

2002 TSJCL DECATHLON TEST

DIRECTIONS: Mark the letter of the best answer on your scantron answer sheet.

LANGUAGE - Read the story and answer the questions by referring to the story.

1 Glaucus erat puer ingenī benīgnī. Ōlim pater Glaucī eum mīsīt ad
2 parvum oppidum, quod domō ōcto mīlia passuum aberat. Canis ēsuriēns
3 occurrit ad Glaucum, dum iter facit, manumque dextram lambēns cibum
4 petere vīsus est. Inde Glaucus misericordiā mōtus, etsī ipse ēsuriēbat,
5 māgnam suī cibī partem canī dedit. Postquam tria mīlia passuum
6 ambulāverat, hominem aspēxit caecum, quī in flūmen prōlāpsus movērī nōn
7 audēbat, nē in aquam altiōrem incideret. Glaucus igitur, etsī ipse natāre nōn
8 poterat, in aquam statim dēsilit, et cum manum dextram caeci rapuisset,
9 eum ad rīpam dūxit. Inde cum aquam ē veste expressisset, ad oppidum quam
10 celerrimē contendit.

11 Inde Glaucus, cum iam ad oppidum appropīnquāret, ad nautam
12 quendam alterō pede claudum occurrit. Hic aliquid cibī ab eō petīvit. Cui
13 puer id quod reliquum erat panis dedit. Hīs faciendīs tantum diei
14 cōsūmpserat, ut, dum domum ex oppidō redit, nocte oppressus cursum
15 tenēre nōn posset, sed per silvam errāret. Subitō autem duo latrōnēs, quī in
16 silvā latēbant, ex insidiīs prosiliunt, puerumque raptum veste spoliāre parant.
17 At canis fidēlis, quī Glaucum tōtum diem secūsus est, alterius latrōnis crūs
18 tam acriter momordit, ut puerum liberāret. Simul vōcēs horribiliēs audītae
19 sunt clāmantium hominum, “En latrōnēs illī, quōs tam diu ferrō ignīque
20 sequimur.” Quibus vōcibus territī ambō latrōnēs effūgerunt. At Glaucus ad
21 clāmōrem conversus caecum cōgnōvit, quī ā nautā claudō portābātur.

22 In hāc fābulā hī omnēs tempore opportunō subsidiō vērunt. Semper
23 estō benīgnus!

ingenium, -i, n. - character
ēsuriō, -īre, -ivī, -itum - suffer hunger
occurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursum - meet, run up to
lambō, -ere, -bī, -bitum - lick
misericordia, -ae, f. - pity, compassion
etsi - although
aspicio, -ere, -exī, -ectum - see, behold

prōlāpsus - having fallen down
exprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressum - squeeze
claudus, -a, -um - lame
insidiae, -ārum, f. - ambush
spoliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum - rob, steal
mordeō, -ēre, momordī, morsum - bite

1. The English adjective *ingenious*, derived from *ingenī* in line 1, means
(a) naive (b) clever (c) inbred (d) beginning

2. The phrase **ingenī benīgnī** in line 1 is an example of a
(a) genitive of possession (b) partitive genitive (c) genitive of material
(d) genitive of quality (description)
3. In the context of line 2, **quod** means
(a) because (b) what (c) which (d) something
4. **Glaucus ā patre ad parvum oppidum mīssus est.**
(a) **vērum** (b) **falsum**
5. In the context of line 3, **dum** means
(a) while (b) until (c) as long as (d) provided that
6. Which of the following words is not derived from the root of **manum** in line 3?
(a) maneuver (b) mania (c) manual (d) manipulate
7. The tense and voice of the verb phrase **visus est** is
(a) present active (b) perfect passive (c) present passive
(d) perfect active
8. The form of **motus** in line 4 is
(a) infinitive (b) gerund (c) participle (d) gerundive
9. The phrase **suī cibī** in line 5 is translated
(a) for his food (b) by his food (c) with his food (d) of his food
10. **Glaucus ēsuriēbat quod canis cibum abstulit.**
(a) **vērum** (b) **falsum**
11. Which of these words is not derived from the root of **mīlia** in line 5?
(a) million (b) millennium (c) millipede (d) miliner
12. The literal meaning of **movērī** in line 6 is
(a) to move (b) be moved (c) to be moved (d) having moved
13. The clause **nē in aquam altiōrem incideret** is translated as
(a) that he might not fall into deeper water
(b) in order not to fall in the deep water
(c) since he had fallen deep into the water
(d) let him not fall towards the very deep water
14. A synonym for *exalt*, derived from the root of **altiorem** in line 7, is
(a) inspect (b) glorify (c) surpass (d) remove

15. A synonym for **nōn poterat** in line 8 is
(a) **nequibat** (b) **nesciebat** (c) **negabat** (d) **neglegēbat**
16. In the context of line 8, **cum** means
(a) although (b) with (c) though (d) when
17. The noun *travesty*, derived from the root of **veste** in line 9, means
(a) tribulation (b) careful examination (c) grotesque parody (d) treason
18. The phrase **quam celerrime** in line 10 means
(a) quickly (b) very quickly (c) more quickly (d) as quickly as possible
19. In the last three sentences of the first paragraph, the reader learns all of the following except
(a) a blind man had fallen into the river
(b) Glaucus pulled the man to the safety of the riverbank
(c) Glaucus hesitated to jump into the water
(d) Glaucus squeezed the water of his clothes and went on his way
20. **Glaucus**
(a) **natāre optimē poterat** (b) **vītām caecī servāvit** (c) **erat filius caecī**
(d) **aquam timēbat.**
21. The tense of **appropinquāret** in line 11 is
(a) present (b) perfect (c) pluperfect (d) imperfect
22. The phrase **alterō pede** in line 12 is an example of an
(a) ablative of specification (b) ablative of cause (c) ablative absolute
(d) ablative of source
23. Which of the following words is not derived from the root of **pede** in line 12?
(a) pedestal (b) pedigree (c) pedometer (d) pediatrics
24. The phrase **aliquid cibī** is an example of a
(a) partitive genitive (b) genitive of value (c) objective genitive
(d) genitive of possession
25. Which of the following words is a synonym of **hic** in line 12?
(a) **illud** (b) **ista** (c) **is** (d) **quī**
26. In lines 11-13, the reader learns all of the following except
(a) Glaucus never reached the town (b) The boy met a sailor
(c) The sailor had a lame foot (d) The sailor ate the rest of the boy's bread

27. The clause **His faciendīs tantum dieī cōsūmpserat** in lines 13-14 is translated
(a) he had spent so much of the day doing these things
(b) these things having been done he continued the rest of his day
(c) these things must be done through out the day
(d) the whole of the day having been used with these doings
28. An antonym of **redit** in line 14 is
(a) **relinquit** (b) **proficiscitur** (c) **revertitur** (d) **oritur**
29. The clause **ut . . . nocte oppressus cursum tenēre nōn posset** in lines 14-15 is an example of (a) a purpose clause (b) a result clause (c) an indirect question (d) an substantive purpose clause
30. The adjective *aberrant*, derived from the root of **errāret** in line 15, means
(a) deviating from the proper course (b) waiting patiently for
(c) less intense (d) disconcerting
31. **Latrōnibus erat in animō vestem ē Glaucō surripere.**
(a) **vērum** (b) **falsum**
32. The phrase **alterius latrōnis** in line 17 is an example of
(a) a partitive genitive (b) a genitive of material (c) a genitive of possession
(d) an objective genitive
33. An antonym of **acriter** in line 18 is
(a) **audacter** (b) **celeriter** (c) **leniter** (d) **fortiter**
34. The mood of the verb **liberāret** in line 18 is
(a) indicative (b) imperative (c) infinitive (d) subjunctive
35. The adjective *vociferous*, derived from the root of **vōcēs** in line 18, means
(a) calling (b) clamorous (c) by word of mouth (d) animated
36. The form of **clāmantium** in line 19 is a
(a) perfect passive participle (b) gerund (c) present participle (d) gerundive
37. A synonym of **ēn** in line 19 is
(a) **euge** (b) **eheu** (c) **vae** (d) **ecce**

38. The phrase **quōs tam diu ferrō ignīque sequimur** in line 20 is best translated
 (a) whom we are pursuing for so long a time with fire and sword
 (b) who are pursuing for so long a time with fire and sword
 (c) who are pursued for so long a time with fire and sword
 (d) Whom the men pursued for so long a time with fire and sword
39. The adjective *ambidextrous*, derived from **ambō** in line 20, literally describes a person:
 (a) Whose hands both function as right hands
 (b) Who lacks the skill associated with being right-handed
 (c) Who practices daily routines with the left hand
 (d) Who acts as if he has two left hands
40. **Sī vērum est, ut scribitur in lineīs XXI-XXII, "Glaucus... caecum cōgnōvit, quī ā nautā claudō portābātur," tum etiam sequitur haec ratiō...**
 (a) **Glaucus ā nautā portābātur**
 (b) **Glaucus caecum et nautam portābat**
 (c) **Caecus Glaucum portābat**
 (d) **Nauta claudus caecum portābat**
41. **Clāmāre : clāmōrem** (in line 21) as _____ : **timōrem**
 (a) **tonāre** (b) **timēre** (c) **tenēre** (d) **temerē**
42. Line 23 contains the following construction of the Dative case:
 (a) Reference (b) Double Dative (c) Indirect Object (d) Purpose
43. A synonym of **subsidiūm** in line 23 is
 (a) **templum** (b) **unguentum** (c) **auxiliūm** (d) **signum**
44. The motto of which of the following contains a word that can also be found in Line 24.
 (a) Montana (b) New Mexico (c) Puerto Rico (d) US Marines
45. The form of **estō** in line 24 is:
 (a) Best translated as "He eats."
 (b) Alternate form of **est** (3rd person singular, present of **sum, esse**)
 (c) A future imperative
 (d) Plural in number

MYTHOLOGY: Mark the letter of the best answer on your scantron answer sheet.

46. Whose mother made him immortal by dipping him in the River Styx?
 (a) Jason (b) Achilles (c) Diomedes (d) Ajax

47. Who gave Theseus a sword to kill the minotaur and a ball of string to escape from the labyrinth?
(a) Antigone (b) Arachne (c) Andromeda (d) Ariadne
48. Who was pursuing the reluctant Daphne when she was transformed into a laural tree?
(a) Zeus (b) Apollo (c) Hermes (d) Hades
49. Who was cut into pieces, boiled, and served as a stew to the gods?
(a) Tantalus (b) Atreus (c) Pelops (d) Thyestes
50. Who lost a foot race because she stopped to gather three golden apples?
(a) Antiope (b) Hesione (c) Callisto (d) Atalanta
51. Whose offer of marriage and immortality did Odysseus reject because he longed for his home and family?
(a) Nausicaa's (b) Circe's (c) Leucothea's (d) Calypso
52. Who sent Glauce a poisoned garment that burned her to death?
(a) Medea (b) Melissa (c) Merope (d) Medusa
53. Who transformed the daughters of Minyae into bats because they slighted his festival?
(a) Dionysus (b) Apollo (c) Poseidon (d) Hermes
54. Who fled from Carthage after her sister Dido committed suicide?
(a) Elissa (b) Lavinia (c) Creusa (d) Anna
55. Who saw Persephone eat part of a pomegranate in the Underworld?
(a) Ascalaphus (b) Sisyphus (c) Hermes (d) Leuce

ROMAN HISTORY: Mark the letter of the best answer on your scantron answer sheet.

56. The tribune of 133 BC who passed agrarian reforms but was killed when he ran for reelection was
(a) Scipio Nasica (b) Tiberius Gracchus (c) Appius Claudius Pulcher
(d) Livius Drusus
57. Which king of Rome was murdered by the sons of the former king Ancus Marcius?
(a) Servius Tullius (b) Tarquinius Superbus (c) Numa Pompilius
(d) Tarquinius Priscus

58. Who saved Rome from almost certain annihilation by the Cimbri & Teutones?
(a) C. Marius (b) L. Cornelius Sulla (c) Q. Metellus Pius
(d) Cn. Pompeius Strabo
59. The Roman general who studied the military tactics of Hannibal and used them to defeat the Carthaginian general was
(a) Fabius Maximus (b) Ti. Sempronius Longus (c) P. Cornelius Scipio
(d) C. Flaminius
60. The Italian tribe who fought three wars against Rome beginning in 343 BC were the
(a) Etruscans (b) Volsci (c) Samnites (d) Aequi
61. Whose tyrannical conduct led to the overthrow of the **decemviri** in 450 BC?
(a) Appius Claudius' (b) Coriolanus' (c) Menenius Agrippa's
(d) Cincinnatus'
62. The ruler of Pontus who was finally defeated by Pompey the Great was
(a) Jugurtha (b) Mithridates (c) Pyrrhus (d) Antiochus
63. The leader of the Gauls who defeated the Romans at the Allia River and captured Rome c. 390 BC was
(a) Vercingetorix (b) Ariovistus (c) Porsenna (d) Brennus
64. The Roman general who defeated Philip II of Macedonia in 197 BC was
(a) Flaminius (b) Cato (c) Caepio (d) Sertorius
65. Who of the following was not one of the assassins of C. Iulius Caesar?
(a) Brutus (b) Lepidus (c) Cassius (d) Casca

ROMAN LIFE: Mark the letter of the best answer on your scantron answer sheet.

66. The charm worn by Roman children to ward off evil was the
(a) **bullae** (b) **zona** (c) **strophium** (d) **titulus**
67. A favorite drink of the Romans was **mulsum**, which was a mixture of wine and
(a) pear juice (b) ice (c) lemon juice (d) honey
68. Which of these terms was not used for the plain toga worn by ordinary citizens?
(a) **toga pura** (b) **toga virilis** (c) **toga libera** (d) **toga pulla**
69. In what room of a typical Roman house was the master's strong box or **arca** usually kept?
(a) **bibliotheca** (b) **culina** (c) **tablinum** (d) **vestibulum**

70. Feet whitened with chalk was a sign that a slave
 (a) had been trained with a particular skill (b) was for sale
 (c) had been born into slavery (d) had run away
71. The **salutatio** was
 (a) the introduction of an oration
 (b) the greeting given by a general to his soldiers
 (c) the daily visit of a Roman client to his patron
 (d) a betrothal ceremony
72. Public gambling was officially allowed during
 (a) **Lupercalia** (b) **Saturnalia** (c) the **Ludi Romani** (d) **Feralia**
73. The priest who was responsible for the Vestal Virgins was the
 (a) **Pontifex Maximus** (b) **Flamen Dialis** (c) **Rex Sacer** (d) **Salii**
74. The various trades like bakers and fullers were organized into guilds known as
 (a) **convivae** (b) **collegia** (c) **dolia** (d) **decuriones**
75. Those who volunteered to fight as gladiators were known as
 (a) **auctorati** (b) **stultissimi** (c) **voluntates** (d) **desultores**

ROMAN LITERATURE: Mark the letter of the best answer on your scantron answer sheet.

76. What author wrote the following: "**Nōn tē pudet, Verres, eius mulieris arbitrātū gessisse praetūram quam L. Domitius ab sē nōminārī vix sibi honestum esse arbitrābātur?**"
 (a) Quintilian (b) Caesar (c) Cicero (d) Tacitus
77. What Roman historian wrote a monumental work of 142 books, 35 of which are still extant?
 (a) Tacitus (b) Ennius (c) Livy (d) Lucan
78. What Roman author, born in Corduba, Spain, was banished to Corsica in AD 41 due to his connexion with the party of Agrippina?
 (a) Suetonius (b) Juvenal (c) Perseus (d) Seneca The Younger
79. What Roman playwright wrote the following excerpt:
**"Aulam repertam auri plenam Euclio
 Vi summa servat, miseris adfectus modis."**
 (a) Plautus (b) Naevius (c) Livius Andronicus (d) Terence

80. Whose work titled Metamorphoses describes the adventures of a young man who has been turned into a donkey by magic?
 (a) Florus' (b) Apuleius' (c) Ovid' (d) Aulus Gellius'
81. What is the full name of the author of Ars Poetica?
 (a) Publius Horatius Flaccus (b) Quintus Horatius Flaccus
 (c) Gaius Valerius Catullus (d) Marcus Valerius Catullus
82. What is the title of Quintilians' treatise that depicts the training of an orator from the most elemental stage?
 (a) Orator (b) De Oratore (c) Institutio Oratoria (d) Declamatio
83. Who wrote Dē Architectūrā, a work about architectural principals and methods?
 (a) Vitruvius (b) Petronius (c) Sallust (d) Velleius
84. What figure of speech is contained in the following:
**"da mi basia mille, deinde centum,
 dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,
 deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum."** (Cat. 7.5)
 (a) Anaphora (b) Personification (c) Litotes (d) Synchysis
85. What figure of speech is contained in the following:
"Minister vetuli puer Falerni" (Cat. 27.1)
 (a) Anaphora (b) Personification (c) Litotes (d) Synchysis

TIE-BREAKERS (#96-100): Mark the letter of the best answer on your scantron answer sheet.

96. Which two men are credited with editing Virgil's Aeneid?
 (a) Aulus & Hirtius (b) Maecenas & Gallus (c) Tiro & Propertius
 (d) Varius & Tucca
97. Whom did Hermes charm into forgetting about his stolen cattle by playing the newly invented lyre?
 (a) Zeus (b) Apollo (c) Geryon (d) Poseidon
98. The Roman general who captured Syracuse in 212 B.C. after a siege of two years was
 (a) Marcellus (b) Duillius (c) Regulus (d) Paulus

99. The following line from Petronius' Satyricon is best translated into English as:
"Dum hunc diligentius audiō, nōn notāvī mihi Ascylti fugam."
(a) Provided that I was listening rather carefully, I noticed myself that Ascyltus left.
(b) So long as I was listening more carefully to this man, I wasn't going to take heed that Ascyltus fled.
(c) While I listen more carefully to this, I didn't notice Ascyltus fleeing to me.
(d) While I was rather carefully listening to this man, I didn't notice Ascyltus' flight
100. The English adjective *eximious*, derived from *emō*, *emere*, means:
(a) Urgent (b) Scanty (c) Distinguished (d) Cautious