NATIONAL JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, 2001

HEPTATHLON

Always choose the best response for each item.

Section One: Mythology

1. Odysseus was gone for a total of ___ years because of the Trojan War.
   A. ten B. twenty C. fifteen D. thirty

2. Who was Flora?
   A. the Roman goddess of flowers B. the Greek goddess of fields and streams
   C. a Roman goddess of birth D. the Greek goddess of tombs

3. Medusa belonged to a group known as the ___.
   A. Gorgons B. Fates C. Graces D. Muses

4. The Greek counterpart of Neptune was ___.
   A. Ares B. Zeus C. Demeter D. Poseidon

5. The father of Laomedon was ___.
   A. Ilus B. Assaracus C. Deiphobus D. Cadmus

6. Helen and her siblings were descended from ___.
   A. Nestor B. Deion C. Prometheus D. Aeolus

7. Who ate six pomegranate seeds in the Underworld?
   A. Demeter B. Persephone C. Hades D. Hebe

8. Cadmus was a descendant of ___.
   A. Zeus and Semele B. Zeus and Io C. Zeus and Europa
   D. Ares and Aphrodite

9. Apollo fathered Ion upon Creusa; however, her mortal husband was ___.
   A. Mopsus B. Xuthus C. Xanthus D. Cecrops

10. The teacher of Aesculapius was ___.
    A. Apollo B. Charon C. Chiron D. Coronis

11. The Greek counterpart of Janus is ___.
A. Hades B. Ares C. Hymen D. There is no Greek counterpart of Janus.

12. The Greek Morpheus is associated with ___.
A. death B. dreams C. hunting D. horse racing

13. What did Cassandra, Helenus, and Laocoön have in common?
A. They were killed during the Trojan War. B. They were prophetic.
C. They were involved with the worship of snakes. D. They lived in Italy.

14. What was Perdix turned into?
A. a saw B. a loon C. a bat D. a partridge

Section Two: Roman History and Life

15. The second king of Rome ___.
A. was very hostile of Tullius Hostilius B. was very peaceful C. married the daughter D. was Tanaquil's brother

16. What year saw the death of Marcus Antonius?
A. 31 B. C. B. 30 B. C. C. 44 B. C. D. A. D. 14

17. ___ rid the Mediterranean of pirates.
A. Julius Caesar B. Octavian C. Crassus D. Pompey

18. Who finally drove the Carthaginians from Syracuse after a four-year campaign?
A. Tiberius Gracchus B. Scipio Africanus C. Claudius Marcellus
D. Gaius Claudius Nero

19. The third wife of the emperor Claudius was ___.
A. Valeria Messalina B. Cornelia C. Agrippina the Elder
D. Agrippina the Younger

20. Which tutor of Marcus Aurelius wrote a letter decrying Christianity, leading to the persecution of Christians during that emperor's reign?
A. Seneca the Elder B. Pliny the Elder C. Pliny the Younger
D. Fronto

21. What were *tali* associated with?
A. a game B. a book C. cooking D. fishing

22. *Ego tu Gaius, ego Gaia* is a quotation associated with ___.
A. funerals B. marriage C. gladiatorial shows D. racing

23. Which of the following did the Romans not ever use?
A. cheese B. lettuce C. tomatoes D. butter

24. Which of the following is not a type of toga?
A. *pulla* B. *picta* C. *virilis* D. *rosacea*

25. Which of the following is characteristic of a wealthy Roman's *domus*?
A. There was a shallow pool called the *impluvium* in the main room of the house.
B. It had as many as six floors.
C. The master's study was called the *triclinium*.
D. all of the above
E. none of the above

26. Four factions were associated with ___.
A. the Senate B. chariot racing C. gladiatorial shows
D. the *Cursus Honorum*

27. Before the age of sixteen, a Roman male ___.
A. wore his *bulla* B. wore the *toga praetexta* C. did not shave
D. all of the above E. none of the above

28. To a Roman woman, what was her *palla*?
A. dress B. head covering C. undergarment
D. hairdresser E. chaperone

Section Three: Grammar

29. Which of the following is pluperfect tense?
A. eram B. tulerim C. fuissem D. poteram

30. What tense of the subjunctive would be used to translate the following sentence?
Caesar sent his lieutenant to help the Roman soldiers.
A. present B. imperfect C. perfect D. pluperfect

31. In what declension and gender usually are the names of trees?
A. first masculine B. first feminine C. second masculine
D. second feminine

32. What case is lacking for a gerund?
A. nominative B. genitive C. dative
D. accusative E. ablative

33. What is the imperative plural for *fero*?
A. fer B. ferite C. ferte D. tuli

34. Choose the grammatically correct completion for the sentence below.
Demaratus fugit Tarquinios ___. (Demaratus fled to Tarquinii from Corinth.)
--Cicero
A. Corinthus B. Corinthi C. Corintho D. Corinthorum

35. Choose the grammatically correct completion for the sentence below.

[Sapiens] vires suas novit; scit se esse ___. (The wise man knows his own strength; he knows that he is [equal] to bearing the burden.)

--Seneca

A. onus fero B. oneri ferendo C. onus ferundum
D. onera fert

36. Why is the pronoun in the sentence above in the case it is in?
A. It is a direct object. B. It shows possession C. It is the subject of an indirect question. D. It is the subject of an indirect statement.

37. What is used like *quominus* with verbs of preventing or refusing?
A. quo B. quando C. quin D. quid

38. Which of the following is not a type of *cum* clause?
A. temporal B. causal C. concessive D. purpose
E. historical

39. What is the tense of the third verb in Cicero's sentence **Si ibi te esse scissem, ad te ipse venissem**?
A. present B. perfect C. future D. pluperfect E. future perfect

40. Forms like *scissem* are ___.
A. accusative singular B. defective C. deponent D. syncopated
E. semi-deponent

41. What pronoun is missing in Syrus's statement **Malum est consilium ___ mutari non potest**? A. quid B. quem C. quam D. quod
E. cui

42. Which of the following best describes *mutari* in the sentence in number 41 above?
A. nominative plural B. genitive singular C. dative singular
D. present passive imperative E. present passive infinitive

43. Which of the following does not belong with the others?
A. *lex* B. *mons* C. *nox* D. *mare* E. *animal*

44. Which of the following does not belong with the others?
A. *animal* B. *tribunal* C. *corpus* D. *templum*
E. *ficus*

45. Which of the following best describes *luci*?
A. present infinitive B. third principal part C. genitive plural
D. dative singular E. ablative singular

46. What case can be used with some form of *sum* to show possession?
A. nominative B. dative C. accusative
D. ablative

47. What case can be used for a gerund with *causa* or *gratia* to show purpose?
A. nominative B. genitive C. dative D. accusative
E. ablative

48. In secondary sequence, what tense of the subjunctive is used to show completed action?
A. present B. imperfect C. perfect D. pluperfect

49. The phrase *memento mori* ____.
A. contains a future imperative B. contains an infinitive
C. contains a deponent verb D. all the above E. none of the above

50. Which of the following does not belong with the others?
A. *extra* B. *cum* C. *sine* D. *pro* E. *de*

Section Four: Reading Comprehension: Read the selection carefully in Latin and answer the questions about it. A brief glossary follows the selection.

What the Horns of Cipus Portended for Him

1 Cipus aram e viridi caespite fecit. Ut deis placaret, deis posuit in aram
2 donum herbarum odoratarum. Hoc donum Cipus ignibus cremavit.
3 Vinum quoque fusit, et consulit trepidantia exta mactarum bidentum
4 de quibus sibi significent; quae simul adspexit Tyhrrhenae gentis haruspex,
5 magna quidem rerum signa vidit in illis, non tamen manifesta aut clara.
6 Cum vero sustulit oculos acres suos a pecudis fibris ad Cipi cornua,
7 "Rex," ait; "O! Salve! Tibi enim, tibi, Cipe, tuisque hic locus et
8 Latinae parebunt cornibus urbes. Tu modo rumpe moras portas
9 intrare patentes. Propera! Sic fata iubent. Si populus te
10 in urbem receperit, rex eris. Sceptro tutus potiere perenni."

Glossary

caespis--*turf, sod*
exta--*entrails (of a sacrificial victim)*
Tyrrhenus--*Etruscan*
pareo--*obey, bow down (to)*

51. According to line 1, what did Cipus construct?
A. a ship B. an altar C. a house D. a wall

52. What color is mentioned in line 1?
A. red B. black C. yellow D. green

53. The best interpretation of *Ut deis placaret* in line 1 is ___.
A. How to please the gods
B. As he wanted to please the gods
C. In order to appease the gods
D. After he appeased the gods

54. What did the gift mentioned in line 2 consist of?
A. incense
B. an animal
C. fragrant grasses
D. fragrant flowers

55. What other gift did he add?
A. money
B. wine
C. fur
D. gold

56. Why did Cipus consult the entrails of the sacrificial animals (line 4)?
A. to find out what they meant for the future of Rome
B. to find out what they meant for him himself
C. to find out whether or not the Etruscans had been correct
D. all of the above
E. none of the above

57. What did the *haruspex* see in the entrails?
A. sure signs
B. signs not yet clear in meaning
C. signs with very clear meaning
D. evil ahead for Cipus
E. evil ahead for the Romans

58. After the *haruspex* looked at the entrails, what did he see next (line 6)?
A. a crown on Cipus's head
B. Cipus's horns
C. the altar
D. some sheep
E. some cattle

59. According to the Etruscan, Cipus ___ (lines 7-9).
A. will change his appearance
B. will have to change one of his physical features
C. will never change
D. will be king no matter what his actions may be
E. will be king only if he meets a certain condition by his actions

60. What line states that the descendants of Cipus are involved in the prophecy in the sacrifice?
A. 8
B. 7
C. 10
D. 9
E. 5

61. The figure of speech or rhetorical figure in line 1 is ___.
A. chiasmus
B. synchysis
C. anaphora
D. alliteration

62. The figure of speech or rhetorical figures in line 3 is ___.
A. alliteration
B. synecdoche
C. chiasmus
D. metaphor

63. *Illis* in line 5 refers to ___.
A. *quibus* in line 4
B. *exta* in line 3
C. *haruspex* in line 4
D. *oculos* in line 6
E. *bidentum* in line 3

64. Line 10 states that ___.
A. Cipus will rule briefly
B. Cipus will rule the entire population
C. Cipus will rule safely but briefly
D. Cipus will rule safely for a long time

Section Five: Latin Vocabulary

For items 65 through 69, what word does not belong with the others because of its meaning or connotation of meaning?

65. A. *culina* B. *tablinum* C. *triclinium* D. *murmillo* E. *latrina*

66. A. *gladius* B. *telum* C. *arma* D. *culter* E. *culpa*

67. A. *pensum* B. *nasus* C. *caput* D. *crus* E. *pes*

68. A. *caeruleus* B. *niger* C. *albus* D. *altus* E. *purpureus*

69. A. *simia* B. *medix* C. *leo* D. *canis* E. *camelus*

For items 70-74, choose the synonym of the word given.

70. *amo* A. *adoro* B. *odi* C. *memento* D. *oro*

71. *vexare* A. *pendere* B. *fatigare* C. *tangere* D. *fugere*

72. *salus* A. *mare* B. *aqua* C. *valetudo* D. *pars* E. *tutus*

73. *flammare* A. *flagare* B. *significare* C. *incendere* D. *ignis* E. *currere*

74. *solidus* A. *firmus* B. *terra* C. *tactilis* D. *squameus* E. *marmoreus*

Section Six: Latin Derivatives

75. Which of the following is not derived from the same Latin element as the others?
A. onager B. gerund C. gerundive D. garrulous

76. Which of the following is a synonym for *substitute* (noun)?
A. succedaneum B. tutor C. supplier D. referee

77. What is the meaning of the Latin elements that give us *dire* and *impavid*?
A. hard B. frightening C. terrible and/or fearful
D. harsh and/or cruel E. none of the above

78. What Latin verb gives us *adjacent*?
A. *iaceo* B. *iacio* C. *iacto* D. *iactito*

79. Choose the **Latin derivative** that best completes the sentence. "The old man, when he was aggravated, became absolutely ____."
A. angry B. irascible C. frequent D. risible

80. Which of the following is not a derivative of *amo*?
A. amateur B. amatory C. paramour D. ampere

81. Which of the following is not derived from the same Latin element as the others?
A. pansy B. pendulous C. depend D. pander

82. Choose the **Latin derivative** best completes the sentence. "The girl's feelings were hurt by the ____ laughter of her classmates."
A. ridiculous B. derisive C. amiable D. extrusive

83. A *camelopard* is a ____.
A. flower B. weed C. spider D. giraffe

84. *Noisome* means ____.
A. noisy B. pleasant C. malodorous D. loud

85. Which of the following has one thousand feet--theoretically?
A. a. centipede B. a tripod C. a quadraped D. a millipede

Section Seven: Greek Derivatives combined with a *Farrago*.

86. The meaning of the Greek element that gives us *orchid* is ____.
A. orchid B. arrow C. flower D. rhizome
E. none of the above

87. The literal meaning of *micrographia* (a medical term) is ____.
A. large handwriting B. light writing C. narrow writing
D. small handwriting

88. Which of the following does not come from the same Greek element as the rest?
A. megaphone B. megalopolis C. nutmeg D. megalomaniac

89. Choose the **Greek derivative** which best completes the sentence. "The ____ took down her boss's letter in shorthand so that later she could transcribe it for him."
A. amanuensis B. secretary C. typist D. stenographer

90. Which of the following Greek derivatives means "lover of wisdom"?
A. bibliophile B. philosopher C. cartographer D. hagiographer

91. Police are so called because they ___.
A. ride in wheeled vehicles B. patrol on foot C. patrol the city
D. ride horses E. arrest people

92. Which of the following deals with the measure of the earth--literally?
A. geography B. geometry C. geocentrism D. genetics
E. none of the above

93. What case in Latin has as examples *Romae* and *Athenis*?
A. nominative B. vocative C. accusative D. locative
E. all of the above

94. Which of the following is the best translation of *ad valorem*?
A. from the value B. toward the stronger part C. according to the value
D. out of the value E. toward better health

95. Which of the following should be **first** in such a list, no matter where the others are?
A. Justinian B. Caligula C. Otho D. Valerian
E. Nero

96. Which of the following should be **last** in such a list, no matter where the others are?
A. Tarquinius Priscus B. Romulus C. Ancus Marcius
D. Servius Tullius E. Tarquinius Superbus

97. Which is an antonym of *alba*?
A. *ater* B. *humilis* C. *mitis* D. *tranquilis* E. *ultima*

98. What is a synonym of *terribilis*?
A. *dirus* B. *maximus* C. *impavidus* D. *pauper*

99. Who was the hero whose "forgetfulness" caused his father's death?
A. Agenor B. Thyestes C. Heracles D. Achilles
E. none of the above

100. Which is an antonym of *niger*?
A. *purpureus* B. *pullus* C. *sordidus* D. *albus*
E. *atrium*