

**National Junior Classical League  
San Antonio, Texas 2003**

**HEPTATHLON**

**Always choose the best response for each item.**

**Section One: Mythology**

1. These goddesses of the Underworld avenged crimes, especially against a blood relative.  
a. Titanesses            b. Furies            c. Graiae            d. Gorgons
2. Zeus used all of the following disguises to seduce females except:  
a. lion            b. bull            c. golden shower            d. swan
3. All of the following were wives of Heracles except:  
a. Hippolyta            b. Hebe            c. Deianeira            d. Megara
4. This great musician played his way down to the Underworld to get back his wife.  
a. Apollo            b. Amphion            c. Linus            d. Orpheus
5. The 2<sup>nd</sup> king of the gods was:  
a. Zeus            b. Uranus            c. Pontus            d. Cronus
6. The Greek name of the Roman goddess Vesta was:  
a. Artemis            b. Persephone            c. Demeter            d. Hestia
7. In the Iliad, all of the following deities supported the Greeks except:  
a. Apollo            b. Hera            c. Athena            d. Poseidon
8. In the Metamorphoses, Venus transformed the statue of this sculptor into a living woman.  
a. Phidias            b. Polyphemus            c. Philemon            d. Pygmalion
9. In the Odyssey, to whom did Odysseus tell the story of his remarkable adventures?  
a. the Ithacan assembly            b. the Phaeacians  
c. the suitors in his palace            d. the king of Sparta
10. Why was Cadmus, the founder of Thebes, exiled from his home in Tyre?  
a. because he was unable to find his sister            b. because he had killed one of his brothers  
c. because he was unable to lift a rock            d. because he had an affair with his stepmother

11. This man proved that Odysseus was not crazy and thus caused him to participate in the expedition against Troy. Odysseus accused this man of betraying the Greeks at Troy, and this man was killed. Who was this man?
- a. Protesilaus                      b. Palamedes                      c. Nauplius                      d. Sinon
12. In the Aeneid, what rival of Turnus repeatedly confronted him in the Latin war councils and urged him to fight Aeneas in a single combat?
- a. Latinus                      b. Volcens                      c. Venulus                      d. Drances
13. According to most accounts, the wife of Hephaestus was Aphrodite. In the Iliad, he has a different wife. Who was she?
- a. Charis                      b. Eurynome                      c. Thetis                      d. Pandora
14. What mythical people was Apollo said to have visited each year? Perseus and Heracles were also reputed to have reached them.
- a. Ethiopians                      b. Hyperboreans                      c. Phaeacians                      d. Oenotrians

## Section Two: Roman Life and History

15. What city is farthest to the south?
- a. Rome                      b. Pompeii                      c. Carthage                      d. Troy
16. *Aquilifer*, *acies*, *agger*, and *agmen* were all terms associated with:
- a. farming                      b. the army                      c. animals                      d. food
17. This emperor was a philhellene, built an enormous villa at Tibur, rebuilt the Pantheon, and succeeded the emperor Trajan.
- a. Hadrian                      b. Nerva                      c. Antoninus Pius                      d. Domitian
18. All of the following were located in the Forum Romanum except:
- a. the temple of Vesta                      b. the Curia  
c. the house of Augustus                      d. the Basilica Julia
19. All of the following were Julio-Claudian emperors except:
- a. Julius Caesar                      b. Tiberius                      c. Claudius                      d. Gaius
20. During his dictatorship, Sulla seriously curtailed the powers of this office and barred those elected to this office from other magistracies in the government.
- a. quaestor                      b. aedile                      c. tribune                      d. praetor
21. In 280 BC, this city in Magna Graecia enlisted the help of King Pyrrhus of Epirus in an attempt to curb the growing power of Rome.
- a. Tarentum                      b. Brundisium                      c. Heraclea                      d. Rhegium

22. These priests numbered 15, of whom 12 were in charge of the worship of minor deities and 3 of major Roman deities (Jupiter, Mars, and Quirinus).  
 a. *flamines*                      b. *auspices*                      c. *haruspices*                      d. *Salii*
23. This king is traditionally credited with the construction of a fortification wall around parts of Rome.  
 a. Ancus Marcius                      b. Tarquinius Priscus  
 c. Servius Tullius                      d. Tarquinius Superbus
24. Which area was the first to come under the complete control of the Romans?  
 a. Egypt                      b. Dacia                      c. Greece                      d. Gaul
25. Which of the racing companies was avidly supported by the emperor Caligula?  
 a. Albata                      b. Prasina                      c. Russata                      d. Veneta
26. If a Roman searched for the *vomitorium*, this person was in:  
 a. an inn                      b. a bath                      c. the Colosseum                      d. a temple
27. All Roman commanders hoped to be awarded a formal *triumphus* by the Senate, but some had to be content with a lesser celebration known as a:  
 a. *ovatio*                      b. *triumphus minor*                      c. *dies albus*                      d. *corona triumphalis*
28. All of the following were victories by Julius Caesar except:  
 a. Munda                      b. Thapsus                      c. Mutina                      d. Corfinium

### Section Three: Grammar

29. Which of the following cannot be in the accusative case?  
 a. *tablīna*                      b. *corporum*                      c. *diēs*                      d. *ātrium*
30. Which adjective modifies the noun ‘*imperātōrī*’?  
 a. *clārō*                      b. *clārī*                      c. *clārīs*                      d. *clārus*
31. ‘The emperor was deeply offended by the harsh treatment of his horse.’  
 a. *lātiter*                      b. *altiter*                      c. *lātē*                      d. *altē*
32. ‘Although poor, the family had been very happy.’  
 a. *erat*                      b. *fuerat*                      c. *fuit*                      d. *fuerit*
33. ‘How could this have happened to us?’  
 a. *cūr*                      b. *quandō*                      c. *quamquam*                      d. *quōmodo*
34. ‘Although he had been carried, the boy was still tired.’  
 a. *cum portāvisset*                      b. *cum portātus erat*  
 c. *cum portātus esset*                      d. *cum portāverit*

35. Diēbus tribus exercitus ad prōvinciam pervēnerat.  
 a. ablative, time when  
 b. ablative, time within which  
 c. ablative, manner  
 d. ablative, means
36. ‘Marc Antony spoke to the people.’  
 a. populō locūtus est.  
 b. ad populum locūtus est.  
 c. ad populum loquīvit  
 d. populō loquīvit
37. What construction follows the verb ‘petō’?  
 a. indirect statement  
 b. objective infinitive  
 c. indirect command  
 d. complementary infinitive
38. ‘Everyone knows that Caesar won more often than Pompey.’  
 a. quam Pompēius  
 b. Pompēiō  
 c. both a and b  
 d. none of the above
39. Ō fortunātī nātam mē consule Rōmam! (Cicero)  
 a. ‘advise me’  
 b. ‘order me’  
 c. ‘when I was consul’  
 d. ‘with me against the plan’
40. Ēgredere aliquandō ex urbe; patent portae; proficīscere. (Cicero)  
 a. historical infinitive  
 b. subjective infinitive  
 c. poetic perfect  
 d. imperative
41. In the quote in #40, which word sums up Cicero’s suggestion?  
 a. leave  
 b. die  
 c. surrender  
 d. explain
42. ‘Equidem,’ inquit alter, ‘mē contemptum gaudeō. / Nam nihil āmīsī, nec sum laesus vulnere.’ (Phaedrus)  
 What is the best translation of ‘mē contemptum’?  
 a. with me having been rejected  
 b. that I was rejected  
 c. that you have rejected me  
 d. since he rejected me
43. In the quote in #42, what is the function of ‘nihil’?  
 a. nominative, subject  
 b. nominative, predicate subject  
 c. accusative, direct object  
 d. accusative, subject of an indirect statement
44. In the quote in #42, what is the best translation of ‘vulnere’?  
 a. by a wound  
 b. to wound  
 c. a wound  
 d. to a wound
45. Sedeō inter iūvenēs, ut solēbam, atque etiam experior quantum apud illōs auctōritātis ex studiīs habeam. (Pliny) What is the best translation of ‘ut solēbam’?  
 a. as I was accustomed  
 b. as I used to say  
 c. so that I might be accustomed  
 d. so that I might say

46. In the quote in #45, what does 'atque' join?  
 a. iūvenēs and illōs  
 b. solēbam and etiam  
 c. Sedeō and experior  
 d. inter and apud
47. In the quote in #45, what is the case and reason of 'auctōritātis'?  
 a. genitive, possession  
 b. genitive, partitive  
 c. dative, indirect object  
 d. dative, with special adjectives
48. In the quote in #45, what use of the subjunctive is 'habeam'?  
 a. hortatory  
 b. potential  
 c. optative  
 d. indirect question
49. Attonitus novitāte malī dīvesque miserque / effugere optat opēs et, quae modo vōverat, odit. (Ovid, describing Midas and his golden touch) All of the following modify Midas except:  
 a. Attonitus  
 b. dīves  
 c. miser  
 d. opēs
50. In the quote in #49, what is the antecedent of 'quae'?  
 a. there is none  
 b. malī  
 c. opēs  
 d. novitāte

**Section Four: Reading Comprehension:** In this letter (1.6), Pliny writes to a friend about a holiday he has taken for hunting and study.

### C. Plīnius Cornēliō Tacitō Suō S.

- 1 Rīdēbis, et licet rīdeās. Ego, ille quem nōvistī, aprōs trēs et quidem pulcherrimōs cēpī.
- 2 ‘Ipse?’ inquis. Ipse, nōn tamen ut omnīnō ab inertīā meā et quiēte discēderem. Ad rētia<sup>1</sup> sedēbam;
- 3 erat in proximō nōn vēnābulum<sup>2</sup> aut lancea<sup>3</sup>, sed stīlus et pugillārēs<sup>4</sup>; meditābar aliquid
- 4 ēnotābamque, ut, sī manūs vacuās, plēnās tamen cērās<sup>5</sup> reportārem. Nōn est quod contemnās
- 5 hoc studendī genus; mīrum est ut animus agitātiōne mōtūque corporis excitētur; iam undique
- 6 silvae et sōlitūdō ipsumque illud silentium, quod vēnātiōnī<sup>6</sup> datur, magna cōgitātiōnis incitāmenta
- 7 sunt. Proinde cum vēnābere<sup>7</sup>, licēbit auctōre mē ut pānārium<sup>8</sup> et lagunculam<sup>9</sup> sīc etiam
- 8 pugillārēs ferās: experiēris<sup>10</sup> nōn Diānam magis montibus quam Minervam inerrāre. Valē.

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<sup>1</sup> rēte, rētis n. - net

<sup>2</sup> vēnābulum, -ī n. - hunting spear

<sup>3</sup> lancea, -ae f. - lance, light spear

<sup>4</sup> pugillārēs, -ium m. pl. - small writing tablets

<sup>5</sup> cēra, -ae f. - wax, wax writing tablets

<sup>6</sup> vēnātiō, vēnātiōnis f. - hunting

<sup>7</sup> vēnor, -ārī, -ātus sum - hunt

<sup>8</sup> pānārium, -ī n. - bread basket, lunch

<sup>9</sup> laguncula, -ae f. - wine flask

<sup>10</sup> experiō, -īrī, -tus sum - learn

51. What is the best translation of ‘Cornēliō Tacitō’ (in the title)?
- because of Cornelius Tacitus
  - by Cornelius Tacitus
  - with Cornelius Tacitus
  - to Cornelius Tacitus
52. What is the best translation of ‘Suō’ (in the title)?
- his
  - her
  - my
  - their
53. What is the best translation of ‘Rīdēbis, et licet rīdeās’ (1)?
- you will laugh, and it is okay that you laugh
  - you will laugh, and it is wrong that you laugh
  - you mock me, and it is wrong that you mock me
  - you will mock me, and it is necessary that you mock me
54. What does the phrase ‘ille quem nōvistī’ indicate (1)?
- Tacitus knows Pliny’s friend well
  - Tacitus knows Pliny well
  - Pliny knows Tacitus well
  - Tacitus & Pliny have a mutual friend
55. What is the best translation of ‘Ipse?’ (2)?
- ‘I myself?’
  - ‘You yourself?’
  - ‘He himself?’
  - ‘She herself?’
56. What two words does the conjunction ‘et’ join (2)?
- meā and discēderem
  - omnīnō and quiēte
  - omnīnō and discēderem
  - inertiā and quiēte
57. Of what accomplishment does Pliny boast (1-2)?
- that he captured some boars
  - that he attracted some beautiful women
  - that he cut down some trees
  - that he took control of some towns
58. Pliny had all of the following objects nearby with him except (2-4):
- writing tablets
  - a hunting spear
  - writing instrument
  - nets
59. What words does Pliny contrast with ‘manūs vacuās’ (3-4)?
- vēnābulum et lancea
  - stīlus et pugillārēs
  - meditābar aliquid
  - plēnās ... cērās
60. Choose the best translation of ‘Nōn est quod contemnās hoc studendī genus’ (4-5):
- This eagerness for hunting is not something to praise.
  - This type of study is not something you should despise.
  - You do not hate this study of our species.
  - You should praise the type of eagerness which is not ordinary.
61. According to Pliny, what is especially associated with hunting (6)?
- forests
  - solitude
  - silence
  - excitement

62. What part of speech is 'cum' (7)?  
 a. conjunction      b. preposition      c. adjective      d. pronoun
63. If Pliny organizes a hunting trip, one should bring (7-8):  
 a. a wine flask      b. writing tablets      c. both a & b      d. none of the above
64. What lesson does Pliny expect Tacitus to learn from this letter?  
 a. hunting is a noble pursuit      b. knowledge can be attained anywhere  
 c. a break from study rejuvenates the mind      d. hunting and study both require proper nutrition

### Section Five: Latin Vocabulary

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

65. s̄anus      a. d̄em̄ens      b. salūbris      c. certus      d. menstruus
66. s̄ic      a. ita      b. quidam      c. aut      d. quantus
67. spargō      a. cōgō      b. sternō      c. interficiō      d. pugnō
68. bibō      a. haereō      b. horreō      c. tegō      d. hauriō
69. ancilla      a. serva      b. auxilium      c. r̄egīna      d. īnfāns

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

70. cupīdō      a. ōtium      b. ōdium      c. ostium      d. ōvum
71. f̄inis      a. terminus      b. exitium      c. initium      d. cīvis
72. tristis      a. beātus      b. cārus      c. cānus      d. cautus
73. ingēns      a. stultus      b. familiāris      c. parvus      d. proximus
74. pellō      a. pingō      b. iaciō      c. trahō      d. iaceō

### Section Six: Latin Derivatives

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

75. a. reprint      b. suppress      c. reprimand      d. apprehend
76. a. antecedent      b. concession      c. exceed      d. incident



77. a. tract                      b. react                      c. transact                      d. act
78. a. monetary                      b. admonish                      c. monitor                      d. monument
79. a. patent                      b. patron                      c. paternal                      d. padre

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

80. famine                      a. familia                      b. famēs                      c. famulus                      d. fāma
81. cultivate                      a. colō                      b. culter                      c. vīta                      d. tangō
82. encourage                      a. cohors                      b. cor                      c. corpus                      d. cūra
83. visor                      a. vīs                      b. videō                      c. vītō                      d. vīvō
84. unnoticed                      a. nota                      b. novus                      c. unda                      d. nōscō
85. suggest                      a. gerō                      b. sūgō                      c. putō                      d. gignō

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

86. What is the etymological meaning of the word 'hydrochloric'?
- a. green water                      b. poisonous water  
c. liquid gas                      d. gaseous poison
87. Choose the Greek derivative which best completes the sentence. 'After her surgery, the patient required a \_\_\_\_\_ to help her rest without pain.'
- a. panacea                      b. philanthropist                      c. drug                      d. narcotic
88. 'Entomology' is the study of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. cancer                      b. insects                      c. the number nine                      d. word origins
89. The English word 'guitar' is derived from the Greek noun meaning \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. lyre                      b. entrails                      c. ox hide                      d. tortoise
90. The English word 'hysteria' is derived from the Greek noun meaning \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. madness                      b. heat                      c. disease                      d. womb
91. Choose the Greek derivative which best completes the sentence. 'The \_\_\_\_\_ in the readings made it difficult for the scientist to make an accurate conclusion about the experiment.'
- a. anomaly                      b. spike                      c. irony                      d. metabolism

92. The English words 'sophomore' and 'unsophisticated' are both derived from the Greek adjective meaning:  
 a. wealthy                      b. wise                      c. foolish                      d. noble
93. All of the following authors wrote epic poetry except:  
 a. Lucan                      b. Vergil                      c. Naevius                      d. Horace
94. All of the following were Labors of Heracles except:  
 a. Lernean Hydra      b. Stymphalian birds      c. Cerynitian deer      d. Calydonian boar
95. *Vīlius argentum est aurō, virtūtibus aurum* (Horace Epist. 1.1.52). What literary device is contained in these lines?  
 a. interlocked word order                      b. chiasmus  
 c. transferred epithet                      d. zeugma
96. *pellō : pepulī :: volvō : \_\_\_\_\_*.  
 a. *volvīvī*                      b. *vellī*                      c. *volvī*                      d. *vevolī*
97. The English word 'ordinary' is derived from the Latin noun meaning \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. number                      b. series                      c. world                      d. hinge
98. All of the following held the office of censor except:  
 a. Cato the Elder                      b. Appius Claudius Caecus  
 c. Cato the Younger                      d. Scipio Aemilianus
99. *Nec vērō necesse est quemquam ā mē nominārī* (Cicero *Phil.* 2.1). What is the best translation?  
 a. Nor in fact is it necessary for a certain man to be named from me.  
 b. Nor in fact is it necessary for the same man to be named by me.  
 c. Nor in fact is it necessary for anyone to be named by me.  
 d. Nor in fact is it necessary that the man himself be named from my people.
100. The Greek noun at the root of the English word 'polygamy' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. wife                      b. wedding                      c. husband                      d. children