

# 2005 TSJCL DECATHLON TEST

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

**LANGUAGE SKILLS** - Read the following passage and answer the questions by referring to it.

## Sulla and Pompey

- 1 **Bellum cīvile inter duōs imperātōrēs clārissimōs, Marium Sullamque,**  
 2 **coortum est. Gaius Marius, imperātor perītissimus, ā mīlītibus suīs**  
 3 **māgnopere amābātur. Lucius Cornēlius Sulla ad summōs honōrēs etiam**  
 4 **pervēnit. Quod ambō virī imperium contrā rēgem Mithridātem sibi**  
 5 **cupiēbant, multī Rōmānī in bellō cīvīlī necātī sunt.**
- 6 **Gnaeus Pompēius, iuvenis trēs et vigintī annōs nātus, Sullam adiuvāre**  
 7 **cōstituit. Prīmum exercitum supplēvit quamquam nēmō eum ducem**  
 8 **creāverat. Tum ad Sullam cum suīs copiīs contendit, et in itinere trēs**  
 9 **hostium exercitūs superāvit. Ubi Sulla audīvit iuvenem advenīre, ē sellā**  
 10 **surrēxit et Pompeium salūtāvit imperātōrem.**
- 11 **Prīmo in Siciliam, deinde in Africam profectus Pompēius hostēs Sullae intrā**  
 12 **sexāgintā diēs oppressit. Quō factō, litterās ā Sullā accēpit in quibus scrīptum**  
 13 **erat Pompēium, exercitū dīmīssō, Rōmam quam celerrimē contendere. Eā rē**  
 14 **māgnopere mōtus est Pompēius; quid Sulla vellet, ignōrābat. Exercitum**  
 15 **tamen dīmīsit; ipse domum rediit. Redeuntī eī incredibilis multītūdō obviam**  
 16 **īvit. Quae cum ita essent, ipse Sulla māximō cum gaudiō eum accēpit,**  
 17 **Māgnū appellāvit. Deinde Pompēius triumphum, praemium victoriae,**  
 18 **petēbat; quem honōrem ubi Sulla dare nolēbat, Pompēius minimē sollicitus**  
 19 **(potestātem enim suam quam Sullae māiōrem iam esse putābat) ausus est**  
 20 **affirmāre plūrēs ad orientem quam occidentem sōlem sē convertere. Quid**  
 21 **Pompēius signīficāret, Sulla intellēxit, et cōstantiā iuvenis attonitus,**  
 22 **“Triumphet!” inquit, “triumphet!”**

coorior, -īrī, -ortus sum - arise

ambō, -bae, -ba - both

nāscor, -ārī, nātus - be born

supplēō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum - recruit

obviam īre - to meet

affirmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus - assert

constantia, -ae, f. - persistence, steadfastness

1. Which of the following words is not a derivative of the **bellum** in line 1?  
(A) bellicose (B) rebel (C) belligerent (D) embellish
2. The tense of **coortum est** in lines 1-2 is  
(A) perfect (B) present (C) imperfect (D) pluperfect
3. In the context of line 2, the preposition **ā** is best translated as  
(A) from (B) to (C) by (D) away from
4. In the first two sentences, the reader learns all of the following except:  
(A) Both Marius and Sulla had reputations as successful generals.  
(B) Marius was a very clever.  
(C) The civil war was between Marius and Sulla.  
(D) Marius soldiers greatly admired him.
5. An antonym of **summōs** in line 3 is  
(A) **turpissimōs** (B) **īmōs** (C) **suprēmōs** (D) **plūrimōs**
6. Derived from the root of **honōrēs** in line 3, an *honorarium* is  
(A) a citation of achievement (B) a solemn pledge (C) a voluntary office  
(D) a payment for services
7. The case of **imperium** in line 4 is  
(A) nominative (B) genitive (C) accusative (D) dative
8. In the last two sentences of the first paragraph, the reader learns that  
(A) Sulla wanted to have highest authority  
(B) Both men died in the civil war  
(C) Sulla thought he was more qualified than Marius  
(D) Marius and Sulla were fighting over the same command
9. Which of the following is not derived from **iuvenis** in line 6?  
(A) junta (B) rejuvenate (C) junior (D) juvenile
10. In line 6, **adiuvāre** is an example of a/an  
(A) objective infinitive (B) subjective infinitive (C) complementary infinitive  
(D) historical infinitive
11. A synonym of **cōstituit** in line 7 is  
(A) **cōnsēdit** (B) **dēcrēvit** (C) **resolvit** (D) **dēcēpit**
12. **Sulla Pompēiō copiās suās dedit.** (a) **vērūm** (b) **falsūm**

13. Which of the following words is not derived from the root of **creāverat** in line 8?  
(A) miscreant (B) procreate (C) recreation (D) creature
14. The case and number of **exercitūs** in line 9 are  
(A) nominative singular (B) nominative plural (C) genitive singular  
(D) accusative plural
15. In the context of the sentence in lines 9-10, **ubi** means  
(A) when (B) while (C) where (D) wherever
16. In the lines 8 - 10, the reader learns all of the following except that  
(A) Sulla hailed Pompey as a victorious general  
(B) Pompey defeated three enemy armies  
(C) Pompey saluted Sulla as an "imperator"  
(D) Sulla stood when Pompey entered
17. In line 11, **profectus** is best translated as  
(A) having been set out (B) about to set out (C) having set out (D) setting out
18. Which of the following words is not a synonym of *hostility*, derived from the root of **hostēs** in line 11?  
(A) temerity (B) enmity (C) animosity (D) antipathy
19. In line 12, **sexāgintā** means  
(A) 6 (B) 16 (C) 60 (D) 600
20. The phrase **Quō factō** in line 12 is literally translated as  
(A) by which deed (B) which having been done (C) what had been done  
(D) where it was done
21. In line 13, the phrase **exercitū dīmissō** is an example of an  
(A) ablative of means (B) ablative of manner (C) ablative of cause  
(D) ablative absolute
22. In line 13, **Pompēium . . . Romam quam celerrime contendere** is an example of a/an  
(A) indirect command (B) indirect question (C) indirect condition  
(D) indirect statement
23. In the context of line 13, **quam celerrimē** means  
(A) by the fastest way (B) as quickly as possible (C) how quickly (D) how very quickly
24. Derived from the root of **contendere** in line 13, *contentious* means  
(A) quarrelsome (B) satisfied (C) hurried (D) despicable

25. **Sulla Pompēiō imperāvit ut copiās suās dīmitteret.** (A) *vērum* (B) *falsum*
26. In lines 13 - 14, the phrase **Ēā rē** is an example of an  
(A) ablative of cause (B) ablative of manner (C) ablative of agent  
(D) ablative absolute
27. Which of the following words is not derived from the root of **mōtus est** in Line 14?  
(A) remote (B) commotion (C) motif (D) motto
28. The tense of **vellet** in line 14 is  
(A) present (B) imperfect (C) future (D) perfect
29. Which of the following is an antonym of **īgnōrābat** in line 14?  
(A) *vītābat* (B) *prōpōnēbat* (C) *cognōscēbat* (D) *inveniēbat*
30. Derived from the root of **dīmīsit** in line 15, *demise* means  
(A) fault (B) insanity (C) opposition (D) death
31. The first principal part of **rediit** in line 15 is  
(A) *rēiciō* (B) *redeō* (C) *redigō* (D) *reddō*
32. In lines 14 & 15, the reader learns all of the following except  
(A) that an incredibly large crowd met the returning Pompey  
(B) that Pompey's army was disbanded  
(C) that Pompey decided to ignore Sulla's orders  
(D) that Sulla's orders greatly disturbed Pompey
33. In line 16, the clause **Quae cum ita essent** means  
(A) under such circumstances  
(B) the state of affairs is such that  
(C) in many respects  
(D) to say the least
34. Which of the following words is not derived from the root of **gaudiō** in line 16?  
(A) rejoice (B) enjoyment (C) gaudy (D) gay
35. In line 16, the phrase **māximō cum gaudiō** is an example of an  
(A) ablative of means (B) ablative of manner (C) ablative of cause  
(D) ablative absolute

36. It is implied in lines 15 - 17 that Sulla gave Pompey the title of "the Great"  
(A) instead of letting him celebrate a triumph  
(B) because the young man had won the support of the people  
(C) because he was amazed by his accomplishments  
(D) because he had followed his orders
37. Which of the following words is not derived from the root of **petēbat** in line 17?  
(A) perpetual (B) petulant (C) petty (D) repeat
38. In the context of line 19, **ausus est** means  
(A) was dared (B) had been dared (C) dared (D) had dared
39. In lines 17 -20, the reader learns all of the following except that  
(A) many people thought that Pompey could even change the course of the sun  
(B) Pompey was not worried about Sulla's refusal  
(C) Sulla did not want to let Pompey celebrate a triumph  
(D) Pompey thought he was now more powerful than Sulla
40. Sulla finally agreed to a triumph for Pompey for all of the following reasons except  
(A) he knew the young man would persevere  
(B) he understood what Pompey would do if he didn't agree  
(C) he realized that many people would support the "up and coming" Pompey  
(D) he was tired of Pompey's constant scheming

MYTHOLOGY - Mark the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

41. The goddess born from the foam of the sea was  
(A) Athena (B) Artemis (C) Hestia (D) Aphrodite
42. The madness that caused Heracles to kill his wife Megara and their sons was sent by  
(A) Eris (B) Hera (C) Hecate (D) Nemesis
43. Apollo was sentenced to serve one year in hard labor to King Admetus for  
(A) seducing Dryope (B) killing the Cyclopes (C) seizing the oracle at Delphi  
(D) trying to steal Marpessa from her husband Idas
44. Dionysus gave Midas the golden touch as a reward for rescuing  
(A) Marsyas (B) Pan (C) Silenus (D) Gordius
45. The prince of Troy who was abducted and taken to be Zeus' cupbearer was  
(A) Ganymedes (B) Polites (C) Troilus (D) Helenus

46. Who tricked the disguised Achilles into revealing himself at the court of King Lycomedes?  
(A) Odysseus (B) Nestor (C) Agamemnon (D) Ajax Telamon
47. Whom did Theseus promise to marry if she would help him kill the Minotaur?  
(A) Andromeda (B) Aerope (C) Ariadne (D) Arsinoë
48. Who deeply offended his uncles by giving the pelt of the Calydonian Boar to Atalanta?  
(A) Oeneus (B) Peleus (C) Iphicles (D) Meleager
49. Who volunteered to take her husband Admetus' place in Tartarus?  
(A) Merope (B) Alcestis (C) Ino (D) Procris
50. Who agreed to give up the throne of Mycenae if the sun reversed its course?  
(A) Atreus (B) Pelops (C) Thyestes (D) Aegisthus

ROMAN LIFE - Mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

51. The subterranean canals built by the Romans to drain rain and waste water were called  
(A) **aquae** (B) **fistulae** (C) **cisternae** (D) **cloacae**
52. The part of a Roman **domus** that was typically reserved for the master of the house  
(A) **tablinum** (B) **atrium** (C) **alae** (D) **triclinium**
53. The monument frequently built by the Romans to honor a triumphal general was  
(A) a column (B) a stele (C) an arch (D) a tower
54. Which of the following is not true about Roman wine?  
(A) Grape juice was fermented in large wooden vats called **dolia**.  
(B) Wine was usually diluted with water before drinking.  
(C) Fermented wines were stored in sealed **amphorae**.  
(D) It was strained before drinking to remove sediments.
55. Which of the following was not entitled to wear the **toga praetexta**?  
(A) boys who had not reached the age of manhood (B) consuls (C) augurs  
(D) tribunes of the people
56. Which of the following was not a common food of the ancient Romans?  
(A) pears (B) rice (C) sausages (D) oysters
57. The starting gates of a **circus** were the  
(A) **metae** (B) **carceres** (C) **oppida** (D) **gradus**

58. **Vernae** were  
(A) untrained slaves (B) slaves who could read and write (C) the children of slaves  
(D) slaves trained in a particular craft
59. After winning his first public fight, a gladiator was given the title of  
(A) **veteranus** (B) **gladiator** (C) **tiro** (D) **spectatus**
60. The tub containing the hot water in the **caldarium** was the  
(A) **alveus** (B) **piscina** (C) **natatio** (D) **laconium**

LATIN LITERATURE - Mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

61. The case which made Cicero the leading advocate of his day was the  
(A) *Pro lege Manilia* (B) *In Verrem* (C) *Pro Cluentio* (D) *In Catilinam*
62. Who addressed his sixth satire, expounding the vices of women, to a friend about to get married? (A) Juvenal (B) Seneca the Younger (C) Lucilius (D) Horace
63. The first author to write dramas on Roman subjects, **fabulae praetextae**, was  
(A) Livius Andronicus (B) Ennius (C) Cato the Elder (D) Naevius
64. In which of his works does Vergil tell the story of Orpheus and Eurydice?  
(A) *Eclogue X* (B) *Aeneid*, Book VI (C) *Georgics*, Book IV (D) *Eclogue IV*
65. Who retired from twenty years of teaching rhetoric to write *Institutio Oratoria* or *The Education of an Orator*?  
(A) Pliny the Elder (B) Quintilian (C) Seneca the Elder (D) Fronto
66. Who wrote a miniature epic on the wedding of Peleus and Thetis?  
(A) Catullus (B) Gallus (C) Propertius (D) Statius
67. The biographer who wrote a detailed account of the assassination of Julius Caesar was  
(A) Cornelius Nepos (B) Jerome (C) Curtius Rufus (D) Suetonius
68. The two books of hexameters written in the last years of Horace's life while living at his Sabine farm were the  
(A) *Epodes* (B) *Satires* (C) *Epistles* (D) *Carmen Saeculare*
69. The author who is famous today for his **sententiae** or maxims taken from his mimes was  
(A) Lucius Pomponius (B) Publilius Syrus (C) Novius (D) Titinius

70. The last great poet of pagan world who wrote in praise of the young emperor Honorius and his great general Stilicho was  
(A) Claudian (B) Prudentius (C) Ambrose (D) Ausonius

ROMAN HISTORY (31 B.C. - A.D. 476) - Mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

71. The first Roman emperor to be assassinated was  
(A) Nero (B) Domitian (C) Galba (D) Caligula
72. The first emperor to be succeeded by his son was  
(A) Marcus Aurelius (B) Theodosius the Great (C) Vespasian (D) Septimius Severus
73. The first emperor to be chosen by the Praetorian Guard was  
(A) Nerva (B) Pertinax (C) Macrinus (D) Claudius
74. The first Roman emperor to have a co-ruler was  
(A) Diocletian (B) Marcus Aurelius (C) Caracalla (D) Balbinus
75. The first barbarian king of Italy who had overthrown Romulus Augustulus, the last emperor of the western empire, was  
(A) Odovacer (B) Zeno (C) Orestes (D) Theoderic
76. The emperor of AD 193 who raised money by auctioning off Commodus' property was  
(A) Didius Iulianus (B) Pescennius Niger (C) Pertinax (D) Septimius Severus
77. The emperor who permanently disbanded the Praetorian Guard was  
(A) Constantine I (B) Diocletian (C) Theodosius I (D) Valentinian III
78. Which of the following was not granted to Octavian by the Senate in January, 27 B.C.?  
(A) proconsular imperium (B) control of the provinces of Spain, Gaul, Syria, & Egypt  
(C) the right to appoint legates of consular & praetorian rank  
(D) the title of **pater patriae**
79. The emperor who condemned 29 senators for treason supporting his rival Clodius Albinus was (A) Valerian (B) Septimius Severus (C) Macrinus (D) Vespasian
80. The emperor who added the provinces of Dacia, Arabia, Armenia, Assyria, and Mesopotamia to the empire was  
(A) Hadrian (B) Aurelian (C) Trajan (D) Diocletian



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

96. The earliest extant work by Ovid is the  
(A) *Heroides* (B) *Ars Amatoria* (C) *Remedia Amoris* (D) *Amores*
97. Which word does not belong in this group because of its meaning:  
(A) *for* (B) *dīcō* (C) *orior* (D) *loquor*
98. The emperor who banned all pagan worship in A.D. 391 was  
(A) Julian (B) Theodosius I (C) Decius (D) Constantine
99. They feared that our army would be led against them.  
*Verēbantur \_\_\_\_\_ ad eōs exercitus noster \_\_\_\_\_.*  
(A) *ut . . . adductus esset* (B) *quīn . . . addūcātur*  
(C) *ut . . . nōn adductus sit* (D) *nē . . . addūcerētur*
100. Who ransomed her brother Podarces with her veil as a token payment?  
(A) Hesione (B) Hermione (C) Helle (D) Harmonia

