

Greek and Roman Mythology  
Vocabulary Quiz #1—Lessons 1-5

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Since they are created in the image of man, the Greek gods lack the \_\_\_\_\_ of the God of the Bible, who is wise and all-knowing.  
(A) appellation  
(B) edifice  
(C) presentiment  
(D) sagacity  
(E) temerity
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Phoebus Apollo went by many different \_\_\_\_\_, some of which were the god of archery, the god of prophecy, and the god of music.  
(A) appellations  
(B) edifices  
(C) presentiments  
(D) sagacities  
(E) temerities
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ In order to get even with Apollo for his arrogance, Cupid \_\_\_\_\_ one of his arrows in Apollo's heart, and now the god sought the love of Daphne, who proved to be very \_\_\_\_\_ and swift, keeping ahead of her pursuer for a long while.  
(A) divested . . foreboding  
(B) buoyed . . spastic  
(C) acquiesced . . timid  
(D) transfixed . . agile  
(E) reproached . . sanguine
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Because Prometheus dared to take fire from the sun and to give it to men, Jupiter created woman to \_\_\_\_\_ men and to bring misery into their lives.  
(A) buoy  
(B) transfix  
(C) divest  
(D) gambol  
(E) reproach
  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Even though the couple were forbidden by their parents to see each other, Pyramus and Thisbe had the \_\_\_\_\_ to run away with each other, not wanting to \_\_\_\_\_ to their parents' wishes.  
(A) oblivion . . buoy  
(B) edifice . . transfix  
(C) sagacity . . divest  
(D) temerity . . acquiesce  
(E) presentiment . . reproach

**OVER**

6. \_\_\_\_\_  
Even though being the son of a poor farmer,  
A  
the people have demanded that Midas become  
B  
the king of their fair country. No error.  
C D E

7. \_\_\_\_\_  
Daphne continued her flight, leaving Apollo's  
A  
pleas half uttered; yet, as she fled, she charmed  
B C  
him even more. No error.  
D E

8. \_\_\_\_\_  
After seeing a lion with jaws covered in blood,  
A  
Thisbe fled in a terror flight, seeking refuge  
B C  
in the hollow of a rock. No error.  
D E

9. \_\_\_\_\_  
Thinking that she has been killed by a lion,  
A  
Pyramus sees his life to be empty and vain  
B  
without her, and therefore ends his life with his  
C D  
own sword. No errors.  
E

10. \_\_\_\_\_  
The neighbor tells her what he had heard, but  
A  
she decides to go to the woods herself in order  
B C  
to witness for herself the unfaithfulness of her  
D  
husband, Cephalus. No error.  
E

11. \_\_\_\_\_ The most famous of oracles is  
the one who resided in Delphi, where  
many Greeks believed to be the center  
of the earth.

The word "oracle" means

- (A) king.
- (B) prophet.
- (C) warlord.
- (D) astronomer.
- (E) recluse.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ Pandora opened the jar  
belonging to Epimetheus, a vessel that  
contained a foreboding evil.

The word "foreboding" means most  
nearly in this sentence

- (A) generous.
- (B) threatening.
- (C) silent.
- (D) serious.
- (E) various.

13. \_\_\_\_\_ The rebellion of the gods  
against the Titans resulted in Saturn's  
being divested of power and the throne.

The infinitive "to divest" means

- (A) to give.
- (B) to receive.
- (C) to deprive.
- (D) to battle.
- (E) to form.

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According to Greek mythology, Argus had a hundred eyes in his head and hardly never went to sleep with more than two at a time, so that

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he kept watch of Io constantly. He suffered Io to eat during the day,

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but at night he would tie her up with a vile rope round her neck. Poor Io would have stretched out her arms to implore freedom of Argus, who was her constant watchman, but she had no arms to stretch

16

out. Even Io's voice was a bellow that frightened herself. Io saw her

17

father and her sisters, went near them, and allows them to pat her

18

back, and heard them admire her beauty. Her father gave her a tuft of

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grass, and she licked the outstretched hand. Io longed to make herself known to him and would have uttered her wish; but, alas! words were wanting. At length Io bethought herself of writing, and inscribed her name—it was a short one—with her hoof on the sand. Inachus recognized the name, and discovering that his daughter, who he had

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long sought in vain, was hidden under the disguised, mourned over her and embracing her white neck.

- 14. A. NO CHANGE
- B. never
- C. never hardly
- D. hardly

- 15. A. NO CHANGE
- B. The eyes
- C. It
- D. Argus

- 16. A. NO CHANGE
- B. whom was
- C. who were
- D. who being

- 17. A. NO CHANGE
- B. the voice of Io
- C. the voice of Io's
- D. Io's speaking

- 18. A. NO CHANGE
- B. allowing
- C. allowed
- D. does allow

- 19. A. NO CHANGE
- B. it
- C. hers
- D. Io

- 20. A. NO CHANGE
- B. who Inachus
- C. whom he
- D. whom

STOP

Greek and Roman Mythology  
Vocabulary Quiz #2—Lessons 6–10

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Even though Iphis declared his love to Anaxarete, the \_\_\_\_\_ noble lady steadfastly rejected his passionate declarations to her.  
(A) adroit  
(B) contumacious  
(C) formidable  
(D) inextricable  
(E) precocious
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ By relating the story about Iphis and Anaxarete, Vertumnus demonstrated his \_\_\_\_\_ use of persuasion by skillfully winning the heart of Pomona.  
(A) adroit  
(B) contumacious  
(C) formidable  
(D) inextricable  
(E) precocious
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ After being directed by a cow, Cadmus wanted to offer a \_\_\_\_\_ of pure water to the gods, but his unhappy servants disturbed a very \_\_\_\_\_ dragon in the shape of a serpent, which killed all of them.  
(A) chimera . . nectarous  
(B) pestilence . . torpid  
(C) dowry . . indignant  
(D) caparison . . vociferous  
(E) libation . . formidable
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ When awaking from his sleep due to the hot oil scalding him, Cupid became \_\_\_\_\_ with Psyche, because the young woman violated the conditions that he had set forth.  
(A) ruminated  
(B) lurked  
(C) tenacious  
(D) infuriated  
(E) rapacious
  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ While Psyche sat humbly, \_\_\_\_\_ what to do, Cupid stirred up the little ant, a \_\_\_\_\_ little fellow that completed every job, to take compassion on the poor bewildered girl.  
(A) ruminating . . tenacious  
(B) lurking . . inextricable  
(C) precociously . . torpid  
(D) apace . . vociferous  
(E) contumaciously . . rapacious

**OVER**

6. \_\_\_\_\_  
After arriving in Thrace, they found the sage  
A B C  
Phineus and from him received instruction as  
D  
to their future course. No error.  
E

7. \_\_\_\_\_  
As the drops of Medusa's blood sank into the  
A  
earth, up arose the famous, winged horse,  
B  
Pegasus, who Bellerophon used to defeat the  
C D  
Chimera. No error.  
E

8. \_\_\_\_\_  
While traveling to Thebes in order to escape  
A  
the prediction of the oracle, the Sphinx stops  
B  
Oedipus and asks the young man a short, but  
C  
peculiar, riddle. No error.  
D E

9. \_\_\_\_\_  
Even though she used her arts for the most part  
A B  
for good, at times Medea would make it for  
C D  
instruments of revenge. No errors.  
E

10. \_\_\_\_\_  
Perhaps no greater hero in Greek mythology is  
as well-known as Hercules, who was famous  
A B  
for his "Twelve Labors," which included the  
C  
bringing of Cerberus up from the underworld.  
D  
No error.  
E

11. \_\_\_\_\_ After Perseus had saved  
Andromeda from the sea-monster, the  
girl's father, King Cepheus, gave her to  
the young man to wed along with a nice  
dowry.  
The word "dowry" means  
(A) a position in a kingdom.  
(B) a merchant ship.  
(C) a summer cottage.  
(D) money brought into a marriage.  
(E) a large palace.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ Phineus, who was betrothed to  
Andromeda, interrupted the wedding  
feast with a vociferous demand for his  
rights to the girl, whom Perseus rescued  
from certain death..  
The word "vociferous" means most  
nearly in this sentence  
(A) humble.  
(B) threatening.  
(C) urgent.  
(D) loud.  
(E) vain.

13. \_\_\_\_\_ According to Homer, the  
Pygmies had to battle with the  
rapacious cranes, who attempted to  
destroy the cornfields every winter  
during the cranes' migration.  
The word "rapacious" means  
(A) plunderous.  
(B) blood-thirsty.  
(C) peaceful.  
(D) skillful.  
(E) outraged.

**CONTINUE TO NEXT PAGE**

After all the queens sons are killed, the terror of the people and  
**14**

grief of the attendants soon make Niobe acquainted with what had taken place. The queen hardly did not think it possible.

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Indeed, she is indignant that the gods had dared and is amazed that  
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they had been able to kill her sons. Niobe's husband, Amphion, overwhelmed by the news, destroy himself. How different is

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Niobe fell from she whom had so lately driven away the people from  
**18**

the sacred rites and had held her stately course through the city, the envy of her friends, to now having the pity even of her foes. Kneeling over the lifeless bodies, and kissing now one, now another of her dead sons.

**19**

Raising her pallid arms to heave, "Cruel Latona," said Niobe, "feed full your rage with my anguish! Sate your hard heart, while I follow to the grave my seven sons. Yet where is your triumph? Bereaved as I am, I am still richer than you, my conqueror." Scarcely does the queen speak, when the bow sounds and strikes terror into all hearts except for Niobe's alone. Niobe is brave from excess of grief.

**20**

**STOP**

14. A. NO CHANGE  
B. queens' sons  
C. queens son's  
D. queen's sons

15. A. NO CHANGE  
B. hardly thought  
C. hardly didn't think  
D. did hardly not think

16. A. NO CHANGE  
B. she is angry  
C. she is mad  
D. Niobe is indignant

17. A. NO CHANGE  
B. destroys  
C. destruct  
D. suicide

18. A. NO CHANGE  
B. from she who  
C. from her whom  
D. from her who

19. A. NO CHANGE  
B. Dangling modifier  
C. Fragment  
D. Fused sentence

20. A. NO CHANGE  
B. Being from excess of grief, Niobe is brave.  
C. Niobe, being from excess of grief, is brave.  
D. From excess of grief, she is brave.

Greek and Roman Mythology  
Vocabulary Quiz #3—Lessons 11–15

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Theseus quickly became the hero of the region when he defeated Procrustes, who used the \_\_\_\_\_ tortures of stretching or cutting away in order to have his victims fit an iron bed.  
(A) ambrosial  
(B) atrocious  
(C) illustrious  
(D) venerable  
(E) voracious
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ In order to \_\_\_\_\_ the anger of Minos, king of Crete, the Athenians were forced to pay an annual tribute of fourteen boys and girls to the king.  
(A) allay  
(B) imprecate  
(C) incense  
(D) metamorphose  
(E) squander
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ One of the most famous stories of all \_\_\_\_\_ coming from the ancient Greeks is the story of Daedalus and Icarus, who \_\_\_\_\_ a pile of feathers into wings, which provided for their escape from the labyrinth.  
(A) marauder . . . imprecated  
(B) panoply . . . incensed  
(C) culprit . . . flayed  
(D) antiquity . . . metamorphosed  
(E) repose . . . squandered
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Even though Icarus ignored the warnings of his father, the young man should have noticed the \_\_\_\_\_ signs of danger when he began losing some feathers.  
(A) ambrosial  
(B) illustrious  
(C) ominous  
(D) venerable  
(E) voracious
  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ As part of the \_\_\_\_\_ company that took the Golden Fleece, Castor and Pollux were blessed and not \_\_\_\_\_ by Jupiter, who placed the two brothers among the stars as Gemini.  
(A) illustrious . . . imprecated  
(B) voracious . . . incensed  
(C) ambrosial . . . flayed  
(D) atrocious . . . allayed  
(E) ominous . . . metamorphosed

**OVER**



The exiles from Troy led by Aeneas eventually comes to the city

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- 14. A. NO CHANGE
- B. eventually be
- C. eventually come
- D. evidently comes

of Carthage. At this time, Carthage was a Tyrian colony under the leadership of Dido, their queen.

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- 15. A. NO CHANGE
- B. her
- C. its
- D. it's

Being herself an exile to , Dido manages to secure sufficient land for

16

- 16. A. NO CHANGE
- B. too
- C. to wit
- D. herself

her people by using a scheme centered around her wit. Upon arriving

17

- 17. A. NO CHANGE
- B. centered by
- C. centered toward
- D. centered on

at the spot selected as the seat of their future home, Dido asks the natives for only so much land as they could enclose with a bull's

18

- 18. A. NO CHANGE
- B. the Tyrians
- C. the natives
- D. it

hide. When this was readily granted, she causes the hide to be cut

19

- 19. A. NO CHANGE
- B. the bull
- C. the natives
- D. Dido

into strips and uses them as the radius of a circle. The sweep of the strips covers a large area, which become the spot where Dido has a

20

- 20. A. NO CHANGE
- B. to be
- C. being
- D. becomes

citadel built. Oddly enough, the small fortress is called "Byrsa," meaning "a hide." Around this fort the city of Carthage rises from the sands and soon becomes a powerful and flourishing metropolis, which one day would rival Rome and the people of Aeneas.

**STOP**