

2003 TSJCL DECATHLON TEST

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

Part A - Language Skills: Read the passage and answer the questions by referring to the passage.

The First Consuls

- 1 Prīmī cōsulēs creātī sunt L. Iūnius Brūtus et Lūcius Tarquinius
 2 Collātinus, quōrum alter cīvibus cārus, invīsus alter erat. Cīvēs enim,
 3 “Tarquiniū,” inquit, “rēgēs semper esse volunt. Superbus expulsus est, sed
 4 Collātinus imperium nunc habet. Nōmen eius nōbīs invīsum, libertātī
 5 periculōsum est. Nē diūtius in urbe maneat! Statim discēdat!” Quae cum ita
 6 essent, Brūtus cīvēs in forum vocāvit. Ubi multitudō convēnit, Brūtus inquit,
 7 “Populus Rōmānus sollicitus est, cum rēgiam gentem, nōmen rēgium, nōn in
 8 cīvitāte sed etiam in imperiō videat. Hunc suā sponte Lūcius Tarquinius
 9 removeat metum. Expulit rēgēs et grātiās eī agimus. Nunc removeat ex urbe
 10 rēgium nōmen. Amīcus ex urbe discēdat.” Cum alī eadem peterent,
 11 Collātinus abdicāvit sē cōsulātū et ex urbe discessit. Mox omnēs Tarquiniae
 12 gentis expulsī sunt. Tum cōsul creātus est Pūblius Valerius cuius auxiliō
 13 Brūtus rēgēs expulerat.
 14 Nē tum quidem quīēs Rōmae data est. Erant enim in urbe iuvenēs
 15 quīdam, Tarquiniōrum amīcī, quī inter sē saepe inquit, “Agite! Rēgēs in
 16 urbem nocte accipiāmus.” Ipsī Brūtī cōsulis filiī in societātem cōsiliī
 17 acceptī sunt. Iuvenēs convēnerunt et tōtā dē rē agēbant. Ūnus ex servīs
 18 sermōnem eōrum audīvit et cōsulibus rem tōtam nārrāvit. Iuvenēs ā
 19 mīlitibus, quī epistulas ad Tarquiniū scriptās etiam invēnerunt, captī sunt
 20 et in vincula coniectī sunt. Paulō post ad mortem ducī sunt. Brūtus, ubi
 21 filiōs suōs vīdit, paene superātus est dolōre, sed amor patriae vīcit dolōrem.
 22 Missī sunt lictōrēs quī primum iuvenēs verberāverunt, deinde necāvērunt.
 23 Sic poenās illī prōditiōnis dedērunt.

invīsus, -a, -um - hateful
 Superbus = Tarquinius Superbus,
 the last king of Roman
 periculōsus, -a, -um - dangerous
 rēgius, -a, -um - royal
 metus, -ūs, m. - fear
 sē abdicāre - to resign from

nē . . . quidem - not even
 Agite - Come!
 dē . . . agere - to discuss
 lictor, -ōris, m. - lictor, attendant to
 a Roman magistrate
 verberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum - beat
 prōditiō, -iōnis, f. - treason

1. Which of the following is not derived from the root of **prīmī** in line 1?
 (A) premise (B) premier (C) primitive (D) primordial

2. In the context of line 2 , the pronouns **alter . . . alter** mean
(A) the former . . . the latter (B) one . . . another (C) this one . . . that one
(D) one . . . the other
3. The case of **cīvibus** in line 2 is
(A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) ablative
4. **Populus Rōmānus prīmōs cōsulēs magnopere amāvit.** (A) **vērūm** (B) **falsūm**
5. Which of the following words is derived from the root of **rēgēs** in line 3?
(A) rein (B) reggae (C) reign (D) register
6. The antonym of **semper** in line 3 is
(A) **numquam** (B) **tum** (C) **dum** (D) **quam primum**
7. In lines 2 - 4, the reader learns all of the following except
(A) that Tarquins prefer to be the rulers
(B) that Tarquinius Collatinus is now ruling
(C) that Tarquinius Superbus has been expelled
(D) that some citizens still supported the Tarquins
8. The antecedent (noun to which the pronoun refers) of **eius** in line 4 is
(A) **Cīvēs** (line 2) (B) **rēgēs** (line 3) (C) **Superbus** (line 3) (D) **Collātīnus** (line 4)
9. The derivative of the root of **nōmen** in line 4 which means “in name only” is
(A) misnomer (B) nominal (C) ignominy (D) renown
10. In line 4, the words **nōbīs** and **libertāī** are examples of
(A) dative of indirect object (B) ablative of agent (C) dative with adjectives
(D) ablative of accompaniment
11. An antonym of **urbe** in line 5 is
(A) **rūrī** (B) **oppidō** (C) **agmine** (D) **macellō**
12. The sentence **Ne diūtius in urbe maneat** in line 5 is best translated
(A) Would that he had not stayed in the city so long.
(B) Let him not remain in the city any longer.
(C) Should he not stay longer in the city?
(D) Do not remain any longer in th city!
13. A synonym for **discēdat** in line 5 is
(A) **impōnat** (B) **ingrediātur** (C) **relinquat** (D) **veniat**

14. In the context of lines 5-6, the phrase **Quae cum ita essent** means
(A) Since this was so (B) In as much as (C) Nevertheless (D) Provided that
15. The phrase **in forum** in line 6 is an example of a/an
(A) locative (B) accusative of place to which (C) ablative of place where
(D) accusative of extent of space
16. Derived from the root of **vocāvit** in line 6, the English verb “equivocate” means
(A) to summon (B) to declare or assert positively (C) to rescind, cancel, or annul
(D) to express one’s opinion ambiguously
17. According to lines 3 - 6, the Roman people
(A) wanted Tarquinius to leave the city immediately
(B) asked Brutus to protect their freedom
(C) did not perceive the threat to their new government
(D) blamed Tarquinius Collatinus unfairly
18. In the context of line 6, **ubi** means
(A) where? (B) when (C) where (D) whenever
19. The suffix **-tūdō** on **multitūdō** in line 6 indicates a noun denoting
(A) a physical or mental state (B) the result of an action
(C) abstract quality, condition, or act of (D) repeated or intense action
20. The clause **cum rēgiam gentem, nōmen rēgium, nōn in civitāte sed etiam in imperiō videat** in lines 7-8 is an example of a cum causal with the **cum** best translated as
(A) whenever (B) although (C) because (D) at the time when
21. In lines 7 & 8, the reader learns that
(A) Brutus is worried about Tarquinius, his co-consul
(B) the people want Tarquinius to change his name
(C) Brutus is jealous of Tarquinius’ royal birth
(D) the Roman people are anxious about the signs of royalty everywhere
22. **Hunc** in line 8 modifies
(A) **sponte** (line 8) (B) **Tarquinius** (line 3) (C) **removeat** (line 9) (D) **metum** (line 9)
23. Which of the following words is derived from the root of **sponte** in line 8?
(A) spontaneity (B) sponsor (C) espouse (D) spondee

24. For what does Brutus give Tarquinius credit in lines 8-9?
(A) going into voluntary exile
(B) for being the only Tarquinius who is an upright citizen
(C) for recognizing the threat to the state and its new government
(D) for his part in the expulsion of the last king
25. The tense and mood of **removeat** in line 10 is
(A) present indicative (B) present subjunctive (C) future indicative
(D) imperfect subjunctive
26. Brutus encourages Tarquinius
(A) to remove his royal name wherever it appears in the city
(B) to leave the city as a friend
(C) to think of the welfare of the citizens
(D) to take all the members of his royal family with him
27. The clause **Cum aliī eadem peterent** in lines 10-11 is best translated as
(A) With others attaching in the same way
(B) As others had sought the same
(C) After others sought the same things
(D) Although others would ask for the same
28. Which of the following cannot be a synonym of **omnēs** in line 12?
(A) **plūrī** (B) **quīque** (C) **tōtī** (D) **cunctī**
29. Which of the following words is **not** derived from the root of **gentis** in line 12?
(A) genetic (B) gentile (C) gentry (D) genteel
30. In the context of line 13, **auxiliō** is an example of an
(A) dative of reference (B) ablative of agent (C) dative of purpose
(D) ablative of means
31. Which of the following words is **not** a synonym of **quiēs** in line 14?
(A) **pāx** (B) **tranquillitās** (C) **fremitus** (D) **silentium**
32. Which of the words is **not** derived from the root of **agite** in line 15?
(A) agile (B) age (C) agent (D) agitate
33. In the beginning of the second paragraph, the reader learns all of the following **except**
(A) certain young men in the city are plotting
(B) some young men are talking openly about helping the Tarquins
(C) the young men want to bring back the monarchy
(D) the young men were friends of the Tarquins

34. **Ipsī** in line 16 modifies
(A) **Brūtī** (B) **cōsūlis** (C) **filī** (D) **cōsiliī**
35. In the context of line 16, **consiliī** means
(A) advise (B) reason (C) judgment (D) plan
36. Derived from the root of **tōtā** in line 17, the English noun “factotum” means
(A) an employee who performs a wide range of duties (B) a literary agent
(C) someone or something that actively contributes to the result
(D) a person with a command of many trivial details
37. How did the consuls discover the activities of the young men?
(A) Brutus told the consuls.
(B) The young men talked openly of their plans.
(C) A slave overheard them talking and told the consuls.
(D) Collatinus reported their activities to the consuls.
38. The phrase **ā militibus** in line 18 is best translated
(A) by the soldiers (B) from the soldiers (C) for the soldiers (D) with the soldiers
39. Derived from the root of **coniectī sunt** in line 20, the English noun “conjecture” means
(A) a combination of events or circumstances
(B) a list or collection of various items
(C) a summoning of magical or supernatural powers
(D) a judgement based upon incomplete evidence
40. In lines 20-23, the reader learns all of the following **except**
(A) the young men are beaten by the lictors and then killed
(B) Brutus wants the execution of his sons to be a warning against treason
(C) Brutus accepts the execution of his sons
(D) Brutus’ strong patriotism overcomes his grief

Part B - Mythology

41. Which Greek god kept horses with bronze hooves and golden manes?
(A) Hades (B) Poseidon (C) Zeus (D) Apollo
42. Who was punished in the underworld for cutting up his son and serving the pieces to the gods? (A) Tantalus (B) Sisyphus (C) Ixion (D)

43. The king of the island of Scyros who dressed Achilles in female clothing and concealed him in his harem among his daughters was
(A) Nestor (B) Thersites (C) Telamon (D) Lycomedes
44. For what king did Zetes and Calias chase away the Harpies who were plaguing him?
(A) Peleus (B) Pholus (C) Phineus (D) Phrixus
45. Whom did Heracles free in the underworld when he was there to fetch Cerberus?
(A) Cyclopes (B) Meleager (C) Orpheus (D) Theseus
46. For what daughter of King Creon did Jason abandon Medea?
(A) Ismene (B) Glauce (C) Helle (D) Alcestis
47. Who used the head of Medusa to turn Polydectes into stone?
(A) Heracles (B) Bellelerophon (C) Perseus (D) Theseus
48. The dragon who guarded the golden apples of the Hesperides was
(A) Typhon (B) Ladon (C) Thoas (D) Leda
49. Who gave Odysseus the wine which he used to get Polyphemus drunk?
(A) Maron (B) Circe (C) Aeolus (D) Hermes
50. Who refused to cure the wounded Paris because he had abandoned her for Helen?
(A) Oenone (B) Arisbe (C) Hermione (D) Polyxena

Part C - Roman Life

51. The youngest age at which a maiden could be chosen to become a Vestal Virgin was
(A) 4 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 10 years.
52. The three conical columns set at the each end of the **spina** to serve as goal posts were called (A) **carceres** (B) **ova** (C) **metae** (D) **mappae**
53. In his victory parade, a victorious general wore the **tunica palmata**, the **toga picta**, and the **corona** (A) **myrtea** (B) **civica** (C) **triumphalis** (D) **muralis**
54. The gladiator who fought with a small round shield and a curved sword was a
(A) Samnite (B) **retarius** (C) **murmillo** (D) Thracian
55. In the 4th century AD the papyrus scroll was replaced by the
(A) **codex** (B) **tabellae** (C) **schedae** (D) **charta**

56. On the ninth day after his/her birth, a child was given a charm to ward off evil spirits known as the (A) **crepundia** (B) **lunulae** (C) **anulus** (D) **bullae**
57. By the late republic, the roofs of most Roman houses were covered with (A) wooden shingles (B) straw thatching (C) tiles (D) sheets of tin
58. Wine-making usually took place after the grapes were harvested in (A) June (B) September (C) February (D) April
59. At a **comissatio**, the person responsible for deciding how much water to mix with the wine was the (A) **rex bibendi** (B) **arbiter aquae** (C) **magister vini** (D) **hospes**
60. If a Roman woman was married **sine conventione in manum**, she (A) could never be divorced (B) retained control of her property (C) was eligible to as a priestess in certain rites (D) could not inherit any property

Part D - Roman History

61. The wife of Augustus who may have been instrumental in her son Tiberius inheriting the imperial throne was (A) Julia (B) Agrippina (C) Livia (D) Antonia
62. The emperor who built a vast golden palace stretching from the Palatine to the Esquiline Hill was (A) Nerva (B) Trajan (C) Domitian (D) Nero
63. The emperor who replaced the soldiers of the Praetorian Guard with soldiers from his own legions in AD 193 was (A) Pertinax (B) Didius Iulianus (C) Caracalla (D) Septimius Severus
64. The emperor who captured the Parthian capital of Ctesiphon and declared Mesopotamia as part of the Roman Empire in AD 115 was (A) Hadrian (B) Marcus Aurelius (C) Trajan (D) Antoninus Pius
65. The prime supporter of Vitellius' rise to the imperial throne in AD 69 was (A) Valens (B) Verginius Rufus (C) Mucianus (D) Flavius Silva
66. Boudicca led a rebellion against Roman rule in Britain during the reign of (A) Claudius (B) Nero (C) Vespasian (D) Galba
67. When Alaric and his Visigoths captured and sacked Rome in AD 410, the emperor in the west was (A) Arcadius (B) Valentinian III (C) Jovian (D) Honorius

68. The 3rd century emperor who recovered much of the empire including Gaul and Palmyra was (A) Aurelian (B) Valerian (C) Decius (D) Philip the Arab
69. The emperor who divided the empire into twelve dioceses was (A) Constantine (B) Galerius (C) Diocletian (D) Numerian
70. Elagabalus was put on the imperial throne in AD 204 by (A) the Praetorian Guard (B) by the priests of Emesa (C) by Macrinus (D) by his grandmother Julia Maesa

Part E - Latin Literature

71. The poet who described the perfect lover in his didactic *Ars Amatoria* was (A) Catullus (B) Tibullus (C) Ovid (D) Horace
72. The historian who opened his *Histories* with the narration of Galba's brief reign was (A) Tacitus (B) Livy (C) Suetonius (D) Ammianus Marcellinus
73. Which of the works of Vergil was recited to Octavian when he was returning victorious from his campaign against Antony and Cleopatra? (A) *Bucolics* (B) *Aeneid* (C) *Catalepton* (D) *Georgics*
74. What writer of comic drama was accused by Julius Caesar of lacking *vis*? (A) Plautus (B) Terence (C) Livius Andronicus (D) Naevius
75. What poet modeled his Poem 66 on Callimachus' *Lock of Bernice*? (A) Propertius (B) Tibullus (C) Catullus (D) Horace
76. The author of the prose *Bellum Catilinae* was (A) Sallust (B) Cicero (C) Hirtius (D) Julius Caesar
77. What author wrote about the wisdom of the **aurea mediocritas**? (A) Ovid (B) Horace (C) Catullus (D) Lucan
78. What writer of a satirical novel was forced to commit suicide by Nero? (A) Apuleius (B) Florus (C) Juvenal (D) Petronius
79. The poet whose epigrams give an insight into everyday life in Rome was (A) Martial (B) Phaedrus (C) Seneca (D) Pliny the Elder
80. Who wrote his *De Oratore* and *De Republic* while trying to deal with First Triumvirate? (A) Lucretius (B) Cicero (C) Sallust (D) Lucretius

TIE-BREAKERS: The answers to the following questions will be scored only to break ties. Please be sure to mark your answers in the slots for #96-100.

96. The author of the Latin epic *Argonautica* was
(A) Statius (B) Valerius Flaccus (C) Silius Italicus (D) Persius
97. **Servus _____ petīvit.**
(A) **dominum libertātum** (B) **dominum libertātem** (C) **dominī libertātem**
(D) **ex dominō libertātem**
98. The Roman emperor who banned all forms of pagan worship was
(A) Constantine the Great (B) Julian (C) Theodosius I (D) Constantius II
99. Which of these words does **not** have the same Latin root as the others?
(A) fundament (B) profound (C) fund (D) function
100. The Latin phrase which means “a slip of the pen” is
(A) **lapsus calami** (B) **lapsus linguae** (C) **lapsus memoriae**
(D) **lapsus morum**