

**National Junior Classical League  
Lexington, Kentucky, 2002**

**HEPTATHLON**

Always choose the best response for each item.

**Section One: Mythology**

1. Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos are known collectively as the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Sirens                      b. Fates                      c. Graces                      d. Graiae
2. Who of the following was turned into a flower?  
a. Iris                              b. Narcissus                      c. Actaeon                      d. Callisto
3. All of the following are Labors of Heracles except:  
a. the Stymphalian birds                      b. the cattle of Geryon  
c. the Calydonian boar                      d. the Cretan bull
4. All of the following are offspring of Zeus except:  
a. Theseus                      b. Persephone                      c. Minos                      d. Ilithyia
5. All of the following are Muses except:  
a. Galatea                      b. Urania                      c. Clio                      d. Erato
6. The Roman name of the Greek Odysseus is:  
a. Odysseus                      b. Aeneas                      c. Ulixes                      d. Autolykus
7. In the Iliad, \_\_\_\_\_ drove back the Trojans from the Greek camp, was stunned by a blow from Apollo, and finally was killed by Hector.  
a. Agamemnon                      b. Ajax the Greater                      c. Diomedes                      d. Patroclus
8. In the Metamorphoses, Nisus and his daughter Scylla are changed into:  
a. sea monsters                      b. birds                      c. flowers                      d. trees
9. In the Odyssey, what giants destroy all but one of Odysseus' ships?  
a. Laestrygonians                      b. Cyclops                      c. Otus & Ephialtes                      d. Cicones
10. All of the following are closely associated with the city Thebes except:  
a. Capaneus                      b. Oedipus                      c. Cadmus                      d. Orestes
11. In Sophocles' Oedipus Rex, what lover of Antigone commits suicide?  
a. Pyramus                      b. Eteocles                      c. Polynices                      d. Haemon



35. What is the accusative of the phrase 'both towns'?
- ambō oppida
  - ambōs oppidōs
  - amba oppida
  - ambae oppida
36. 'Follow me, soldiers!'
- sequiminī mē, mīlitēs!
  - sequere mē, mīlitēs!
  - sequere mē, mīlitī!
  - sequiminī mihi, mīlitēs!
37. Urbem quam dīcunt Rōmam, Meliboeae, putāvī / stultus ego huic nostrae similem (Vergil Eclogues 1).  
What kind of accusative is Urbem?
- extent of space
  - place to which
  - subject of an infinitive
  - predicate accusative
38. In the sentence in #37, what kind of dative is huic nostrae?
- indirect object
  - with adjectives
  - possession
  - reference
39. 'ō fortunāfī mercātōrēs!' gravis annīs / mīles ait, multō iam fractus membra labōre (Horace Sermones 1).  
1). Which of the following statements is false?
- the sentence contains both an accusative of exclamation and a Greek accusative
  - mīles is modified by both gravis and fractus
  - the sentence contains ablatives of means and of respect
  - the adjective multō modifies the noun labōre
40. Ego Kalendīs Iānuāriīs senātum et bonōs omnīs lēgis agrāriae maximārumque largītiōnum metū liberāvī. (Cicero In Pisonem 4) What is the case and usage of metū?
- ablative, means
  - ablative, separation
  - dative, purpose
  - ablative, cause
41. In the sentence in #40, what two nouns are joined by the enclitic -que?
- agrāriae and maximārum
  - agrāriae and metū
  - omnīs and largītiōnum
  - lēgis and largītiōnum
42. In the sentence in #40, what kind of genitive is lēgis?
- possession
  - objective
  - partitive
  - subjective
43. Falsō queritur dē naturā suā genus humānum. (Sallust Bellum Iugurthinum 1) What is the best translation of suā?
- its
  - his
  - her
  - our
44. In the sentence in #43, what part of speech is falsō?
- adverb
  - noun
  - verb
  - adjective
45. In the sentence in #43, what is the best translation of queritur?
- complains
  - seeks
  - shouts
  - celebrates

46. Sollemne est mihi ... omnia dē quibus dūbitō ad tē referre. (Pliny Epistulae X.96.1)
- I am required to report all the things which I am deciding on your behalf.
  - There is no need for me to doubt all the things which are reported to you.
  - It is my custom to report to you all the things about which I am uncertain.
  - It is a serious matter for me to doubt all the things which he has brought to you.

47. P̄ma novō principātū mors Iūniī Silanī prōconsulis Asiae ignarō Nerōne per dolum Agrippinae parātur. (Tacitus Annales 13.1) What use of the ablative is principātū?
- absolute
  - time when
  - separation
  - description

48. In the sentence in #47, what use of the ablative is Nerōne?
- absolute
  - time when
  - separation
  - description

49. In the sentence in #47, who caused the 'first death'?
- Iunius Silanus
  - the proconsul of Asia
  - Nero
  - Agrippina

50. Nec enim, ut ad fabulās redeam, Troiam Neoptolemus capere potuisset, si Lycōmeden, apud quem erat ēducātus, multīs cum lacrimīs iter suum impediētem audīre voluisset. (Cicero Dē Amīcitiā 75)

Which of the following statements about this sentence is false?

- it contains 2 uses of the subjunctive and 2 complementary infinitives
- apud... ēducātus is correctly translated 'apart from whom he had been educated'
- iter is the direct object of the participle impediētem
- Lycomedes is the one 'with many tears'

## Section Four: Reading Comprehension

In this passage, Cicero compares the treatment of Syracuse by two Romans, Verres, the former praetor of the province now on trial for various crimes during his rule, and Marcellus, the Roman general who captured the city during the Second Punic War. (adapted from Wheelock's Reader)

1 Unīus etiam urbis omnium pulcherrimae atque ornātissimae, Syrācūsārum<sup>1</sup>,  
2 dīreptiōnem<sup>2</sup> commemorābō. Nēmō ferē<sup>3</sup> vestrum est ā quō saepe nōn audīta est  
3 dē dīreptiōne ā M. Marcellō fābula. Conferte hanc pācem Verris<sup>4</sup> cum illō bellō  
4 Marcellī, huius praetōris adventum cum illīus imperātōris victōriā, huius cohortem  
5 impūram cum illīus exercitū invictō, huius libīdinēs cum illīus continentīā:  
6 dīcētis Syrācūsās ab illō quī cēpit conditās esse, sed ab hōc quī constitūtās  
7 accēpit captās!

8 Ac iam illa omittō quae dispersē ā mē multīs in locīs dīcentur et dicta sunt:  
9 forum Syrācūsānōrum, quod introitū<sup>5</sup> Marcellī pūrum ā caede<sup>6</sup> servātum esset,  
10 id adventū Verris Siculōrum<sup>7</sup> innocentium sanguine redundāvisse; portum  
11 Syrācūsānōrum, quī tum et nostrīs classibus<sup>8</sup> et Carthāginiensium clausus fuisset,  
12 eum, istō praetōre, praedōnibus<sup>9</sup> patuisse. Praetereō adhibitam esse vim nunc  
13 ingenuīs<sup>10</sup>, matrēsfamiliās nunc violātās, quae illō tempore in urbe captā  
14 commissa nōn sunt neque odiō hostilī neque līcentiā militārī neque mōre bellī  
15 neque iūre victōriae. Omittō, inquam, haec omnia quae ab istō per triennium  
16 perfecta sunt.

<sup>1</sup> Syrācūsae, Syrācūsārum f. – Syracuse, a city in Sicily

<sup>2</sup> dīreptiō, dīreptiōnis f. – sack, capture

<sup>3</sup> ferē (adv.) - almost

<sup>4</sup> Verrēs, Verris m. – Verres, former praetor of Sicily

<sup>5</sup> introitus, introitus m. – entrance, arrival

<sup>6</sup> caedēs, caedis f. – slaughter, massacre

<sup>7</sup> Siculus, Siculi m. – a Sicilian, a person from Sicily

<sup>8</sup> classis, -is f. - fleet

<sup>9</sup> praedō, praedōnibus m. - pirate

<sup>10</sup> ingenuus, -a, -um – native, freeborn

51. According to its case, number, and gender, what Latin noun does *ornātissimae* (line 1) modify?
- a. *Unīus*                      b. *urbis*                      c. *pulcherrimae*                      d. *Syrācūsārum*
52. How many people know the story about the capture of Syracuse by Marcellus (2-3)?
- a. almost everyone      b. almost no one      c. only Sicilians      d. only Romans
53. Select the best translation for *Conferte...Marcelli* (3-4):
- a. I will compare the peace of Verres with the war of Marcellus  
b. You have joined this peace to Verres, that war to Marcellus  
c. Compare this peace of Verres with that war of Marcellus  
d. Join that peace of Verres to this war of Marcellus
54. To what does Cicero contrast the victory of Marcellus (3-5)?
- a. the peace under Verres                      b. the arrival of Verres  
c. the defeat of Verres                      d. the immoral cohort of Verres
55. To whom does *illīus* (at the end of line 5) refer?
- a. Verres                      b. the army                      c. Syracuse                      d. Marcellus
56. Select the best translation for *dīcētis ... esse* (6):
- a. you might say that the Syracusans were saved by the very man who had captured them  
b. you will say that Syracuse was kept safe by that man who captured it  
c. you will say that the man who captured Syracuse had honored its women  
d. you might say that Syracuse protected that man who had captured it
57. According to the first paragraph (1-7), which of the following statements is false?
- a. Syracuse is the most beautiful of all cities  
b. the story of Marcellus' capture of Syracuse was often told  
c. the rule of Verres was worse than the conquest by Marcellus  
d. the self-control of Verres is contrasted with the uncontrollable lust of Marcellus
58. The meaning of *dispersē* (8) is emphasized by the phrase:
- a. *illa omittō*                      b. *ā mē*                      c. *multīs in locīs*                      d. *forum Syrācūsānōrum*
59. What happened to the forum of the Syracusans when Verres arrived in Sicily (9-10)?
- a. it was soaked with the blood of innocent Sicilians  
b. innocent Sicilians were forced to protect it from pirates  
c. it was used by the Sicilians to protest the arrest of innocent citizens  
d. the blood from Marcellus' victory was finally washed away
60. What two Latin words are joined by the correlatives *et ... et ...* (11)?
- a. *nostrīs* and *classibus*                      b. *classibus* and *Carthāginiensium*  
c. *nostrīs* and *Carthāginiensium*                      d. *tum* and *nostrīs*

61. What happened to the harbor of Syracuse when Verres served as praetor (10-12)?
- many pirates were captured
  - the harbor was closed off to the pirates
  - the harbor was left open to pirates
  - the harbor was closed because of pirates
62. How did Marcellus treat the *mātrēsfamīliās* during the capture of Syracuse (12-15)?
- with bitter hatred
  - according to the normal custom of warfare
  - they were all killed
  - none of the above
63. Select the best translation for *Omittō, inquam, haec omnia* (15).
- I omit, evil one, everything else
  - I will omit, I think, all the rest
  - I omit, I say, all those things
  - I omit, I say, all these things
64. How long did Verres serve as praetor of Sicily (15-16)?
- one year
  - two years
  - three years
  - five years

#### Section Five: Latin Vocabulary

For 65-69, choose the closest synonym to the word given.

65. *aequus*      a. acer      b. *pār*      c. acerbus      d. ferox
66. *etiam*      a. sed      b. *-que*      c. enim      d. et
67. *arbitror*      a. vereor      b. *doceō*      c. *discō*      d. *iūdicō*
68. *flāmen*      a. aula      b. aura      c. aurum      d. auris
69. *gratiā*      a. prope      b. ad      c. ante      d. per

For 70-74, choose the closest antonym to the word given.

70. *senex*      a. *māter*      b. *iuvenis*      c. *senātor*      d. pater
71. *īdem*      a. alius      b. quisque      c. quīdam      d. hic
72. *iocōsus*      a. malus      b. altus      c. gravis      d. gracilis
73. *pelagus*      a. aqua      b. *nāvis*      c. solum      d. animal
74. *festīnō*      a. morior      b. moror      c. *clāmō*      d. taceō

## Section Six: Latin Derivatives

For 75-9, choose the word which is not derived from the same Latin root as the others.

75. a. section                      b. subsequent                      c. second                      d. sect
76. a. coagulate                      b. navigate                      c. agile                      d. indigent
77. a. excursion                      b. manicure                      c. recur                      d. concourse
78. a. defer                      b. infertile                      c. vociferous                      d. fervent
79. a. famine                      b. famous                      c. infant                      d. prefatory

For 80-85, choose the Latin word from which the English word is derived.

80. fiction                      a. figō                      b. faciō                      c. fiō                      d. fingō
81. collate                      a. collis                      b. ferō                      c. collum                      d. latus (n.)
82. cognate                      a. cognoscō                      b. nascor                      c. nanciscor                      d. nō
83. opportunity                      a. porro                      b. porta                      c. portus                      d. portiō
84. portent                      a. tendō                      b. porta                      c. portus                      d. portiō
85. verdant                      a. vēr                      b. vereor                      c. vireō                      d. vērus

## Section Seven: Greek Derivatives and a Farrāgo ('mixture')

86. What is the etymological meaning of the word 'aristocracy'?
- a. rule of the few                      b. rule of the best
- c. rule of the wealthy                      d. rule of the wise
87. Choose the Greek derivative which best completes the sentence. 'The \_\_\_\_\_ demonstrated her expertise by translating Catullus' *odi et amo* into 5 different languages.'
- a. polyglot                      b. polymath                      c. multilingualist                      d. pentastich
88. 'Oenology' is the study of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. wine                      b. insects                      c. the human body                      d. the number nine
89. The English word 'ephemeral' is derived from the Greek noun meaning \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. death                      b. time                      c. day                      d. life



90. The English word 'tactics' is derived from the Greek verb meaning \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. lead                      b. arrange                      c. kill                      d. think
91. Choose the Greek derivative which best completes the sentence. 'The crowd was amazed when the magician seemed to use \_\_\_\_\_ to lift up the large boulder.'  
 a. symmetry                      b. synthesis                      c. telemetry                      d. telekinesis
92. The English words 'onomatopoeia' and 'poetry' are both derived from the Greek verb meaning:  
 a. make                      b. resound                      c. inspire                      d. rhyme
93. All of the following authors wrote in dactylic hexameter except:  
 a. Horace                      b. Vergil                      c. Lucan                      d. Sallust
94. All of the following are offspring of Echidna and Typhon except:  
 a. Cerberus                      b. Cretan bull                      c. Lernaean Hydra                      d. Sphinx
95. Brevis esse labōrō, / obscurus fiō (Horace Ars Poetica 25-6) What literary device is contained in these lines?  
 a. interlocked word order                      b. chiasmus  
 c. simile                      d. anaphora
96. īre : venīre :: pandere : \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. patēre                      b. claudere                      c. patī                      d. caedere
97. The English word 'endorsement' is derived from the Latin noun meaning \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. beginning                      b. front                      c. back                      d. end
98. All of the following held the office of dictator except:  
 a. Cincinnatus                      b. Sulla                      c. Cicero                      d. Caesar
99. Imperātor eōs Africā discessisse ratus est. What is the correct translation of discessisse?  
 a. to have departed                      b. departed                      c. was departing                      d. had departed
100. In his Poetics, Aristotle stated that an important element of Greek tragedy was the \_\_\_\_\_, or purification, experienced by the audience.  
 a. catharsis                      b. nemesis                      c. hubris                      d. apotheosis

