

1995 Area F Mottoes, Abbreviations and Quotations Test

Directions: mark the letter of the best answer on your answer sheet.

I. Abbreviations.

1. The abbreviation e.g. is used
 - a. to refer to another work
 - b. to cite an example
 - c. to mark an unfamiliar word
 - d. for further explanation
2. S.P.Q.R. is an abbreviation used
 - a. by lawyers today
 - b. in ancient Rome
 - c. by doctors today
 - d. in the Catholic church
3. Et ux. is a lawyer's abbreviation meaning
 - a. and the defendant
 - b. and the lawyer
 - c. and the wife
 - d. and all others
4. Ibid. is best translated
 - a. at the same time
 - b. again and again
 - c. to the same extent
 - d. at the same place
5. The abbreviation q.v. tells the reader
 - a. to look elsewhere for information
 - b. the approximate date of the text
 - c. that a list of examples is forthcoming
 - d. that other authors contributed
6. A.U.C is a way of measuring the date based upon
 - a. the founding of Rome
 - b. the rotation of the planets
 - c. the beginning of the Roman Empire
 - d. the beginnings of Christianity
7. B.I.D. is information for
 - a. a lawyer
 - b. an accountant
 - c. a pharmacist
 - d. a scholar
8. The abbreviation Q.E.D. stands for
 - a. Quo etiam do
 - b. Quod erat demonstrandum
 - c. Quod erat delendum
 - d. Quod erat deplorandum
9. The abbreviation cf. stands for
 - a. cum fatis
 - b. confac
 - c. confer
 - d. circumfundit

II. Identify the authors of the following quotations.

10. Cogito, ergo sum.
 - a. Pliny the Elder
 - b. Vergil
 - c. Descartes
 - d. Plato
11. Integer vitae
 - a. Livy
 - b. Plutarch
 - c. Catullus
 - d. Horace
12. Veni, vidi, vici
 - a. Seneca
 - b. Lucretius
 - c. Plautus
 - d. Caesar

13. Carpe diem.
a. Lucretius
c. Seneca
b. Ovid
d. Horace

14. Carthago delenda est
a. Cato
c. Propertius
b. Vergil
d. Descartes

15. Odi et amo.
a. Catullus
c. Vergil
b. Horace
d. Pliny the Magnificent

16. Arma virumque cano.
a. Homer
c. Catullus
b. Vergil
d. Bart

17. Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.
a. Cato
c. Horace
b. Lucretius
d. Martial

18. Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus.
a. Aristotle
c. Cato
b. Plautus
d. Catullus

19. Horresco referens.
a. Vergil
c. Catullus
b. Ovid
d. Horace

III. With whom or what are the following mottoes/sayings associated?

20. Dum spiro, spero
a. South Carolina
c. the legal system
b. UT Austin
d. Florida

21. Morituri te salutamus.
a. lawyers
c. Texas A&M
b. gladiators
d. doctors

22. Disciplina praesidium civitatis
a. Rice University
c. UT Austin
b. Princeton
d. Dartmouth

23. Artes, scientia, veritas
a. Brooklyn College
c. UT Austin
b. University of North Dakota
d. University of Michigan

24. Labor omnia vincit
a. West Virginia
c. gladiators
b. Oklahoma
d. teachers

25. Esse quam videri
a. North Carolina
c. Arkansas
b. Illinois
d. Tennessee

26. Semper fidelis
 a. U.S. Army
 b. Marine Corps
 c. Catholic church
 d. doctors
27. Fecit
 a. lawyers
 b. athletes
 c. sculptors
 d. doctors
28. Excelsior
 a. New Mexico
 b. New Jersey
 c. New York
 d. West Virginia
29. Crescit eundo
 a. New Mexico
 b. Texas
 c. Dartmouth University
 d. Yale
30. Sic semper tyrannis
 a. Delaware
 b. Mississippi
 c. Virginia
 d. Kansas
31. Virtute et armis
 a. Missouri
 b. Mississippi
 c. North Dakota
 d. Washington
32. Res ipsa loquitur
 a. lawyers
 b. doctors
 c. poets
 d. mathematicians

IV. Select the best translations for the following phrases.

33. Hannibal ad portas
 a. danger is nearby
 b. good times are ahead
 c. let the wine flow
 d. have faith in Hannibal
34. Caveat venditor
 a. let the buyer beware
 b. let the people beware
 c. let the seller beware
 d. the buyer is in a cave
35. Without end
 a. ad nauseum
 b. in re ipsa
 c. pro bono
 d. ad infinitum
36. Ceteris paribus
 a. the others are present
 b. with all else equal
 c. other men are better
 d. with others in wait
37. Anguis in herba
 a. there is power in farming
 b. there is a hidden danger nearby
 c. don't trust the enemy
 d. there is a lawyer in the grass
38. With God willing
 a. volente Deo
 b. Deus volans
 c. Dea in caelo
 d. Dis legemenon

39. Lapsus linguae

- a. a slip of the mind
- c. a memory lapse
- b. a slip of the tongue
- d. a linguistic error

40. Vi et armis

- a. in a forceful manner
- c. by means of skill
- b. willingly
- d. to a great degree

41. An excuse

- a. ibidem
- c. alibi
- b. caveat
- d. vice versa

42. Lex non scripta

- a. an unfinished work
- c. the unpublished poet
- b. the unwritten law
- d. an unsatisfied warrior

43. An irretrievable decision has been made

- a. post hoc, ergo propter hoc
- c. ad astra per aspera
- b. pollice verso
- d. alea iacta est

44. With authority

- a. pro bono
- c. ne plus ultra
- b. ex cathedra
- d. sine qua non

V. Misc.

45. The Latin term sic is used most often today by

- a. newspaper editors
- b. pilots
- c. painters
- d. gladiators

46. Siste viator is most likely to be seen

- a. on a tombstone
- c. in a poem
- b. in personal correspondence
- d. on a recipe

47. ab incunabulis is roughly equivalent to

- a. ab irato
- c. ab ovo
- b. ab imo pectore
- d. ab extra

48. habeas corpus is a term used by

- a. lawyers
- c. poets
- b. doctors
- d. mimes

49. The lex loci refers to

- a. local customs
- c. the conventions of the government
- b. local leaders
- d. a mathematical truth

50. The phrase integer vitae, scelerisque purus is refers to

- a. a good man
- c. a fair punishment
- b. a safe road
- d. a clear fountain

Tie Breakers:

51. A description for someone who writes without hesitation or reflection might be
a. cum grano salis b. currente calamo
c. de pilo pendet d. doctus cum libro
52. Deus ex machina refers to
a. a final judgement b. an authoratative power
c. a miraculous event d. an easy decision
53. Dux femina facti is a reference to
a. Lesbia b. Dido
c. Sapho d. Venus
54. The phrase post hoc, ergo propter hoc is most likely to be used
a. in the church b. in writing a drug prescription
c. in a philosophical discussion d. by an orator
55. The phrase quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus teaches us that
a. the great ones never fail
b. Homer was the greatest of them all
c. sometimes even the great ones make mistakes
d. The great ones never allow themselves to sleep

