

DISTRICT LATIN FORUM 1992

MOTTOES, ABBREVIATIONS AND QUOTATIONS

I. Choose the correct abbreviation or translation.

1. take as needed
a. p.r.n. b. p.r. c. a.v. d. q.n.
2. Your cat, Fido, is sick. You take Fido to a
a. D.V.M. b. D.D.M. c. D.M.C. d. D.V.
3. Which abbreviation is used to indicate that what follows is a renaming of what precedes?
a. i.e. b. etc. c. e.g. d. et al.
4. Which abbreviation is used to tell the reader to compare what follows to what precedes?
a. ca. b. q.v. c. i.a. d. cf.
5. Which abbreviation is used to indicate that you are quoting the material exactly as it was written, including any errors?
a. ibid. b. loc. cit. c. ad lib. d. sic
6. let it remain
a. verb sat. b. rel. c. stet d. loc. cit.
7. The Latin abbreviation "pro tem." can be translated
a. on time. b. for the time being. c. at the time. d. prematurely.
8. Which of the following can NOT mean "as much as you please"?
a. q.p. b. q.l. c. q.v. d. q.s.
9. The Latin abbreviation "p.ae." can be translated
a. a gold coin. b. in eternal danger. c. in equal parts. d. for the summer.
10. The Latin abbreviation "s.s.s." can be translated
a. without a single mistake. b. layer upon layer. c. if the spirit lingers. d. written over again.

II. Match the motto with the institution, city, or country.

11. Magna est veritas
a. University of Miami b. University of Georgia
c. Stetson University d. Auburn University
12. Nemo me impune lacessit
a. Hawaii b. San Antonio c. Supreme Court
d. Scotland

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13. Scuto bonae voluntatis tuae coronasti nos.
a. Maryland b. Mississippi c. Massachusetts
d. Michigan
14. Delaware College
a. Crescat scientia, vita excolatur
b. Scientia sol mentis
c. Ipsa scientia potestas est
d. Scientia et doctrina
15. Pro mundi beneficio
a. West Point b. Puerto Rico c. Panama d. Greenwich
16. Attingite ad astras.
a. Kansas b. University of Central Florida c. Alaska
d. Fordham University
17. Samford University
a. Deo et doctrinae b. Religio Moralitas Scientia
c. Palmam qui meruit ferat. d. Ad summum
18. Pro ecclesia et patria
a. Duke University b. Emory University
c. Birmingham Southern College d. Trinity College
19. Et docere et rerum exquirere causas
a. New York University b. Rollins College
c. University of Georgia d. University of Alaska
20. Bryn Mawr College
a. Veritas utilitas
b. In fide vestra virtutem in virtute autem scientiam
c. In veritate felicitas
d. Veritatem dilexi

III. Choose the answer which best completes the sentence.

21. An "illogical conclusion" is a
a. non sequitur. b. sine qua non. c. sui generis.
d. non libet.
22. The Latin expression found on many gravestones before the name of the deceased is
a. homo sapiens. b. modus vivendi. c. hic iacet.
d. taedium vitae.
23. The best of all examples could be called a
a. rara avis. b. sine qua non. c. prima facie.
d. ne plus ultra.

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24. A Roman might wish someone luck by using the phrase
a. Festina vivet! b. Fortuna sequatur!
c. Fessus viator! d. Bona fide!
25. The personal comments of a judge could be referred to by the phrase
a. obiter dictum. b. alter idem. c. ad hominem.
d. inter alia.
26. The Latin phrase for "legally" is
a. de facto. b. de officio. c. de iure. d. ipso facto.
27. An indispensable handbook could be called a(n)
a. illuminatio mea. b. vade mecum. c. sui generis.
d. magnum opus.

IV. Match the Roman phrase to its English equivalent.

28. We might say that "someone doesn't have much upstairs" to indicate an ignorant or slow-thinking individual. A Roman might have said
a. Curta supellex.
b. Calvo turpius est nihil comato.
c. Colossus magnitudinem suam servabit etiam si steterit in puteo.
d. Stultum est timere quod vitare non potes.
29. Today we say, "Where there's smoke, there's a fire." A Roman would have said
a. Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.
b. Equo ne credite.
c. Flamma fumo est proxima.
d. Ut sementem feceris ita metes.
30. "Out of sight, out of mind"
a. Abiit ad maiores.
b. In saecula saeculorum.
c. Aliquando et insanire iucundum est.
d. Absens haeres non erit.
31. "His bark is worse than his bite."
a. Sedit qui timuit ne non succederet.
b. Canis timidus vehementius latrat quam mordet.
c. A cane non magno saepe tenetur aper.
d. Cave canem.
32. "You can't get blood from a stone."
a. Ab asino lanam.
b. Res ad triarios rediit.
c. Abeunt studia in mores.
d. Non est ad astra mollis e terris via.

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V. Complete the quotation.

33. nullum magnum ingenium sine
a. certamina divitiarum. b. amicitia.
c. mixtura dementia fuit. d. amore.
34. Carpe diem
a. nullum est iam dictum. b. nihil reliqui est.
c. quam minimum credula postero. d. iram vitare debemus.
35. Altissima flumina
a. minimo sono labuntur. b. nulla in singulis.
c. semper eadem. d. bene vixerunt.
36. bonitas non est
a. pulcherrimis esse meliorem.
b. pessimis esse meliorem.
c. timere quod vitare non potest.
d. quod mutari non potest.
37. trahimur omnes _____ studio.
a. gloriis b. pecuniis c. somnis d. laudis
38. Ex nihilo
a. nihil est. b. fortuna fit. c. bonitas venit.
d. nihil fit.
39. ars longa
a. gratia artis. b. ad kalendas graecas.
c. aucta labore. d. vita brevis.
40. Facilis descensus
a. Averno. b. ad flumen. c. ad imum. d. Foro.

VI. Match the quote.

41. Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur.
a. Vergil b. Terence c. Horace d. Ennius
42. What did Julius Caesar say at the Rubicon?
a. Homines id quod volunt credunt. b. Alea iacta est.
c. Et tu, Brute. d. Veni, vidi, vici.
43. Et facere et pati fortiter Romanum est.
a. Vergil b. Seneca c. Livy d. Ovid
44. Gutta cavat lapidem.
a. Cicero b. Horace c. Martial d. Ovid
45. Qualis artifex pereo.
a. Catullus b. Vespasian c. Hadrian d. Nero

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46. Disce ut doceas.
a. Alcuin of York b. Petrarch c. Bacon d. Descartes
47. Nemo in amore videt.
a. Propertius b. Ovid c. Catullus d. Tibullus
48. Acta est fabula.
a. Plautus b. Augustus c. Claudius d. Seneca.
49. Tanta molis erat Romanam condere gentem.
a. Seneca b. Cicero c. Livy d. Vergil
50. The inscription, "Eripuit caelo fulmen, mox sceptrum tyrannis," is found on a statue of
a. George Washington b. Benjamin Franklin.
c. Galileo Galilei. d. Leonardo da Vinci.