

NATIONAL JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
SIXTH ANNUAL ACADEMIC DECATHLON
THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, MMII

Always choose the best response for each item.

This document is divided into sections and may have parts of some pages intentionally blank.

Numbers 96 - 100 will be scored only to break ties.

Section One: Grammar

1. Which of the following verbs is not reduplicated in its perfect stem?
 A. tangō B. tendō C. tradō D. tingō E. tundō

2. "Servant, build a two-foot wall!"
 A. mōlī, servē, mūrum pedibus duōbus! B. mōli, servē, mūrum pedum duōrum!
 C. mōlīre, servē, mūrum pedibus duābus! D. mōlī, servē, mūrum pedum duārum
 E. mōlīre, servus, mūrem pedum duōrum

3. Which of the following does not belong because of its meaning?
 A. fulmen B. flūmen C. mare D. rīvulus E. frētum

4. All of the following are "pure i-stems of the 3rd declension" except ____.
 A. nūbēs B. classis C. cubīle D. tribūnal E. īgnis

5. *Equō nē crēdite* (Vergil, *Aeneid* II) contains a poetic negative construction. Put this poetic negative construction into correct Latin prose.
 A. nolīte crēdere equō B. nē crēdideris equum
 C. cavēte crēdātis equō D. A and B E. A and C

6. Which statement is false concerning "ignosce, Caesar, sī eius virī auctōritātī rēx Dēiotarus cessit quem nōs omnēs secūtī sumus" (Cicero, *Pro Deiotaro* XII)?
 A. The antecedent of *quem* is *virī*. B. The object of *ignosce* is *auctoritati*.
 C. The object of *secuti sumus* is *omnes* D. B and C E. All are false.

7. Which statement is false concerning “pastōrem, Tityre, pinguīs/pascere oportet ovīs deductum dīcere carmen (Vergil, *Eclogues* VI)?
- A. There is an adversative asyndeton. B. The object of *pascere* is *ovis*.
 C. The position of the adjectives *pinguis* and *deductum* emphasizes their contrasting meanings. D. B and C E. All are true.

For numbers 8 - 10 refer to the following passage from Horace's Sermones I.

sicut
 parvula (nam exemplō est) magnī formīca labōris
 ōre trahit quodcumque potest addit acervō
 quem struit haud ignāra ac nōn incauta futūrī.

8. What are the case and use of *exemplo*?
- A. dative of reference B. dative of purpose
 C. dative of possession D. ablative of description
 E. ablative of respect/specification
9. Which of the following statements is false?
- A. There is a genitive with adjectives.
 B. The object of *trahit* is *quodcumque potes*.
 C. There is a genitive of description.
 D. A and C
 E. All are true.
10. All of the following literary devices are present except ____.
- A. litotes B. synchysis C. tmesis D. simile E. oxymoron
11. Which of the following statements is false concerning “sī sollicitūdine delectāre, cum scrībās et aliquid agās eōrum quōrum cōnsuētī, gaudeō” (Cicero, *Ad Familiares* V.14)?
- A. The apodosis of this sentence is *gaudeo*. B. There is a *cum*-temporal clause.
 C. There is a syncopated verb form. D. A and B
 E. The relative pronoun is attracted to the case of its antecedent.
12. According to “Eādem aestāte mōta per Ītaliā servīlis bellī sēmīna fors oppressit (Tacitus, *Annales* IV.27), what prevented a slave rebellion?
- A. an accident B. an earthquake C. a good harvest D. the summer's heat
 E. bravery

Section Two: Greek Derivatives

13. The English word *sarcasm* is derived from a Greek noun meaning ____.
A. abuse B. exaggeration C. flesh D. shout E. irony
14. Which does not come from the same Greek root as the rest?
A. corollary B. coral C. crown D. corona E. coronet
15. Which does not come from the same Greek root as the rest?
A. placenta B. plaza C. platitude D. place E. plateau
16. Which does not come from the same Greek root as the rest?
A. cannon B. canon C. canyon D. channel E. cannibal
17. The English word *kaleidoscope* comes from three Greek roots meaning ____.
A. beautiful, form, look B. beautiful, I, look
C. beautiful, seat, live D. star, form, wonder
E. star, seat, wonder

Section Three: Mythology

18. In the *Aeneid* what is the home city of Turnus, king of the Rutulians?
A. Rutulia B. Laurentum C. Tibur D. Veii E. Ardea
19. In the *Odyssey* Athena appears as all of the following except ____.
A. an Ithacan shepherd B. a Phaeacian girl C. the Ithacan Mentor
D. Pisistratus, a son of Nestor E. Mentos, the Taphian king
20. In the *Iliad* all of the following Greek warriors are wounded during Achilles' absence except ____.
A. Agamemnon B. Nestor C. Machon D. Odysseus E. Diomedes
21. The ____, or "sown men," were the first inhabitants of Thebes.
A. Danaans B. Epigoni C. Sati D. Cadmeians E. Spartoi
22. ____ are the names of the Cyclopes, the offspring of Gaia and Uranus.
A. Brontes B. Steropes C. Cottus D. all of the above E. A and B
23. According to Ovid, Galatea ____.
A. was a former lover of Polyphemus B. was a Nereid
C. loved Acis, the son of Faunus D. A. and B E. all of the above
24. How did Heracles travel to the Island Erythia to steal the cattle of Geryon?
A. on the *Argo* B. in the Cup of the Sun C. by swimming
D. by flying with the help of Hermes E. on a raft

25. ___ helped his friend Orestes in avenging the murder of Agamemnon.
 A. Pylades B. Proteus C. Pirithous D. Pyrrhus E. Polites
26. All of the following were lovers of Apollo except ____.
 A. Coronis B. Cassandra C. Daphne D. Marpessa
 E. none of the above
27. In the *Homeric Hymn to Demeter*, what flower was Persephone picking when she was abducted? It is described as “wondrous and radiant, and a marvel to be seen by immortal gods and mortal men; a hundred stems of sweet-smelling blossoms grew from its roots.”
 A. moly B. iris C. hyacinth D. crocus E. narcissus
28. Camenae is the name given by some Roman poets to the ____.
 A. Muses B. Graces C. Fates D. Seasons E. Hours

Section Four: Latin Vocabulary

For numbers 29 - 32 choose the Latin word which does *not* belong with the others because of its *meaning*.

29. A. proavus B. proles C. natus D. progenies E. suboles
30. A. rogos B. sepelire C. funis D. tumulus E. manes
31. A. ēsse B. vesci C. pasci D. epulari E. torrere
32. A. pavere B. terrere C. vereri D. metuere E. formidare

For numbers 33 - 38 define the words.

33. **laedere** A. nocere B. niti C. irascari D. iuvare E. vovere
34. **cassus** A. inanis B. vivus C. purus D. gravis E. mortuus
35. **rutilus** A. ruber B. inutilis C. iucundus D. tristis E. venustus
36. **offa** A. stench B. entrails C. feces D. morsels E. refuse
37. **horrere** A. join B. kill C. harvest D. cut E. bristle
38. **demum** A. suddenly B. once C. at last D. soon E. in vain

Section Five: Latin Derivatives

39. Which of the following is not derived from the same Latin root as the others?
A. chalk B. chalice C. calcium D. calculate E. calcareous
40. What is the meaning of the Latin verb from the *anxious* is derived?
A. choke B. hurry C. stop D. repeat E. slither
41. What Latin verb is the root of *joust*?
A. iacio B. iaceo C. iungo D. iocor E. iubeo
42. The English adjective *penurious* means _____.
A. flammable B. miserly C. pitiable D. merciless E. sluggish
43. The English verb *pummel* is from the Latin noun _____.
A. pumex B. punctum C. pomerium D. poena E. pomum
44. The English noun *ruse* is from the Latin verb _____.
A. recusare B. ruere C. rurare D. ruminare E. rubere
45. Which of the following is not derived from the same Latin root as the others?
A. marvel B. miracle C. mirror D. admire E. marquee
46. All of the following verbs mean "to finish" except _____.
A. desinere B. absolvere C. perficere D. concipere E. conficere
47. The English noun *pigeon* is derived from _____.
A. *pingere*, to paint B. *pipiare*, to chirp C. *pangere*, to agree
D. *pandere*, to open E. none of the above
48. The English adjective *comensurate* is derived from _____.
A. *metiri*, to measure B. *metere*, to mow down C. *mentiri*, to deceive
D. *commeare*, to frequent E. none of the above

Section Six: Roman Life

49. To guarantee an uninterrupted supply of grain, the emperor Augustus appointed a ___ to oversee the transportation and distribution of grain in Rome.
- A. praefectus praetorio B. praefectus annonae C. praefectus vigilum
D. praefectus urbi E. none of the above
50. Who decided the dates of festivals, *dies fasti*, and *dies nefasti*?
- A. flamines B. augures C. Vestal Virgins
D. pontifices E. haruspices
51. Which is true about the inscription on the Pantheon, 'M. AGRIPPA L. F. COS. TERTIUM FECIT'?
- A. It was the third time that the Pantheon had been rebuilt.
B. The abbreviation COS. stands for *consul*.
C. The abbreviation L. F. identifies Agrippa's father.
D. all of the above
E. B and C
52. During the Republic, the Romans consumed ____.
- A. coffee B. tea C. tomatoes D. none of the above
E. A and C
53. The terms *tiro*, *palus*, *venatio*, and *vela* are all associated with what?
- A. soldiers B. sailors C. hunters D. gladiators E. scribes
54. According to Ovid's *Fasti*, at what annual feast on March 17 did roman boys begin to wear the *toga virilis*?
- A. Liberalia B. Parilia C. Terminalia D. Lupercalia E. Megalensia
55. During the Empire, the key ingredient in durable and easy-to-use roman cements was ____.
- A. travertine from the Alban hills B. volcanic soil C. river sediment near Ostia
D. limestone E. none of the above
56. *Angiportus*, *platea*, and *vicus* are all terms referring to ____.
- A. buildings B. birds C. roads D. wagons E. professions
57. A *meta* was a ____.
- A. turning post at the circus B. part of the mill for grinding grain
C. measurement used in surveying D. all of the above
E. A. and B
58. For sealing a letter, an ancient Roman used ____.
- A. signum B. linum C. cera D. all of the above E. A and C

Section Seven: Roman History

59. The silver *denarius* was introduced as a result of the strain on Roman resources during the
(A) Second Samnite War (B) Latin War (C) Second Punic War (D) Pyrrhic War
(E) Social War

60. Whom did Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Gaeticulus conspire in AD 39 to place on the imperial throne in place of Caligula?
(A) M. Aemilius Lepidus (B) M. Junius Silanus (C) C. Suetonius Paulinus (D) Cn Domitius Corbulo (E) C. Calpurnius Piso

61. Who slaughtered more than 15,000 Roman soldiers including the emperor on a battlefield near Adrianopolis in Thrace in AD 378?
(A) Parthians (B) Huns (C) Franks (D) Goths (E) Persians

62. Where did Octavian and Mark Antony meet in 37 BC to renew their triumvirate?
(A) Athens (B) Brundisium (C) Antioch (D) Syracuse (E) Tarentum

63. Trajan, the first emperor of provincial origin, was born in Spain at
(A) Munda (B) Italica (C) Corduba (D) Olisipo (E) Tarraco

64. Who in 82 BC was elected consul along with Cn. Papirius Carbo?
(A) L. Cornelius Cinna (B) C. Marius (C) L. Valerius Flaccus (D) Q. Caecilius Metellus
(E) P. Sulpicius Rufus

65. Originally all Roman citizens were members of one of three tribes - Ramnes, Tities, and
(A) Luceres (B) Vulci (C) Sabii (D) Pompes (E) Curii

66. Who, envious of the fame and prestige of Scipio Africanus, wanted and secured the command against Philip V of Macedonia for the first two years of the Second Macedonian War?
(A) T. Quinctius Flamininus (B) L. Cornelius Scipio (C) L. Aemilius Paullus
(D) L. Mummius (E) P. Sulpicius Galba

67. In the settlement of 27 BC, Augustus retained control of all of the following provinces except
(A) Syria (B) Egypt (C) Bithynia (D) Gaul (E) Spain

68. In AD 194 Septimius Severus attacked Parthia, whose king Vologeses had supported his rival

- (A) Clodius Albinus (B) M. Didius Iulianus (C) Pertinax (D) Pescennius Niger
(E) Commodus

Section Eight: Geography of the Ancient World

69. All the following were located in the Forum Romanum except ____.
- A. Via Nova B. Basilica Aemilia C. Curia Hostilia
D. Ara Pacis E. Lapis Niger
70. Who built a forum which included a multi-level marketplace?
- A. Julius Caesar B. Augustus C. Domitian D. Nerva
E. Trajan
71. Which of the following was not located in Etruria.
- A. Lake Trasimene B. Clusium C. Veii D. Lavinium
E. Tarquinii
72. Which of the following did not have an Ancient Wonder of the Ancient World?
- A. Athens B. Olympia C. Rhodes D. Ephesus
E. Babylon
73. Which of the following Roman provinces was northernmost?
- A. Aegyptus B. Pannonia C. Syria D. Bithynia & Pontus
E. Madeconia
74. Which of the following was not a part of the Cyclades group?
- A. Naxos B. Lesbos C. Delos D. Thera
E. There is more than one correct answer.
75. Where was the *omphalos*, "the center of the world," located?
- A. Rome B. Athens C. Sparta D. Delphi
E. Dodona
76. Where is the ancient city Gades located?
- A. Hispania B. Africa C. Asia Minor D. Graecia
E. Germania

Section Nine: Latin Literature

77. ____ wrote a literary treatise which famously noted that even "good Homer falls asleep from time to time" and ends with a description of a crazed poet.
- A. Longinus B. Lucilius C. Quintilian D. Horace
E. Tacitus
78. ____ ends his *magnum opus* with a description of the plague at Athens during the Peloponnesian War.
- A. Lucretius B. Celsus C. Ennius D. Cato the Elder
E. Macrobius

79. Who composed a work of literature that can be classified as Menippean satire?
A. Horace B. Seneca the Elder C. Lucilius D. Petronius
E. There is more than one correct answer.
80. Which writer is not a contemporary of the others?
A. Vetruius B. Cato the Elder C. Naevius D. Ennius
E. Caecilius
81. Who wrote these two lines?
 “accipe colloquium gelido Nasonis ab Histro
 Attice, iudicio non dubitande meo.”
A. Cicero B. catullus C. Propertius D. Tibullus
E. none of the above
82. Which works were written by the Silver Age poet Statius?
A. Silvae B. Thebiad C. Argonautika D. A.and B
E. all of the above
83. Whom did Caesar describe as *puri sermonis amator*?
A. Cicero B. himself C. Terence
D. Cato the Elder E. Sallust

Section Ten: Reading Comprehension

Tacitus Critiques Cicero

1 Ad Cicerōnem veniō, cui eadem pūgna cum aequālibus suīs fuit, quae mihi
2 vōbīscum est. Illī enim antīquōs mirābantur; ipse temporum suōrum
3 ēloquentiam antepōnēbat; nec ūllā rē magis ēiusdem aetātis ōrātōrēs
4 praecurrit quam iūdicīō. Prīmus enim excoluit ōrātiōnem, prīmus et verbīs
5 dīlētum adhibuit et compositiōnī artem, locos quoque laetiōrēs attentāvit et
6 quāsdam sententnntiās invēnit, utique in ēis ōrātiōnibus, quās senior iam et
7 iūxtā finem vītāe composuit, id est, postquam magis prōfēcerat ūsūque et
8 experīmentīs didicerat quod optimum dīcendī genus esset.

9 Nam priōrēs ēius ōrātiōnēs, nōn carent vītīs antīquitātis; lentus est in
10 prīncipiīs, longus in nārrātiōnibus, ōtiōsus circā excessūs; tardē commovētur,
11 rārō incalēscit; pauci sēnsūs aptē et cum quōdam lūmine terminantur. Nihil
12 excerpere, nihil referre possīs, et velut in rudī aedificiō, firmus sāne pariēs et
13 dūrābilis sed nōn satis expolītus et splendēns.

14 Ego autem ōrātiōnem, sicut locuplētē ac lautum patrem familiae, nōn eō
15 tantum volō tectō tegī quod imbrem ac ventum arceat, sed etiam quod vīsum
16 et oculōs dēlectet; nōn eā solum instruī supellectile quae necessāriīs ūsibus
17 sufficiat, sed sit in apparātū ēius et aurum et gemmae, ut sūmere in manūs et
18 aspicere saepius libeat.

Answer the following questions according to what is stated or implied in the passage.

84. According to the passage, what did Cicero and Tacitus have in common?
(A) they were both writers (B) both had to fight for social standing (C) both were not always appreciated by their equals (D) both had same battle with their contemporaries (E) both were unequalled in their own time

85. What or whom did Cicero admire?
(A) the ancients (B) the eloquence of his own time (C) his own oratory (D) all oratory (E) anyone's oratory but his own

86. According to the lines 4 - 6, Cicero did all of the following except:
(A) selected his words (B) used the art of composition (C) introduced new modes of expression (D) invented certain types of sentences (E) polished his oratory

87. In lines 6-8, it is implied that
- (A) Cicero learned his craft by imitating other orators
 - (B) Cicero let his talent for speaking deteriorate as he got older
 - (C) Cicero enhanced his talent for speaking with hard work
 - (D) Cicero's talent for oratory brought about his death
 - (E) Cicero's best speeches were those delivered at the end of his career
88. ~~87~~. In lines 9-11, Tacitus mentions all of the following faults in Cicero's speeches except
- (A) faulty logic
 - (B) slow development
 - (C) unimportant digressions
 - (D) tedious introductions
 - (E) long narrations
89. ~~88~~. The clause **pauci sēnsūs aptē et cum quōdam lūmine terminantur** in line 11 tells the reader that
- (A) Cicero's words could overwhelm the senses like a brilliant light
 - (B) few orators could equal Cicero's brilliant style
 - (C) Cicero did not always end his sentences suitably or with brilliance
 - (D) even with his faults Cicero outshone all his fellow orators
 - (E) Cicero's speeches were remarkable for their strong closings
90. ~~89~~. The rhetorical devices in the last sentence of the second paragraph are
- (A) chiasmus and simile
 - (B) metaphor and anaphora
 - (C) oxymoron and litotes
 - (D) simile and anaphora
 - (E) synecdoche and metaphor
91. ~~90~~. Tacitus implies in lines 12-13 that Cicero's early orations had a strong structure
- (A) built on a solid foundation
 - (B) but lacked polish and shine
 - (C) which allowed the use of fancy flourishes
 - (D) which allowed him to experiment
 - (E) but lacked a solid development and conclusion

92. ~~91~~. In the last paragraph, Tacitus implies that he prefers an orator who
- (A) is plain in style, straight forward, and to the point
 - (B) is interesting to listen to even if what he is saying is not always valid
 - (C) is not only an intense, vivid speaker but also witty and dramatic
 - (D) is so polished and eloquent that he can sway his audience to accept the implausible
 - (E) not only covers all the basics but also embellishes his speeches with a beautiful style
93. ~~92~~. The clause **ut sūmere in manūs et aspicere saepius libeat** in lines 17-18 is best translated
- (A) so that rather frequently he may enjoy handling them and gazing upon them
 - (B) in order to enjoy what he beholds in his hands
 - (C) as it is more often pleasing to own them than to look at them
 - (D) since it is often permitted for him to hold and contemplate them
 - (E) inasmuch as he often allows them to be held and studied
94. ~~93~~. **Id est** in line 7 is best translated
- (A) that is
 - (B) for example
 - (C) it was
 - (D) that may be
95. ~~94~~. Which of the following words is in the same grammatical form as **sumere** in line 17?
- (A) titigere
 - (B) mare
 - (C) amare
 - (D) amavere

Which of the following words is in the same grammatical form as **sensus** in line 17?

- (A) amicos
- (B) poeae
- (C) saepius
- (D) manūs

Tie-Breakers

These items will be scored only to break ties.

96. ___ asks the question "et quando uberior bitiorum copia?"
A. Vergil B. Juvenal C. Catullus D. Ovid
E. Propertius
97. Who is the son of Nauplius?
A. Sinon B. Philoctetes C. Calchas D. Patroclus
E. none of the above
98. ___ is a term used to describe the way Terence incorporated material from another Greek play into the primary play which he was adapting to the Latin language.
A. contaminatio B. damnatio C. spoliatio D. indignatio
E. coniunctio
99. "Mergi eos in aquam iussit, ut biberent, quoniam esse nolent" Who is being described here?
A. Publius Clodius Pulcher B. Caligula C. Nero
D. Julius Caesar E. Diocletian
100. The Latin word *hirudo* means ____.
A. reed B. slurred speech C. sword D. leech E. A and C
- 