

Area C Convention 1988: Decathlon

Grammar:

- A 1. The man bathed with water.
(A) aqua (B) cum aquam (C) cum aqua (D) aquae
- b 2. The man whom you see is my friend.
Homo _____ vides amicus meus est.
(A) qui (B) quem (C) quis (D) quam
- C 3. He knew why the man must be captured.
Scivit cur vir _____.
(A) capiendus esse (B) captus erat (C) capiendus esset
(D) captum esse
- d 4. The king remained in the city for a few days.
(A) paucis diebus (B) pro paucos dies (C) pro paucis diebus
(D) paucos dies
- C 5. The old man is not able to walk to town.
Senex ad oppidum _____ non potest.
(A) ambulat (B) ambulatum (C) ambulare (D) ambulatam
- A 6. Multi cives _____ vulnerati erant.
(A) a militibus (B) milites (C) militibus (D) ad milites
- d 7. Where is my money, friend?
(A) amicus (B) amico (C) amici (D) amice
- A 8. Putamus _____ pulcherrimam esse.
(A) tuam sororem (B) tua soror (C) tua sorore (D) tuae sorori
- A 9. The evil sailor abducted the man's daughter.
Nauta _____ filiam viri rapuit.
(A) malus (B) mala (C) mala (D) malam
- O 10. Utinam mea mater _____.
(A) adfuerat (B) aderat (C) adfuisset (D) adsit

Vocabulary:

- C 11. country (A) terra (B) pater (C) patria (D) campus
- b 12. often (A) semper (B) saepe (C) sub (D) sine
- b 13. laugh (A) fleo (B) rideo (C) sumo (D) aperio
- C 14. blood (A) mos (B) classis (C) sanguis (D) praeda
- A 15. again (A) rursus (B) deinde (C) unde (D) simul
- C 16. drink (A) edo (B) fruor (C) bibo (D) reddo

- A 17. sad (A) tristis (B) laetus (C) similis (D) gravis
 d 18. bird (A) avus (B) annus (C) apis (D) avis
 b 19. begin (A) conficio (B) incipio (C) fungor (D) fio
 b 20. forget (A) loquor (B) obliviscor (C) patior (D) potior

Derivatives: select the word which is the Latin root of the English word.

- A 21. pantry (A) panis (B) pango (C) pendeo (D) penna
 e 22. verbose (A) ver (B) verus (C) verbum (D) vereor
 C 23. volley (A) velle (B) vertere (C) volāre (D) volvēre
 d 24. celestial (A) celer (B) certus (C) carus (D) caelum
 C 25. lieutenant (A) terrēre (B) terere (C) tenēre (D) timēre

select the best definition for the following words.

- C 26. potent (A) damaging (B) primary (C) powerful (D) unusual
 d 27. amble (A) astonish (B) separate (D) recover (D) stroll
 A 28. circumvent (A) avoid (B) integrate (C) establish (D) outwit
 A 29. intermittent (A) periodic (B) intervening (C) connected
 (D) permeated
 e 30. perilous (A) complete (B) sensational (C) dangerous (D) superficial

Roman Life

- C 31. Which of the following was not used by a Romanus miles?
 (A) sarcina (B) lorica (C) arca (D) scutum
 b 32. A lectus, mensa, cibus, and prandium would all be found in a Roman
 (A) cubiculum (B) triclinium (C) atrium (D) latrina
 b 33. In the name Marcus Tullius Cicero, Tullius is the
 (A) praenomen (B) nomen (C) cognomen (D) agnomen
 C 34. The first day of each month in the Roman calendar was the
 (A) Idus (B) Nones (C) Kalendae (D) Pridie
 C 35. A dominus gregis was the official in charge of a Roman
 (A) thermae (B) circus (C) theatrum (D) ludus
 d 36. Consuls, praetors, and censors were all elected by the
 (A) Senate (B) Comitia Tributa (C) Gens (D) Comitia Centuriata
 d 37. A gladiator who fought with a noose was a
 (A) tridentarius (B) myrmillo (C) retiarius (D) laquearius

- d 38. Which of the following clothing items would not have been worn by a Romanus servus?
 (A) tunica (B) subligaculum (C) petasus (D) toga
- b 39. The marketplace and political center of any Romanum oppidum was the
 (A) curia (B) forum (C) senatus (D) vallum
- d 40. A slave who attended his master during the daily salutatio was the
 (A) paedagogus (B) insularius (C) vestiplicus (D) nomenclator

Roman History

- b 41. The last major Etruscan city to fall to the Romans in 396 B.C. was
 (A) Clusium (B) Veii (C) Arretium (D) Volaterra
- c 42. Which of the following was not a member of the First Triumvirate?
 (A) Julius Caesar (B) Pompey (C) Cicero (D) Crassus
- d 43. The fifth king of ancient Rome was
 (A) Numa Pompilius (B) Tarquinius Superbus (C) Ancus Marcius
 (D) Tarquinius Priscus
- c 44. The "George Washington" of ancient Rome was
 (A) Cinna (B) Cicero (C) Cincinnatus (D) Cato the Elder
- b 45. How many wars did Rome fight against the Carthaginians?
 (A) two (B) three (C) four (D) five
- e 46. What Roman statesman was murdered by the Second Triumvirate because of his political views?
 (A) Cataline (B) Cato the Younger (C) Cicero (D) Cinna
- c 47. What province did Julius Caesar conquer and add to the Roman empire between 59-49 B.C.?
 (A) Britain (B) Spain (C) Gaul (D) Greece
- b 48. The period between 509-265 B.C. was spent by the Romans in
 (A) driving out the Etruscan kings (B) consolidating power in Italy and conceding greater political rights to plebeians (C) extending Rome's ruler over Gaul and Spain (D) overcoming the threat of military expansion from the east
- b 49. Which of the following Romans did not die a violent death?
 (A) Regulus (B) Sulla (C) Cicero (D) Julius Caesar
- c 50. Who was the famous Carthaginian leader in the Second Punic War?
 (A) Hasdrubal (B) Hamiclar Barca (C) Hannibal (D) Mago

Latin Literature

- b 51. The literary epic concerning the origins of the Roman people which was written by Virgil is the
 (A) Georgics (B) Aeneid (C) Eclogues (D) Buccolics
- c 52. Apicius wrote about
 (A) grammar (B) medicine (C) cooking (D) architecture

- d 53. Which of the following was not written by Ovid?
 (A) Metamorphoses (B) Fasti (C) Ars Amatoria (D) Mostellaria
- A 54. Who addressed his love poems to his mistress under the name of Lesbia?
 (A) Catullus (B) Propertius (C) Tibullus (D) Gallus
- C 55. The De Vita Caesarium, a biographical work about the Roman emperors, was written by
 (A) Cornelius Nepos (B) Pliny the Younger (C) Suetonius
 (D) Varro
- A 56. Titus Maccus Plautus is best known for his Latin
 (A) comedies (B) tragedies (C) histories (D) poetry
- C 57. In what meter is the Aeneid written?
 (A) elegiac couplets (B) sapphic (C) dactylic hexameter
 (D) choliambic
- b 58. Cicero's speeches which he delivered in the senate against Mark Antony are the
 (A) In Catalinam (B) Philippics (C) In Verrem (D) Pro Caelio
- C 59. Who wrote a multi-volumed history of Rome entitled Ab Urbe Condita?
 (A) Tacitus (B) Seneca (C) Livy (D) Cicero
- C 60. Who wrote the Satyricon the closest work to a novel in Latin literature?
 (A) Lucan (B) Juvenal (C) Petronius (D) Martial

Mythology

- C 61. Which of the following does not belong in the group?
 (A) Clio (B) Thalia (C) Atropos (D) Melpomene
- A 62. Who was changed into a partridge by Athena?
 (A) Perdix (B) Arachne (C) Nisus (D) Picus
- b 63. The king of Colchis, home of the Golden Fleece, was
 (A) Aeson (B) Aeetes (C) Anchises (D) Admetus
- C 64. Who was fastened to a chair of forgetfulness in Tartarus?
 (A) Phlegyas (B) Patroclus (C) Pirithous (D) Pentheus
- A 65. The goddess of the rainbow was
 (A) Iris (B) Hebe (C) Ino (D) Isis
- C 66. The lover of Diana who was torn apart by his own hounds was
 (A) Adonis (B) Orion (C) Actaeon (D) Alpheus
- d 67. The queen of Carthage who fell in love with Aeneas was
 (A) Anna (B) Creusa (C) Juturna (D) Dido
- e 68. Perseus rescued
 (A) Anaxarete (B) Andromache (C) Andromeda (D) Amphitrite

- b 69. Zeus in the form of a swan seduced
 (A) Danae (B) Leda (C) Europa (D) Semele
- c 70. The chimera was killed by
 (A) Theseus (B) Hercules (C) Bellerophon (D) Phaeton

Reading Comprehension

Rēs difficillīma erat caput Gorgonis abscīdere, cōspectū enim eius hominēs in saxum vertēbantur. Propter hanc causam Minerva speculum Perseō dederat. Ille igitur tergum vertit et in speculum inspiciēbat. Hōc modō caput eius unō ictū abscīdit. Cēterae Gorgonēs, ē somnō excitātae et irā commōtae, Perseum necīre studēbant, sed Perseus fugiēns galeam magicam induit. Ubi hoc fēcit, statim ē cōspectū eārum ēvāsit (*vanished*).

Post haec Perseus in finēs Aethiopum (*of the Ethiopians*) vēnit, in quibus Cēpheus rēx erat. Cēpheus et Neptūnus, maris deus, inimici erant; Neptūnus igitur mōnstrum saevissimum ē mari cotidiē misit quod hominēs dēvorābat. Cēpheus orāculum cōsultuit et ā deō iussus est filiam mōnstrō trādere. Eius filia, Andromeda, pulcherrima erat et ā patre magnopere amābatur; rēx tamen imperāta dei facere nōn dubitāvit.

speculum - mirror

galea - helmet

- c 71. How many Gorgons did Perseus kill?
 (A) three (B) four (C) one (D) two
- d 72. How did Perseus escape from the Gorgons?
 (A) flew away with magical wings (B) ran quickly with the shoes of Mercury (C) swam across the ocean (D) disappeared with a magical helmet
- d 73. Which of the following is not true?
 (A) Cepheus loved his daughter (B) Cepheus and Neptune were allies (C) Cepheus planned to give Andromeda to a monster (D) Cepheus was king of Ethiopia
- A 74. The monster was sent by
 (A) Neptune (B) Perseus (C) Cepheus (D) Aethiopus
- c 75. In 1. 11 quod homines devorabat is best translated as
 (A) because he consumed humans (B) which the men devoured (C) which devoured the men (D) because the men ate

Tie-breakers: graded only in the case of a tie

- A 76. Will you go with us to town, mother?
(A) Ibisne (B) Isne (C) Ibasne (D) Ibitisne
- d 77. What would have a Roman purchased in the Argiletum?
(A) slaves (B) vegetables (C) furniture (D) books
- C 78. Intellegere means to
(A) feel (B) show (C) understand (D) harm
- b 79. According to historical legend, the parents of Romulus and Remus were
(A) Faustulus/Acca Larentia (B) Mars/Rhea Silvia (C) Titus Tatius/
Hersilia (D) Anchises/Venus
- d 80. What did the Romans call Mare Nostrum?
(A) Black Sea (B) Adriatic Sea (C) Tyrrhenian Sea
(D) Mediterranean Sea