

NATIONAL JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
TULANE UNIVERSITY, MMI

FIFTH ANNUAL ACADEMIC DECATHLON

***ALWAYS CHOOSE THE BEST RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM.
ITEMS 96-100 WILL BE SCORED ONLY TO BREAK TIES.***

Section One: Grammar: Read each sentence and then answer the question or questions about it.

1. **Pompēius ā mē petīvit ut sēcum et apud sē essem cotīdiē** (Cicero)
The antecedent of the second pronoun is ____.
A. *mē* B. *Pompēius* C. *apud* D. none of the above
2. In the last four words of the sentence, the pronoun ____.
A. is accusative because of *apud* B. is the subject of an indirect statement
C. is the subject of an indirect question D. is in the ablative because of *apud*
3. **Grande et cōspicuum nostrō quoque tempore mōnstrum** (Juvenal)
The first adjective in the sentence ____.
A. agrees with *mōnstrum* B. agrees with *tempore*
C. agrees with a noun in the vocative case D. is of the second declension
4. The only adverbial conjunction in the sentence is ____.
A. *quoque* B. *grande* C. *et* D. *nostrō*
5. Which of the following does not belong with the rest because of some point of grammar?
A. *tempora* B. *amīcus* C. *agricola* D. *aurīga*
6. *Ambō* and *duo* ____.
A. are the only remaining forms from an ancient dual number
B. have *-ōbus* in the masculine and neuter dative and ablative plural
C. both "A" and "B"
D. none of the above
7. *Lūxī* is ____.
A. the ablative singular neuter of a third declension noun
B. a third principal part
C. a perfect passive participle in the feminine nominative plural
D. the dative singular of a third declension noun, but not of an i-stem noun

8. Verbs (such as *maculāre*) formed from noun stems are said to be ____.
- mainly but not totally in the first conjugation
 - denominative
 - mainly in the first conjugation even though the stem vowel may be “i” or “u”
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
9. **Quis tulerit Gracchōs dē sēditionē querentēs?** (Juvenal)
Which of the following is true about *tulerit*?
- It is subjunctive.
 - It is perfect tense.
 - It is potential.
 - It conveys a negative opinion of the part of the speaker or writer.
 - all of the above
10. The case of the archaism *ollī* as used by Vergil is ____.
- nominative
 - genitive
 - ablative
 - dative
11. **Camillus ex Volscīs in Aequōs trānsiit et ipsōs bellum mōlientēs** (Livy)
This sentence contains ____.
- a perfect active verb
 - an intensive pronoun
 - a present active participle
 - a neuter noun
 - all of the above
12. The antecedent of *ipsōs* is ____.
- Camillus*
 - Volscīs*
 - bellum*
 - Aequōs*

Section Two: Greek Derivatives

13. The meaning of the Greek element from which we derive *dynamite* is ____.
- explode
 - be able
 - fire
 - discover
 - destroy
14. The word *trapezium* is derived from Greek elements meaning ____.
- foot, table, and four
 - foot, table, and small
 - three, foot, and table
 - three, side, and table
 - four, measure, and side
15. Which does not come from the same Greek element as the rest?
- thyme
 - thymelaeaceous
 - thymic
 - thylacine
 - thymol
16. From its Greek roots, *economics* is ____.
- the science of finance
 - a law of finance
 - the law of the home
 - the science of homemaking
 - the rule of banking
17. *Rhombus* comes from a Greek verb meaning ____.
- to make square
 - to turn or to whirl
 - to be square
 - to make misshapen or to elongate
 - to foreshorten

Section Three: Mythology

18. What was the crime of Erysichthon?
A. He tried to kidnap Hera.
B. He cut down an oak tree in a grove sacred to Demeter.
C. He attempted to rescue Prometheus.
D. He tried to steal Apollo's bow.
E. He attempted to take Io away from Zeus.
19. The Hippocrine Springs were created when _____.
A. Apollo struck a rock with his bow
B. Pegasus struck the ground with his hoof
C. Zeus struck a rock with his thunderbolt
D. Hades burst through the earth to carry off Persephone
E. a centaur dug them out
20. What kind of animal nursed and cared for Atalanta?
A. a lioness
B. a she-bear
C. a she-wolf
D. a goat
E. a dog
21. Of what royal house were Procne and Philomela members?
A. Thebes
B. Corinth
C. Athens
D. Sparta
E. none of the above
22. The father of the Danaïds was a descendant of _____.
A. Arachne
B. Jason
C. Io
D. Cecrops
E. Niobe
23. Which of the following was the only nymph, in Roman mythology, who did not love the woodland?
A. Abeona
B. Cuba
C. Pomona
D. Flora
E. Adeona
24. Who was the mother of Cleobis?
A. Biton
B. Cydippe
C. Zeus
D. Chiron
E. Oedipus
25. The wife of Admetus, who would have died in his place, was _____.
A. Alcinoë
B. Alcestis
C. Ino
D. Clotho
E. none of the above
26. The father of Memnon was _____.
A. Priam
B. Theseus
C. Atreus
D. Jason
E. none of the above

27. The hero who, by taking Heracles' bloody hands into his own and thereby defiling himself, was ____.
- A. Diomedes B. Ajax C. Hector
D. Theseus E. Iphicles
28. The grey-eyed goddess was ____.
- A. Hera B. Athena C. Demeter
D. Hestia E. none of the above

Section Four: Vocabulary: Define each word.

29. *invenustus* A. unlucky in love B. unattractive C. homely
D. having no attraction to the opposite sex E. all of the above
30. *ensiculus* A. a small sword B. a jug C. battle cry
D. sheath E. battle formation
31. *citimus* A. quickly B. nearest C. guitar
D. We excite. E. whale
32. *canus* A. song B. white C. beautiful D. ability
E. wheel
33. *arvus* A. arable land B. citadel C. beach D. lake
E. dried plant
34. *tantopere* A. such B. therefore C. so greatly
D. in a way E. by the way
35. *nidus* A. a wink B. a nod C. shining
D. a nest E. a free person
36. *pondus* A. scale B. large amount C. a Roman unit of measurement
D. weight E. assignment
37. *vehementer* A. violently B. unusual C. usually
D. defensively E. rave
38. *sal* A. salt B. wit C. flavor D. good taste
E. all of the above

Section Five: Latin Derivatives

Identify in each group the word that does not belong with the others because of its derivation.

39. A. lie (meaning "recline") B. lieu C. locative D. lieutenant
40. A. animate B. animal C. amenity D. pusillanimous
41. A. union B. onion C. university D. onerous
42. A. loquacious B. locution C. colloquy D. interlocutor E. all are from the same Latin element.
43. A. insulate B. isolate C. insular D. insure
44. A. irrigate B. rigid C. rigorous D. *rigor mortis*

Give the meaning of each Latin derivative.

45. succedaneum A. juice B. gravy C. substitute D. successor
46. rivulet A. small stream B. small rivet C. water fowl
D. a type of fresh water oyster
47. dessicate A. dry B. cut in two C. divide D. arable
48. refulgent A. gleaming B. overly full C. plentiful
D. fairly scarce

Section Six: Roman Life

49. The word *cornu* might be associated with _____.
A. cattle B. scrolls C. the army D. all of the above E. none of the above
50. *Numina* were _____.
A. spirits that inhabited virtually everything B. proper names
C. gods of water D. gods of the pantry E. articles of clothing
51. What would one have done at a *thermopolium*?
A. bathed B. purchased cooked food C. read a book
D. bought fuel for a fire E. sold used clothing
52. Romans living in Alexandria around A. D. 80 might have become acquainted with _____.
A. the worship of Isis B. Boudicca C. a temple to Zeus that was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world

D. the worship of elephants E. the earliest form of ice cream

53. During the Republic, most men _____.
- A. were clean shaven B. braided their hair C. wore a great deal of gold jewelry
- D. hardly ever bathed E. wore an early form of trousers

54. Which of the following is true of gladiatorial shows?

- A. They were most likely first performed at funerals.
- B. They were most likely of Etruscan origin.
- C. They were held in circuses.
- D. The participants were largely slaves
- E. More than one of the statements above is true.

55. What type of gladiator fought with a net and a trident?

- A. Thracian B. *popina* C. *retiarius* D. *murmillio*
- E. *pistor*

56. What was the job of a *fullo* in ancient Rome?

- A. working in a bank B. cleaning clothes C. selling books
- D. collecting garbage E. fighting fires

57. Which of the following does not belong with the rest?

- A. *toga picta* B. *petasus* C. *sandalium* D. *libertus*
- E. *palla*

58. The initiates of what religion underwent "baptism" in bull's blood?

- A. the worship of Jupiter B. Mithraism C. Christianity
- D. the worship of Io E. Islam

Section Seven: Roman History

59. What did the *decemviri* produce?

- A. olives B. wheat C. laws D. paintings

60. The first emperor in A. D. 69 was _____.

- A. Nero B. Vespasian C. Otho D. Vitellius
- E. none of the above

61. Who was, according to Caesar, the richest and noblest Helvetian?

- A. Orgetorix B. Alaric C. Vercingetorix D. Ariovistus

62. Which of the following came to the Romans from Egypt?

- A. the use of wool for clothing B. the worship of Isis
- C. the study of the Old Testament D. Confucianism

63. Who was the owner of Incitatus?
 A. Augustus B. Nero C. Pompey D. Commodus
 E. Caligula
64. Which of the items below is true of Arminius?
 A. He was German B. He brought a signal defeat upon the Romans.
 C. He was alive in A. D. 9 D. all of the above E. none of the above
65. Which of the following occurred in A. D. 167?
 A. Roman soldiers returning from campaigns against the Parthians brought plague to Italy. B. Nero committed suicide. C. Vespasian began his reign.
 D. The Romans had their second campaigns in Parthia.
66. Who was the victorious Roman general at the Battle of Chalons?
 A. Aëtius B. Valens C. Arcadius D. Honorius
67. Which Roman, a consul, defeated Jugurtha?
 A. Gaius Julius Caesar B. Octavian C. Cicero
 D. Pompeius Magnus E. none of the above
68. What was the result of the battle at Adrianople?
 A. the beginning of the downfall of the Roman Empire B. rioting in Rome
 C. rioting in Gaul D. all of the above E. none of the above

Section Eight: Geography of the Ancient World

69. Which of the following lay north of Rome?
 A. Ravenna B. Rhaetia C. Noricus D. all of the above
 E. none of the above
70. Which of the following lay east of Rome?
 A. Aquitania B. Londinium C. Tarraconensis
 D. all of the above E. none of the above
71. Where was Mauretania?
 A. Europe B. Asia Minor C. Africa D. Britain
72. Which of the following lay farthest north and east of Italy?
 A. Armenia B. Albania C. Dacia D. Colchis
73. What is the modern name for Lutetia?
 A. Belgrade B. York C. Budapest D. Berlin
 E. none of the above

74. Where is the House of the Faun?
 A. Rome B. Herculaneum C. Sparta D. Pompeii
 E. none of the above
75. Where in ancient Rome was the Temple of Asclepius?
 A. in the forum B. on Tiber Island C. on the Aventine
 D. on the Caelian E. on the Capitoline
76. Which of the following did the Romans want to acquire because it was rumored to have rich gold and silver mines?
 A. the Iberian Peninsula B. the Po River Valley C. Belgica
 D. Hibernia E. Moesia

Section Nine: Latin Literature

77. ___ wrote the earliest Roman comedies.
 A. Vergil B. Terence C. Catullus D. Plautus
78. Which is true of the publication of a work by Vergil in 38 B. C.?
 A. It was an epic poem. B. It was dedicated to Delia. C. It was of the pastoral genre.
 D. It was based on Etruscan models.
79. Who wrote the following lines?
...perge quo coepisti: egredere aliquando ex urbe; patent portae—proficiscere.
 A. Catullus B. Propertius C. Caesar D. Cicero
80. Who wrote the following lines?
*Disertissime romuli nepotum
 quot sunt quotque fuere . . .
 quotque post aliis erunt in annis*
 A. Horace B. Cicero C. Catullus D. Ovid
81. Which of the following was a notable writer contemporaneous with Cicero?
 A. Verres B. Seneca the Elder C. Pliny the Younger
 D. Varro
82. Eusebius Hieronymus Sophronius
 A. lived from A. D. 348 to A. D. 420 B. is better known by another name
 C. was born in Dalmatia D. all of the above E. none of the above
83. ___ was raised to high positions during the reign of Theodoric but later was put to death under suspicion of treason.
 A. Boethius B. Gregorius C. St. Augustine
 D. Macrobius E. none of the above

2001 ACADEMIC DECATHLON - READING COMPREHENSION

306 exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem
307 perfectis referunt. ibat rex obsitus aevo
308 et comitem Aenean iuxta natumque tenebat
309 ingrediens varioque viam sermone levabat.
310 miratur facilesque oculos fert omnia circum
311 Aeneas capiturque locis et singula laetus
312 exquirisque auditque virorum monumenta priorum.
313 tum rex Evandrus, Romanae conditor arcis:
314 "haec nemora indigenae fauni nymphaeque tenebant
315 gensque virum truncis et duro robore nata,
316 quis neque mos neque cultus erat, nec iungere tauros
317 aut componere opes norant aut parcere parto,
318 sed rami atque asper victu venatus alebat.
319 primus ab aetherio venit Saturnus Olympo,
320 arma Iovis fugiens et regnis exsul ademptis.
321 is genus indocile ad dispersum montibus altis
322 composuit legesque dedit Latiumque vocari
323 maluit, his quoniam latuisset tutus in oris.
324 aurea quae perhibent illo sub rege fuere
325 saecula. sic placida populos in pace regebat,
326 deterior donec paulatim ac decolor aetas
327 et belli rabies et amor successit habendi.
328 tum manus Ausonia et gentes venere Sicanae,
329 saepius et nomen posuit Saturnia tellus;
330 tum reges asperque immani corpore Thybris,
331 a quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Thybrim
332 diximus, amisit verum vetus Albula nomen;
333 me pulsum patria pelagique extrema sequentem
334 fortuna omnipotens et ineluctabile fatum
335 his posuere locis matrisque egere tremenda
336 Carmentis nymphae monita et deus auctor Apollo."
-Aeneid, VIII, ll. 306 - 336

Answer the questions according to what is stated in the passage.

84. When does everyone return to the city?
(A) when darkness is about to fall
(B) after receiving divine signs
(C) when divine matters were finished
(D) after the king had completed his divine business
85. Who accompanies Aeneas?
(A) his son (B) the king (C) Aeneas' son and the king (D) the king and his son

86. Which of the following is not a reaction of Aeneas?
 (A) he wonders about the source of such splendor
 (B) he marvels at the sights all around
 (C) he is captivated by the places he sees
 (D) he asks about the accomplishments of the men of old
87. Besides the fauns and nymphs, who once inhabited the groves?
 (A) wild bulls who were a source of wealth
 (B) a savage race who worshiped the wild bulls
 (C) men born from the trunks of oak trees
 (D) wild animals who hunted and ate each other
88. Which of these poetic devices is found in line 315?
 (A) metaphor (B) hendiadys (C) chiasmus (D) tmesis
89. Saturn came to this region for all of the following reasons except:
 (A) he was fleeing Jupiter's weapons
 (B) he could no longer defend Olympus
 (C) he was in exile
 (D) he had lost his kingdoms
90. Saturn named the area Latium because
 (A) he had given laws to the inhabitants
 (B) the inhabitants were intractable and, thus, incorruptible
 (C) the area stretched from mountain range to mountain range
 (D) he had been able to hide there
91. The sentence **aurea quae perhibet illo sub rege fuere saecula** (lines 324-325) is best translated
 (A) These were the things which kept the king from enjoying a golden age.
 (B) These golden days under that king became sacred.
 (C) Under his rule were the ages which they call golden.
 (D) The gold which was unnecessary under that king later became a corruption.
92. **Quae res aevum turpius effecerunt?**
 (A) cupiditas et morbus (B) odium et otium (C) furor et avaritia
 (D) pulchritudo et voracitas
93. What was the result of the foreigners' coming into the land of Saturn?
 (A) the land grew to great in size
 (B) the land's rivers were finally named
 (C) the land became a place of harshness and savagery
 (D) the land's name was changed

94. Evander is in this land for all of the following reasons except:
(A) his unavoidable destiny has driven him there
(B) he has been warned to avoid staying in his mother's land
(C) he is living in exile from his native land
(D) he follows the divine prophecy of Apollo
95. What figure of speech does not appear in line 333 - 336?
(A) metonymy (B) alliteration (C) personification (D) chiasmus

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

96. In what book of the *Metamorphoses* does the author tell the story of Narcissus and Echo?
A. Book I B. Book IV C. Book V D. Book III
E. Book II
97. How many Romans celebrated the *spolia opima*?
A. one B. five C. six D. seven
E. none of the above
98. The third verb in *Nostrās in iūrās nec potest nec possit alius ulcēscī quam vōs*
(Livy) is ____.
A. indicative B. subjunctive C. an infinitive
D. semi-deponent E. none of the above
99. Today, we call Dacia ____.
A. Portugal B. Ireland C. Albania
D. Tarragon E. none of the above
100. Which of the following was not a descendant of Prometheus?
A. Atalanta B. Jason C. Alcestis D. Adromeda
E. Nestor

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