

National Junior Classical League: Richmond, Virginia 2004

HEPTATHLON 1018

Always choose the best response for each item.

Section One: Mythology

1. This group of 3 old hags shared 1 eye & 1 tooth and was forced to help Perseus.  
a. Graeae                      b. Gorgons                      c. Sirens                      d. Furies
2. Which one was turned into a tree?  
a. Thisbe                      b. Callisto                      c. Baucis                      d. Io
3. All of the following were adventures of Odysseus except:  
a. a visit with the dead in the Underworld      b. the fire-breathing bulls  
c. the cave of the Cyclops                      d. the monsters Scylla & Charybdis
4. All of the following were Greeks who fought in the Trojan War except:  
a. Diomedes                      b. Aeneas                      c. Ajax the Greater      d. Patroclus
5. All of the following are deities closely associated with the sea except:  
a. Prometheus                      b. Thetis                      c. Amphitrite                      d. Proteus
6. The *Roman* name of the Greek Persephone is:  
a. Proserpina                      b. Demeter                      c. Ceres                      d. Persephone
7. In the Iliad, Diomedes – aided by the goddess Athena – wounded which deity?  
a. Ares                      b. Apollo                      c. Artemis                      d. Hephaestus
8. In the Metamorphoses, Queen Hecuba of Troy was eventually transformed into a:  
a. bear                      b. dove                      c. snake                      d. dog
9. In the Odyssey, how did the nurse Eurycleia first recognize Odysseus?  
a. the sound of his voice                      b. the sparkle in his eye  
c. the birthmark on his shoulder                      d. the scar on his thigh
10. All of the following were defeated by Theseus on his way to Athens except:  
a. Androgeos                      b. Procrustes                      c. Sinis                      d. Cercyon
11. According to Sophocles' trilogy, where did Oedipus finally die?  
a. Colonus                      b. Thebes                      c. Corinth                      d. Eleusis
12. In the Aeneid, what 2 youths were equal in age & beauty, but doomed to die at the hands of a greater warrior?  
a. Pallas & Evander                      b. Pallas & Lausus  
c. Evander & Lausus                      d. Nisus & Euryalus

13. In the Homeric Hymn to Demeter, Helios, the sun god, and \_\_\_\_\_, a chthonic deity, informed the goddess about the abduction of her daughter.  
 a. Erichthonius      b. Hermes      c. Artemis      d. Hecate
14. The Calydonian boar was sent by Artemis to punish \_\_\_\_\_, the father of Meleager, because he failed to sacrifice to her.  
 a. Oeneus      b. Anius      c. Oenopion      d. Amycus

## Section Two: Roman Life and History

15. All of the following are located in the boot of Italy except:  
 a. Mt. Aetna      b. Tiber      c. Brundisium      d. Apennines
16. Ten of these magistrates were elected each year to protect the interests of the people.  
 a. consuls      b. praetors      c. senators      d. tribunes
17. This emperor of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD wrote a philosophical work called Meditations.  
 a. Hadrian      b. Marcus Aurelius      c. Antoninus Pius      d. Commodus
18. The terms agger, vicus, umbro, and Salaria were all associated with:  
 a. war      b. roads      c. food      d. sailing
19. What nephew of Augustus was married to his daughter Julia, died soon afterwards, and was honored with a theater of his name?  
 a. Marcellus      b. Pompey      c. Julius      d. Agrippa
20. What room of a Roman house was located off the peristylum and contained a stove?  
 a. culina      b. triclinium      c. coquus      d. hortus
21. Where did Cato the Younger commit suicide in 46 BC?  
 a. Alexandria      b. Munda      c. Utica      d. Zela
22. What Latin term can mean a harbor, the pocket in a fold of a toga, or a valley?  
 a. portus      b. vallis      c. sacculus      d. sinus
23. Which king of Rome was said to have built a wall around the city?  
 a. Ancus Marcius      b. Lucius Tarquinius Priscus  
 c. Servius Tullius      d. Tarquinius Superbus
24. All of the following were Flavian emperors except:  
 a. Domitian      b. Nerva      c. Vespasian      d. Titus
25. Which food was not known to the ancient Romans?  
 a. corn      b. pork      c. pumpkins      d. apples
26. Which festival was dedicated to the spirits of the dead?  
 a. Saturnalia      b. Lemuria      c. Liberalia      d. Parilia

27. In what year did the Romans defeat the Latins at the Battle of Lake Regillus?  
 a. 496 BC                      b. 458 BC                      c. 450 BC                      d. 390 BC
28. What praetorian prefect was the 1<sup>st</sup> emperor who had not been a Roman senator?  
 a. Elagabalus                      b. Macrinus                      c. Pertinax                      d. Caracalla

### Section Three: Grammar

29. Which noun cannot be in the genitive case?  
 a. sorōrum                      b. marium                      c. puellārum                      d. ātrium
30. Which does not belong because of its number?  
 a. annī                      b. cīvibus                      c. perīcula                      d. frātrī
31. Aeneas sacrificed a bull to Neptune.  
 a. ad Neptūnum                      b. Neptūnō                      c. either a or b                      d. none of the above
32. What is the 1<sup>st</sup> person, singular, future, indicative of ‘eō’?  
 a. eam                      b. ībō                      c. ebō                      d. īram
33. ‘The women with whom we fought are now gone.’  
 a. cum quā                      b. quā                      c. quaecumque                      d. quibuscum
34. ‘I killed Caesar to free the Republic!’  
 a. ut liberem rem pūblicam!                      b. ad liberandam rem pūblicam!  
 c. liberātum rem pūblicam!                      d. liberandis reī pūblīcae grātiā
35. ‘We marched for eight miles.’  
 a. octō mīlia passuum                      b. octō mīlle passūs  
 c. octō mīlle passuum                      d. octō mīlies passūs
36. Give the accusative of the phrase ‘two bodies.’  
 a. corpus duo                      b. corpora duo                      c. corpora dua                      d. corporēs duōs
37. ‘Videāmus uter plūs scrībere possit.’ (Horace Sermones 1.4.16) What use of subjunctive is ‘Videāmus’?  
 a. hortatory                      b. indirect question                      c. purpose                      d. jussive
38. In the quote in #37, what is the best translation of ‘uter’?  
 a. which of us                      b. each of us                      c. whether                      d. so that
39. In the quote in #37, what case is ‘plūs’?  
 a. nominative                      b. genitive                      c. dative                      d. accusative
40. ‘Antequam dē rē pūblicā, patrēs conscriptī, dīcam ea quae dīcenda hōc tempore arbitror, expōnam vōbīs breviter consilium meum.’ (Cicero Philippics 1.1) This sentence contains all of the following except:

- a. an adverb            b. a vocative            c. an imperative            d. a dative

41. In the quote in #40, what Latin word must be understood within the clause ‘quae dīcenda hōc tempore arbitror’?

- a. est                      b. sit                      c. esse                      d. esset

42. The quote in #40 contains all of the following except:

- a. accusative, duration of time            b. ablative, time when  
c. accusative, direct object            d. dative, indirect object

43. ‘Nōn rastrōs patiētur humus, nōn vīnea falcem; / robustus quoque iam taurīs iuga solvet arātor.’ (Vergil Eclogues 4.40-41) What word is the subject of ‘patiētur’?

- a. humus                      b. vīnea                      c. both a & b                      d. none of the above

44. In the quote in #43, What literary device is found in the first line (‘Nōn...falcem’)?

- a. synchysis                      b. zeugma                      c. anaphora                      d. both a & c

45. In the quote in #43, what is the case & reason of ‘taurīs’?

- a. ablative, means                      b. ablative, separation  
c. dative, purpose                      d. dative, with special adjectives

46. In the quote in #43, what is the best translation of ‘quoque’?

- a. also                      b. and with which                      c. and from which                      d. and to which

47. ‘Eōdem annō, Iūlia suprēmum diem obiit, ob impudīcitiā ōlim ā patre Augustō Pandātēriā īnsulā clausa.’ (Tacitus Annales 1.53) How many Latin words are in the ablative case?

- a. 4                      b. 5                      c. 6                      d. 7

48. In the quote in #47, how many Latin words modify ‘Iūlia’?

- a. 0                      b. 1                      c. 2                      d. 3

49. ‘Equidem ex omnibus rēbus, quās mihi aut fortūna aut natūra tribuit, nihil habeō quod cum amīcitiā Scipiōnis possim comparāre.’ (Cicero De Amicitia 103) What is the function of ‘nihil’?

- a. nominative, subject                      b. it is an adverb  
c. accusative, direct object                      d. it is a cognate accusative

50. In the quote in #49, what use of the subjunctive is ‘possim’?

- a. quod-causal clause                      b. relative clause of characteristic  
c. relative clause of purpose                      d. hortatory

## Section Four: Reading Comprehension

[In this passage from his Pro Lege Manilia (60-61), Cicero mentions examples from Roman history to support his argument that Pompey should be voted a special command against Mithridates.]

1 Nōn dīcam hōc locō māiōrēs nostrōs semper in pāce consuētūdini<sup>1</sup>, in bellō ūilitātī  
2 paruisse; semper ad novōs cāsūs temporum<sup>2</sup> novōrum consiliōrum ratiōnēs  
3 accommodāvisse. Nōn dīcam duo bella maxima, Pūnicum atque Hispāniense, ab  
4 ūnō imperātōre esse confecta, duāsque urbēs potentissimās, quae huic imperiō  
5 maximē minitābantur<sup>3</sup>, Carthāginem atque Numantiam, ab eōdem Scīpiōne esse  
6 dēlētās. Nōn commemorābō nūper ita vōbīs patribusque vestrīs esse vīsum<sup>4</sup>, ut in  
7 ūnō C. Mariō spēs imperiī pōnerētur, ut īdem cum Iugurthā, īdem cum Cimbrīs,  
8 īdem cum Teutonīs bellum administrāret. In ipsō Cn. Pompēiō, in quō novī  
9 constituī nihil vult Q. Catulus, quam multa sint nova summa Q. Catulī voluntāte  
10 constitūta recordāminī.

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<sup>1</sup> consuētūdō, -dinis f. - custom, tradition

<sup>2</sup> Translate 'temporum' with 'cāsūs.'

<sup>3</sup> minitor (1) - threaten (+ dative case)

<sup>4</sup> esse vīsum: from videor, vidēre, vīsus sum - seem best

51. What did the Romans use in times of peace (1-2)?  
 a. expediency      b. common sense      c. military power      d. tradition
52. What Latin word does Cicero contrast with 'bellō' (1-2)?  
 a. pāce      b. consuētūdinī      c. ūtilitātī      d. paruisse
53. What is the best translation of 'ad novōs cāsūs' (2)?  
 a. towards the new failures      b. during emergencies  
 c. against political revolutions      d. for the purpose of new leadership
54. What did the Romans always do when threatened by danger (2-3)?  
 a. fight with determination      b. do whatever works best  
 c. follow the traditional plan for success      d. work together without acrimony
55. Against whom did Rome fight a war (3-6)?  
 a. Phoenicia      b. Scipio      c. one general      d. Carthage
56. What were 2 powerful cities threatening to destroy (3-6)?  
 a. Roman power      b. Scipio's safety      c. Roman wealth      d. hope for stability
57. Who won 2 wars (3-6)?  
 a. Carthage      b. Spain      c. Numantia      d. Scipio
58. The best translation of 'ab eōdem Scīpiōne' (5) is:  
 a. from that Scipio      b. from the same Scipio  
 c. by the same Scipio      d. by a certain Scipio
59. Who decided that Marius should take command (6-8)?  
 a. senators      b. the senators' fathers  
 c. both a & b      d. Scipio
60. Marius fought against all of the following except (6-8):  
 a. Jugurtha      b. the Cimbrians      c. the Teutones      d. Pompey
61. In the opinion of Catulus (8-10), Pompey should:  
 a. receive the special command      b. volunteer to fight for Rome  
 c. not be voted any new command      d. be granted some, but not complete, power
62. In the final lines (8-10), Cicero urges his audience to:  
 a. hope      b. remember      c. pray      d. vote
63. What literary device does Cicero use in lines 6-8 (Nōn...administrāret)?  
 a. simile      b. metaphor      c. anaphora      d. hyperbole
64. What literary device does Cicero use to mention the examples from Roman history?  
 a. exordium      b. damnatio      c. peroratio      d. praeteritio

## Section Five: Latin Vocabulary

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

65. fortūna      a. ars      b. fātum      c. sapientia      d. cūra  
66. grex      a. insignis      b. crux      c. pecus      d. arbor  
67. moror      a. cunctor      b. pereō      c. serpens      d. pestilentia  
68. sēcūrus      a. tōtus      b. fascēs      c. tūtus      d. piscis  
69. vae      a. ō      b. bōs      c. ecce      d. ei

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

70. doctus      a. ignārus      b. morbus      c. dulcis      d. celer  
71. suprā      a. prope      b. per      c. ĩnfrā      d. circum  
72. dūrus      a. gravis      b. mollis      c. acer      d. dubius  
73. queror      a. dīcō      b. clāmō      c. perdo      d. laudō  
74. sodālis      a. iucundus      b. inimīcus      c. familiāris      d. comes

## Section Six: Latin Derivatives

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

75.      a. measure      b. admission      c. submit      d. message  
76.      a. observe      b. service      c. serf      d. servitude  
77.      a. volition      b. volley      c. volunteer      d. benevolent  
78.      a. augury      b. augment      c. auction      d. august  
79.      a. fortress      b. enforce      c. comfortable      d. fortuitous

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

80. alas      a. ala      b. alō      c. lassus      d. lacrima  
81. trespass      a. pandō      b. patior      c. pars      d. pascō  
82. condolences      a. condō      b. dolus      c. oleō      d. doleō

83. fiance            a. faciō            b. fidēs            c. fingō            d. figō
84. meridian        a. merus            b. mercēs            c. medius            d. rideō
85. peasant         a. pes                b. pauper            c. pāgus            d. passus

Section Seven: Greek Derivatives and a ‘Nūgārum Sacculus’

86. What is the etymological meaning of the word ‘hyperbole’?  
 a. very deep            b. throw over            c. inflate with air            d. excellent lie
87. Choose the Greek derivative which best completes the sentence. ‘When he realized that he did not know the meaning of the word, he looked it up in his \_\_\_\_\_.’  
 a. lexicon            b. dictionary            c. almanac            d. etymology
88. ‘Ornithology’ is the study of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. birds                b. snakes                c. design                d. behavior
89. The English word ‘photograph’ is derived from the Greek noun meaning \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. light                b. picture                c. box                d. opening
90. The English word ‘epithet’ is derived from the Greek verb meaning \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. write                b. carve                c. describe                d. place
91. Choose the Greek derivative which best completes the sentence. ‘The wise man often told simple, instructive stories, or \_\_\_\_\_, to explain his beliefs to others.’  
 a. parables            b. fables                c. novellas            d. aphorisms
92. The English words ‘phonetic’ and ‘symphony’ are derived from the Greek noun meaning:  
 a. tongue                b. sound                c. peace                d. sweetness
93. All of the following authors wrote during the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC except:  
 a. Propertius            b. Vergil                c. Pliny the Younger            d. Sallust
94. The ‘Homeridae’ were:  
 a. the many wives of Homer            b. the priests of Achilles’ cult  
 c. poets who recited Homer’s poetry            d. the followers of Achilles
95. ‘māiōrēsque cadunt altīs dē montibus umbrae.’ (Vergil Eclogues 1.83) What literary device is contained in this line?  
 a. interlocked word order            b. chiasmus  
 c. simile                d. hendiadys
96. lūcēre : fulgēre :: osculor : \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. bibere                b. bāsiāre                c. ferīre                d. ferre

97. The English word 'default' is derived from the Latin verb meaning \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. deceive                      b. fail                              c. separate                      d. become
98. All of the following were 'novi homines' except:  
a. Pompey                      b. Cicero                              c. Cato the Elder                      d. Marius
99. 'Vulgātor fāma est lūibriō frātris Remū novōs transiluisse mūrōs.' (Livy Ab Urbe Condita 1.7)  
This sentence contains all of the following except:  
a. an indirect statement                      b. a dative of purpose  
c. a comparative adjective                      d. a dative of reference
100. The phrase 'thunderous silence' is an example of an oxymoron, which is derived from 2 Greek words meaning:  
a. foolishly wise                                      b. quietly loud  
c. clearly opposite                                      d. acutely foolish