas
40. What name can refer to an Oceanid, the mother of the Charites, and the waiting woman of Penelope?
 a. Eurynome b. Eurydice c. Euryale d. Euterpe
41. Who was stranded on Lemnos by the Greeks on the way to Troy due to his smelly and festering wound?
 a. Poetas b. Philoctetes c. Laius d. Leander
42. The Garden of the Hesperides was guarded by what mythical beast?
 a. Geryon b. Ladon c. Hydra d. Typhon
43. Into what were Atalanta and Hippomenes transformed as a punishment for defiling Cybele's temple?
 a. seals b. rocks c. lions d. panthers
44. What giant man of bronze protected Europa on Crete until he was slain by Medea?
 a. Otus b. Ephialtes c. Talos d. Asterius
45. Multiply the traditional number of Heracles' labors by the number of heads bedecking the object of his twelfth. Subtract that number from the number of Danaids who obeyed their father, then add the number of sons of Laocoon. What is the result?
 a. III b. XXVII c. XV d. XVI

IV. Latin Vocabulary and Derivatives

For questions 46-48, choose the Latin word that best translates the given English word.

46. abundance a. exercitus b. unda c. flos d. copia
47. huge a. egregius b. ingens c. impius d. facilis
48. have a. habito b. habeo c. haereo d. haurio

For questions 49-51, choose the English word that best translates the given Latin word.

49. Doceo a. speak b. lead c. teach d. owe
50. Pessimus a. pious b. worst c. annoying d. low
51. Vindex a. desire b. window c. gust d. avenger

52. Choose the Latin word that best fits this definition: *Animal quod in caelo volat.*

- a. avis b. bos c. canis d. elephantis

53. Choose the Latin word that best fits this definition: *In quo pueri puellaeque natare possunt.*

- a. flumen b. circus c. holus d. ingenium

54. Choose the Latin word that best fits this definition: *Ut Cicero dixit, quae togae cedant.*

- a. impedimenta b. auxilia c. arma d. carbasa

55. What is the best Latin idiomatic rendering of the phrase "to pitch camp"?

- a. castra iacere b. castra facere c. castra expedire d. castra ponere

56. From what Latin verb are "benefactor" and "coefficient" derived?

- a. fero b. ferio c. facio d. fulci

57. From what Latin noun are "aqueous" and "sewer" derived?

- a. sutor b. aqua c. quies d. salus

58. Which of the following is not derived from *pes*?

- a. centipede b. parson c. pioneer d. pawn

59. What derivative of *portus* means "to ask someone pressingly and persistently for or to do something"?

- a. portent b. export c. comportate d. importune

60. Multiply the number of principal parts of the third conjugation deponent verb meaning “speak” by the number of letters in the Latin noun case derived from the verb *fero*. From that total, subtract the number of cases. What is the result?

- a. XXVI b. XIII c. XV d. XVII

V. Latin Grammar

61. Which of the following is *not* a grammatical case in Latin?
a. pascitive b. ablative c. dative d. locative
62. Put the phrase *puella grata* in the dative singular.
a. puellam gratam b. puellas gratas c. puellis gratis d. puellae gratae
63. Put the phrase *puella gravior* in the dative plural.
a. puellis gravioribus b. puellae gratiores c. puellis gravioris d. puellibus gravioribus
64. Which of the following does *not* belong to the first conjugation?
a. *creo* b. *iuvo* c. *porto* d. *iaceo*
65. Which of the following does *not* belong to the fourth declension?
a. *exercitus* b. *virus* c. *genu* d. *portus*
66. Identify the use of the ablative case in the sentence, *Virum gladio interfecit*.
a. means b. agent c. description d. accompaniment
67. What term is given to the combination of the gerundive with a form of *sum* to express obligation or necessity?
a. future perfect of need b. debit subjunctive
c. compulsive supine d. passive periphrastic
68. The passive of *facio* is expressed by what defective verb?
a. *coepi* b. *memini* c. *fio* d. *facior*
69. Which of the following tenses does *not* exist in the subjunctive?
a. present b. future c. imperfect d. perfect
70. Which of the following prepositions is *not* followed by the accusative case?
a. *iuxta* b. *coram* c. *apud* d. *citra*

To the best of your ability, read the following passage, an excerpt from what Barack Obama’s victory speech might have been if only he had been speaking Latin.

Cum haec sit nobis occasio, labores salubres nostris civibus⁷¹ rursus tribuamus ac ianua facultatis nostris liberis aperiamus. Res secundas reclamemus; pacem, non solitudinem, augeamus. Spem Americanam reposcamus affirmemusque hanc veritatem gravissimam: e pluribus, unum esse; dum spirem⁷³, nos sperare⁷³. Et ubicumque viderimus cynicos, eosve⁷⁴ qui dubitant, eosve qui nos non posse dicunt, hanc fidem quae vigorem gentis tenet loquemur: vero possumus⁷⁵.

71. *Civibus* is grammatically paralleled by what word?
a. labores b. facultatis c. nostris d. liberis
72. In what tense and mood are the first person plural verbs of lines 1, 2, and 3?
a. present indicative b. present subjunctive c. imperfect indicative d. imperfect subjunctive
73. How would *sperare* be changed if the same sense were communicated not in indirect statement but in direct statement?
a. *sperant* b. *sperent* c. *speramus* d. *speremus*
74. *Eosve* could be rewritten with what two Latin words?
a. et eos b. aut eos c. eos illos d. non eos
75. Translate the last two words of the passage, *vero possumus*.
a. truly, I am a possum b. yes, we can
c. change we want d. change we need

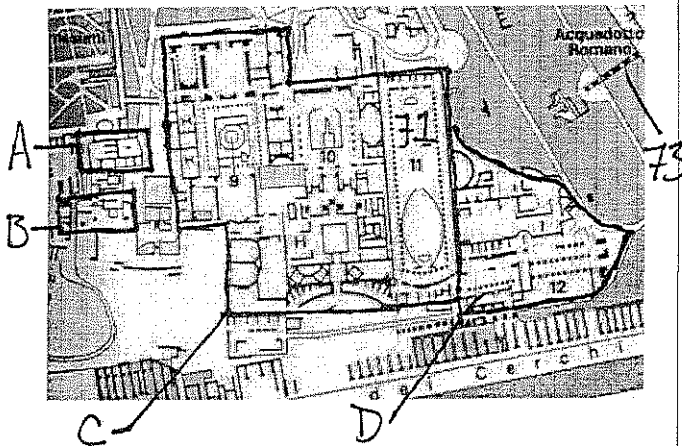
ROMAN HISTORY – ALL LEVELS
Ohio Junior Classical League - 2009

1. The most accepted traditional date for the founding of Rome is _____.
a. May 18, 1453 BCE b. July 2, 1184 BCE
c. November 25, 1152 BCE d. April 21, 753 BCE
2. The three major types of government of the Romans followed which chronological sequence?
a. republic, monarchy, empire b. monarchy, empire, republic
c. empire, monarchy, republic d. monarchy, republic, empire
3. Julius Caesar was assassinated in _____.
a. 63 BCE b. 59 BCE c. 49 BCE d. 44 BCE
4. The emperors of the Roman Empire's first dynasty are known as the _____.
a. Caesarians b. Julio-Claudians c. Flavians d. Antonines
5. The Conflict of the Orders was a struggle between the _____.
a. *Optimates* and *Populares* b. Patrons and Clients
c. Patricians and Plebeians d. Equestrians and Senators
6. The gladiator who led a slave revolt in Italy from 73-71 BCE was _____.
a. Jugurtha b. Spartacus c. Andronicus d. Eubulo
7. The first Roman emperor to convert to Christianity was _____.
a. Marcus Aurelius b. Diocletian c. Constantine d. Honorius
8. The conquest of Britain was begun by the emperor _____.
a. Augustus b. Claudius c. Nero d. Vespasian
9. Hannibal surprised the Romans when he invaded Italy by crossing the _____.
a. Alps b. Rubicon c. Straits of Messina d. Antonine Wall
10. Amulius was Romulus and Remus' _____.
a. grandfather b. second cousin c. step-father d. great uncle
11. Because of a famine in 496 BCE, which Greek goddess was introduced to Rome, for whom a temple was completed three years later for her Roman counterpart?
a. Hera/Juno b. Demeter/Ceres c. Artemis/Diana d. Athena/Minerva
12. The *praetor peregrinus* had jurisdiction over _____.
a. embezzlement cases b. foreigners in Rome
c. festivals and street cleaning d. establishing provincial boundaries
13. The emperor who reversed his predecessor's policy of expansion and withdrew from what is now Iraq was _____.
a. Vespasian b. Trajan c. Hadrian d. Commodus
14. Julius Caesar famously stated that all of Gaul had been divided into _____ parts.
a. 2. b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
15. On which hill of Rome did sacred geese warn of an impending attack of the Gauls?
a. Aventine b. Palatine c. Capitoline d. Esquiline
16. All of the kings of Egypt with whom the Romans had dealings were named _____.
a. Juba b. Pharnaces c. Ptolemy d. Mithridates
17. Which general and advisor to Augustus inspected the *Cloaca Maxima* by venturing into it in a boat, and began the construction of the first Pantheon?
a. Maecenas b. Vitruvius c. Silius Italicus d. Marcus Agrippa
18. What Etruscan city did the Romans besiege from 405 to 396 BCE before finally capturing it?
a. Tarquinii b. Veii c. Clusium d. Caere
19. Which Roman made adultery a legal as opposed to a moral offense?
a. Scipio Africanus b. Julius Caesar c. Augustus d. Constantine

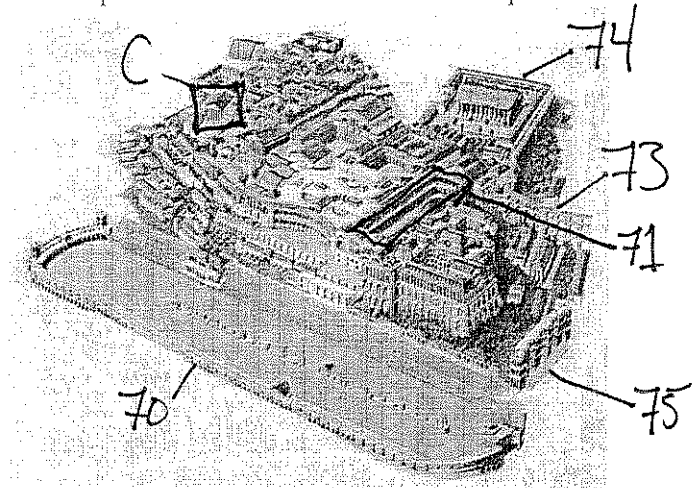
20. The emperor Diocletian reorganized the empire, giving it four emperors. What was this system called?
a. Quadriregnum b. Tetrarchy c. Gang of Four d. Quartocracy
21. Who commissioned the first stone theater in Rome, in which his own statue overlooked Caesar's assassination?
a. Marius b. Sulla c. Pompey d. Brutus
22. The aged Appius Claudius Caecus urged the Roman Senate to reject the terms of _____.
a. Alexander the Great b. Hannibal c. Pyrrhus d. Antiochus
23. The emperor of the early third century CE who had his co-emperor / younger brother killed and built a massive *thermae* complex near the Aventine Hill was _____.
a. Nero b. Domitian c. Commodus d. Caracalla
24. Who purchased 3 Sibylline Books for the same price that he had refused to pay for 9?
a. Numa b. Tarquinius Superbus c. Furius Camillus d. Cornelius Sulla
25. The famous civil war battle of 48 BC which pitted Caesar against Pompey was _____.
a. Pharsalus b. Philippi c. Actium d. Zela
26. Which priests of the Gauls and Britons did the Romans hunt down for practicing human sacrifice?
a. Galli b. Druids c. Essenes d. Magi
27. In 312 BCE construction of the *Via Appia* was begun in order to move Roman troops quickly against the _____.
a. Samnites b. Greeks c. Gauls d. Etruscans
28. What enemy was depicted in the column commemorating Trajan's victory in his imperial forum?
a. the Parthians b. the Germans c. the Mauritanians d. the Dacians
29. The general Marius married Julia, a/an _____ of Julius Caesar.
a. aunt b. grandmother c. sister d. cousin
30. Cicero received from the Senate a *senatus consultum ultimum* to take all necessary measures against whom?
a. Clodius b. Crassus c. Caesar d. Catiline
31. In AD 330, Constantine began the construction of a new city on the Greek settlement of _____.
a. Byzantium b. Rhodes c. Ephesus d. Corinth
32. Who mocked the conquered Romans' protests of his raised the price for withdrawal with the words "*vae victis!*"?
a. Alaric b. Brennus c. Sulla d. Gaiseric
33. The commander's daughter who betrayed Rome to the besieging Sabines was _____.
a. Cloelia b. Tarpeia c. Tullia d. Lucretia
34. Who was Augustus' first wife, who accompanied their daughter Julia into exile?
a. Julia b. Livia c. Octavia d. Scribonia
35. On what island did the emperor Tiberius remain for the final decade of his reign?
a. Capri b. Rhodes c. Corsica d. Cyprus
36. The general who defeated pirates on Crete in 68-67 BC, earning him the honorific "Creticus" was _____.
a. Metellus b. Mettius c. Mummius d. Manlius
37. Which two advisors assisted young Nero in his early years as emperor?
a. Petronius and Lucan b. Seneca and Burrus
c. Tigellinus and Agrippina d. Britannicus and Paetus
38. In 133 BC, Scipio Aemilianus was sent to complete the siege of Numantia. Numantia is located in _____.
a. Spain b. Sicily c. Africa d. Greece
39. A very wealthy individual of the early empire was Narcissus, a secretary to Claudius. Narcissus was a _____.
a. slave b. freedman c. equestrian d. senator
40. The wife of Augustus' stepson Drusus and a mother of a future emperor was _____.
a. Antonia b. Camilla c. Lucilia d. Aurelia
41. Who was Rome's first emperor?
a. Romulus b. Julius Caesar c. Augustus d. Nero

42. Which of the following was a co-ruler of Rome after being an enemy to the Romans?
a. Mettius Fufetius b. Lars Porsenna c. Titus Tatius d. Horatius Cocles
43. The Senate banned the rites of Bacchus (Bacchanalia) from Rome and Italy in what year?
a. 306 BC b. 266 BC c. 216 BC d. 186 BC
44. How were Tiberius Gracchus and Scipio Aemilianus related?
a. cousins b. brothers-in-law c. step-brothers d. adoptive brothers
45. After which battle against Caesar did Cato the Younger commit suicide?
a. Thapsus b. Pharsalus c. Munda d. Zela
46. The Roman victory at the Aegates Islands ended which war?
a. 1st Punic War b. 2nd Mithridatic War c. 3rd Samnite War d. 4th Macedonian War
47. Rome's final king suffered what punishment?
a. imprisonment b. exile c. beheading d. walking under the yoke
48. According to the historian Tacitus, who had provided the Romans with more triumphs than actual victories?
a. the Greeks b. the Parthians c. the Britons d. the Germans
49. The inscription known as the *Laudatio Turiae* praises Turia for helping her husband to escape from _____.
a. Cicero's prosecutions
b. Caesar's assassins
c. the proscriptions of the Second Triumvirate
d. false accusations of Augustus' sycophantic friends
50. Who was Cicero's wife whom he divorced after some 30 years of marriage?
a. Marcia b. Marcella c. Arria d. Terentia
51. Their own troops pressured Octavian and Marcus Antonius to make peace with each other at _____.
a. Brundisium b. Tarentum c. Mutina d. Perusia
52. Which emperor was captured by the Persian King Shapur in AD 260?
a. Valerian b. Gallienus c. Decius d. Aurelian
53. After destroying Cicero's house after his exile in 58 BC, Clodius built a shrine to whom on top of the site?
a. Pax b. Concordia c. Libertas d. Ultio
54. Mount Vesuvius erupted during the reign of which emperor?
a. Nero b. Titus c. Nerva d. Trajan
55. Sulla returned the control of the _____ from the equestrians to the senators.
a. voting assemblies b. criminal courts c. college of augurs d. census
56. Who did not lead an army against Mithridates?
a. Sulla b. Murena c. Lucullus d. Rabirius
57. In the Social War, what was the main goal of the *socii*?
a. Roman citizenship b. independence c. conquest d. freedom
58. Which king died from a lightning bolt after botching a sacrifice to Jupiter?
a. Romulus b. Numa Pompilius c. Tullus Hostilius d. Ancus Marcius
59. Who, near the end of the Second Punic War, sent the Carthaginian noblewoman, Sophonisba, poison so that she could avoid the disgrace of being sent to Rome as a captive by Scipio Africanus?
a. Syphax b. Gisgo c. Hasdrubal d. Masinissa
60. Because of the equipment they were forced to carry so as to become less dependent on a supply train, Marius' soldiers were known as his _____.
a. mules b. snails c. elephants d. ants

Map 1: Detail of Palatine Palaces



Map 2: Reconstruction of Palatine Complex



61. (Map 1) Which lettered site is the House of Augustus?
a. A b. B c. C d. D
62. (Map 1) Which lettered site is the House of Livia?
a. A b. B c. C d. D
63. The woman for whom the House of Livia is named was the wife of ____.
a. Cicero b. Julius Caesar c. Augustus d. Brutus
64. (Map 1) Which lettered site is the Domus Flavia?
a. A b. B c. C d. D
65. The Domus Flavia was constructed by which emperor?
a. Nero b. Vespasian c. Titus d. Domitian
66. (Map 1) Which lettered site is the Domus Severana
a. A b. B c. C d. D
67. The Domus Severana was built by which Roman Emperor?
a. Septimius Severus b. Caracalla c. Geta d. Elagabalus
68. Of the lettered sites on Map 1, which was built last?
a. House of Augustus b. House of Livia c. Domus Flavia d. Domus Severana
69. Of the lettered sites on Map 1, which two existed earliest?
a. House of Augustus & Domus Flavia b. Domus Flavia & House of Livia
c. House of Livia & House of Augustus d. Domus Severana & Domus Flavia
70. (Map 2) The Palatine complex overlooks what site (labeled #70) to the southwest?
a. Colosseum b. Circus Maximus
c. Stadium of Nero d. Stadium of Domitian
71. (Map 1 and 2) The hippodrome/garden (labeled #71) was added to the palace by which emperor?
a. Augustus b. Tiberius c. Domitian d. Septimius Severus
72. (Map 2) The purpose of the temple (labeled #72) is disputed. To which of the following might it be dedicated?
a. Iuppiter Stator b. Apollo c. Magna Mater d. Iuppiter Victor
73. (Map 1 and 2) The aqueduct (labeled #73) that feeds the Palatine with water is the _____.
a. aqua Claudia b. aqua Appia c. aqua Iulia d. aqua Anio Novus
74. (Map 2) The site labeled #74 contained the shields of the Salii, fire of Vesta, and Palladium during whose reign?
a. Caligula b. Nero c. Elagabalus d. Constantine
75. (Map 2) The site labeled #75 was the _____.
a. Arch of Janus b. Septizodium c. Horologium d. Portico of Octavia

ROMAN LIFE – ALL LEVELS
Ohio Junior Classical League – 2009

1. The boundary of the City was defined, not by the wall, but by what religious boundary around Rome?
a. Campus Martius b. Pomerium c. Po River d. Rubicon
2. Freedmen could be granted citizenship as long as their manumission _____.
a. took place before a magistrate b. took place outside of the home
c. took place in the master's home d. was granted by another freedman
3. Which temple from the Forum was used in part as a treasury?
a. T. of Julius Caesar b. T. of Castor and Pollux
c. T. of Saturn d. T. of Concordia
4. Which of the following denominations of money was worth the most?
a. *quadrans* b. *denarius* c. *as* d. *sestertius*
5. After a boy dedicates his *bulla* to his *lares*, when could he possibly wear it again?
a. on his wedding day b. when he appears in court
c. as a general in a triumph d. never
6. Which of the following positions was not part of the *vigiles*, as established by Augustus?
a. *tesserarius* b. *primipilaris* c. *sifonarii* d. *uncinarii*
7. What sort of toga was worn by a general celebrating an *ovatio*?
a. *toga praetexta* b. *toga picta* c. *toga exigua* d. *toga pulla*
8. Where in a Roman house are you most likely to find the words "*cave canem*"?
a. the *ianua* b. the *atrium* c. the *tablinum* d. the *culina*
9. Which name was added on as a nickname, often in honor of a great accomplishment?
a. *praenomen* b. *nomen* c. *cognomen* d. *agnomen*
10. The 24 priests of Mars were known as _____.
a. *salii* b. *flamines* c. *epulones* d. *augures*
11. What decoration was on the toga worn by curule magistrates, censors, and dictators?
a. gold embroidery b. crimson stripes c. laurel leaves d. a purple border
12. What right did a Roman citizen have by virtue of his *ius suffragii*?
a. right to vote b. right to not be enslaved
c. right to hold public office d. right to tax-supported benefits
13. What sort of vessel was used to transport liquid goods?
a. *mortarium* b. *tegula* c. *imbrex* d. *amphora*
14. The days between market days were known as _____.
a. *meridies* b. *mercedonii* c. *nundinum* d. *fasti*
15. Shrines to which foreign god were always found underground?
a. Bellona b. Isis c. Cybele d. Mithras
16. Which term refers specifically to the roll of paper that makes a scroll?
a. *papyrus* b. *volumen* c. *schedae* d. *umbilicus*
17. What is the title of the slave who accompanies a child to school?
a. *paedagogus* b. *nutrix* c. *rhetor* d. *magister*
18. The furnace which heats a Roman bathhouse is called _____.
a. *therma* b. *hypocaustum* c. *cryptoporticus* d. *caldarium*
19. Milestones along Roman roads were generally placed how far apart?
a. 100 paces b. 500 paces c. 1000 paces d. 5000 paces

20. What type of Roman would wear a *stola*?
a. a male citizen b. an unmarried girl c. a baby d. a married woman
21. Which position was created to carry out the religious functions of the king after 509 BCE?
a. *pontifex maximus* b. *rex sacrorum* c. *flamen Dialis* d. *frater arvalis*
22. Which official did not have the privilege of sitting in a *sella curulis*?
a. censor b. consul c. quaestor d. praetor
23. What is a *senatus consultum*?
a. law passed by the Senate b. special committee of the Senate
c. a consultant to the Senate d. a resolution of the Senate
24. Which Roman magistrate had his home in the Forum during the republic?
a. *pontifex maximus* b. censor c. consul d. dictator
25. A standard *denarius* is made of which of the following materials?
a. gold b. silver c. brass d. bronze
26. What sort of toga was, by definition, worn without a *sinus* or an *umbo*?
a. *toga praetexta* b. *toga picta* c. *toga exigua* d. *toga pulla*
27. In what type of atrium takes its name from the four pillars supporting the roof around the *compluvium*?
a. Tuscan atrium b. *atrium tetrastylon* c. *testudinatum* d. *atrium displuviatum*
28. How many *flamines* were there in Rome?
a. 6 b. 10 c. 12 d. 15
29. *Contubernia* was a permanent connection like marriage among what class of the population?
a. plebeians b. freedmen c. slaves d. foreigners
30. How many days after death was a sacrifice and dinner held in honor of the deceased?
a. 9 b. 15 c. 21 d. 100
31. What sorts of structures were called columbaria, due to their resemblance to pigeon-houses?
a. arenas b. apartments c. tombs d. changing rooms
32. The *factiones* at the circus were distinguished by what feature?
a. types of chariots b. numbers on the chariots
c. colors worn by the charioteers d. flags mounted on the chariots
33. Which gladiator carried a net and trident?
a. *retiarius* b. *mirmillo* c. *Samnite* d. *secutor*
34. In which room would a Roman typically host a *cena*?
a. *triclinium* b. *culina* c. *tablinum* d. *atrium*
35. Which of the following gladiators would fight wild animals in the arena?
a. *mirmillones* b. *hoplomachi* c. *retiarii* d. *bestiarii*
36. Which assembly met in the Campus Martius?
a. *comitia curiata* b. *comitia centuriata* c. *comitia tributa* d. *concilium plebis*
37. The *consul suffectus* was:
a. the lower ranked of the two consuls
b. a consul who had never been consul before
c. a man appointed to complete the term of a dead consul
d. a consul serving his second term as consul
38. During a wedding ceremony, the groom would do which of the following?
a. scatter nuts through the crowd b. say "*ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia*"
c. carry the *spina alba* d. all of the above

39. On which festival would Romans take food to the tombs of the dead?
 a. *agonalia* b. *floralia* c. *lupercalia* d. *feralia*
40. Where in the house would one find the *lararium*?
 a. in a *cubiculum* b. in the *atrium* c. in the *hortus* d. in the *tablinum*
41. In the name Marcus Licinius Crassus, which name is the *nomen*?
 a. Marcus b. Licinius c. Crassus d. he doesn't have one
42. The *imaginifer* was responsible for carrying a portrait of who/what with the army?
 a. the She-Wolf b. Jupiter c. Julius Caesar d. the emperor
43. The terms *librarii*, *servi ab epistulis*, *servi a manu*, and *amanuenses* refer to slaves with what skill?
 a. fighting b. writing c. leadership d. counting
44. Which of the following describes the highest class of Roman society?
 a. *equites* b. *servi* c. *senatores* d. *plebes*
45. Caesar was assassinated on March 15, 44 B.C.E. What year was that in A.U.C.?
 a. 709 b. 465 c. 710 d. 466
46. Which arch was not considered part of the Forum Romanum?
 a. Arch of Augustus b. Arch of Titus
 c. Arch of Constantine d. Arch of Septimius Severus
47. Where might the following inscription be found: "*tene me. cum revocaveris me, accipis solidum*"?
 a. on the walls of Pompeii b. on a slave's collar
 c. on a child's bulla d. on a cup
48. What was the name of the guardian spirit of Roman girls?
 a. *genius* b. *Iuno* c. *genia* d. *nutrix*
49. Which of the following was not an exercise area which was occasionally part of a bathhouse?
 a. *palaestra* b. *balnea* c. *natatio* d. *gymnasia*
50. Which aqueduct was not constructed under the reign of Augustus?
 a. *Anio Novus* b. *Aqua Iulia* c. *Aqua Virgo* d. *Alsietina*
51. During which festival could a Roman boy put on the *toga virilis*?
 a. *liberalia* b. *feralia* c. *saturnalia* d. *lupercalia*
52. Where would Romans collect rainwater in their houses?
 a. *hortus* b. *peristylum* c. *compluvium* d. *impluvium*
53. Who are the two babies typically seen suckling a she-wolf in Roman art?
 a. Castor and Pollox b. Romulus and Remus
 c. Marius and Sulla d. the Gracchi
54. Which term refers to the power held by magistrates to enforce the laws of their office?
 a. *potestas* b. *imperium* c. *vis* d. *auctoritas*
55. Which of the following was not a sauce made from fish?
 a. *garum* b. *hallec* c. *liquamen* d. *muria*
56. According to Cato, which was the most important part of a farm?
 a. vineyard b. vegetable garden c. grain fields d. orchard
57. Which of the following was not metal used by the Romans?
 a. pewter b. steel c. lead d. iron
58. A popular game played by Romans which was similar to backgammon was _____.
 a. *tali* b. *latrunculi* c. *termi lapilli* d. *XII scripta*

59. The soldiers recruited from parts of Italy outside of Rome were called:
 a. *auxilia* b. *alae sociorum* c. *immunes* d. *principales*
60. Which of the following is not a type of shield used in the Roman army?
 a. *clipeus* b. *scutum* c. *parma* d. *balteus*
61. What name was personal and typically used only by close friends and family?
 a. *praenomen* b. *nomen* c. *cognomen* d. *agnomen*
62. A band of wool, tied in the Knot of Hercules, was worn by _____.
 a. gladiators b. *matres familiae* c. *haruspices* d. brides
63. The winner of a chariot race would leave the circus through the _____.
 a. *porta triumphalis* b. *porta pompae* c. *porta spinae* d. *porta metae*
64. Which meal would a Roman start his day with?
 a. *cena* b. *merenda* c. *ientaculum* d. *prandium*
65. Where in the city of Rome was the funeral pyre of Julius Caesar?
 a. Campus Martius b. Forum Romanum c. Tiber Island d. the Arx
66. In which room would a Roman typically start his trip to the baths?
 a. *tepidarium* b. *caldarium* c. *frigidarium* d. *apodyterium*
67. If a man in Rome wanted to sail to Greece, to what Italian city would he likely go?
 a. *Ostia* b. *Brundisium* c. *Pompeii* d. *Neapolis*
68. Which god is not a part of the group of gods known as the "Capitoline Triad"?
 a. Jupiter b. Juno c. Vesta d. Minerva
69. The form of marriage that included *manus* but not the consent of the gods was _____.
 a. *coemptio* b. *usus* c. *nuptia* d. *confarreatio*
70. Calling a dead Roman by name was called _____.
 a. *sepulcrum* b. *ustrinae* c. *titulus* d. *conclamatio*
71. In a chariot race, a lap was known as a _____.
 a. *calx* b. *spina* c. *spatium* d. *nomen*
72. On what part of your body would you wear a *calceus*?
 a. the chest b. the foot c. the head d. the shoulders
73. The mound or embankment on which a road was built was called _____.
 a. *platea* b. *crepido* c. *clivus* d. *agger*
74. The term *iusta facere* referred to a Roman's obligation to do what?
 a. vote b. get married c. hold public office d. bury the dead
75. Which of the following was a term associated with a novice gladiator?
 a. *primus palus* b. *secundus palus* c. *lanista* d. *tiro*

READING COMPREHENSION – LEVELS ½ AND 1
Ohio Junior Classical League - 2009

N.B. – The following passages and questions use no long marks (macrons) on any words. Forms should be determined based on your knowledge and their context within the passage.

Passage #1 – Apollo and Daphne

1 Daphne, nympha, in silvis habitat. silvas et feras amat. quod
2 pulchra est, multi eam amant, sed Daphne semper matrimonium
3 recusat.
4 deus Apollo in silva ambulat. ibi nympham videt. eam in
5 matrimonium ducere cupit, sed Daphne per silvam fugit. Apollo
6 sic clamat: “mane, pulchra Daphne! non sum hostis. sum Apollo,
7 deus poetarum. te amo. Cupido me sagitta vulnerat. sum deus
8 quem medicina non iuvat.”
9 sed Daphne celerius fugit. Apollo currit et eam capere
10 temptat. tum Daphne clamat: “me servate, di benigni. mutate
11 formam meam.” di nympham miseram audiunt et formam eius
12 mutant: di eius comam in folia mutant, brachia in ramos, totum
13 corpus in arborem. pulchra Daphne est pulchra laurus.
14 deinde Apollo dicit: “non uxor mea, sed arbor mea eris.
15 laurus semper mihi sacra erit et signum victoriae erit.” itaque in
16 picturis et statuis, Apollo saepe folia lauri habet.

Cupido, Cupidinis, m. – god of love

eius – genitive of *is, ea, id*

ramus, rami, m. – branch

(Adapted from Latin Book One by H.F.
Scott & A. Horn)

1. What does the word *feras* (line 1) refer to?
a. other nymphs b. the forests c. wild animals d. Apollo
2. Why do many men love Daphne?
a. She is a nymph b. She loves the forest
c. She lives in the forest d. She is beautiful
3. According to lines 3-4 (*eam...cupit*), what does Apollo want?
a. to meet Daphne b. to marry Daphne c. to marry anyone d. to lead Daphne into the forest
4. What form is *mane* (line 6)?
a. Ablative singular b. imperative c. infinitive d. vocative
5. In lines 6-8, which is not a reason Apollo gives Daphne to make her stop?
a. he will make her a goddess b. he is a friend
c. he is the god of poets d. he is in love with her
6. What is the best translation for *sum...iuvat* (line 7-8)?
a. I, the god of medicine, will not help you
b. I am the god of medicine and can help you
c. I am the god whom medicine cannot help
d. I am not the god who brings this medicine
7. What is the case and number of *sagitta* (line 7)?
a. Ablative singular b. Nominative singular c. Accusative plural d. Nominative plural
8. After Apollo speaks, how does Daphne react?
a. she begins to run b. she stops running c. she slows down d. she runs faster
9. Who does Daphne speak to in lines 10-11 (*me...meam*)?
a. herself b. the gods c. Apollo d. her father
10. What would the word *mutate* (line 10) be in the singular?
a. mutat b. muta c. mutans d. it already is singular

11. What is the antecedent of *eius* (line 11, et al.)?
a. coma (line 12) b. formam (line 11) c. nympham (line 11) d. miseram (line 11)
12. What word needs to be added to make *brachia in ramos* (line 12) a complete sentence?
a. comam (line 12) b. di (line 12) c. eius (line 12) d. mutant (line 12)
13. What word is modified by *totum* (line 12)?
a. corpus (line 13) b. arborem (line 13) c. di (line 12) d. eius (line 12)
14. The best translation of *eris* (line 14) is _____.
a. you were b. you had been c. you will be d. you are
15. Which of the following does Apollo not tell Daphne that she will be in lines 14-15?
a. his wife b. his tree c. sacred to him d. a symbol of champions
16. What is the gender of *folia* (line 16)?
a. masculine b. feminine c. neuter d. cannot be determined
17. What is the case and number of *lauri* (line 16)?
a. Nominative plural b. Dative singular c. Genitive singular d. Ablative singular

Passage #2 – A Day at the Circus, Part 1

1 Postero die Lucius et filii ad Circum Maximum ierunt. Ibi Romani cursus equorum et alia certamina
2 spectare solebant. Magna multitudo iam convenerat: homines de equorum celeritate et arte aurigarum multa
3 dicebant. Pueri Capuani audiverant virum Capuanum inter aurigas esse.
4 Subito Sextus exclamavit 'Ecce Liber! Videsne virum illos equos nigros agentem? Sine dubio est Liber,
5 qui olim in Capua habitabat.'
6 Spectator vicinus, qui haec verba Sexti audiverat, dixit, 'Ille Capuanus hic ignotus est. Numquam vicit
7 neque hodie inter primos erit. Ne ipse quidem victoriam sperat.'
8 'Fortasse erras,' inquit Marcus. 'Nos Capuani bene scimus Liberum aurigam pertissimum esse. Puto eum
9 hodie vincere posse.'
10 Iam tuba signum dedit. Equis e carceribus emissis, certamen inceptum est. Magnus erat fremitus
11 spectantium, qui nomina aurigarum clamabant. Voces puerorum Capuanorum vix audiri poterant.
12 Mox primum locum habuit Crescens, auriga Romanus, qui plurimos fautores habere videbatur; secundum
13 locum habuit Hispanus; tertium locum Gallus; locum quartum Liber, ille Capuanus.

18. What tense is the only verb in line 1?
a. present b. imperfect c. perfect d. pluperfect
19. Quid Romani in Circum Maximum spectare solebant?
a. cursus equorum b. pugnae gladiatorum
c. multitudo spectantium d. signa tubae
20. What case and number is *multitudo* (line 2)?
a. nominative singular b. dative singular c. ablative singular d. genitive plural
21. What quality of the charioteers were men talking about in line 2-3 (*homines...dicebant*)?
a. their swiftness b. their skill c. their artistic talent d. their bravery
22. Quo urbe erant pueri?
a. Neapoli b. Pompeiis c. Capua d. Carthago
23. Quid est nomen aurigae de Capua?
a. Lucius b. Capuanus c. Sextus d. Liber
24. In line 4, what does the ending *-ne* on *videsne* indicate?
a. and b. or c. an exclamation d. a question
25. What color are the horses of the charioteer mentioned in lines 4-5?
a. yellow b. white c. black d. grey

26. What is the best translation of *ille...est* (line 6)?
 a. That guy is from Capua, but this guy is unknown.
 b. That Capuan is unknown here.
 c. That Capuan, he is unknown.
 d. That Capuan is unaware of this.
27. What tense is the verb *erit* (line 7)?
 a. present b. imperfect c. perfect d. future
28. What is the best translation of *fortasse erras* (line 8)?
 a. you were here by chance b. you were very strong
 c. you were very brave d. perhaps you are wrong
29. What is the antecedent of the pronoun *eum* (line 8)?
 a. *Marcus* (line 8) b. *nos* (line 8) c. *Capuani* (line 8) d. *Liberum* (line 8)
30. Quid putat Marcus de Libero?
 a. Liber est peritissimus auriga b. Liber est ignotum
 c. Liber numquam vincit d. Liber non hodie vincere potest
31. Quid signum dat?
 a. tubae b. Capuani c. fremitus d. voces
32. e quo loco equi currebant?
 a. e locis secretis b. e Gallia c. e carceribus d. e aurigis
33. At the beginning of the race, what were the spectators doing?
 a. giving the signal to start b. leaving through the gates
 c. opening the gates to start d. making a lot of noise
34. Which reason is the most likely to explain why Crescens had so many supporters?
 a. he was the underdog b. he was the best looking
 c. the race was in his hometown d. he was losing and people were urging him on

Passage #3 – A Day at the Circus, Part 2

- 1 In medio Circo murus erat, qui spina appellabatur. Aurigae circum eam spinam cursum dirigeabant.
 2 Necesse erat septem spatia circum spinam conficere. Utroque fines spinae erant metae (turning points).
 3 Primo spatio confecto, equi Liberi longe post ceteros currebant. Spectatores vicini pueros irriserunt,
 4 ‘ecce vester auriga Capuanus! Omnes eum antecedunt. Num etiam nunc eum peritissimum esse creditis?’
 5 Liber autem spem non amiserat. Equos magna cum arte egit. Mox, facultate data, Gallum praeterivit.
 6 Deinde Hispanum petivit et eum quoque reliquit. Crescens solus Liberum antecedeat neque intervallum inter
 7 duos currus magnum erat. Certamen fuit inter eos duos homines, quos omnes intenti spectabant. Crescentis
 8 fautores eius nomen iterum atque iterum clamabant.
 9 Denique currus in ultimo spatio ad metas appropinquabant.
 10 ‘Nunc contende! Nunc, Liber, metas pete!’ clamavit Marcus, Liberum audire posse sperans. Crescens
 11 nimis longe metas vitavit. Liber occasione oblata equos inter Crescentem et metas egit. Currus Liberi paene
 12 fractus metas ultimo momento temporis vitavit.
 13 Liber primum locum ceperat. Crescens equos flagello cecidit, sed Liberum praeterire non potuit. Liber
 14 transivit primus calcem, quae finem certaminis indicabat. Ita Capuanus ignotus vicit.
 15 Pueri et pater clamaverunt, ‘Euge! Bene Fecisti! Nos Capuani te maxime laudamus.’

35. What case and number is *spina* (line 1)?
 a. nominative singular b. ablative singular c. accusative plural d. nominative plural
36. What part of speech is the word *circum* (line 1)?
 a. adverb b. preposition c. noun d. adjective
37. Quantas spatias necesse est circum spinam conficere?
 a. V b. X c. VII d. IX

38. Why did the spectators laugh at Marcus and Sextus?
- Liber was far ahead of the others
 - Crescens was winning
 - Liber was near the pack
 - Liber was far behind the pack
39. What answer were the spectators expecting when they asked "*Num etiam nunc eum peritissimum esse creditis?*"
- yes
 - no
 - no response
 - uncertainty
40. *Magna* (line 5) modifies what word?
- equos* (line 5)
 - arte* (line 5)
 - auriga* (understood)
 - spem* (line 5)
41. *Certamen ultimum inter quos duos currus erat?*
- Crescens et Gallus
 - Hispanus et Liber
 - Liber et Crescens
 - Liber et Gallus
42. The antecedent of *quos* (line 7) is _____.
- certamen* (line 7)
 - duos* (line 7)
 - homines* (line 7)
 - omnes* (line 7)
43. Which of the following does Marcus tell Liber to do?
- hurry
 - attack
 - listen
 - fight
44. *Sperans* (line 10) modifies which word?
- Liber* (line 10)
 - Marcus* (line 10)
 - Liberum* (line 10)
 - audire* (line 10)
45. How was Liber able to pass Crescens?
- Crescens turned too wide
 - Crescens was too far back
 - he had faster horses
 - Crescens had to slow down
46. What case and number is *flagello* (line 13)?
- dative singular
 - nominative singular
 - accusative singular
 - ablative singular
47. *Quod locum Liber cepit?*
- primum locum
 - secundum locum
 - tertium locum
 - quartum locum
48. The word *praeterire* (line 13) is dependant on which other word?
- cecidit* (line 13)
 - sed* (line 13)
 - Liberum* (line 13)
 - potuit* (line 13)
49. What is the person and tense of *fecisti* (line 15)?
- 1st perfect
 - 2nd perfect
 - 2nd present
 - 1st present
50. *Te* (line 15) is what case?
- nominative
 - accusative
 - dative
 - ablative

READING COMPREHENSION – LEVEL 2
Ohio Junior Classical League - 2009

Passage #1 – Romans Fight the Carthaginians (Adapted from Eutropius' Breviarium)

1 Catulus consul bellum contra Africanos incepit. Romani cum
2 trecentis navibus ad Siciliam navigaverunt; Africani contra
3 Romanos quadrigentas naves paraverunt. numquam in mari
4 tantus numerus navium pugnaverant. Catulus aeger navem
5 ascendit: in pugna superiore vulneratus erat. contra
6 Karthaginienses, Romani ingenti virtute pugnaverunt. LXXXIII
7 Karthaginiensium naves captae sunt, CXXV submersae, XXXII
8 milia hostium capta, XIII milia occisa; summa infinita auri et
9 argenti in potestatem Romanorum redacta. Etiam e classe Romana
10 XII naves submersae sunt. Karthaginienses tamen pacem
11 petiverunt. Etiam captivos suos e Romanis petiverunt. Senatus
12 pacem et captivos Africanis dedit.

aeger – ill

occisa – killed; *summa* – amount
redacta – brought; *classe* – fleet

1. Catulus was a:
 - a. Carthaginian commander
 - b. Roman leader
 - c. messenger to Rome
 - d. Carthaginian prisoner
2. According to lines 2-4, the sea battle was unique because it was fought:
 - a. near Africa
 - b. with such a great number of ships
 - c. on the island of Sicily
 - d. with thirty ships
3. The word *navium* (line 4) is what case and number?
 - a. accusative singular
 - b. nominative singular
 - c. genitive singular
 - d. genitive plural
4. Catullus was ill because he:
 - a. was wounded from a previous battle
 - b. was seasick
 - c. was old
 - d. missed his farm
5. In line 6, the Romans fought with:
 - a. superior weapons
 - b. Sicilian aid
 - c. great courage
 - d. great terror
6. The word *ingenti* (line 6) modifies which Latin noun?
 - a. *virtute* (line 6)
 - b. *Romani* (line 6)
 - c. *pugna* (line 5)
 - d. *naves* (line 7)
7. How many Carthaginian ships sank?
 - a. 83
 - b. 32
 - c. 300
 - d. 125
8. In lines 8-9, in addition to ships and soldiers, the Carthaginians also surrendered:
 - a. catapults and flamethrowers
 - b. all of their rowers
 - c. gold and silver
 - d. the standards of their legions
9. In line 9, what is the best translation of the phrase "*in potestatem Romanorum redacta*"?
 - a. power brought from the Romans
 - b. Rome brought from power
 - c. powerful Romans were brought
 - d. brought into the power of the Romans
10. According to lines 10-11, what two things were given to the Carthaginians at the end of this battle?
 - a. peace and their prisoners
 - b. their captured ships and repayment
 - c. an apology and permanent peace
 - d. Lilybaeum and Roman prisoners
11. *Africanis* (line 12) is what case?
 - a. ablative
 - b. nominative
 - c. dative
 - d. genitive

Passage #2 – Cadmus Finds Thebes (from Modern Latin Book One, J.D. Sadler)

1 Cadmus venit a Phoenicia in Graeciam. oraculum famosum
 2 Graecum Delphis visitat. oraculum de futuris rebus rogat, et
 3 oraculum respondet Cadmum debere vaccam sequi. in loco ubi
 4 vacca immobilis stat, debet urbem condere. prope locum
 5 designatum vivit serpens terribilis. Cadmus cum pessimo serpente
 6 pugnat, et post longissimam pugnam serpentem occidit. dentes
 7 serpentis in terram ponit, et brevissimo tempore viri armati
 8 oriuntur. viri inter se pugnant. multi cadunt et reliqui sunt primi
 9 cives Thebani. Cadmus Harmoniam, pulchram feminam, in
 10 matrimonium ducit, et in Graecia multos annos magna felicitate
 11 regit.

sequi – an infinitive – “to follow”

oriuntur – are born

12. What did Cadmus do first upon his arrival to Greece?
 - a. went to Phoenicia
 - b. visits an oracle
 - c. an oracle visits him
 - d. departs from Delphi
13. The word *Delphis* (line 2) is what type of ablative?
 - a. location
 - b. means
 - c. agent
 - d. accompaniment
14. What does the oracle reveal to Cadmus about his future?
 - a. a cow will follow him
 - b. a cow will show him a city
 - c. he should follow the cow
 - d. he will find a motionless cow
15. *Immobilis* (line 4) modifies what noun?
 - a. *loco* (line 3)
 - b. *vacca* (line 4)
 - c. *urbem* (line 4)
 - d. *Cadmus* (understood)
16. What is the subject of *debet* (line 5)?
 - a. *vacca* (line 4)
 - b. *oraculum* (line 3)
 - c. *condere* (line 4)
 - d. *Cadmus* (understood)
17. Where does Cadmus find the serpent?
 - a. in front of his destination
 - b. just outside of Delphi
 - c. in the walls of Thebes
 - d. near the spot where the cow stops
18. Which is the best translation for line 6 (*et...occidit*)?
 - a. and he dies after the fight with the longest serpent
 - b. and he kills the very long serpent after the fight
 - c. and after a very long fight he kills the serpent
 - d. and after fighting for a very long time, the serpent dies
19. What are the case and number of *dentes* (line 6)?
 - a. nominative plural
 - b. accusative plural
 - c. nominative singular
 - d. dative plural
20. How long did it take for the teeth to do something?
 - a. a short while
 - b. a very long time
 - c. a very short time
 - d. a long time
21. Which grammatical term best describes *armati* (line 7)?
 - a. perfect participle
 - b. adjective
 - c. passive infinitive
 - d. dative noun
22. Which word should be used as the subject of the verb *oriuntur* (line 8)?
 - a. *dentes* (line 6)
 - b. *serpentis* (line 7)
 - c. *viri* (line 7)
 - d. *armati* (line 7)
23. Who did the *viri* (line 7 et al) fight with?
 - a. Cadmus
 - b. the serpent
 - c. the Thebans
 - d. themselves
24. *Multos annos* (line 10) is an example of what type of accusative?
 - a. duration of time
 - b. time when
 - c. direct object
 - d. object of a preposition
25. At the end of the passage, we are told that Cadmus _____.
 - a. is conquered
 - b. is killed by his wife
 - c. rules happily
 - d. rules with difficulty

Passage #3 – Artemisia and Mausolus (adapted from Aulus Gellius, *Noctes Atticae*)

1 Mausolus fuit, ut ait Marcus Tullius Cicero, rex terrae Cariae.
 2 Mausolus in matrimonium Artemisiam duxit. Artemisia Mausolum
 3 suum virum amavisse dicitur super amoris omnes fabulas. is
 4 Mausolus inter lacrimas et manus uxoris e vita excessit. Artemisia
 5 maximo cum dolore cineres cum unguentis mixtos in urnam posuit.
 6 ad conservandam memoriam viri mortui, Artemisia sepulchrum
 7 maximum aedificavit. hoc sepulchrum inter septem omnium
 8 terrarum spectacula numerabatur.

cineres – ashes; *unguentis* - perfume

26. The word *ut* (line 1) would best be translated _____.
 a. how b. as c. so that d. when
27. Marcus Tullius Cicero said that Mausolus is _____.
 a. leader of the country of Carria b. a happy merchant
 c. without money d. a good writer
28. The verb *duxit* (line 2) is _____.
 a. present tense b. imperfect tense c. future tense d. perfect tense
29. Who was Artemisia?
 a. a friend of the queen b. wife of Mausolus c. an excellent mother d. a kind goddess
30. The antecedent of *suum* (line 3) is _____.
 a. *Artemisia* (line 2) b. *Mausolum* (line 3) c. *virum* (line 3) d. *fabulas* (line 4)
31. The adjective *omnes* (line 3) is _____.
 a. nominative plural b. accusative plural c. genitive plural d. ablative plural
32. What kind of love was Artemisia's?
 a. always false b. similar to Cicero's love
 c. dangerous and proud d. the greatest love in stories
33. The word *is*, as used in line 3, could be replaced with which of the following words without changing the meaning?
 a. *qui* b. *iste* c. *ipse* d. *quis*
34. *Manus* (line 4) is what case and number?
 a. nominative singular b. nominative plural c. genitive singular d. accusative plural
35. When Mausolus had died, Artemisia:
 a. ran from their house b. deposited his ashes into an urn
 c. summoned their children d. also died
36. The adjective *mixtos* (line 5) modifies the noun:
 a. *dolore* b. *cineres* c. *unguentis* d. *urnam*
37. Artemisia built a great tomb so that:
 a. *amicos haberet* b. *libros viri servaret*
 c. *memoria viri conservaretur* d. *iter faceret*
38. *septem* (line 7) modifies which word in the sentence?
 a. *sepulchrum* b. *inter* c. *terrarum* d. *spectacula*

Passage #4 – Arion and the Dolphins (from Modern Latin Book One, J.D. Sadler)

1 Arion est famosus poeta. in urbe Graeca vivit. olim iter ad Italiam
 2 facit. in Italia pro populo canit et divitias obtinet. ad Graeciam
 3 cupit revertere. in navem ascendit, et navis e portu exit. viri
 4 navem regentes sunt piratae. Ariona circumstant et pecuniam
 5 quaerunt. in corde Arion de salute dolet. iniuriam timet. in nave
 6 stans, lyram capit et pulchra voce canit. cantu terminato, Arion se
 7 iacit in mare. piratae iuvenem mirantur et id, quod vident, eos
 8 terret: delphini Ariona accipiunt et domum portant.

Ariona – accusative singular

mirantur – marvel at (+acc)

39. The word *iter* (line 1) is what case and number?
 a. nominative singular b. accusative singular c. ablative singular d. accusative plural
40. What happened because of Arion's singing ability?
 a. he became rich b. he became immortal c. he moved to Italy d. he was considered a god
41. The subject of *ascendit* (line 3) is _____.
 a. *navis* b. *piratae* c. *Graeca* d. *Arion*
42. What case is *navis* (line 3)?
 a. nominative b. dative c. ablative d. genitive
43. *Regentes* (line 4) is what grammatical form?
 a. infinitive b. 3rd decl. adjective c. perfect participle d. present participle
44. What issue does Arion have with getting home?
 a. he is taken to the wrong country b. he loses his lyre
 c. he is kidnapped d. he can't find a ship
45. Upon realizing his situation, how did Arion feel in line 5?
 a. bold b. afraid c. safe d. passionate
46. *Pulchra* (line 6) modifies what?
 a. *nave* b. *Arion* c. *voce* d. *canit*
47. After Arion sings a song, what does he do?
 a. throws himself into the sea b. throws his lyre into the sea
 c. lies down on the deck d. gets thrown into the sea
48. What is the antecedent of *quod* (line 7)?
 a. *piratae* b. *iuvenem* c. *id* d. *Arion*
49. What miracle happens in line 8?
 a. the Delphic oracle gives a prophecy b. Arion swims home
 c. dolphins save Arion d. Arion turns into a dolphin
50. What is the proper way to translate *domum* as it is used in line 8?
 a. at home b. to home c. from home d. in his home

Ohio Junior Classical League – 2009

Passage #1 – Cadmus Encounters the Serpent (Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, Book III)

silva vetus stabat nulla violata securi,
et specus in media virgis ac vimine densus
efficiens humilem lapidum conpagibus arcum
uberibus fecundus aquis; ubi conditus antro
Martius anguis erat, cristis praesignis et auro;
igne micant oculi, corpus tumet omne venenis,
tresque vibrant linguae, triplici stant ordine dentes.
quem postquam Tyria lucum de gente profecti
infausto tetigere gradu, demissaque in undas
urna dedit sonitum, longo caput extulit antro
caeruleus serpens horrendaque sibila misit.
effluxere urnae manibus sanguisque reliquit
corpus et attonitos subitus tremor occupat artus.
ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes
torquet et immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus
ac media plus parte leves erectus in auras
despicit omne nemus tantoque est corpore, quanto,
si totum spectes, geminas qui separat Arctos.

securis, securis, f. – axe
specus, specus, m./f. – cave; vimen, viminis, n. – twig
conpagibus – fastenings, bonds

tumeo, tumere – to swell/become inflated

Tyria – Cadmus' companions were from Tyre
lucus, luci, m. – sacred grove

sibilum, sibili, n. – a hissing
effluo, effluere, effluxi – to flow out, disappear, escape

nexibus – knots
sinuo, sinuare, sinuavi, sinuatus – to bend into a curve

Arctos, Arcti, f. – Big and Little Dipper/Bear

1. The scansion of the first 4 feet of line 1 is _____.
a. DDSS b. DSSD c. SSDD d. SDDS
2. In line 1, the poet describes the woods as _____.
a. forbidden to enter b. safe from harm c. never entered d. very ancient and full of trees
3. In lines 4-5, we learn _____.
a. the snake established itself outside of the cave b. the snake lived in the water
c. the snake was sacred to the god of war d. all of the above
4. Which of these do NOT describe the snake (lines 5-7)?
a. The snake's body swells with venom b. The snake's eyes are golden
c. The snake is crested d. The snake has three tongues
5. What is unusual about the snake's teeth (line 7)?
a. Nothing b. He only has three
c. All his teeth appear to be fangs d. They are arranged in three rows
6. Which word is the subject of *tetigere* in line 9?
a. *lucum* b. *Tyria* c. *profecti* d. *gradu*
7. Lines 9 -10 describe _____.
a. someone fetching water b. a lost urn
c. the sound of the ocean d. none of these
8. Which of the following is the best translation of *longo....serpens* (lines 9-10)?
a. The long serpent raised his blue head from the cave
b. The blue serpent raised his head from the long cave
c. The blue headed serpent carried himself out of the long cave.
d. The long head carried the blue serpent from the cave.
9. What is the subject of *effluxere* in line 12?
a. *urnae* b. *manibus* c. *sanguis* d. *serpens*
10. In line 13, the adjective *subitus* modifies what noun?
a. corpus b. tremor c. artus d. none of these
11. What has caused the reaction in lines 12-13?
a. The men saw the snake b. The men heard the snake
c. The snake heard the men d. The snake attacked the men

12. In line 14, *ille* refers back to what noun?
a. *serpens* b. *artus* c. *corpus* d. *tremor*
13. In lines 14 – 15 (*ille ... arcus*), the poet describes what event?
a. The men's reaction to the snake's appearance b. The snake attacking the men.
c. The appearance of the snake and how it behaves d. The actions of the leader of the men.
14. In line 16, the adjective *omne* describes what noun?
a. *parte* b. *nemus* c. *corpore* d. none of these
15. In lines 16-18, the poet describes the size of the snake. Which of these does NOT describe the size of the snake?
a. It is so big that it can look out over the woods
b. It is as big as the space between the Big and Little Dippers
c. It is bigger in the middle part than on the ends
d. It is so big that it catches the breezes above the trees

1 illo tempore primum Romae bellum civile commotum est. causam
2 bello dedit Gaius Marius. cum enim Sulla consul contra Mithridatem,
3 regem Ponti, missus esset, Sulpicius, tribunus plebis, legem ad populum
4 tulit, ut Sullae imperium abrogaretur, C. Mario bellum decerneretur
5 Mithridaticum. qua re Sulla commotus cum exercitu ad urbem venit, eam
6 armis occupavit, Sulpicium interfecit, Marius fugavit. Marius hostes
7 persequentes fugiens diu in palude delituit.
8 sed paulo post repertus extractusque, ut erat nudo corpore caenoque
9 oblitus, iniecto in collum vinculo Minturnas raptus et in custodiam
10 coniectus est. missus est ad eum occidendum servus publicus, quem
11 Marius vultus auctoritate deterruit. cum hominem ad se stricto gladio
12 venientem vidisset, "tune, homo," inquit, "C. Marius audebis occidere?"
13 quo audito attonitus, ille ac tremens abiecto ferro fugit, Marius se non
14 posse occidere clamitans. Marius deinde ab eis qui prius eum occidere
15 voluerant e carcere emissus est.

palus, paludis, f. - swamp
caenum, -i, n. - mud
Minturnas - at Minturnae

25. The conclusion to the story (lines 14-15) tells us what?

- a. Marius escaped b. Marius was freed c. Marius was killed d. Marius stayed a captive

Passage #3 – Vergil Describes the New Golden Age (Vergil, Eclogues IV)

Teque adeo decus hoc aevi, te consule, inibit,
Pollio, et incipient magni procedere menses;
te duce, si qua manent sceleris vestigia nostri,
inrita perpetua solvent formidine terras.

ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit 5

permixtos heroas et ipse videbitur illis
pacatumque reget patriis virtutibus orbem.

At tibi prima, puer, nullo munuscula cultu
errantis hederas passim cum baccare tellus
mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho. 10

ipsae lacte domum referent distenta capellae
ubera nec magnos metuent armenta leones;

ipsa tibi blandos fundent cunabula flores.
occidet et serpens et fallax herba veneni

occidet; Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum. 15

decus, decoris, n. – glory, splendor

inritus, a, um – ineffective, useless

pactatus, a, um – peaceful, calm

munusculum, munuscula, n. – a small present

capella, capellae, f. – she-goat

cunabula, cunabulorum, n.pl. – cradle

amomum, amomi, n. – amomum (an eastern spice)

26. How many elisions are in line 1?

- a. one b. two c. three d. four

27. In lines 1-3, what role does Pollio play in the new age?

- a. an ineffective leader in the new age b. the first consul of the new age
c. his wicked leadership will remain in the new age d. leader through the great months of the new age

28. What is the subject of *solvent* in line 4?

- a. *vestigia* b. *formidine* c. *duce* d. *menses*

29. The best translation of *ille deum vitam accipiet* (line 5) is

- a. That god accepts life. b. That one will accept the life of a god
c. The god should accept that life d. That life would accept the god.

30. According to lines 5-7, which of these will the subject NOT do?

- a. He will see heroes mixed with gods b. He will rule with his virtuous father
c. He will rule the peaceful earth d. He will be seen by the heroes and gods

31. Who will be giving the *munuscula* to the boy (line 8-10)?

- a. *tibi* b. *tellus* c. *errantis hederas* d. *baccare*

32. Why are the *munuscula* such a wonder (line 8)?

- a. They are very abundant. b. They are the first ones that ever existed.
c. They spring up without aid. d. They are very rare.

33. What is the participle *ridenti* modifying (line 10)?

- a. *colocasia* b. *acantho* c. *baccare* d. *tellus*

34. How will the goats be different in this new age (line 11)?

- a. They will be more fertile. b. They will not need a shepherd to lead them home
c. They will not fear the lions d. They will milk themselves

35. Who is the subject of *metuent* (line 12)?

- a. *armenta* b. *leones* c. *capellae* d. none of these

36. What feature will the boy's cradle exhibit (line 13)?

- a. It will be filled with flowers b. It will be covered with flowers
c. It will produce flowers d. Flowers will be his cradle

37. What does the adjective *fallax* modify (line 14)?

- a. *serpens* b. *herba* c. *veneni* d. *amomum*

Passage #4 – Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home (Adapted from Cornelius Nepos, Atticus 1.3)

Neque vero ille vir minus bonus pater familias habitus est quam civis. Nam cum esset pecuniosus, nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus aedificator. Neque tamen non in primis bene habitavit omnibusque optimis rebus usus est. Nam domum habuit in colle Quirinali Tamphilianam, ab avunculo hereditate relictam; cuius amoenitas non aedificio, sed silva constabat. Ipsum enim tectum antiquitus constitutum plus salis quam sumptus habebat; in quo nihil commutavit, nisi si quid vetustate coactus est. (Atticus erat...) elegans, non magnificus; splendidus, non sumptuosus: omnisque diligentia munditiam, non affluentiam affectabat.

emax, -acis – fond of buying

Tamphilianam – made by Tamphilus
amoenitas, -tatis, f. - pleasantness

munditia, -ae, f. – cleanliness, neatness

38. The best translation of line 1(*neque...civis*) is...

- a. Truly that man had a good father of the family rather than a citizen
- b. Truly that man was considered no less a good father of the family than citizen.
- c. Truly that man was not held by his family to be a good father rather than a citizen
- d. Truly that man had no less a good father of the family than other citizens

39. Which of the following is the best translation of *cum* (line 1)?

- a. since
- b. although
- c. when
- d. with

40. From lines 1-2 (*Nam....aedificator*), we learn that Atticus _____.

- a. bought and built even though he didn't have a lot of money
- b. bought property but didn't build on it
- c. did not like buying, despite the fact that he had money
- d. had a lot of money and built

41. The rhetorical strategy employed in line 2 (*Neque...habitavit*) is _____.

- a. hyperbole
- b. asyndeton
- c. litotes
- d. anaphora

42. Based on lines 2-3 (*Neque...est*), which of the following is true about Atticus?

- a. he lived well and enjoyed finer things
- b. he did not live well and did not have finer things
- c. he did not live well but still had finer things
- d. he lived well even though he did not have finer things

43. The case of *rebus* (line 3) is governed by _____.

- a. *in* (line 3)
- b. *habitavit* (line 3)
- c. *omnibus* (line 3)
- d. *usus est* (line 3)

44. Which word is modified by *relictam* (line 3)?

- a. *avunculo* (line 3)
- b. *colle* (line 3)
- c. *Quirinali* (line 3)
- d. *domum* (line 3)

45. Which of the following is true about his house?

- a. It was surrounded by woods
- b. It was not pleasant
- c. He bought it from his uncle
- d. He was always fixing it up

46. The case and number of *sumptus* (line 6) are _____.

- a. Nominative plural
- b. Accusative plural
- c. Genitive singular
- d. Accusative singular

47. The antecedent of *quo* (line 5) is _____.

- a. *domum* (line 3)
- b. *tectum* (line 4)
- c. *salis* (line 4)
- d. *sumptus* (line 4)

48. What word must the reader supply to make sense of "*Nisi si...est*" (line 5)?

- a. *commutare*
- b. *erat*
- c. *constitutum*
- d. *Attici*

49. The case and number of *diligentia* (line 6) are _____.

- a. Ablative singular
- b. Accusative plural
- c. Nominative plural
- d. Nominative singular

50. From the passage we learn that

- a. Atticus' house reflects his personality
- b. Atticus' house contrasts with his personality
- c. Atticus changes his house to reflect his mood
- d. Atticus pays no attention to his house

READING COMPREHENSION – LEVEL 4 and 5
Ohio Junior Classical League – 2009

Passage #1: Vergil *Aeneid* 12.134-160

At Iuno ex summo (qui nunc Albanus habetur;
tum neque nomen erat neque honos aut gloria monti) 135
prospiciens tumulo campum aspectabat et ambas
Laurentum Troumque acies urbemque Latini.
Extemplo Turni sic est adfata sororem
diva deam, stagnis quae fluminibusque sonoris
praesidet (hunc illi rex aetheris altus honorem 140
Iuppiter erepta pro virginitate sacravit):
'Nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima nostro,
scis ut te cunctis unam, quaecumque Latinae
magnanimi Iovis ingratum ascendere cubile,
praetulerim caelique libens in parte locarim: 145
disce tuum, ne me incuses, Iuturna, dolorem.
Qua visa est Fortuna pati Parcaeque sinebant
cedere res Latio, Turnum et tua moenia texi;
nunc iuvenem imparibus video concurrere fati,
Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat. 150
Non pugnam aspicere hanc oculis, non foedera possum.
Tu pro germano si quid praesentius audes,
perge; decet. Forsan miseros meliora sequentur.'
Vix ea, cum lacrimas oculis Iuturna profundit
terque quaterque manu pectus percussit honestum. 155
'Non lacrimis hoc tempus' ait Saturnia Iuno.
'Accelera et fratrem, si quis modus, eripe morti;
aut tu bella cie conceptumque excute foedus.
Auctor ego audendi.' Sic exhortata reliquit
incertam et tristi turbatam vulnere mentis. 160

1. From what location was Juno watching the action (134-137)?
 - a. a plain that never had a name
 - b. the Alban plain
 - c. a hill which then had no name
 - d. a hill that was always called Alban
2. Juno saw all of the following (134-137) except:
 - a. the battle line of the Trojans
 - b. the city of Latinus
 - c. the battle line of the Laurentines
 - d. the palace of Latinus
3. The sister of Turnus was a goddess associated with (138-141):
 - a. trees
 - b. animals
 - c. winds
 - d. water
4. Why did Jupiter give Turnus' sister her special power over nature (138-141)?
 - a. she was a goddess
 - b. she was afraid of Juno
 - c. she was all alone
 - d. she was his lover
5. To whom does *diva* (139) refer?
 - a. Turnus' sister
 - b. Juno
 - c. Jupiter's daughter
 - d. Jupiter
6. What word best describes Juno's feelings toward Turnus' sister (142-145)?
 - a. hatred
 - b. jealousy
 - c. indifference
 - d. affection
7. The clause *quaecumque ... cubile* (143-144) refers to:
 - a. Jupiter's enemies
 - b. the friends of Turnus' sister
 - c. Juno's friends
 - d. the lovers of Jupiter

8. Line 144 (*magnanimi ... cubile*) contains ____ elision(s).
 a. 0 b. 1 c. 2 d. 3
9. In line 145, Turnus' sister is reminded that Juno:
 a. was angry with her b. had great faith in her
 c. worked against the Trojans d. granted her a place in heaven
10. Who/What limited Juno's actions (147-148)?
 a. Turnus b. Latinus c. destiny d. sadness
11. To what do both *Parcarum dies* and *vis inimica* refer (150)?
 a. Turnus' death b. the approaching dawn
 c. the strength of Turnus d. Trojan defeat
12. How many dactyls are in line 151 (*non ... possum*)?
 a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
13. What literary device is found in line 151 (*Non ... possum*)?
 a. apostrophe b. anaphora c. anastrophe d. enjambment
14. What did Juno order Turnus' sister to do (152-153)?
 a. listen closely to her words b. try to help Turnus
 c. weep with her d. trust that Turnus will be safe
15. What word best describes the reaction of Turnus' sister to the words of Juno (154-155)?
 a. sadness b. joy c. worry d. anger
16. *Saturnia* (156) is a(n):
 a. ellipsis b. epitaph c. apostrophe d. patronymic
17. Juno commanded Turnus' sister to do all of the following EXCEPT (156-159):
 a. break the treaty b. save her brother from death
 c. start a battle d. remember better times
18. What Latin word is missing in the sentence *Auctor ego audendi* (159)?
 a. *sunt* b. *est* c. *dixi* d. *ero*
19. What literary device is found in line 160?
 a. simile b. chiasmus c. personification d. metaphor
20. What emotion best describes Turnus' sister at the end of the passage?
 a. sadness b. joy c. worry d. anger
21. The name of Turnus' sister is:
 a. Auctor b. Iuturna c. Parca d. Saturnia

Passage #2: Tacitus Annales 13.16 - Nero murders his young relative Britannicus at a banquet.

Mos habebatur principum liberos cum ceteris idem aetatis nobilibus sedentes vesci in adspectu propinquorum propria et parciore mensa. Illic epulante Britannico, quia cibos potusque eius delectus ex ministris gustu explorabat, ne omitteretur institutum aut utriusque morte proderetur scelus, talis dolus repertus est. Innoxia adhuc ac praecalida et libata gustu potio traditur Britannico; dein, postquam fervore aspernabatur, frigida in aqua adfunditur venenum, quod ita cunctos eius artus pervasit, ut vox pariter et spiritus eius raperentur.

5

Trepidatur a circumsedentibus. Diffugiunt imprudentes; at, quibus altior intellectus, resistunt defixi et Neronem intuentes. Ille ut erat reclinis et nescio similis, solitum ita ait per comitalem morbum, quo prima ab infantia adflicaretur Britannicus, et redituros paulatim visus sensusque. At Agrippinae is pavor, ea consternatio mentis, quamvis vultu premeretur, emicuit, ut perinde ignaram fuisse, quam Octaviam sororem Britannici, constiterit. Quippe sibi supremum auxilium ereptum et parricidii exemplum intellegebat. Octavia quoque, quamvis rudibus annis, dolorem caritatem omnes adfectus abscondere didicerat. Ita post breve silentium repetita convivii laetitia.

10

15

22. With whom did the children of the imperial family usually eat (1-2)?
a. no one b. adults c. other children d. the imperial women
23. Which of the following is NOT true about the meals of the imperial children (1-2)?
a. the children stood while they ate
b. the table was less extravagant than the imperial adults
c. they ate at a different table than the imperial adults
d. the imperial adults could see them eating
24. A selected servant (2-5):
a. tasted Britannicus' food & drink
b. counted each bite that Britannicus took
c. was responsible for the conduct of the imperial children
d. cooked all the food for the imperial children
25. What was handed to Britannicus (5-8)?
a. a napkin b. a drink c. a treat d. a dagger
26. Where was the poison hidden (5-8)?
a. in the food b. in water c. in wine d. in a treat
27. The poison caused Britannicus to (5-8):
a. convulse & fall to the ground b. babble incoherently
c. go blind d. lose his voice
28. What describes the reaction of the other people at the banquet (9-10)?
a. sadness b. joy c. anger d. anxiety
29. Which people looked at Nero after Britannicus had been poisoned (9-10)?
a. those who knew that Nero had poisoned him
b. everyone at the banquet
c. those who did not understand what had happened
d. the imperial children
30. What was Nero's reaction to the collapse of Britannicus (10-12)?
a. anger b. surprise c. nonchalance d. joy
31. According to Nero, the collapse of Nero was caused by (10-12):
a. sickness b. fatigue c. poison d. wine

32. Who was part of the plot to poison Britannicus (10-17)?
 a. Nero
 b. Nero & Agrippina
 c. Nero & Octavia
 d. Nero, Agrippina, & Octavia
33. What had Octavia learned to do (16-17)?
 a. fake her grief over Britannicus
 b. hide her emotions
 c. fake her love for Nero
 d. hide her jealousy of her brother
34. After the collapse of Britannicus, the banquet was (17-18):
 a. happy again
 b. long & silent
 c. quickly ended
 d. moved to another location

Passage #3: Sallust Bellum Catilinae 54 – Caesar and Cato are described in detail.

Igitur Caesari et Catoni genus, aetas, eloquentia prope aequalia
 fuere, magnitudo animi par, item gloria, sed alia alii. Caesar beneficiis
 ac munificentia magnus habebatur, integritate vitae Cato. Ille
 mansuetudine et misericordia clarus factus, huic severitas dignitatem
 addiderat. Caesar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo, Cato nihil largiundo
 gloriam adeptus est. In altero miseris perfugium erat, in altero malis
 perniciēs; illius facilitas, huius constantia laudabatur. Postremo Caesar
 in animum induxerat laborare, vigilare; negotiis amicorum intentus sua
 neglegere, nihil denegare quod dono dignum esset; sibi magnum
 imperium, exercitum, bellum novum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere
 posset. At Catoni studium modestiae, decoris, sed maxime severitatis
 erat; non divitiis cum divite, neque factione cum factioso, sed cum
 strenuo virtute, cum modesto pudore, cum innocente abstinentia certabat;
 esse quam videri bonus malebat: ita, quo minus petebat gloriam, eo magis
 illum sequebatur.

35. Caesar and Cato were similar in all the following EXCEPT (1-2):
 a. glory
 b. age
 c. appearance
 d. eloquence
36. What Latin word(s) is(are) parallel with *integritate* (3)?
 a. magnus habebatur
 b. beneficiis ac munificentia
 c. vitae
 d. mansuetudine et misericordia
37. What made Caesar famous (3-5)?
 a. gentleness & compassion
 b. sternness
 c. greatness of mind
 d. leadership
38. Line 5 contains an example of:
 a. tricolon
 b. polysyndeton
 c. hendiadys
 d. both a & b
39. The best translation of *nihil largiundo* (5) is:
 a. by no means wealthy
 b. by giving nothing
 c. for stealing nothing
 d. nothing for bribery
40. Who brought forth destruction to evil men (6-7)?
 a. Caesar
 b. Cato
41. Caesar often ignored his own interests because he was too busy (7-11):
 a. focusing on power & war
 b. protecting his friends' interests
 c. living a virtuous life
 d. improving his mind
42. Cato eagerly pursued all of the following EXCEPT (11-15):
 a. wealth
 b. sternness
 c. temperance
 d. honor

43. The best translation of *cum innocente abstinentia certabat* (13) is:
- he was striving with the blameless in abstinence
 - he was competing with innocent abstinence
 - abstinence was fighting with the innocent
 - when a blameless man was searching for abstinence
44. What happened when Cato tried to avoid glory (11-15)?
- his own glory grew
 - the glory of Rome was increased
 - the people followed him home
 - the Romans loved him even more

Passage #4: Augustus Res Gestae 34 – *Augustus highlights some of his many accomplishments and honors.*

In consulatu sexto et septimo, postquam bella civilia exstinxeram,
 per consensum universorum potitus rerum omnium, rem publicam ex mea
 potestate in senatus populi que Romani arbitrium transtuli. Quo pro merito
 meo senatus consulto Augustus appellatus sum et lauris postes aedium
 mearum vestiti publice corona que civica super ianuam meam fixa est et 5
 clipeus aureus in curia Iulia positus, quem mihi senatum populum que
 Romanum dare virtutis clementiae que et iustitiae et pietatis causa
 testatum est per eius clipei inscriptionem. Post id tempus auctoritate
 omnibus praestiti, potestatis autem nihilo amplius habui quam ceteri
 qui mihi quoque in magistratu collegae fuerunt. 10

45. What two objects were placed on door of Augustus' home?
- a shield and laurel
 - laurel and the civic crown
 - a shield and an inscription
 - the civic crown and an inscription
46. What did Augustus give to the Senate and the Roman People?
- silver and gold
 - decisions about the government
 - the Curia Iulia
 - magnificent public games
47. The best translation of *postquam bella civilia exstinxeram* (1) is:
- I later ended the civil wars
 - after the civil wars were over
 - after I had ended the civil wars
 - later the civil wars were ended
48. Augustus claimed that his power was no greater than:
- the Senate
 - the Roman people
 - the Senate and the Roman people
 - the magistrates
49. Which was NOT inscribed on the shield?
- piety
 - power
 - mercy
 - justice
50. How did Augustus get his name?
- the people voted him the honor
 - a decree of the Senate
 - he selected the name himself
 - the army demanded that he get it

GRAMMAR – LEVELS ½ and 1
Ohio Junior Classical League - 2009

1. The third principal part of *possum* is:
a. *potui* b. *posui* c. *potens* d. *profui*
2. They walked to the ship.
a. *a nave* b. *navi* c. *navem* d. *ad navem*
3. Well done, my son!
a. *meo filio* b. *me fili* c. *mi fili* d. *mi filie*
4. Which of the following is NOT imperfect tense?
a. *pugnabamus* b. *poteramus* c. *aberat* d. *dederas*
5. Running is fun!
a. *currendum* b. *currens* c. *currere* d. *cursu*
6. *puella : puellarum :: dux : _____*.
a. *ducis* b. *duces* c. *ducum* d. *ducem*
7. The perfect stem of a verb is obtained from which principal part?
a. first b. second c. third d. fourth
8. Habesne *clavem tuam*?
a. do you have... b. Where do you have...
c. Surely you have... d. Surely you don't have...
9. *Scipio erat dux* very well known *in Bello Punico*.
a. *notissimi* b. *notissimum* c. *notissimus* d. *notissimis*
10. *Marcus in atrio* aut *in horto sedet*.
a. but b. or c. and d. because
11. *Pater fabulam _____ leone et Androcle narravit*.
a. *per* b. *ex* c. *super* d. *de*
12. He taught Latin.
a. *docet* b. *docebit* c. *docuerat* d. *docuit*
13. The boys, whom you saw, were my students.
a. *qui* b. *quibus* c. *quorum* d. *quos*
14. They captured the bad pirate.
a. *piratam malam* b. *piratam malum* c. *pirata mala* d. *pirata malus*
15. The construction used to complete verbs like *possum* and *cupio* is the
a. result clause b. complementary infinitive
c. ablative of means d. purpose clause
16. *Romae tres menses mansimus*.
a. for three months b. for three tables c. in three months d. three tables
17. What word would introduce the sentence "you don't expect to see him, do you?"
a. *nonne* b. *nisi* c. *ne* d. *num*
18. Without water
a. *ex aqua* b. *cum aqua* c. *in aqua* d. *sine aqua*
19. The tricycle has three wheels.
a. *tria* b. *tres* c. *tribus* d. *trium*
20. Tarquin paid dearly for the Sibylline books.
a. *care* b. *cariter* c. *carius* d. *carissime*

21. Which of the following is NOT a conjunction?
 a. sed b. aut c. sine d. et
22. What Latin word would introduce the sentence "Surely you cleaned your room, didn't you?"
 a. nonne b. num c. nisi d. enclitic -ne
23. "Everybody sing!" would best be translated as:
 a. canta omnes b. canta omnis c. cantate omnes d. cantate omnis
24. Marcus showed the city to us.
 a. demonstrat b. demonstrabat c. demonstraverat d. demonstravit
25. magister nos magna voce vocavit.
 a. you b. we c. us d. I
26. Translate: as easily as possible.
 a. quam facillime b. cum facillime c. facillime d. quo facillime
27. Which declensions can contain feminine nouns?
 a. 1 and 3 only b. 1, 3, and 5 only c. 1, 2, 3, and 5 only d. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
28. Marcus went to Rome.
 a. ad Romam b. Romae c. Roma d. Romam
29. et Tiberius et Caligula erat imperatores.
 a. and...and b. neither...nor c. either...or d. both...and
30. Mom packed a lunch for you.
 a. tu b. tui c. tibi d. te
31. rego and capio are both verbs of the ____ conjugation.
 a. first b. second c. third d. fourth
32. Minerva est the goddess sapientiae.
 a. dea b. deae c. deam d. deis
33. Don't cut the cheese!
 a. nolite scindere b. noli scindi c. non scindere d. nolite scindite
34. Did you watch the Super Bowl?
 a. spectabasne b. spectavisti c. spectavistine d. spectaverasne
35. What tense is the verb *potuerat*?
 a. present b. imperfect c. perfect d. pluperfect
36. Which word would complete this sequence: *ego, mei, mihi, _____, me?*
 a. meum b. me c. mihi d. nos
37. Tullia used to have three books.
 a. habet b. habere c. habebat d. habuit
38. Titus wants to have three dogs.
 a. tres canes b. tros canes c. tras canes d. tribus canibus
39. *Hae puellae* is what case and number?
 a. dative singular b. genitive singular c. nominative plural d. nominative singular
40. He goes into Italy.
 a. it in Italia b. it in Italiam c. it Italiam d. it Italia
41. I believe you.
 a. credo te b. credo tui c. credo tibi d. credas me

42. Which cases in Latin can show possession?
 a. genitive & accusative b. genitive & nominative
 c. dative & ablative d. genitive & dative
43. Make *optimus* its adverb form.
 a. optime b. optimi c. optima d. optimo
44. The horse is big.
 a. equus est magnum b. equus est magna c. equus est magnus d. equi sunt magni
45. What gender nouns are found in the second declension?
 a. masculine only b. masculine and neuter only
 c. masculine and feminine only d. masculine, feminine, and neuter
46. Which of the following choices is not an i-stem noun?
 a. nox b. animal c. civis d. vox
47. scribisne epistulam?
 a. Did you write the letter? b. Surely you wrote the letter, didn't you?
 c. Surely you didn't write the letter? d. Why did you write that letter?
48. Do you want to buy a pizza?
 a. emis b. emere c. emebas d. emisti
49. What is the feminine, accusative singular form of *is*?
 a. iam b. eam c. am d. ea
50. Which of the following prepositions cannot be used with the accusative?
 a. post b. in c. de d. sub
51. Good farmers rise with the sun.
 a. bonae agricolae b. bona agricola c. bonus agricola d. boni agricolae
52. What is the accusative, masculine plural of the adjective *aeger*?
 a. aegros b. aegeros c. aegres d. aegeres
53. Change the verb *habeo* to the perfect plural.
 a. habimus b. habemus c. habebamus d. habuimus
54. What degree is the adjective *laetissima*?
 a. positive b. comparative c. superlative d. regular
55. You all have worked very hard.
 a. laboratis b. laborabatis c. laboravistis d. laboraveratis
56. What part of speech are *tamen* and *tandem*?
 a. adjectives b. nouns c. conjunctions d. adverbs
57. What letter do neuter nouns end with in the accusative plural?
 a. a b. m c. e d. s
58. Change miserunt to the present.
 a. misunt b. mittunt c. misent d. mittent
59. I can see you.
 a. te videre possum b. te videre potest c. te videre volo d. te vides
60. Clap your hands!
 a. manos b. manus c. mani d. manum
61. amicus meus te vocabit.
 a. called b. used to call c. will call d. was calling

62. amo:amatis::sum: ____.
- | | | | |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| a. es | b. sutis | c. sumis | d. estis |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|
63. I went for a walk with my dog.
- | | | | |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| a. canibus | b. cane | c. cani | d. cano |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
64. Whose book do you have?
- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|----------|
| a. qui | b. quem | c. cui | d. cuius |
|--------|---------|--------|----------|
65. Change the following sentence to the passive voice: *puella aquam portat*.
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. puella aquam portavit | b. puella aquam portatur |
| c. aqua a puella portatur | d. aqua puella portatur |
66. Which of the following choices cannot be used to describe adjectives?
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|---------|
| a. degree | b. conjugation | c. declension | d. case |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|---------|
67. The Pledge of Allegiance ends in the phrase *cum libertate iustitiaque omnibus*. What cases are used in that phrase?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. ablative only | b. ablative and dative only |
| c. nominative, ablative, and dative | d. dative, ablative, and accusative |
68. What part of speech are words like *in*, *ad*, *per* and *ex*?
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| a. adverbs | b. conjunctions | c. interjections | d. prepositions |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
69. Which of the following is the accusative form of *qui*?
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| a. quem | b. quum | c. quam | d. ques |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
70. What case in Latin is used for direct address?
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| a. nominative | b. accusative | c. vocative | d. ablative |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
71. Change *capite* to the negative.
- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| a. noli capere | b. noli capite | c. nolite capere | d. non capere |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
72. In the sentence "*quot annos habes*," what use of the accusative is seen in *annos*?
- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| a. direct object | b. extent of time | c. object of preposition | d. subject |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|
73. Change *imperatores* to the dative singular.
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| a. imperatori | b. imperatoro | c. imperatoribus | d. imperatore |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
74. Predicate nouns are indicated by what case in Latin?
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| a. nominative | b. accusative | c. dative | d. genitive |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
75. Who is in charge here?
- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| a. qui | b. quis | c. cur | d. ubi |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|

GRAMMAR – LEVEL II
Ohio Junior Classical League - 2009

1. Paulus and Cornelius are a great help to us.
a. *magno auxilio nobis* b. *magnum auxilium nobis*
c. *magno auxilium ad nos* d. *magnum auxilium ad nos*
2. Verbs of lacking or wanting usually take what case?
a. ablative b. accusative c. dative d. nominative
3. What is the ablative singular of mare?
a. *mare* b. *maria* c. *maribus* d. *mari*
4. One of the boys was wounded.
a. *e pueris* b. *puerorum* c. *a pueris* d. *de puero*
5. The genitive plural of animal is:
a. *animalis* b. *animalum* c. *animalorum* d. *animalium*
6. haec verba sunt utilia et clara
a. this b. that c. those d. these
7. Which of the following is NOT future tense?
a. *aderunt* b. *vocaverint* c. *clamabunt* d. *dicent*
8. Which of the following is NOT a possible meaning of quam?
a. how b. than c. when d. which
9. *Pygmalion statuam pulchram* was admiring.
a. *admiratur* b. *admiratus erat* c. *admirabitur* d. *admirabatur*
10. What type of dative occurs in the sentence “*liber mihi est.*”?
a. indirect object b. reference c. possession d. agent
11. We need friendship
a. *amicitia nos necesse est* b. *opus est amicitia nobis*
c. *opus est amicitiae nobis* d. *opus est amicitia nos*
12. *hic liber est similis* _____.
a. *illo* b. *illud* c. *illius* d. *illi*
13. After the prize was received, *magister oratione apta respondit*.
a. *praemium accpetum* b. *praemiis acceptis*
c. *praemi accepti* d. *praemio accepto*
14. I see the birds which are flying in the sky.
a. *quae volunt* b. *quae sunt volatae* c. *volaturas* d. *volantes*
15. Give the perfect passive participle of *fero, ferre*.
a. *latus* b. *fertus* c. *feritus* d. *tullus*
16. What use of the accusative is seen in the sentence “*Romae tres menses mansimus*”?
a. direct object b. object of preposition
c. extent of time d. subject of an impersonal verb
17. Another student’s class ring was found in the locker room.
a. *alius* b. *alii* c. *alio* d. *aliis*
18. leo viso, *puer effugit*.
a. The lion was seen b. The boy saw the lion
c. The lion being visible d. When the lion was seen

19. Which word is grammatically incorrect in the following sentence? "*magna gaudio amicos in via ego et soror mea vident.*"
- a. *magna* b. *amicos* c. *via* d. *mea*
20. *Credo* takes its object, if the object is a person, in the _____ case.
- a. vocative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative
21. Which verb is not an infinitive?
- a. *age* b. *posse* c. *esse* d. *amare*
22. The girl, to whom you gave a prize, was my student.
- a. *quam* b. *cui* c. *qua* d. *quae*
23. When the word *in* takes an ablative, what does it indicate?
- a. motion into an area b. being at rest in one area
c. change of location d. a figurative change in mood
24. What is the nominative plural of *clarum cornu*?
- a. *clara cornua* b. *clara cornu* c. *clari cornui* d. *clari cornus*
25. *duce* could mean which of the following?
- a. lead b. with the leader c. both A and B d. none of the above
26. *hic liber est similis* _____.
- a. *illo* b. *illud* c. *illius* d. *illi*
27. I see the birds which are flying in the sky.
- a. *quae volunt* b. *quae sunt volatae* c. *volaturas* d. *volantes*
28. "Talk to me!" *loquor, loqui*
- a. *loqui* b. *loquere* c. *locutus* d. *loquite*
29. Each soldier found his tent.
- a. *qui* b. *quidam* c. *aliquis* d. *quisque*
30. *Caesar* ab multis senatoris *interfectus est.*
- a. ablative of agent b. ablative of means c. ablative of time d. ablative of manner
31. Come to the show with me.
- a. *cum me* b. *cum meo* c. *mecum* d. *mihi cum*
32. When Cicero was consul, he protected Rome from a conspiracy.
- a. *cum Cicero consul est* b. *Cicerone consule*
c. *cum Cicero consul sit* d. *cum Cicero consul esset*
33. What tense is the verb *potuerat*?
- a. present b. imperfect c. perfect d. pluperfect
34. *Hae puellae* is what case and number?
- a. dative singular b. genitive singular c. nominative plural d. nominative singular
35. Give the present participle of *facio*.
- a. *factus* b. *faciens* c. *facturus* d. *faciendum*
36. Which of the following choices is not an i-stem noun?
- a. *nox* b. *animal* c. *civis* d. *vox*
37. Say in Latin: the same road.
- a. *quaedam via* b. *eadem via* c. *quae via* d. *aliquae via*
38. What is the feminine accusative singular form of *is*?
- a. *iam* b. *eam* c. *am* d. *ea*
39. These questions were written by an awesome Latin teacher.
- a. ablative of means b. dative of reference c. ablative of agent d. ablative of manner

40. Which of the following prepositions cannot be used with the accusative?
 a. *post* b. *in* c. *de* d. *sub*
41. What letter do neuter nouns end with in the accusative plural?
 a. a b. m c. e d. s
42. Clap your hands!
 a. *manos* b. *manus* c. *mani* d. *manum*
43. Whose book do you have?
 a. *qui* b. *quem* c. *cui* d. *cuius*
44. Change the following sentence to the passive voice; *puella aquam portat*.
 a. *puella aquam portavit* b. *puella aquam portatur*
 c. *aqua a puella portatur* d. *aqua puella portatur*
45. Which of the following choices cannot be used to describe adjectives?
 a. degree b. conjugation c. declension d. case
46. Which of the following is the accusative form of *qui*?
 a. *quem* b. *quum* c. *quam* d. *ques*
47. Carry the amphora, slaves!
 a. *servi, ferite amphoram* b. *servi, ferte amphoram*
 c. *servi, ferete amphoram* d. *servi, fer amphoram*
48. Which case determines the declension of a noun?
 a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. ablative
49. Which two cases are identical in all Latin nouns?
 a. nom. sing./gen. sing. b. gen. sing./nom. pl.
 c. dat. pl./abl. pl. d. dat. sing./abl. sing.
50. The form of the words *humi*, *domi*, and *ruri* shows what?
 a. place to which b. place over which c. place where d. place from which
51. *Iulius Caesar dux erat et orator maximae artis*.
 a. partitive genitive b. genitive of description
 c. predicate nominative d. dative of reference
52. *dux Africanus a senatu Romano _____ appellatus est*.
 a. *amicus* b. *amici* c. *amicum* d. *amicorum*
53. *lex est ratio summa quae iubet ea quae facienda sunt*.
 a. she b. these things c. who d. which
54. What can we do? Who will lead us?
 a. *quid, quis* b. *quis, quid* c. *qui, quod* d. *quod, quis*
55. Which of the following adjective forms is in the ablative case?
 a. *omnis* b. *omne* c. *omnia* d. *omni*
56. *sol terra multo maior est*.
 a. and the earth b. from the earth c. the earth d. than the earth
57. *dintius non manebo*.
 a. longer b. longest c. longly d. for the longest time
58. Be careful not to fall.
 a. *cave non cadere* b. *cave non cadis* c. *cave ne cadas* d. *cave ne cadis*
59. *nulli captivi e carcere effugere unquam antea had been able*.
 a. *poterant* b. *potuerunt* c. *potuerant* d. *potuerint*

60. *loquere id.*
 a. Say it b. It speaks c. He says it d. What do you say?
61. Choose the missing form: *deponis, deponebas, _____, deposuisti, deposueras, deposueris*
 a. *depones* b. *deponitis* c. *deponas* d. *deponis*
62. *de isto amico multa loquuntur.*
 a. this friend b. some friend c. the same friend d. that friend of yours
63. Which of the following cannot be used as an adjective?
 a. *amicus* b. *amant* c. *amabilis* d. *amans*
64. Relative pronouns must agree with their antecedents in _____.
 a. case and gender b. gender and number c. number and case d. case, gender, number
65. _____ *fortiter, miles mortuus est.*
 a. *pugnans* b. *pugnantis* c. *pugnanti* d. *pugnantem*
66. *ab the same viro dux Marius bis servatus est.*
 a. *eodem* b. *eodam* c. *eo* d. *quodam*
67. What is the active form of *missus sis*?
 a. *missus es* b. *miseris* c. *misisti* d. *missis*
68. The verb *licet* has all of the following forms except:
 a. gerund b. active infinitive
 c. perfect passive participle d. present subjunctive
69. *amicis urbi perventis occurremus.* We will meet our friends _____.
 a. as they arrive at the city b. after they have come to the city
 c. as they are arriving at the city d. before they get to the city.
70. *ad Asiam proficiscens, Marius quartas legiones conscripsit.* When did Marius draft his legions?
 a. as he was going to Asia b. upon his arrival in Asia
 c. before he left for Asia d. after his departure from Asia
71. *a duobus leonibus petiti erant.*
 a. ablative of means b. ablative of agent c. ablative of time d. ablative of location
72. The prepositions *ad, per, inter, circum, trans* take which case?
 a. ablative b. dative c. accusative d. genitive
73. Sailing in the winter was considered dangerous by the Romans.
 a. *navigare* b. *navigatus* c. *navigate* d. *navigans*
74. *Pompeios iter faciebant Nero et multi amici clientesque.*
 a. at Pompeii b. to Pompeii c. through Pompeii d. from Pompeii
75. What is the future imperative of *peto*?
 a. *pete* b. *peti* c. *petebis* d. *petito*

GRAMMAR – LEVELS 3, 4, 5
Ohio Junior Classical League - 2009

1. The tense of *vicerim* is
a. present b. future c. perfect d. future perfect
2. The dative plural of *vis* is:
a. *viis* b. *vis* c. *viris* d. *viribus*
3. What rhetorical device is illustrated by the line “*est tibi, consiliis, non curribus utere nostris*”?
a. oxymoron b. zeugma c. aposiopesis d. polyptoton
4. *scivi me urbem visurum esse*.
a. will see b. would see c. to see d. to be seen
5. What does the sentence “*utinam me laudetis*” express?
a. volition b. command c. purpose d. result
6. Caesar will send Labienus to help the soldiers. (*Caesar Labienum _____ mittet*).
a. *qui milites iuvet* b. *ad militibus iuvandum*
c. *causa militibus iuvandis* d. all of the above
7. Which word is missing from this list: *utor, fruor, fungor, potior*?
a. *vescor* b. *actor* c. *arbitor* d. *progredior*
8. What type of clause follows the verbs *efficio* and *accido*?
a. substantive purpose clause b. substantive result clause
c. relative result clause d. indirect statement
9. How many elisions are in the following line? “*Anna soror, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent!*”
a. none b. one c. two d. three
10. What type of subjunctive clause appears in “*cum Remus sex aves vidit, Romulus tamen duodecim viderit*”?
a. temporal b. result c. causal d. concessive
11. Give the second person singular imperfect active subjunctive of *fero*.
a. *feras* b. *ferres* c. *feres* d. *ferretis*
12. The figure of speech introduced by *sicut*, *velut*, and *quails* is _____.
a. chiasmus b. simile c. apostrophe d. hendiadys
13. Which sentence contains the double dative?
a. *proelio victo, omnes gavisī sunt*
b. *donavit aurum reginae, coniugi regis*
c. *labiemus missit milites auxilio legato*
d. *nobis eundem est ad Graeciam*
14. *cum pervenerim, mater iam cibum _____*.
a. *paravit* b. *paraverat* c. *paraverunt* d. *parabat*
15. I am in the presence of one of the best teachers.
a. *coram uno* b. *coram uni* c. *coram unus* d. *coram unum*
16. The accusative singular of *sitis* is:
a. *sitim* b. *sitem* c. *sitam* d. *sitis*
17. *Dum, modo, dummodo*, and *tantum ut* all may introduce what type of clause?
a. proviso b. concessive c. temporal d. causal
18. The girl, whom I trusted, cheated on the test.
a. *quam fidi* b. *quam fisa sum* c. *cui fidi* d. *cui fisa sum*
19. What term describes the third principal part of verbs such as *fallo* and *dedo*?
a. frequentative b. iterative c. reduplicative d. inchoative

20. The archaic ending for the present passive infinitive was
 a. -ii b. -ier c. -iere d. -eri
21. quibus rebus cognitis, Caesar apud milites contionatur. The underlined words are an example of:
 a. double dative b. relative purpose clause
 c. ablative absolute d. ablative of price
22. What is the difference in usage between *vestrum* and *vestri*?
 a. they are the same, but *vestri* is an archaic form
 b. *vestrum* is used as a partitive genitive, *vestri* as an objective genitive
 c. *vestri* is used as an objective genitive, *vestrum* as a partitive genitive
 d. there is no difference in their usage at any time
23. What case typically provides the subject of indirect discourse?
 a. nominative b. dative c. accusative d. ablative
24. nauta navigaturus est.
 a. the sailor must sail b. the sailor is going to sail
 c. the sailor sailed d. the sailor was about to sail
25. What is the future perfect passive of *tango*?
 a. tetigerim b. tactus sim c. tactus ero d. tetigero
26. Verbs of remembering and forgetting take which two cases as their direct objects?
 a. accusative or dative b. accusative or ablative
 c. ablative or genitive d. accusative or genitive
27. Which of the following deponent verbs has a supine stem?
 a. diffiteor b. nanciscor c. fatiscor d. ringor
28. Caesar duo milia _____ misit.
 a. homines b. hominibus c. hominum d. homine
29. The feminine dative form of *duo* is:
 a. duae b. duibus c. duis d. duabus
30. The majority of deponent verbs belong to which conjugation?
 a. 1st b. 2nd c. 3rd d. 4th
31. "Talk to me!" *loquor, loqui*
 a. loqui b. loquere c. locutus d. loquite
32. In the phrase "*mirabile dictu*," *dictu* is an example of which of the following?
 a. accusative supine of purpose b. ablative supine of reference
 c. dative supine of circumstance d. nominative supine
33. Which of the following is NOT true of conditions within indirect statement?
 a. the protasis is always subjunctive
 b. the apodosis is typically an infinitive
 c. present subjunctives in the apodosis of future less vivid conditions become present infinitives
 d. there is no difference in construction between less vivid and more vivid future conditions
34. When Cicero was consul, he protected Rome from a conspiracy.
 a. cum Cicero consul est b. Cicerone consule
 c. cum Cicero consul sit d. cum Cicero consul esset
35. Which of the following choices is not an i-stem noun?
 a. nox b. animal c. civis d. vox
36. Say in Latin: the same road.
 a. quaedam via b. eadem via c. quae via d. aliquae via
37. These questions were written by an awesome Latin teacher.
 a. ablative of means b. dative of reference c. ablative of agent d. ablative of manner

57. sol terra multo maior est.
 a. nominative subject b. ablative absolute
 c. ablative of comparison d. ablative of means
58. diutius non manebo.
 a. longer b. longest c. longly d. for the longest time
59. cave ne cadas!
 a. conditional statement b. negative purpose clause
 c. negative imperative d. negative result clause
60. *ad Asiam proficiscens, Marius quartas legiones conscripsit.* When did Marius draft his legions?
 a. as he was going to Asia b. upon his arrival in Asia
 c. before he left for Asia d. after his departure from Asia
61. What is the future imperative of *peto*?
 a. pete b. peti c. petebis d. petito
62. nemo regere potest nisi qui et regi possit.
 a. relative clause b. relative clause of characteristic
 c. indefinite relative clause d. relative clause of purpose
63. cum reges expulsi essent, duo consules creati sunt.
 a. temporal b. circumstantial c. causal d. concessive
64. -ere is a poetic variation of what verb form?
 a. 3rd person, perfect plural b. present passive infinitive
 c. 2nd person, future singular d. present active participle
65. caput nectentur.
 a. accusative direct object b. accusative of respect
 c. nominative subject d. accusative with an impersonal verb
66. Cato's quote, *meridie bibere dato*, contains what use of the infinitive?
 a. complementary b. result c. purpose d. indirect statement
67. In the famous phrase, *vae victis*, what use of the dative is *victis*?
 a. indirect object b. separation c. ethical dative d. reference
68. What is the active form of *missus sis*?
 a. missus es b. miseris c. misisti d. missis
69. Adjectives requiring an object of reference govern which case?
 a. genitive b. dative c. accusative d. ablative
70. In the quote from Livy, *iuberem te macte virtute esse*, what case is *macte*?
 a. vocative b. ablative c. accusative d. nominative
71. cum sit bonus, non est sapiens.
 a. temporal b. circumstantial c. causal d. concessive
72. si cras discedas, ego quoque discedam.
 a. future more vivid b. future less vivid
 c. past contrary to fact d. present contrary to fact
73. _____ *fortiter, miles mortuus est.* The soldier was killed while fighting bravely.
 a. pugnans b. pugnatus c. pugnaturus d. pugnandus
74. de isto amico multa loquuntur.
 a. this friend b. some friend c. the same friend d. that friend of yours
75. *oppidum Pompeiorum est in Italia.* What use of the genitive is expressed by *Pompeiorum*?
 a. appositional b. material c. possessive d. objective