

NATIONAL JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE

THIRD ANNUAL ACADEMIC DECATHLON

Florida State University, 1999

Always choose the best response for each item.

ITEMS 96-100 WILL BE SCORED ONLY TO BREAK TIES.

Section One: Grammar

1. Which of the following does not belong with the others because of some point of grammar?
A. *ſſcus* B. *pīnus* C. *quercus* D. *ſenātus* E. *fabula*
2. In indirect discourse, the verb of the protasis is in the ___ mood.
A. indicative B. imperative C. subjunctive D. infinitive
3. What is the use of the noun in "*Quīnquaginta caprīs ſacrificāvērunt*"? (Livy)
A. subject B. direct object C. indirect object D. dative of agent
E. ablative of means.
4. Choose the best completion for the following sentence. "*Lūcius Tarquinius et Tullia minor ___ nuptiīs.* (Livy)
A. *iunctae ſunt* B. *iuncta eſt* C. *iunctus eſt* D. *iunguntur* E. *iungitur*
5. Which preposition does not govern the ſame caſe as the reſt?
A. *coram* B. *cum* C. *prae* D. *intra* E. *ab*
6. What is the uſe of the firſt noun in "*Percuſſa novā mentem forīdine*"? (Vergil)
A. direct object B. ſubject of in indirect ſtatement C. accuſative of reſpect
D. ablative of means E. ablative of reſpect
7. The form of *hebētō* is ____.
A. dative ſingular B. firſt perſon ſingular, preſent tenſe, active voice, indicative mood
C. preſent imperative plural D. future imperative ſingular
E. future imperative plural
8. In "*Incipere multō eſt quam impetrāre facilius*" (Plautus) the adjective modifies ____.
A. *incipere* B. *impetrāre* C. both the above D. *quam* E. *multō*
9. In the ſentence "*Sunt multī qui ēripiunt aliīs quod aliīs largiantur*" (Cicero), ____.
A. there is a ſubſtantive
B. there is a deponent verb
C. there are both dative and ablative caſes
D. there is a neuter relative pronoun
E. all of the above

10. Consider the following sentence. “[*Senectūs*] *plēna est voluptātis sī illā sciās ūtī.*” (Seneca) Which of the following is not true about the grammar of the sentence?
- A. It contains an ablative direct object. B. It contains two verbs in the subjunctive. C. It contains a deponent verb. D. It contains one noun in the genitive. E. It contains an adjective with a nominative feminine ending.
11. In “*Rēctē Graecī praecipiant, nōn temptanda quae efficī nōn possint*” *temptanda* is ____.
- (Quintilian)
- A. the subject of *efficī* B. a gerund used as a subject
C. a neuter plural gerundive D. used in a passive periphrastic
E. is used in an active periphrastic
12. In the sentence “*Catōnem vīdī in bibliotēchā sedentem multīs circumfūsum Stōicōrum librīs*” (Cicero), ____.
- A. both verbals modify *Catōnem* B. the first verbal modifies *Catōnem* and the second modifies *librīs* C. there are two subjunctive verbs
D. there is one noun in the nominative case E. there are no verbals

Section Two: Mottoes and Famous Quotations

13. What completes “*Atque in perpetuum, frater . . .*”?
- A. *memento mori* B. *ave atque vale* C. *valet* D. *nunc aut nunquam*
E. *nulla dies sine linea*
14. “*Haud passibus aequis*” is adapted from a phrase in the works of ____.
- A. Horace B. Catullus C. Vergil D. Propertius E. Livy
15. What did the author mean by *monumentum* in “*Exegi monumentum aere perennius*”?
- A. statues B. tombstone C. the *Aeneid* D. his *Odes* E. a triumphal arch
16. An old retired Latin teacher I know said he had just had a “senior moment.” Which of the following would describe his condition at that moment?
- A. *lapsus linguae* B. *lapsus memoriae* C. *in extenso* D. *ne plus ultra*
E. *in flagrante delicto*
17. Which of the following could be interpreted as “according to custom”?
- A. *ad usum* B. *ad oculos* C. *ad summam* D. *per diem* E. *ab antiquo*

Section Three: Mythology

18. As an early king of Latium, ___ succeeded King Picus and preceded the man who was king when Aeneas arrived.
A. Latinus B. Evander C. Faunus D. Turnus E. Nisus
19. Semiramis was turned into a _____.
A. snake B. dove C. rabbit D. crocodile E. peahen
20. How did Mopsus die during the Argonauts' expedition in Libya?
A. He was struck by a rock. B. He died of thirst in the Libyan desert.
C. He died of a snake bite. D. Jason accidentally killed him with a stray arrow. E. A temple collapsed on him.
21. Which of the following asked Zeus to allow her to see him the way Hera saw him?
A. Demeter B. Io C. Leto D. Semele E. Danae
22. According to the *Iliad*, Priam relates that he went as an ally to a Phrygian army gathered by _____.
A. Laocoon B. Memnon C. Mygdon D. Hippolyta E. Lysias
23. With a thunderbolt, Zeus killed ___, the husband of Evadne, when he was about to scale the walls of Thebes.
A. Capaneus B. Capys C. Adrastus D. Polynices E. Amphiaraus
24. According to the *Odyssey*, ___ warns Penelope about the suitors' plot against Telemachus.
A. Medon B. Orestes C. Laertes D. Argus E. Odysseus disguised as an old beggar
25. According to Ovid, "except that his face was blue," this son of Pan was still _____.
A. Latinus B. Dionysus C. Hermes D. Acis E. Pygmalion
26. According to Ovid, Pyramus and Thisbe _____.
A. lived in Babylon B. met at a tomb C. were connected with the mulberry tree
D. both committed suicide E. all of the above
27. Who killed Talos?
A. Oedipus B. Medea C. Jason D. Creon E. Theseus

Section Four: Latin Vocabulary

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DOES NOT BELONG WITH THE OTHERS
BECAUSE OF ITS MEANING?

28. A. *mensa* B. *lectus* C. *sella* D. *mentum* E. *arca*
29. A. *ilex* B. *sālus* C. *mōrus* D. *fraxinus* E. *mālus*
30. A. *imber* B. *sōl* C. *nūbēs* D. *agmen* E. *lūna*
31. A. *veritas* B. *error* C. *fallax* D. *mendācīum* E. *falsō*
32. A. *nāvis* B. *piscēs* C. *camēlus* D. *currus* E. *alga*

DEFINE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS

33. *inopia* A. riches B. drug C. scarcity D. laziness E. ignorance
34. *ictus* A. *vulnus* B. *tumultus* C. *turba* D. *piscis* E. *proprius*
35. *accipere* A. *excipere* B. *amittere* C. *dimittere* D. *incipere* E. *afficere*
36. *passer* A. sparrow B. flounder [a type of fish] C. plaice [a type of fish]
D. all of the above E. none of the above
37. truly A. *sānē* B. *sanctē* C. *salax* D. *capax* E. *magnopere*

Section Five: Latin Derivatives

38. Which of the following is not derived from the same Latin element as the rest?
A. mansion B. remain C. manage D. maintain E. both "C" and "D"
39. What is the meaning of the Latin element from which we derive *largesse*?
A. big, great, grand B. give freely, bestow C. build, fortify
D. money, funds E. charitable, alms-giving
40. The Latin verb which gives us *stratify* is ____.
A. *stāre* B. *statuere* C. *sternere* D. *sitire* E. *stupere*
41. A *valetudinarian* is ____.
A. a speaker at a commencement ceremony B. someone who is sick
C. a very healthy man D. someone sending formal greetings
E. none of the above
42. A *mendicant* is ____.
A. a liar B. a high church official C. a nun D. a beggar E. a politician
43. The word *natal* is from ____.
A. *nanciscor* B. *nascor* C. *navigō* D. *nauta* E. *natō*
44. In a church service, the *thurifer* would carry in ____.
A. the cross B. the prayer book C. the incense D. the bishop's miter
E. the candles
45. Because he was so open in his criminal activities, his guilt was ____ to us all.
A. latent B. obtuse C. patent D. impalpable E. obnoxious
46. When Huckleberry Finn said the atmosphere was too noisome for him, he
meant it was ____.
A. foul smelling (from *noceō*) B. dark (from *nox*)
C. crowded (from *noceō*) D. noisy (from *nōtor*) E. none of the above
47. From the Latin noun meaning "rod," a long mark in Latin, besides being called
a macron, can be called a ____.
A. virgule B. verse C. lymphoid D. tester E. vermifuge

Section Six: Latin Literature

48. The writer of the first century of the Christian era who committed suicide by having himself bled to death so that his death would appear to be from natural causes was ____.
- A. Quintilian B. Naevius C. Seneca D. Phaedrus E. Petronius
49. The writer who was born and died in Padua was ____.
- A. Titus Livy B. Quintus Ennius C. Publius Vergilius Maro
D. Marcus Tullius Cicero E. Publius Ovidius Naso
50. The *Bucolics* was about ____.
- A. herdsmen B. sailors C. Bucephelus D. Augustus E. war
51. Only a small part of the *De Lingua Latina* by ____ remains.
- A. Quintilian B. Plautus C. Seneca the Elder D. Cato the Elder
E. Varro
52. Which is true of Quintus Ennius?
- A. He was called the Father of Latin Poetry. B. He introduced dactylic hexameter into Latin poetry. C. He was born in Calabria. D. He knew Cato the Elder personally. E. all or none of the above
53. What book of *Ab Urbe Condita Libri* deals with the Battle of Actium?
- A. Book 142 B. Book 133 C. Book 37 D. Book 40 E. Book 1
54. The author who acceded to the plebeian tribuneship in 52 B. C. was ____.
- A. Gaius Julius Caesar B. Marcus Tullius Cicero C. Gaius Sallustius Crispus
D. Quintus Horatius Flaccus E. Petronius Arbiter
55. The *nomen* of the author of *Institutio Oratoria* was ____.
- A. Julius B. Horatius C. Fabius D. Tullius E. Junius
56. Born in approximately A. D. 70, the last important writer of Hadrian's reign was ____.
- A. Vergil B. Suetonius C. Pliny the Younger D. Eutropius E. Jerome
57. ____ was born on the continent of Africa, educated at Carthage, and studied in Athens.
- A. Horace B. Suetonius C. Apuleius D. Tertullian E. St. Augustine

Section Seven: Reading Comprehension

**The beekeeper Aristaeus, trying to find
his lost bees, seeks the advice of his mother, Cyrene**

postquam est in thalami pendentia pumice tecta
perventum et nati fletus cognovit inanis
Cyrene, manibus liquidos dant ordine fontis
germanae, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis ;
pars epulis onerant mensas et plena reponunt
pocula, Panchaeis adolescentunt ignibus arae.
et mater " cape Maeonii carchesia Bacchi :
Oceano libemus " ait : simul ipsa precatur
Oceanumque patrem rerum Nymphasque sorores,
centum quae silvas, centum quae flumina servant.
ter liquido ardentem perfundit nectare Vestam,
ter flamma ad summum tecti subiecta reluxit. 385
omine quo firmans animum sic incipit ipsa :
" Est in Carpathio Neptuni gurgite vates,
caeruleus Proteus, magnum qui piscibus aequor
et iuncto bipedum curru metitur equorum.
hic nunc Emathiae portus patriamque revisit 390
Pallenen ; hunc et Nymphae veneramur et ipse
grandaevus Nereus ; novit namque omnia vates,
quae sint, quae fuerint, quae mox ventura trahantur ;

quippe ita Neptuno visum est, immania cuius
armenta et turpis pascit sub gurgite phocas. 395
hic tibi, nate, prius vinclis capiendus, ut omnem
expediat morbi causam eventusque secundet.
nam sine vi non ulla dabit praecepta, neque illum
orando flectes ; vim duram et vincula capto
tende ; doli circum haec demum frangentur inanes.
ipsa ego te, medios cum sol accenderit aestus, 401
cum sitiunt herbae et pecori iam gratior umbra est,
in secreta senis ducam, quo fessus ab undis
se recipit, facile ut somno adgrediare iacentem.

58. Where is Aristaeus meeting with his mother?
A. in an empty bedroom B. in a cave C. in her palace reception hall
D. on a rocky coast
59. How does Cyrene know that her son is upset?
A. by his red face B. by his empty eyes C. by his hopeless expression
D. by his useless tears
60. Who take(s) care of Aristaeus?
A. nymphs B. his sisters C. his mother D. slave girls
61. What is not done for Aristaeus?
A. food provided B. hands washed C. hair trimmed D. drink served
62. What literary device is used twice in lines 382-385?
A. apostrophe B. metaphor C. personification D. anaphora

63. What are the two things which Aristaeus must employ to gain Proteus' help?
 A. tears and prayer B. force and chains C. wine and reasoning
 D. bribery and threat
64. In the context of line 379, the very *adolescunt* best means what?
 A. grow up B. blaze C. make fragrant D. renew
65. Who is the *ego* in line 401?
 A. Cyrene B. Neptune C. Proteus D. Aristaeus

Section Eight: Ancient Geography

MATCH THE ANCIENT TO THE MODERN NAME.

66. Cenabum A. Canterbury B. Orléans C. Toulouse D. Chicester
67. Mediolanum A. Évreux B. Milan C. both "A" and "B"
 D. none of the above E. Milet
68. Gades A. Cadiz B. York C. Gadston D. Calabria E. Gortyn
69. Oceanus Germanicus A. the North Sea B. the Straits of Dover
 C. the English Channel D. the Rhine E. the North Atlantic Ocean
70. Lutetia A. Geneva B. Berne C. Paris D. London E. Leicestershire

TELL WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING WERE NOT IN ITALY.

71. A. the Parthenon B. the Pantheon C. Mutina D. Padus E. Addua
72. A. Pontus Euxinus B. Fretum Gallicum C. Tamesis D. Eboracum
 E. all of the above
73. A. Verona B. Latium C. Valentia D. Puteoli E. Arnus
74. A. Florentia B. Genua C. Comum D. Ostia E. All were in Italy.
75. A. Alba Fucens B. Alba Longa C. Aquinium D. Byzantium E. Baiae

Section Nine: Roman History

76. Which of the following was the result of a major event on the Ides of March, 44. B. C.?
 A. a fire which nearly destroyed Rome totally B. civil war C. the appointment of Octavian as emperor effective immediately D. confiscation of property and widespread proscription E. the appointment of Cicero as dictator
77. In 496 B. C., Rome ____.
 A. was sacked by the Gauls B. saw her first gladiatorial games
 C. defeated the Latins near the Po River D. defeated the Latins at Lake Regillus E. was fighting the Social Wars
78. Who was tried for the murder of Clodius in 52 B. C.?
 A. Roscius B. Archias C. Catiline D. Milo E. Agrippa

79. ___ was emperor when Mt. Vesuvius destroyed Pompeii in A. D. 79.
 A. Titus B. Domitian C. Nero D. Jovian E. Vespasian
80. Which of the following occurred in 139 B. C.?
 A. The *Cursus Honorum* was recognized by law.
 B. The secret ballot was introduced for voting.
 C. Carthage was destroyed at the end of the Third Punic War.
 D. Tiberius Gracchus was assassinated.
 E. Sulla was dictator.
81. Which of the following was instrumental in putting down the slave revolt led by Spartacus?
 A. Marius B. Nero C. Agrippa D. Octavian E. Crassus
82. Who was acclaimed as Caesar and put in charge of Gaul and Britain in A. D. 355?
 A. Hadrian B. Jovian C. Julian the Apostate D. Constantine II
 E. none of the above
83. Who died on August 8, A. D. 117, and appointed his foster son to succeed him?
 A. Caligula B. Maximian C. Trajan D. Hadrian E. Fuscus
84. Who made an unpopular peace with the Persians and ceded to them all the territory Diocletian had won in the East?
 A. Jovian B. Antoninus Pius C. Hadrian D. Vespasian
 E. Romulus Augustulus
85. In August of 30 B. C., ___ became master of Egypt; about the same time he founded the city of Nicopolis.
 A. Marcus Antonius B. Octavianus C. Marcus Agrippa D. Marcellus
 E. Marcus Brutus

Section Ten: Roman Life

86. The *aerarium*, in which the treasury and archives of the Roman state were kept, was located ____.
 A. in the house of the Vestals B. in the temple of Saturn C. in the temple of Castor and Pollux D. in the Curia E. at the foot of the Palatine Hill
87. During the Empire, there was a tendency for *tabernae* to be clustered into markets called ____.
 A. *tabernarii* B. *macella* C. *horrea* D. *naufragia* E. *holera*
88. An ancient Roman would have seen *PER M P* on a ____.
 A. tombstone B. columbarium wall C. milestone D. triumphal arch
 E. shop door
89. Which of the following did not occur in February?
 A. Quirinalia B. Lupercalia C. Liberalia D. Terminilia E. Regifugium
90. Which of the following would a Roman in ancient time not have eaten, drunk, or used?
 A. butter B. beer C. rice D. apples E. honey

91. Plain and functional, sometimes with a simple decoration, a *firmalampe* was a type of ____.
 A. cup B. sword C. cooking pot D. lamp E. candle stand
92. Which of the following is not associated with the same event as the others?
 A. the *tunica recta* B. a veil of saffron C. nuts D. *imagines* E. "*Ego tu Gaius, ego Gaia.*"
93. The basic article of clothing of a Roman male was the ____.
 A. *petasus* B. *tunica* C. *palla* D. *stola* E. none of the above
94. The most common writing material throughout the ancient world was ____.
 A. made from the pith of a water plant B. imported into Italy in the third century B. C. C. papyrus D. originated in the Land of the Nile E. all of the above
95. A residence built on the outskirts of a town so that the resident could farm the adjacent land was a ____.
 A. *latifundium* B. *villa rustica* C. *villa urbana* D. *villa suburbana* E. *domus*

The following five items will be scored only to break ties.

All these questions refer to the passage for reading comprehension printed above.

96. What is described as "two-footed"?
 A. Proteus B. his chariot C. his horses D. Neptune
97. The clause in line 393, "*quae mox ventura trahantur*" is best read as ____.
 A. who will soon be drawn on a quest
 B. what winds will soon bring
 C. who soon will face a challenge
 D. what soon will come to pass
98. Who is being worshiped in line 391?
 A. the nymphs B. Proteus C. Nereus D. Pallas
99. To whom does Cyrene suggest that a wine offering be given?
 A. Bacchus B. Maconius C. Oceanus D. Panchaeus
100. When will Aristaeus be taken to Proteus?
 A. after Aristaeus has performed the set tasks
 B. when Aristaeus' body is tired from the waves
 C. in the hottest part of the day
 D. before Proteus surrenders to sleep

