

NATIONAL JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, MM
FOURTH ANNUAL ACADEMIC DECATHLON

Always choose the best response for each item.
Items 96 - 100 will be scored only to break ties.

Section One: Grammar

- What is the use of the second ablative in "*Lapidibus optimōs virōs forō pellis*"? [Cicero]
A. means B. manner C. separation D. price E. place to which
- In the phrase "*Nēāpolī, in celeberrimō oppidō. . .*," [Cicero] what is true of the second noun?
A. It is an appositive. B. It is masculine. C. It is a third declension nominative.
D. It is in the dative. E. It is an ablative of respect.
- In "*Nēmo malus fēlix*," [Juvenal] which of the following words is omitted and therefore understood?
A. *sunt* B. *esse* C. *est* D. *futurum esse* E. *sumus*
- Which of the following does not belong with the rest because of some point to grammar?
A. *līber* B. *acer* C. *potenter* D. *altus* E. *audax*
- The superlative of *multus* is _____.
A. *maximus* B. *plūs* C. *plūrimus* D. *plūres* E. *plūra*
- Which word does not govern the same case as the rest?
A. *coram* B. *fungor* C. *ex* D. *prae* E. *sequor*
- In "*Faciam ut meī memenerīs dum vīam vīvās. . .*," [Plautus] _____.
A. There is at least one present subjunctive.
B. There is a defective verb.
C. There is a direct objective in the genitive.
D. There is an accusative singular.
E. All of the above are present in the quotation.
- In "*Plēbēs cūncta comitiīs adfuit*" [Cicero], the second noun _____.
A. is dative B. shows location C. both the above D. none of the above
E. is accusative
- Which of the following words would denote absolute exclusion or substitution?
A. *et* B. *aut* C. *-que* D. *seu* E. *vel*
- In "*Refrāctūrōs carcerem minābantur. . .*," [Livy] _____.
A. *Eōs* may be understood or supplied.
B. *Esse* may be understood or supplied.
C. Both "A" and "B" are true of the quotation.
D. There is a deponent verb.
E. None of the above are true of the quotation.

11. Which case is missing for gerunds?
A. nominative B. genitive C. dative D. accusative E. ablative
12. In passive periphrastic, in what case is the person upon whom the obligation falls?
A. locative B. vocative C. genitive D. dative E. ablative

Section Two: Greek Derivatives

13. The meaning from the Greek element from which we derive *orchid* is ____.
A. flower B. purple C. lavender D. orchid E. none of the above
14. What is the meaning of *triskaidekaphobia*?
A. a fascination with numbers B. a fear of the number thirteen
C. three-fold D. a thirty-day month E. a fear of a combination of water and height
15. Which does not come from the same Greek element as the rest?
A. psychotherapy B. physique C. psychosis D. psychometry
E. psychomotor
16. The study of things from the beginning of a civilization or society is ____.
A. paleontology B. archeology C. ontology D. etymology E. hermeneutics
17. The meanings of the Greek element, respectively, from which we derive *economics* are ____.
A. "home" and "law" B. "law" and "home" C. "money" and "law"
D. "home" and "study" E. "business" and "law"

Section Three: Mythology

18. The legendary founder of Babylon, who is mentioned *apud Ovidium*, was ____.
A. Thisbe B. Pyramus C. Accis D. Galatea E. Semiramis
19. According to Homer, what goddess was "gray-eyed"?
A. Hera B. Athena C. Demeter D. Aphrodite E. Artemis
20. The youngest of the gods, who "dies" and is "resurrected" yearly, is ____.
A. Hephaestus B. Eros C. Dionysus D. Poseidon E. Hades
21. The father of Odysseus was ____.
A. Telemachus B. Podarces C. Laertes D. Agamemnon E. Orestes
22. Another name for Glauce, who figures in the story of Jason and Medea, is ____.
A. Polyhymnia B. Galatea C. Cassandra D. Creusa E. none of the above
23. Which of the following does not belong with the others?
A. a satyr B. the Minotaur C. the Chimera D. a centaur E. Charon
24. What did Clytie become?
A. a stalk of wheat B. a rose C. a sunflower D. a pine tree E. a hibiscus
25. Who in the *Iliad* is angry over the taking of his spear-wife?
A. Agamemnon B. Hector C. Achilles D. Paris E. Evander
26. Which of the following Roman deities does not have a Greek counterpart?
A. Janus B. Jupiter C. Vulcan D. Mars E. Cupid

Section Four: Vocabulary

In each group, which word does not belong with the others because of its meaning?

27. A. *cor* B. *pes* C. *uva* D. *crus* E. *digitus manus*
28. A. *leo* B. *simia* C. *aquila* D. *tigris* E. *asinus*
29. A. *nox* B. *mane* C. *nocens* D. *meridiem* E. *vesper*
30. A. *mors* B. *funus* C. *imagines* D. *umbra* E. *mora*
31. A. *beatitudo* B. *felicitas* C. *fortuna* D. *filiola* E. *laetitia*

Define each of the following items.

32. *cibus* A. dinner B. kitchen C. food D. guest E. cook
33. crowd A. *contumelia* B. *turba* C. *anser* D. *coniuratio* E. *comitia*
34. *anas* A. fruit tree B. duck C. parrot D. sparrow E. butterfly
35. *panis* A. all B. pan C. pot D. bread E. part
36. letter A. *littera* B. *litterae* C. *epistula* D. all of the above E. none of the above
37. as if A. *quasso* B. *quin* C. *quasi* D. *quilibet* E. *quandoque*

Section Five: Reading Comprehension

Cicero in Rome Writes to Atticus in Epirus
July, 59 B.C.

- 1 Cicero Atticō Sal.
2 Quam vellem Rōmae mānissēs! Mānissēs profectō sī haec fore
3 putāssēmus. Nam Pulchellum nostrum facillimē tenērēmus aut certē quid
4 esset factūrus scīre possēmus. Nunc sē rēs sic habet: volitat, furit, nihil
5 habet certī, multīs dēnūntiat; quod fors obtulerit, id āctūrus vidētur.
6 Cum videt quō sit in odiō status hic rērum, in eōs quī haec ēgērunt,
7 impetum factūrus vidētur. Cum autem rūsus opēs eōrum et exercitūs
8 recordātur, convertit sē in honos. Nōbīs autem ipsīs tum vim tum
9 iūdicium minātur. Cum hōc Pompeius ēgit et, ut ad mē ipse referēbat –
10 alium enim habeō nēminem testem – vehementer ēgit, cum dīceret in
11 summā sē perfidiae et sceleris infāmiā fore, sī mihi perīculum creārētur ab
12 eō, quem ipse armāset cum plēbeium fierī passus esset; fidem recēpisse
13 sibi et ipsum dē mē; hanc sī ille nōn servāret, ita lātūrum ut omnēs
14 intellegerent nihil sibi antīquius amīcitiā nostrā fuisse.
15 Nunc id nōs gerimus ut in diēs singulōs et studia in nōs hominum et
16 opēs nostrae augeantur. Rem pūblicam nūllā ex parte attingimus; in
17 causīs atque in illā operā nostrā forēnsī, summā industriā, versāmur.
18 Nunc mihi et cōsiliīs opus est tuīs et amōre et fidē. Quārē advolā.
19 Unum illud tibi persuādeās velim, omnia mihi fore explicāta sī tē viderō.
20 Sed tōtūm est in eō, sī antequam ille ineat magistrātum.

(excerpts from *Ad Atticum* 2.22)

Pulchellum - nickname given to **Publius Clodius Pulcher**
bonōs - the **Optimatēs**

Answer these questions according to what is stated in the Latin passage above.

38. **Cicerō cupit sē Rōmae restitisse.** (A) **vērūm** (B) **falsūm**
39. Cicero refers to Clodius as “Pulchellus” to indicate
(A) his affection for Clodius (B) Clodius’ youth (C) Clodius’ height
(D) his paternal attitude toward Clodius (E) his contempt for Clodius
40. Why does Cicero think that Atticus should be in Rome?
(A) They could hold on to their property more easily.
(B) They could enjoy Clodius’ antics together.
(C) They could anticipate what Clodius would do next.
(D) They could cooperate with Clodius very easily.
(E) They could be more certain of his loyalty.
41. Which of the following is not one of Clodius’ activities?
(A) flying off the handle
(B) wanting too much
(C) threatening others
(D) seizing opportunities
(E) ranting and raving
42. What has become obvious to Clodius by line 14?
(A) He needs to act soon against those undermining his position.
(B) He is gaining more support daily from the Optimates.
(C) He has realized the need for an army to handle the situation.
(D) He might be attacked because of his unpopularity.
(E) He needs to keep better track of his resources.
43. **Cui aut quibus Clōdius nunc imminet?**
(A) **omnibus cīvibus** (B) **Pompeiō sōlō** (C) **Optimātibus**
(D) **Cicerōnī ipsī** (E) **Cicerōnī Pompeiōque**

44. What has Pompey already promised?
- (A) that no one would testify against Clodius
 - (B) that he would show the strength of his friendship with Cicero
 - (C) that the situation would become increasingly more dangerous
 - (D) that he would not suffer interference from the plebeians
 - (E) that all would understand that Clodius was under his protection
45. Which of these actions has Cicero not taken?
- (A) improved his base of support
 - (B) involved himself in court proceedings
 - (C) withdrawn from state affairs
 - (D) reversed his opinion, after much consideration
 - (E) requested Atticus' presence and support

Section Six: Roman Life

46. Which of the following is true of the homes of most city-dwellers in ancient Rome?
- A. They were ill lit.
 - B. They were rented.
 - C. They were sparsely furnished.
 - D. They might be apartments in *insulae*.
 - E. All of the above are true.
47. *Popinae* were ____.
- A. libraries
 - B. articles of clothing
 - C. places to buy hot food
 - D. wine shops
 - E. granaries
48. How often would the whole family worship at the shrine of the *penates*?
- A. weekly
 - B. monthly
 - C. once a year
 - D. every day
 - E. at *Parentalia*
49. Which of the following would be associated with a funeral?
- A. a *pompa*
 - B. hired mourners
 - C. portraits of the ancestors of the deceased
 - D. all of the above
 - E. none of the above
50. A foreign god popular among many Roman soldiers was ____.
- A. Minos
 - B. Osiris
 - C. Mithras
 - D. Ra
 - E. Janus
51. Which type of gladiator wore a helmet that was thought to resemble a fish?
- A. *retriarius*
 - B. *piscator*
 - C. *bestiarius*
 - D. Thracian
 - E. *murmillio*
52. What was *trigon*?
- A. a ball game
 - B. a measuring device
 - C. a foot race
 - D. a playing field
 - E. none of the above
53. The most formal of Roman weddings was which of the following?
- A. *coemptio*
 - B. *usus*
 - C. *confarreatio*
54. Which was not the color or a racing faction in ancient Rome?
- A. red
 - B. white
 - C. blue
 - D. green
 - E. black
55. Which of the following musical instruments did the ancient Romans know and use?
- A. the lyre
 - B. the trumpet
 - C. the harp
 - D. a type of organ
 - E. all of the above

Section Seven: Latin Derivatives

In each group below, tell which does not belong with the others because of its derivation.

56. A. universal B. verse C. convert D. verdant
57. A. lucifer B. transference C. oblate D. feral
58. A. computer B. count C. reputation D. compact
59. A. mesa B. commensurate C. amenity D. measure
60. A. febrile B. fervent C. February D. fever
61. A. bellicose B. belle C. belligerent D. antebellum

Give the meaning of each Latin derivative or give the meaning to fit the derivative.

Consider the meanings of all Latin elements in a derivative when making your choices.

62. sublingual A. hypoglottal B. rich C. full of flavor D. herbaceous
63. diurnal A. dire B. daily C. juror D. pertaining to spring
64. state the truth A. aver B. validate C. verify D. venerate
65. pertaining to a river bank A. litoral B. riparian C. periphery D. maritime
66. behaving in the manner of a [young] goat A. satirical B. capricious C. salient
D. salubrious
67. peremptory A. in a mood to purchase B. bossy C. subserviently
D. in a mood to travel

Section Eight: Latin Literature

68. ___ was the nephew of Ennius.
A. Propertius B. Vergil C. Catullus D. Pacuvius
69. A writer famous primarily for epigrams was _____.
A. Horace B. Juvenal C. Martial D. Ovid
70. ___ was the author of the *Sermones*.
A. Vergil B. St. Augustine C. Marcus Aurelius D. Horace
71. What was the *nomen* of the author of "*multa per aequora . . . vectus*"?
A. Sergius B. Lucretius C. Valerius D. Horatius
72. In what book of the *Aeneid* does Aeneas receive the prophecy about finding the white sow?
A. One B. Three C. Six D. Seven
73. Which Roman author wrote letters about the events of August 24, A. D. 79, to a historian?
A. Plinius Maior B. Plinius Minor C. Caecilius D. Quintus Horatius Flaccus
74. Which of the following is not true of Horace?
A. His father was instrumental in laying the foundation of his moral education.
B. He received a pardon in the general amnesty of 39 B. C.
C. He died soon after Maecenas did.
D. He never traveled outside Italy.

- E. Like Vergil, he extolled the virtues of Augustus.
75. Which work below contains a spurious description of a German forest?
A. *Aeneis* B. *Agricola* C. *De Bello Civile* D. *De Bello Gallico*
76. Which of the following works contains a reference to bees?
A. the *Georgics* B. the *Aeneid* C. both the above D. none of the above
77. What work contains the story of Cupid and Psyche?
A. the *Culex* B. *The Golden Ass* C. *The City of God*
D. Vergil's Fourth Eclogue E. none of the above
78. What goddess does the author invoke at the beginning of *De Rerum Natura*?
A. Roma B. Juno C. Minerva D. Venus
79. What was the form of government during the time of the earliest of Cicero's writings?
A. monarchy B. republic C. empire
80. What is the genre of the work in which Celaeno appears and makes a dire prophecy?
A. lyric B. pastoral C. tragedy D. comedy E. epic

Section Nine: Geography of the Ancient World

81. To us it is Romania, but what was it to the Romans?
A. Gallia B. Scotia C. Dacia D. Hibernia
82. From what seaport in Italy would one sail to reach Athens?
A. Ostia B. Naples C. Brundisium D. Syracuse
83. *Magna Graecia* was in what portion of Italy?
A. North B. South C. East D. West
84. Which of the following was a double or mirror temple in Rome?
A. Temple of Castor and Pollux B. Temple of Amor and Roma
C. Temple to the Capitoline Triad D. Temple of Juno Moneta and Jupiter Stator
85. In which of the following locations was there one of the seven wonders of the ancient world?
A. Damascus B. Jerusalem C. Olympia D. Rome
86. Which of the following does not name a river?
A. Lemmanus B. Rhodanus C. Matrona D. Rhenus
87. *Qua in provincia Lutetia erat?*
A. *Britannia* B. *Sicilia* C. *Gallia* D. *Hispania*

Section Ten: Roman History

88. Against what other enemy was Rome forced to fight a war during the Second Punic War?
A. Philip V of Macedonia B. Queen Teuta of Illyria C. Antiochus III of Syria
D. Demetrius of Pharos
89. The Roman emperor who democratized the army by making it possible for a common soldier of ability and initiative to rise from the ranks to the highest offices, even emperor was _____.
A. Constantine B. Aurelian C. Septimus Severus D. Diocletian
90. The siege and capture of what Sicilian city in 262 B. C. convinced the Romans that it was possible to drive the Carthaginians out of Sicily?
A. Syracuse B. Arigentum C. Messana D. Drepana

91. The *novus homo* and reformer who successfully challenged the conservative leadership in the Senate in the fifteen year period before the Second Punic War was ____.
- A. C. Flaminius B. M. Claudius Marcellus C. Ti. Sempronius
D. C. Lutatius Catulus
92. The Roman commander whose portrait appeared on Greek gold coins after he proclaimed the liberation of Greece in 196 at the Isthmian Games was ____.
- A. T. Quinctius Flaminius B. P. Sulpicius Galba C. M' Acilius Glabrio
D. M. Porcius Cato
93. The emperor who renounced the title of *pontifex maximus* and removed the altar of victory from the Senate House in Rome was ____.
- A. Constantine I B. Theodosius I C. Constantius II D. Gratian
94. What former Roman hero initiated a bloody reign of terror in Rome in 87 B. C.?
- A. L. Cornelius Sulla B. Gn. Papirius Carbo C. C. Marius D. L. Cornelius Cinna
95. In A. D. 305 the new *Augusti* of the Roman Empire were ____.
- A. Diocletian and Maximian B. Severus and Maximinus Daia
C. Licinius and Valerian D. Constantius Chlorus and Galerius

Tie-breakers: The following items will be scored only to break ties.

96. Because of severe food shortages, Octavian and Antony negotiated at Misenum in 39 B. C. an end of the blockade in Italy by ____.
- A. Q. Labienus B. Sextus Pompeius C. M. Aemilius Lepidus D. Juba I of Numidia
97. Which of true of the following sentence?
Sed in omnī orātiōne mementōte eam mē senectūtem laudāre, quae fundāmentīs adulescēntiae cōstitūta sit.
- A. The first prepositional phrase might be interpreted as "in every thing I say."
B. There is a plural future imperative.
C. There is a perfect passive subjunctive.
D. all of the above
E. none of the above
98. The meaning of the Greek element from which we derive *hyphen* is ____.
- A. join B. separate C. one D. space E. connection
99. *Vindex* means ____.
- A. defender, punisher or protector B. window, door or opening
C. grape gatherer, vintage or income D. long lasting, quick to learn or lively
E. clustered or covered with grape clusters
100. Coeus and Enceladus were ____.
- A. the sons of Jupiter and Io B. the brothers of Fama C. the brothers of Celaeno
D. The sons of Ge and Chaos E. the Dioscouri