

*TSJCL Area F Convention 2002*  
*Decathlon Level I*

**Part 1: Grammar**

1. Which of the following cases expresses the idea of “to” or “for” without using those words in Latin?  
A. nominative      B. accusative      C. ablative      D. dative
2. Identify the tense of the underlined word: *dominus servis pecuniam dederat*.  
A. present      B. perfect      C. pluperfect      D. imperfect
3. How is *in* translated in this Latin sentence: *canis in mensam salit*?  
A. on      B. onto      C. in      D. upon
4. Which principal part of the verb is used to form the imperfect tense?  
A. 4th      B. 1st      C. 3rd      D. 2nd
5. How is *quam* translated in this Latin sentence: *puer est laetior quam puella*.  
A. than      B. how      C. which      D. as much as

**Part 2: Vocabulary**

6. Which of the following does NOT belong because of its meaning?  
A. gerere      B. discedere      C. facere      D. agere
7. Which of the following does NOT belong because of its meaning?  
A. vestis      B. meus      C. noster      D. tuus
8. Choose the best meaning for *saxum*? A. bag, purse      B. rock      C. ship      D. peaceful
9. Choose the best meaning for *ita*? A. yes      B. and so      C. that      D. in this way
10. Choose the best meaning for *tamen*? A. at last      B. however      C. therefore      D. so

**Part 3: Roman Life**

11. What were the gladiators who fought with a net and a trident called?  
A. *murmilliones*      B. Samnites      C. *retiarii*      D. Thracians
12. Where did papyrus originate? A. Asia Minor      B. Greece      C. Britain      D. Egypt
13. What was a *manumissio*? A. act of freeing a slave      B. act of buying a slave  
C. the slave who accompanied a boy to school      D. electing an official
14. What was the name for the colonnaded porches that enclosed the courtyard of a Roman house?  
A. hortus      B. atrium      C. peristylum      D. apodyterium
15. Which of the following months does the Ides fall on the thirteenth?  
A. March      B. May      C. July      D. August

**Part 4: Roman History**

16. How many emperors were there in A.D. 69? A. 5      B. 4      C. 3      D. 2
17. Who was the last emperor of the Julio-Claudian dynasty?  
A. Augustus      B. Tiberius      C. Nero      D. Caligula
18. When was the Battle of Actium? A. 31 B.C.      B. 69 B.C.      C. 264 B.C.      D. 81 B.C.
19. How many kings ruled Rome? A. 12      B. 7      C. 5      D. 3

20. In what year was the republic founded? A. 509 B.C. B. 27 B.C. C. 409 B.C. D. 753 B.C.

**Part 5: Latin Literature**

21. Which Roman author wrote about the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius?  
A. Pliny the Elder B. Vergil C. Pliny the Younger D. Plautus
22. Which novel did Apuleius write in which the chief character becomes a follower of Isis?  
A. *The Golden House* B. *The Golden Ass* C. *The Snake Charmer* D. *The Great Pyramid*
23. Who wrote the *Odyssey*? A. Homer B. Aesop C. Sophocles D. Plato
24. Which historian wrote about the Great Riot at Pompeii?  
A. Tacitus B. Seneca C. Pliny the Younger D. Livy
25. The comedies of Plautus and which other playwright were often performed in the theaters?  
A. Menander B. Terence C. Petronius D. Tacitus

**Part 6: Mythology**

26. In both the story of Deucalion & Pyrrha and the story of Baucis & Philemon, what "natural" disaster do the gods send to punish mortals?  
A. a volcano eruption B. an earthquake C. a flood D. a sandstorm
27. Which sisters were in charge of the arts? A. Furies B. Muses C. Fates D. Gorgons
28. What nymph detained Odysseus for seven years? A. Penelope B. Callisto C. Circe D. Calypso
29. Who gave the people of Attica the olive tree to win their devotion?  
A. Apollo B. Poseidon C. Artemis D. Athena
30. What deity was called Phoebus? A. Athena B. Apollo C. Mars D. Hermes

**Part 7: Latin Derivatives**

31. Which of the following is NOT derived from do, dare?  
A. add B. daft C. date D. betray
32. Which of the following is NOT derived from debeo, debere?  
A. endeavor B. overdue C. debt D. indenture
33. Which of the following IS derived from traho, trahere?  
A. train B. trace C. trail D. tractor
34. If you are jocund, what are you? A. happy B. round C. second best D. angry
35. Which of the following is NOT derived from sentio, sentire?  
A. sensuous B. presentiment C. sentence D. sentient

**Part 8: Mottoes, Phrases and Abbreviations**

36. If you break your mom's favorite vase, which of the following would be the most appropriate comment for you to say to her?  
A. *lapsus lingua* B. *mea culpa* C. *mobile vulgus* D. *bona fide*
37. What is the abbreviation for *lead*? A. Pb B. Fe C. Na D. Le
38. Complete this phrase: *cogito, ergo* \_\_\_\_\_. A. est B. lux C. sum D. cor
39. Complete this phrase: *amicus* \_\_\_\_\_. A. amor B. curiae C. habet D. caveat

40. Which phrase would a judge use when dismissing case?  
 A. *subpoena*                      B. *prima facie*                      C. *pro tempore*                      D. *sine die*

**Part 9: Geography and Monuments of the Ancient World**

41. Which city was Rome's major seaport? A. Ostia    B. Neapolis    C. Pompeii    D. Caesarea
42. The *Via Appia* ran from Rome to which city? A. Naples    B. Florentia    C. Brundisium    D. Pompeii
43. Where are the Apennines? A. Cumae    B. Italy    C. Switzerland    D. the Adriatic
44. Which of the following did the Roman city of *Eboracum* become?  
 A. Iberia    B. York    C. Constantinople    D. Colchester
45. What city was home to the great temple of Artemis and was once one of the seven wonders of the world?  
 A. Ephesus    B. Troy    C. Thebes    D. Alexandria

**Part 10: Reading Comprehension:** Read the following passage and answer the questions.

*multae terrae Europae, Asiae, Africae sunt provinciae Romanae. Italia, magna paeninsula Europae, est provincia Romana. in Italia est Roma pulchra, domina provinciarum.*

*sunt in provinciis villae multae pulchraeque. Galba est agricola. patria Galbae est Italia, sed magnae villae Galbae sunt in Gallia. pulchrae sunt Galbae villae. pulchrae sunt Marcella et Angela, filiae Galbae. cum Galba in Gallia sunt.*

*vita filiarum Galbae laeta est et in Italia et in Gallia. in parvis casis villarum sunt mensae sellaeque. statua Dianae in casa Liviae est. statua cum rosis est in mensa. Livia est amica cara filiarum Galbae. filia Sullae nautae est. patria Liviae est Sicilia, provincia Romana, sed in Gallia cum amicis nunc est.*

*filiae agricolae et filia nautae sunt amicae. amicae laetae sunt. Livia cum Marcella et Angela in silvis Galliae ambulat. Sicilia et Gallia provinciae Romanae sunt. Roma est domina multarum provinciarum.*

46. quis aut quid est Galba? A. farmer    B. sailor    C. province    D. fatherland
47. ubi sunt Marcella et Angela? A. Africa    B. Italy    C. France    D. Sicily
48. quis est Diana? A. a daughter    B. statue    C. goddess    D. friend
49. What are Livia, Marcella, and Angela doing?  
 A. standing in the garden    C. living in Rome  
 B. walking in the forests    D. sitting in the house
50. quis est Roma? A. province    B. Italy's daughter    C. Gaul's friend    D. mistress

**TIE BREAKERS: MAKE SURE YOU BUBBLE IN #96-100.**

96. Which of the following is NOT a hill in Rome? A. Caelius    B. Quirinalis    C. Tiberialis    D. Palatinus
97. Who was made dictator while plowing his fields? A. Brutus    B. Cincinnatus    C. Julius Caesar    D. Pompey
98. *condiment* comes from the Latin word meaning \_\_\_. A. season    B. buy    C. build    D. eat
99. Which woman was a symbol of virtue and honor? A. Julia    B. Tarquinia    C. Livia    D. Lucretia
100. *diu* is an \_\_\_. A. adjective    B. adverb    C. noun    D. preposition

