

National Junior Classical League 1019
Richmond, Virginia 2004

EIGHTH ANNUAL ACADEMIC DECATHLON

Always choose the best response for each item.
Items 96-100 will be scored only to break ties.

Section One: Grammar

1. Which of the following verbs does not take a dative case object?
a. noceō b. cēdō c. laedō d. invidēō e. displiceō
2. ‘For a man to die at his appointed time is desirable.’
a. Hominem morere suō tempore est optābile.
b. Exstinguī hominī suō tempore optābile est.
c. Ut homō suō tempore morerētur optābile est.
d. both a & b e. both a & c
3. Which of the following contains an example of the ‘First Periphrastic’?
a. Carthāgō dēlenda est. b. Vēnimus ad venandōs cervōs.
c. Vīsūrī imperātōrem estis. d. Fortem et cōservandum virum nōvī.
e. none of the above
4. All of the following are 4th declension nouns except:
a. alvus b. senātus c. lacus d. cantus e. currus
5. ‘hortāmur fārī’ (Vergil Aeneid 2.74). Choose the grammatically correct prose version of this quote.
a. hortāmur ut fātus sit b. hortāmur ut fārētur
c. hortāmur ut fētur d. hortāmur ut fātur
e. the quote is grammatically correct prose
6. ‘At etiam ausus es – quid autem est quod tū nōn audeās? – clīvum Capitōlīnum dīcere mē consule plēnum servōrum armātōrum fuisse.’ (Cicero Philippics 2.16) Which of the following statements is false?
a. there is an ablative absolute b. there is a postpositive
c. there is a relative clause of characteristic d. there is a partitive genitive
e. there is a complementary infinitive
7. ‘Mors et fugācem persequitur virum, / nec parcit imbellis iuventae / poplitibus timidōve tergō.’ (Horace Odes 3.2.14-16) Which of the following statements is false?
a. there are no Latin words in the ablative case b. per- intensifies the meaning of ‘sequor’
c. im- negates the meaning of -bell- d. ‘iuventae’ is a dative with the verb ‘parcit’
e. the enclitic ‘-ve’ joins ‘poplitibus’ and ‘tergō’

For #8-10, refer to the following passage (Martial Epigrams 6.40)

Fēmina praeferrī potuit tibi nūlla, Lycōrī:
praeferrī Glycerae fēmina nūlla potest.
Haec erit hoc quod tū: tū nōn potes esse quod haec est.
Tempora quid faciunt! Hanc volo, tē voluī.

8. What word is contrasted with 'potest'?
- a. nūlla b. fēmina c. potuit d. tibi e. praeferrī
9. What word is understood in the clause 'quod tū'?
- a. est b. es c. eris d. erat e. erās
10. Which of the following statements is false?
- a. there are only 2 complementary infinitives b. younger Glycera is contrasted with older Lycoris
c. the poet used to desire Lycoris d. 'Glycerae' is dative with 'praeferrī'
e. there is 1 future tense verb
11. 'Tum vērō ingentī sonō caelum strepere et inter horrendōs fragōrēs micāre ignēs; captī auribus et oculīs metū omnēs torpēre.' (Livy Ab Urbe Condita 21.58) Which of the following statements is true?
- a. 'fragōres' is the subject of 'micāre' b. there is 1 Latin noun in the accusative
c. 'torpēre' = 'torpērunt' d. there are 5 Latin words in the nominative
e. there is an ablative of separation
12. 'Exsiluī gaudiō.' (Cicero Ad Familiares 16.16) What is the case and use of 'gaudiō'?
- a. ablative of means b. ablative of cause
c. ablative of specification d. dative of reference
e. dative with a special verb

Section Two: Greek Derivatives

13. The English word 'stoic' is derived from a Greek noun meaning _____.
- a. balance b. sadness c. colonnade d. arch e. face
14. Which does not come from the same Greek root as the rest?
- a. logic b. trilogy c. apologize d. epilogue e. log
15. Which does not come from the same Greek root as the rest?
- a. apostle b. stadium c. apostate d. system e. static
16. Which does not come from the same Greek root as the rest?
- a. oil b. lineage c. vaseline d. olive e. linoleum
17. The English word 'tragedy' comes from 2 Greek roots meaning:
- a. goat singer b. sorrowful story c. hopeless life d. terrible burden
e. high mountain

Section Three: Mythology

18. In Book 5 of the Aeneid, who visits Palinurus and causes him to fall overboard?
 a. Allecto b. Triton c. Somnus d. Neptune e. Iris
19. In Book 12 of the Odyssey, how does Odysseus escape Charybdis during his 2nd passage through the strait?
 a. he swims furiously away b. Aeolus blows him quickly through the strait
 c. he clings to the trunk of a fig tree d. he grabs the strong root of an olive tree
 e. he steers his ship around the edge of the whirlpool
20. In Book 9 of the Iliad, which/who is not part of Phoenix's story to convince Achilles to return to the war?
 a. a log b. a boar c. Cleopatra d. Althea e. Meleager
21. Each meets his death at the hands of Maenads except:
 a. Lycurgus b. Hippasus c. Pentheus d. Orpheus
 e. all of the above met their death at the hands of Maenads
22. All are Titans/Titanesses except:
 a. Briareus b. Tethys c. Iapetus d. Hyperion e. Rhea
23. According to Ovid, Hippolytus dies but is then reborn as _____.
 a. Palaemon b. Tages c. Virbius d. Demophoon e. Caeneus
24. I die because of the poisonous blood of the Hydra.
 a. Eurystheus b. Nessus c. Pholus d. both a & b e. both b & c
25. The 'Charites' are better known to the Romans as the:
 a. Furiae b. Dirae c. Gratiae d. Graeae e. Camenae
26. Telamon, father of Ajax the Greater and Teucer, becomes the king of _____.
 a. Corinth b. Athens c. Salamis d. Troezen e. Aegina
27. The Homeric Hymn to Aphrodite celebrates:
 a. her affair with Anchises b. her birth from the sea
 c. the humorous exploits of her son Eros d. the positive, procreative power of love
 e. the establishment of her temple on Cyprus
28. Medea kills and dismembers her brother _____ to delay the pursuit of her father.
 a. Aeetes b. Aeson c. Pelias d. Apsyrtus e. Antiphates

Section Four: Latin Vocabulary

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

29. a. pangō b. paciscor c. reperiō d. stipulor e. spondeō
30. a. epulae b. laudātiō c. convīvium d. daps e. cēna
31. a. meminī b. tradō c. nūntiō d. narrō e. memorō
32. a. dēnique b. postrēmō c. tandem d. dēmum e. dehinc

In 33-38, define each of the following.

33. lēnis a. flat b. soft c. grassy d. immoral e. innocent
34. adipiscor a. set out b. know c. promise d. wander e. obtain
35. iecur a. profanity b. liver c. hope d. confusion e. multitude
36. maciēs a. stain b. shop c. storm d. luxury e. thinness
37. acervus a. oak tree b. maple tree c. heap d. ash tree e. bitterness
38. hāmus a. hook b. home c. young pig d. tree trunk e. hat

Section Five: Latin Derivatives

39. Which is not derived from the same Latin root as the others?
a. facetious b. infection c. satisfy d. prolific
e. glorify
40. What is the meaning of the Latin verb from which the English adjective ‘detrimental’ is derived?
a. rub b. leave c. make worse d. grow weary e. lose
41. What Latin word is the root of the English word ‘copious’?
a. ops b. opus c. pius d. capiō e. cupiō
42. The English adjective ‘precarious’ means _____.
a. risky b. exciting c. deceitful d. huge e. hopeless
43. The English noun ‘pit’ is from the Latin word _____.
a. pix b. plumbum c. pingō d. pīca e. puteus
44. The English noun ‘annex’ is from the Latin verb _____.
a. annuō b. nectō c. negō d. nascor e. noceō
45. Which is not derived from the same Latin root as the others?
a. abort b. deport c. origin d. orient e. aborigines
46. What is the meaning of the Latin noun from which the English noun ‘parapet’ is derived?
a. chest b. offspring c. part d. theft e. protection
47. The French/English noun ‘seigneur’ is ultimately derived from _____.
a. signum, ‘sign’ b. sinō, ‘allow’
c. ignis, ‘fire’ d. sinus, ‘curve’
e. none of the above
48. The English adjective ‘abstruse’ is derived from the Latin verb meaning:
a. hide b. build c. push d. bury e. avoid

Section Six: Roman Life

49. The terms *castrensis*, *sordidus*, and *rusticus* are all associated with:
a. clothing b. buildings c. water d. food e. weapons
50. In whose temple on the Aventine did the *collegium scribarum histrionumque* gather and make offerings?
a. Bacchus b. Minerva c. the Muses d. Juno e. Diana
51. In inscriptions, the joining together of 2 or more letters to save space is called a(n) _____.
a. ligature b. apex c. diphthong d. elogium
e. none of the above
52. The ritual killing of a bull and temples resembling caves are associated with the worship of:
a. Trivia b. Mithras c. Isis d. Orpheus
e. none of the above
53. What date in November is 'a.d. V Id. Nov.'?
a. 7 b. 8 c. 9 d. 10 e. 11
54. What games, held in April in honor of the goddess Cybele, included theatrical performances?
a. Cereales b. Florales c. Romani d. Megalenses
e. none of the above
55. The *lituus*, *bucina*, and *cornu* are all devices used for:
a. sacrifices b. hunting c. athletics d. cooking
e. none of the above
56. The gladiator with a visored helmet, a short, straight sword, and a large, oblong shield is called a(n):
a. retiarius b. andabata c. Thracian d. Samnite e. murmillio
57. During the reign of Augustus, _____ supervised the construction of the 1st public library in Rome in the 'Atrium Libertatis.'
a. Agrippa b. Maecenas c. Tiberius d. Asinius Pollio
e. Messalla Corvinus
58. During the procession of a Roman bride to her new home, guests traditionally shouted 'Talassio!' According to Livy, this tradition originated during the reign of:
a. Romulus b. Numa Pompilius c. Tullus Hostilius d. Ancus Marcius
e. Servius Tullius

Section Seven: Roman History

59. When did Macedonia finally become a province after an extended series of wars against Rome?
a. 197 b. 196 c. 146 d. 147 e. 133
60. What emperor fought and won the 'Marcomannic Wars'?
a. Nerva b. Marcus Aurelius c. Antoninus Pius d. Trajan e. Hadrian

61. In what year did the Visigoths capture Rome?
 a. 378 b. 391 c. 396 d. 410 e. 476
62. Who was the 1st praefect of the new province of Egypt?
 a. Augustus b. Marcellus c. Tiberius d. Agrippa
 e. none of the above
63. What popular general died under suspicious circumstances in Syria in 19 AD?
 a. Piso b. Drusus II c. Germanicus d. Drusus III e. Sejanus
64. All of the following events occurred between 121 BC and 106 BC (inclusively) except:
 a. the 2nd consulship of Marius b. declaration of war against Jugurtha
 c. the birth of Pompey d. the 1st use of the *senatus consultum ultimum*
 e. all these events occurred between 121 BC and 106 BC (inclusively)
65. What *lex* gave *plebiscita* the force of law?
 a. Publilia b. Canuleia c. Hortensia d. Sempronia e. Claudia
66. All were reforms of Sulla during his dictatorship except:
 a. the introduction of 300 new members into the Senate
 b. an increase in the number of praetors from 6 to 8
 c. the right of the Senate to veto any legislation passed in the *Concilium Plebis*
 d. an age requirement of 39 years to be consul
 e. the restriction which prevented tribunes from holding a praetorship or other high office
67. According to legend, who received a temple in the Roman Forum for helping the Romans at the battle of Lake Regillus?
 a. Quirinus b. Minerva c. Janus d. Mars
 e. none of the above
68. Where did Sulla defeat Mithridates of Pontus in 86 BC?
 a. Pergamum b. Ephesus c. Antioch d. Chaeronea
 e. Athens

Section Eight: Geography of the Ancient World

69. Augustus divided the city Rome into ___ regions.
 a. 4 b. 10 c. 12 d. 14 e. 24
70. Who did not build a forum in Rome?
 a. Julius Caesar b. Augustus c. Hadrian d. Trajan
 e. all the above built a forum in Rome
71. Which was not located in Brutium?
 a. Messana b. Thurii c. Croton d. Locri e. Rhegium
72. Where was the famous ‘Mausoleum of Halicarnassus’?
 a. the coast of Asia Minor b. the Peloponnesus
 c. Parthia d. northern Africa
 e. the island Rhodes

73. Which was an imperial province in 14 AD?
 a. Cyrene b. Bithynia & Pontus c. Moesia d. Sicilia
 e. none of the above
74. What did the Romans call the lower part of the river Danuvius as it flowed into the Black Sea?
 a. Rhenus b. Eridanus c. Ister d. Hebrus e. Peneus
75. All have an arch or column still standing in Rome except:
 a. Marcus Aurelius b. Titus c. Trajan d. Constantine
 e. all have an arch or column still standing in Rome
76. In what province is Philippi located?
 a. Thrace b. Macedonia c. Moesia d. Dacia e. Pannonia

Section Nine: Latin Literature

77. Whom did Domitian put in charge of educating 2 of his nephews, an honor which earned this author the *ornamenta consularia*?
 a. Pliny the Younger b. Tacitus c. Lucan d. Quintilian e. Statius
78. Who wrote an encyclopedic work entitled Naturalis Historia?
 a. Pliny the Younger b. Seneca the Elder
 c. Pliny the Elder d. Seneca the Younger
 e. Suetonius
79. What is the subject of the lengthy ‘ecphrasis’ in the middle of Catullus 64?
 a. the marriage of Peleus & Thetis b. an epithalamium
 c. the shield of Achilles d. the crimes of contemporary society
 e. the story of Theseus & Ariadne
80. Which is not a work of Horace?
 a. Epodes b. Sermones c. Odes d. Ars Poetica
 e. all are works of Horace
81. ‘Flēbilis ut noster status est, ita flēbile carmen.’ This is a quote from:
 a. Georgics b. Tristia c. Ars Amatoria d. Medea e. Eclogues
82. Who composed a poem, in Saturnian meter, called Bellum Poenicum?
 a. Naevius b. Ennius c. Livius Andronicus d. Accius e. Pacuvius
83. Who had to defend himself in court against charges that he used magic & witchcraft?
 a. Lucan b. Petronius c. Naevius d. Apuleius e. Gellius

Section Ten: Reading Comprehension

Cynthia prima suis miserum me cepit ocellis,
contactum nullis ante cupidinibus.
Tum mihi constantis deiecit lumina fastus
et caput impositis pressit Amor pedibus,
donec me docuit castas odisse puellas 5
improbis, et nullo vivere consilio.
Ei mihi, iam toto furor hic non deficit anno,
cum tamen adversos cogor habere deos.
Milanion nullos fugiendo, Tulle, labores
saevitiam durae contudit Iasidos. 10
Nam modo Partheniis amens errabat in antris,
rursus in hirsutas ibat et ille feras;
ille etiam Hylaei percussus vulnere rami
saucius Arcadiis rupibus ingemuit.
Ergo velocem potuit domuisse puellam: 15
tantum in amore fides et benefacta valent.
In me tardus Amor non ullas cogitat artes,
nec meminit notas, ut prius, ire vias.
At vos, deductae quibus est fallacia lunae
et labor in magicis sacra piare focis, 20
en agedum dominae mentem convertite nostrae,
et facite illa meo palleat ore magis!
Tunc ego crediderim vobis et sidera et amnis
posse Cytinaeis ducere carminibus.
Aut vos, qui sero lapsum revocatis, amici, 25
quaerite non sani pectoris auxilia.
Fortiter et ferrum saevos patiemur et ignes,
sit modo libertas quae velit ira loqui.
Ferte per extremas gentes et ferte per undas,
qua non ulla meum femina norit iter. 30
Vos remanete, quibus facili deus annuit aure,
sitis et in tuto semper amore pares.
Nam me nostra Venus noctes exercet amaras,
et nullo vacuus tempore defit Amor.

(Propertius 1.1)

84. How did Cynthia capture the poet (1-2)?
 a. with charm b. with her eyes c. with desire d. with her touch e. with beauty
85. What part of speech is 'ante' (2)?
 a. preposition b. conjunction c. adverb d. adjective
 e. none of the above
86. What did Amor do to the poet (3-4)?
 a. he blinded his vision b. he made him loyal and steadfast
 c. he used his feet to pin him down d. he struck him on the head and feet
 e. none of the above
87. What did the poet learn to do (5-6)?
 a. hate chaste girls b. despise wicked women
 c. live without a plan d. both a & c
 e. both b & c
88. 'durae ... Iasidos' (10) refers to:
 a. Atalanta b. Cynthia c. Andromeda d. Danae e. Cassiopeia
89. Milanion achieved his goal by performing all the following actions except (9-14):
 a. groaning in pain b. wounding Hylaeus
 c. living with wild beasts d. wandering in caves
 e. losing his mind
90. Whom does the poet address in lines 19-20 ('At ... focus')?
 a. hunters b. philosophers c. lovers d. witches e. doctors
91. What is the best translation of 'facite illa meo palleat ore magis' (22)?
 a. with that trick, make her grow more beautiful in my eyes
 b. make her grow more pale than my own face
 c. do those things so that she might come closer to my heart
 d. make her do those things more for my benefit
 e. make her drive away those things from my sight
92. What literary device is present in lines 25-26 ('Aut ... auxilia')?
 a. tmesis b. hendiadys c. litotes d. synchysis e. chiasmus
93. What request does the poet make (27-28)?
 a. to be freed from anger b. to be silent
 c. to be free to express his anger d. to be free to speak to his lover
 e. to be freed from the torture of love
94. Where does the poet want to go (29-30)?
 a. on a long trip with his lover b. to a place with no women
 c. home d. anywhere his lover leads him
 e. to his lover's home
95. What sort of nights does the poet now spend (33-34)?
 a. bitter b. sleepless c. restful d. passionate e. dull

The following items will be scored only to break ties.

96. What Latin poetess is said to have written 6 elegies included in the Tibullan corpus?
a. Corinna b. Sappho c. Messalina d. Sulpicia e. Neaera
97. During the fall of Troy, what fiance of Cassandra is killed while trying to save her from the Greeks?
a. Rhipheus b. Panthus c. Coroebus d. Hypanis
e. none of the above
98. A short epyllion about a mosquito who saves a shepherd from a poisonous snake is included in the corpus of this author.
a. Vergil b. Ovid c. Horace d. Statius e. Cicero
99. Who supposedly ordered the massacre of all Italians at Cirta?
a. Hannibal b. Mithridates c. Hasdrubal d. Jugurtha e. Perseus
100. The Latin word 'madidus' means:
a. enraged b. cold c. wet d. sad e. happy