

National Junior Classical League: Columbia, Missouri 2005

HEPTATHLON

1020 ✓

Always choose the best response for each item.

Section One: Mythology

1. The owl, the aegis, the goddess Nike, a spear, a shield, and a helmet are all associated with:
a. Diana b. Minerva c. Juno d. Mars
2. They were originally ants whom Zeus changed into men after his son Aeacus had lost all his people. They later followed Achilles, the grandson of Aeacus, to attack Troy.
a. Argives b. Spartans c. Myrmidons d. Trojans
3. In the Aeneid, this goddess continually harasses Aeneas because he is a Trojan and because his descendants will one day destroy Carthage, her favorite city.
a. Venus b. Minerva c. Juno d. Iris
4. Who went crazy and committed suicide because the arms of Achilles were not given to him?
a. Diomedes b. Odysseus c. Ajax d. Patroclus
5. This hero slew the Chimaera and defeated the Amazons, but later met an untimely death because he tried to fly to Mt. Olympus to become one of the gods.
a. Bellerophon b. Perseus c. Theseus d. Icarus
6. Hercules : Herakles :: Ulysses : _____.
a. Achilles b. Aeneas c. Theseus d. Odysseus
7. In the Iliad, a Greek embassy attempts to convince Achilles to return to battle, but he refuses. All of the following were members of this embassy except:
a. Agamemnon b. Odysseus c. Phoenix d. Ajax
8. Who was transformed into an oak tree?
a. Pyramus b. Philemon c. Niobe d. Baucis
9. In the Odyssey, what goddess hosted Odysseus for 7 years?
a. Circe b. Nausicaa c. Athena d. Calypso
10. Which Labor of Hercules included the cup of the Sun, a 2 headed dog, and a 3 bodied man?
a. the capture of Cerberus b. the cattle of Geryon
c. the mares of Diomedes d. the apples of Hesperides
11. Athena denied the gift of immortality to this man because he ruthlessly devoured the brains of his enemy.
a. Tydeus b. Odysseus c. Amphiaraus d. Achilles

12. The Roman goddess of childbirth is _____.
- a. Lucina b. Trivia c. Luna d. Ilithyia
13. He was the 3rd husband of Helen. During the fall of Troy, Menelaus and Odysseus mutilated him before his death. Aeneas talked with him during his journey to the Underworld.
- a. Helenus b. Coroebus c. Panthus d. Deiphobus
14. This castrated youth is associated with the earth goddess Cybele.
- a. Attis b. Euneus c. Hermaphroditus d. Croesus

Section Two: Roman Life and History

15. From Rome to Sicily, one goes to the _____.
- a. north b. south c. east d. west
16. Tullus Hostilius and Tarquinius Priscus were both Roman _____.
- a. kings b. consuls c. emperors d. dictators
17. Who of the following was not one of the '5 Good Emperors'?
- a. Hadrian b. Domitian c. Trajan d. Antoninus Pius
18. What did the Romans use as food, fuel, and lotion?
- a. honey b. olives c. grapes d. figs
19. A Mausoleum, an Altar of Peace, and a new imperial Forum are all associated with:
- a. Hadrian b. Julius Caesar c. Trajan d. Augustus
20. Where would an ancient Roman see a procession of people wearing *imagines*?
- a. the theater b. a wedding c. a funeral d. the Circus Maximus
21. Who was defeated in a naval engagement at Naulochus in 36 BC?
- a. Pompeius Magnus b. Cato the Younger
c. Marcus Antonius d. Sextus Pompeius
22. *Solaria*, *horologia*, and *clepsydrae* are all associated with:
- a. time b. prophecy c. astronomy d. light
23. The first *senatus consultum ultimum* was enacted in:
- a. 133 BC b. 121 BC c. 52 BC d. 49 BC
24. An example of *damnatio memoriae* is found on:
- a. the arch of Constantine b. the arch of Septimius Severus
c. the arch of Titus d. the column of Marcus Aurelius
25. *Carnifices*, *vernae*, and *vicarii* all refer to types of:
- a. occupations b. soldiers c. farmers d. slaves

26. What emperor reinstated pagan cults & festivals after Christianity became the official religion of the Roman state?
 a. Julian b. Constantine c. Diocletian d. Theodosius
27. The 'Ebro River Treaty' was broken at the start of the:
 a. 1st Punic War b. 2nd Punic War c. 3rd Punic War d. Jugurthine War
28. The first stone bridge over the Tiber was constructed by:
 a. Publius Sublicius b. Scipio the Elder
 c. Scipio the Younger d. Appius Claudius Caecus

Section Three: Grammar

29. Which noun cannot be in the accusative case?
 a. nomina b. caelum c. mare d. scriba
30. Which does not belong because of its number?
 a. virium b. bellum c. deo d. capitis
31. Aeneas was a man of piety.
 a. pietate b. pietatis c. pietati d. pietatem
32. What is the 3rd person, singular, present, indicative of 'malō'?'
 a. malit b. malt c. malat d. mavult
33. 'The modest women refused to give proper credit to themselves.'
 a. sibi b. ad suos c. suis d. ipsīs
34. 'I must save the Republic!'
 a. Necessē est mihi servāre Rem Pūblicam! b. Rēs Pūblica mihi servandum est!
 c. both a & b d. none of the above
35. The idiom 'signa ferre' means:
 a. to give the signal b. to advance c. to declare victory d. to bear a burden
36. Give the genitive of the phrase 'this hope.'
 a. huius spē b. huius speī c. huic spē d. huic spis
37. 'Rōmulum Remumque cupidō cēpit in iīs locīs, ubi expositī ubique ēducātī erant, urbis condendae.' (Livy 1.6.3) What is the subject of the verb 'cēpit'?'
 a. Rōmulum b. cupidō c. urbis d. it is understood
38. In the quote in #37, 'ubique' is best translated:
 a. everywhere b. and when c. and where d. here and there

39. The quote in #37 contains:
 a. a future perfect passive
 b. 3 enclitics
 c. a genitive of possession
 d. 1 gerundive
40. 'Sēdit Atlantiadēs et euntem multa loquendō / dētīnuit sermōne diem.' (Ovid Metamorphoses 1.682-683). What term properly describes 'Atlantiadēs'?
 a. apostrophe
 b. anastrophe
 c. anaphora
 d. patronymic
41. In the quote in #40, what is the function of 'multa'?
 a. direct object of 'dētīnuit'
 b. adjective modifying 'sermōne'
 c. direct object of 'loquendo'
 d. direct object of 'euntem'
42. In the quote in #40, what is the tense of 'dētīnuit'?
 a. present
 b. future
 c. perfect
 d. pluperfect
43. All of the following are types of 'cum-clauses' except:
 a. temporal
 b. circumstantial
 c. concessive
 d. anticipatory
44. Which of the following does not belong with the others?
 a. vescor
 b. abūtor
 c. sequor
 d. dēfungor
45. The superlative of 'parum' is:
 a. minimē
 b. parissimum
 c. parissimē
 d. minus
46. All of the following are demonstrative pronouns except:
 a. ipse
 b. iste
 c. hic
 d. ille
47. 'Sīcelidēs Mūsae, paulō māiōra canāmus!' This opening line of Vergil's 'Messianic Eclogue' contains all of the following except:
 a. ablative of comparison
 b. substantive
 c. hortatory subjunctive
 d. apostrophe
48. In the quote in #47, how many dactyls are there?
 a. 1
 b. 2
 c. 3
 d. 4
49. 'They came to complain of wrongs.' This can be expressed in proper Latin prose using all of the following except:
 a. infinitive
 b. subjunctive
 c. participle
 d. supine
50. All of the following are heterogeneous except:
 a. locus
 b. domus
 c. carbasus
 d. dēlicium

Section Four: Reading Comprehension

1. Cum quīdam ex tyrannī assentātōribus, Dāmocles, commemorāret in sermōne cōpiās
2. eius, opēs, māiestātem dominātūs, rērum abundantiam, magnificentiam aedium rēgiārum
3. negāretque umquam beātiōrem quemquam fuisse, ‘Vīsne igitur’ tyrannus ōrāvit, ‘Ō Dāmoclē,
4. quōniam tē haec vīta delectat, ipse eam dēgustāre et fortūnam habēre meam?’ Cum sē ille
5. cupere dīxisset, tyrannus collocārī iussit hominem in aureō lectō, quī tectus est¹ stragulō²
6. magnificīs operibus pictō, tabulāsque multās ornāvit argentō aurōque. Tum ad mēnsam
7. servās insignī formā delectās iussit consistere eāsque mandāta omnia illīus sequī. Aderant
8. unguenta, incendēbantur odōrēs, mensae cēnā optimā onerābantur. Fortūnātus beātusque
9. sibi Dāmocles vidēbātur. In hōc mediō apparātū³ fulgentem gladium ē lacūnārī⁴ capillō
10. equinō ūnō dēmittī iussit, ut impendēret⁵ illīus beātī collō. Itaque diū nec pulchrās illās
11. ministrātōrēs nec plēnum artis argentum aspiciēbat nec manum tendēbat in mēnsam.
12. Dēnique ōrāvit tyrannum, ‘Abīrene⁶ ego possum? Quod iam beātus esse nōn cupiō!’ Tyrannus
13. dīxit, ‘Ita vērō! Abī! Sed mementō: nēmō est fortūnātus beātusque, cui semper aliquī⁷
14. terror impendeat!’

¹ tegō, tegere, tēxī, tectus - cover

² stragulus, -ī m. - blanket, quilt

³ apparātus, -ūs m. - preparation

⁴ lacūnar, -āris n. - ceiling

⁵ impendeō, -ēre - hang over, threaten (+ dative case direct object)

⁶ abeō, -īre - depart, leave

⁷ aliquī, -qua, -quod - some

51. Who is Damocles?
 a. a friend of a tyrant
 b. a tyrant himself
 c. a slave of a tyrant
 d. an enemy of a tyrant
52. To whom/what does 'eius' (2) refer?
 a. the tyrant
 b. the conversation
 c. Damocles
 d. the wealth
53. Damocles admired all of the following except (1-2):
 a. the fine clothing of the ruler
 b. the dignity of the ruler
 c. the great abundance of goods
 d. the magnificence of the palace
54. Damocles denied that (3):
 a. anyone was more blessed than he
 b. anyone was more blessed than the ruler
 c. power brought many blessings
 d. the tyrant was more blessed than he
55. What offer was made to Damocles (3-4)?
 a. to sleep in his own bed
 b. to sleep in the tyrant's bed
 c. to live the life of a tyrant
 d. to live the life of a servant
56. The best translation of 'tyrannus collocārī iussit hominem in aureō lectō' (5) is:
 a. the tyrant ordered a feast to be placed on a golden table for the man
 b. the tyrant ordered the man to place the gold on the couch
 c. the man ordered the tyrant to place the gold on the couch
 d. the tyrant ordered the man to be placed on a golden couch
57. What decorated the tables (4-6)?
 a. jewels
 b. gold
 c. silver
 d. both b & c
58. Who were ordered to follow all the commands of Damocles (6-7)?
 a. young men of beauty
 b. pretty slave women
 c. the other guests at the feast
 d. the female guests at the palace
59. The Latin word 'sibi' (9) refers to:
 a. Damocles
 b. the tyrant
 c. a servant
 d. a guest
60. Preparations for the event (5-9) included all of the following except:
 a. incense
 b. the best food
 c. a gold crown
 d. objects of silver
61. Why was Damocles unable to enjoy the event (9-11)?
 a. he was the servant of the feast and therefore forbidden to partake in the festivities
 b. he felt that he was in imminent danger
 c. he believed that the wealth was too extravagant
 d. the tyrant, out of spite, refused to let him eat or drink
62. What question did Damocles ask?
 a. Can I leave?
 b. Am I permitted to eat?
 c. Can I stay here forever?
 d. Who is more blessed than I?

63. Both 'Abī' and 'mementō' (13) are:
 a. 1st person singular
 b. ablative case
 c. imperatives
 d. words meaning 'remember'
64. What is the moral of this story?
 a. no one is blessed
 b. no one is blessed except for a tyrant
 c. no one is blessed unless sufficiently wealthy
 d. no one is blessed unless free of danger

Section Five: Latin Vocabulary

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

65. capiō a. faciō b. cūrō c. occupō d. currō
66. nōtus a. clārus b. gravis c. acer d. miser
67. quam a. cūr b. quōmodo c. ubi d. quōniam
68. sponte a. dulce b. ultrō c. contrā d. forte
69. sapor a. insidiae b. virtūs c. spēs d. gustus

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

70. numquam a. umquam b. semper c. postea d. igitur
71. hostis a. socius b. pater c. cliēns d. inimicus
72. sequor a. gerō b. proficīscor c. mittō d. dūcō
73. extrā a. cum b. intrā c. ad d. contrā
74. periculum a. salūs b. fortitūdō c. decus d. dedecus

Section Six: Latin Derivatives

For 75-79, choose the word which is not derived from the same Latin root as the others.

75. a. vow b. vowel c. advocate d. revoke
76. a. solstice b. solarium c. desolate d. solar
77. a. malady b. male c. malaria d. malign

78. a. align b. reliant c. alloy d. ligature
79. a. court b. courtesan c. curtsy d. courageous

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

80. cultivate a. culpa b. culter c. colō d. color
81. legislator a. latus (n.) b. ferō c. lateō d. lātus (adj.)
82. erase a. rādō b. errō c. rādix d. erus
83. scent a. sciō b. scandō c. scūtum d. sentiō
84. arch a. arx b. arca c. arcānus d. arcus
85. peer a. parō b. pareō c. pār d. pariō

Section Seven: Greek Derivatives and ‘Nūgae’

86. What is the etymological meaning of the word ‘polytheism’?
a. many beliefs b. animal gods c. animal head d. many gods
87. Choose the Greek derivative which best completes the sentence. ‘The doctors warned the sick patient that there was no magical _____ which would cure all her ailments.’
a. panacea b. drug c. miracle d. medicine
88. ‘Philology’ literally means ‘the love of _____.’
a. discipline b. healing c. wealth d. words
89. The English word ‘polemic’ is derived from the Greek noun meaning _____.
a. stake b. war c. sword d. leader
90. The English word ‘glucose’ is derived from the Greek adjective meaning _____.
a. real b. living c. smooth d. sweet
91. Choose the Greek derivative which best completes the sentence. ‘The teacher’s _____ comments caused the young, sensitive student to burst into tears.’
a. caustic b. abusive c. mean d. rude
92. The English words ‘gubernatorial’ and ‘government’ are derived from the Greek verb meaning:
a. unite b. snatch c. hope d. steer
93. This early Latin poet translated Homer’s Odyssey into Latin saturnian verse:
a. Ennius b. Naevius c. Cato the Elder d. Livius Andronicus

94. All of the following names are used by Homer to refer to the Greeks in general except:
 a. Teucrians b. Argives c. Danaans d. Achaeans
95. ‘Ēripuistī, heu heu nostrae crūdēle venēnum / vitae, heu heu nostrae pestis amīcītiaē.’ (Catullus 77) What literary device is not contained in this couplet?
 a. metaphor b. synecdoche c. anaphora d. chiasmus
96. ‘Cynthia p̄ma suīs miserum mē cēpit ocellīs’ (Propertius 1.1). Between which 2 words is the caesura in this line of dactylic hexameter?
 a. Cynthia & p̄ma b. suīs & miserum
 c. miserum & mē d. mē & cēpit
97. The English word ‘duel’ is derived from the Latin word meaning _____.
 a. two b. hate c. war d. point
98. This battle took place in 52 BC.
 a. Carrhae b. Pharsalus c. Gergovia d. Alesia
99. Odysseus sailed to Troy with _____ ships.
 a. 4 b. 12 c. 24 d. 60
100. All of the following are uses of the ablative case except:
 a. reference b. respect c. manner d. price