

# 2006 TSJCL DECATHLON TEST

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

LANGUAGE SKILLS - Read the passage below and answer the questions according to what is said or implied in the Latin. Please refer to the map on the next page as an aid to the place names.

## A Roman General Visits the Sights of Greece

1 Postquam Macedoniam vīcit, imperātor Lūcius Aemilius Paulus loca praeclāra  
2 in Graeciā vīsītare volēbat. Igitur initiō autumnī circumīre Graeciam  
3 cōstituit. C. Sulpicius Gallum castrīs praefēcit et cum parvō comitātū  
4 filiōque suō per Thessaliam profectus est. Primum Delphīs ōrāculum nōtum  
5 invēnit et sacrificium Apollinī fēcit. Hīc in vestibulō quō statuāe rēgis Perseī  
6 erant, Aemilius Paulus, quod victor erat, suās statuās impōnī iussit. Tum  
7 Lebadiae templum Iovis adit; ibi vīdit ōs spēluncae per quod illī petentēs  
8 ōrācula dēscendunt. Sacrificiō Iovī factō, Chalcidem ivit ad videndum  
9 spectāculum Euboeae, īnsulae non tam longē ā cōtinente ut pons eam iungere  
10 posset.

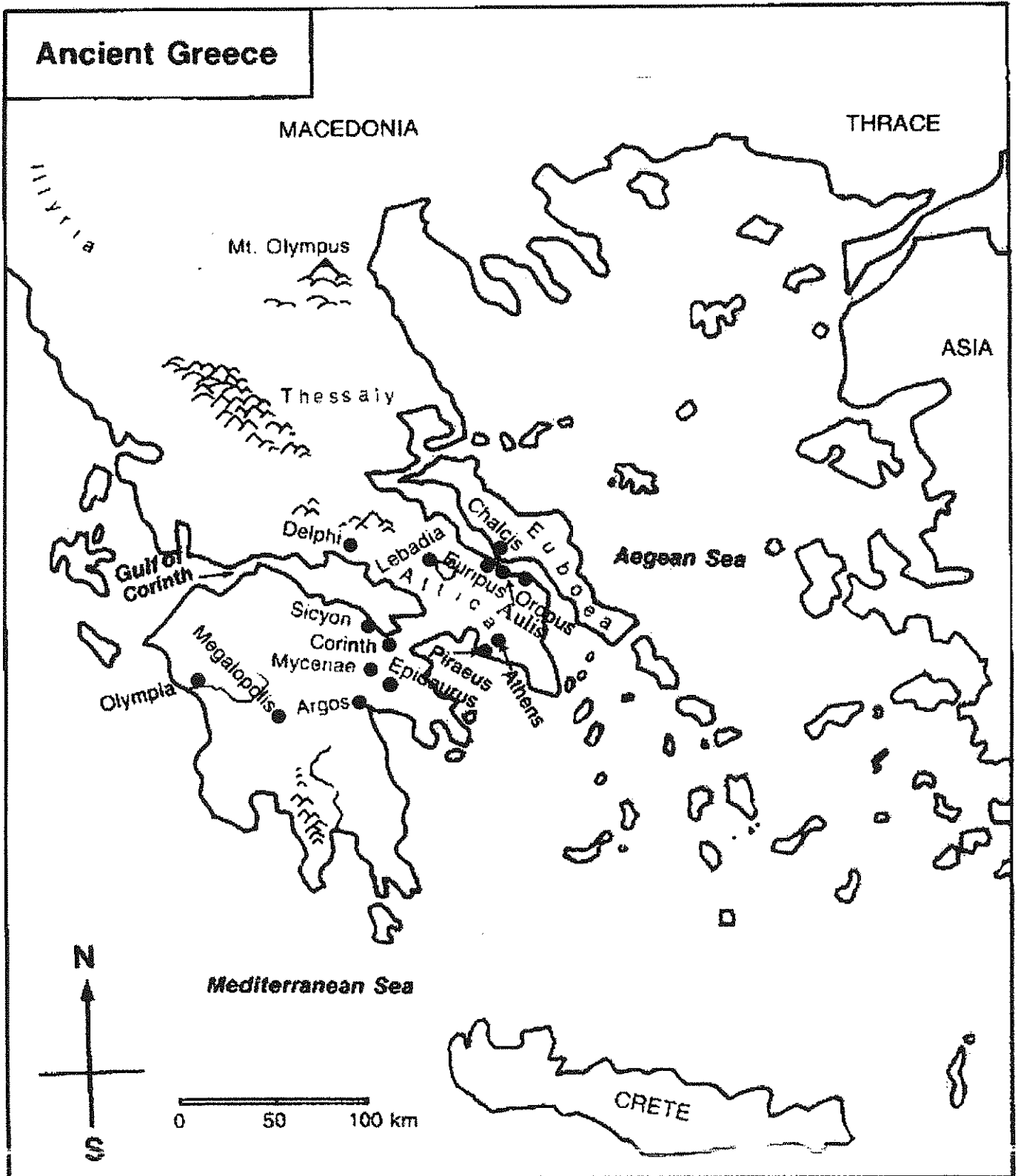
11 Ā Chalcide Aulidem trānsiit, trium mīlium spatiō dīstantem, portum fāmōsum  
12 cum statiōne, quae quondam - incrēdibile dictū - mīlle ex nāvibus  
13 Agamemnoniae classis tenēbat. Diānae templum, quō in locō rēx ille nāvibus  
14 cursum ad Trōiam sacrificiō filiae suae petiverat, etiam cōspexit. Inde vēnit  
15 Athēnās, nam exīstimābat eam urbem vetustae fāmae plēnam esse. Nōn  
16 dubium est quīn multa in illā urbe videnda fuerint: arcem, portūs, mūrōs  
17 Piraeum urbī iungentēs, nāvālia, monumenta magnōrum imperātōrum, statuās  
18 deōrum hominumque.

19 Cum sacrificium Minervae, custōdī urbis, fēcisset, profectus est Corinthum et  
20 ad aliās urbēs: sicyōnem, Argōs, Epidaurum. Tandem Lacedaemonem adit,  
21 nōn operum magnificentiā, sed disciplinā īstitutisque memorābilem; unde per  
22 Megalopolim Olympiam ascendit, ubi et alia quidem spectanda ab eō vīsa sunt;  
23 Iovem velut praesentem intuēns mōtus animō est. Itaque ac sī in Capitoliō  
24 immolātūrus esset, imperāvīt ut sacrificium amplius solitō apparārētur.

comitātus, -ūs, m. - escort, retinue  
Apollō, -inis, m. - Apollo  
Perseus, i, m. - king of Macedonia  
Iuppiter, Iovis, m. - Jupiter  
continēns, -entis, f. - mainland

statiō, -ōnis, f. - anchorage  
Agamemnōn, -onis, m. - leader of the  
Greek forces in the Trojan War

vetustus, -a, -um - ancient  
nāvālia, -ium, n. - shipyards  
Lacedaemon, -onis, f. - Sparta



1. The case of **loca** in line 1 is  
(A) nominative (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative
2. Which of the following words is derived from the root of **volēbant** in line 2?  
(A) revolution (B) volunteer (C) involvement (D) volatile
3. An antonym of **initiō** in line 2 is  
(A) **mūrō** (B) **ianuā** (C) **prīncipiō** (D) **fīne**
4. In the first two sentences, the reader learns all of the following except that  
(A) Paulus is a Roman emperor.  
(B) Paulus will travel in the fall.  
(C) Paulus conquered Macedonia.  
(D) Paulus wants to see the famous places in Greece.
5. The noun **castrīs** in line 3 is in the \_\_\_\_\_ case.  
(A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) accusative
6. An antonym of **profectus est** in line 4 is  
(A) **mānsit** (B) **mīrātus est** (C) **exiit** (D) **cōnstitit**
7. **Delphīs** in line 4 is best translated as  
(A) for Delphi (B) to Delphi (C) of Delphi (D) at Delphi
8. Derived from the root of **nōtum** in line 4, *notorious* means  
(A) prevalent (B) infamous (C) conspicuous (D) deleterious
9. Paulus sacrificed to Apollo during his visit to Delphi.  
(A) true (B) false
10. In the context of line 5, **quō** means  
(A) to what place (B) why (C) in which (D) by which means
11. Which of the following words is not derived from the root of **rēgis** in line 5?  
(A) reign (B) register (C) royal (D) viceroy
12. The verb **impōnī** in line 6 is a/an  
(A) supine (B) gerund (C) participle (D) infinitive
13. **Cum Macedoniam vīcisset, Paulus imperāvit ut effigiēs suae Delphīs statuerentur.**  
(A) **vērum** (B) **falsum**

14. Which of the following words is derived from the root of **ōs** in line 7?  
(A) osmosis (B) orifice (C) ossify (D) orient
15. In the context of line 7, **petentēs** means  
(A) attacking (B) bringing (C) requiring (D) seeking
16. The phrase **Sacrificiō . . . factō** in line 8 is best translated  
(A) By making a sacrifice (B) With a sacrificial act  
(C) After he had made a sacrifice  
(D) Because of an act of sacrifice
17. Which of the following could be substituted for the phrase **ad videndum spectāculum** in lines 8- 9?  
(A) **ut spectāculum vidēret** (B) **spectāculō visō** (C) **cum spectāculum vīdisset**  
(D) **vidēns spectāculum**
18. Which of the following words is not derived from the root of **longē** in line 9?  
(A) purloin (B) loll (C) elongate (D) lunge
19. An antonym of **longē** in line 9 is  
(A) **iterum** (B) **usque** (C) **saepe** (D) **prope**
20. In the last two sentences of the first paragraph, the reader learns all of the following except that  
(A) there was the a bridge from the island to the mainland  
(B) an oracle of Jupiter was in a cave  
(C) there was a temple of Jupiter on the island  
(D) Paulus made a sacrifice to Jupiter while at Lebadia
21. Derived from the root of **trānsiit** in line 11, *transient* means  
(A) passing with time (B) exceeding limits (C) conveying goods or people  
(D) crossing over a barrier
22. The phrase **incrēdibile dictū** in line 12 is translated literally as  
(A) with a speech not to be believed (B) incredible to say (C) by speaking incredibly  
(D) an unbelievable assertion!
23. Which of the following is not a synonym of **nāvibus** in line 12?  
(A) **puppibus** (B) **ratibus** (C) **nāvigiīs** (D) **scalprīs**

24. Derived from the root of **cursum** in line 14, the English word which means “performed with haste and little attention to detail” is  
(A) cursive (B) concurrent (C) cursory (D) discursive
25. The noun **sacrificiō** in line 14 is an example of a/an  
(A) ablative of manner  
(B) dative of purpose  
(C) ablative of means  
(D) dative with an intransitive verb
26. In the first two sentences of the second paragraph, the reader learns all of the following except that  
(A) Aulis was three miles from Chalcis  
(B) Paulus saw Agamemnon’s fleet in the harbor  
(C) Agamemnon had sacrificed his daughter to Diana  
(D) the purpose of the sacrifice was to gain passage for his ships
27. Which of the following is not a synonym of **exīstimābat** in line 15?  
(A) **arbitrābātur** (B) **putābat** (C) **rēbātur** (D) **cognōscēbat**
28. In the context of line 15, **esse** is best translated as  
(A) was (B) to be (C) is (D) has been
29. In the context of line 16, **quīn** means  
(A) why not (B) that not (C) rather (D) that
30. The verb form **videnda** in line 16 is an example of a/an  
(A) infinitive (B) gerundive (C) supine (D) gerund
31. The tense of **fuertint** in line 16 is  
(A) future (B) perfect (C) present (D) future perfect
32. Derived from the root of **portūs** in line 16, *inoportune* means  
(A) unobjectionable (B) immoderate (C) inappropriate (D) unreasonable
33. Which of the following was one of the sights of Athens?  
(A) a triumphal arch (B) statues of famous generals (C) memorials of famous battles  
(D) the walls from Athens to Piraeus

34. The clause **Cum sacrificium Minervae, custōdī urbis, fēcisset** in line 19 is best translated  
(A) After he had sacrificed to Minerva, the guardian of the city  
(B) With a sacrifice he protected the city of Minerva  
(C) Although he was sacrificing to city's guardian Minerva  
(D) When he was sacrificing to the patroness of the city Minerva
35. Which of the following is not derived from the root of **aliās** in line 20?  
(A) alimony (B) alien (C) alibi (D) alias
36. A synonym of **tandem** in line 20 is  
(A) **postquam** (B) **nōndum** (C) **dēmum** (D) **donec**
37. Which of the following words is not derived from the root of **operum** in line 21?  
(A) adopt (B) inure (C) cooperate (D) maneuver
38. Sparta was noteworthy of all the Greek cities visited because of  
(A) the splendor of its buildings and monuments  
(B) its similarity to Rome in discipline  
(C) its way of life  
(D) its regimented tradition of accumulating wealth
39. A synonym of **intuēns** in line 23 is  
(A) **verēns** (B) **spectāns** (C) **colēns** (D) **fervēns**
40. Which of the following is not true about Paulus' visit to Olympia?  
(A) Looking at the statue of Olympian Jupiter was like looking at the one in the temple on the Capitoline.  
(B) Paulus ordered a larger than usual sacrifice to be prepared.  
(C) Viewing the statue of Jupiter was a moving experience for Paulus.  
(D) There are many sights at Olympia that ought to be seen.

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

41. The poet who wrote about his love and hatred of Lesbia was  
(A) Tibullus (B) Catullus (C) Propertius (D) Gallus
42. Which of the Eclogues of Vergil redicted the birth of a child and an age of world peace?  
(A) II (B) IV (C) VI (D) X

43. The historian to whom Pliny the Younger sent a letter describing his eye-witness account of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius was  
(A) Tacitus (B) Vellius Paterculus (C) Suetonius (D) Ammianus Marcellinus
44. The elegies which first earned Ovid the reputation as an accomplished poet were the  
(A) *Heroides* (B) *Fasti* (C) *Tristia* (D) *Amores*
45. The freedman who was the first to write Latin adaptations of Greek comedies and tragedies was  
(A) Gnaeus Naevius (B) Marcus Pacuvius (C) Quintus Ennius (D) Livius Andronicus
46. Cicero defended a man against a charge of poisoning his father in  
(A) *pro Cluentio* (B) *pro Quinctio* (C) *pro Caelio* (D) *pro Milone*
47. The first book of Caesar's *Commentarii de bello Gallico* is about his campaign against the  
(A) Germans (B) British (C) Helvetians (D) Venetians
48. Which of the following comedies was not written by Publius Terentius Afer?  
(A) *Pseudolus* (B) *Adelphi* (C) *Phormio* (D) *Hecyra*
49. Lucretius addressed his epic *De rerum natura* to  
(A) Scipio Aemilianus (B) Gaius Maecenas (C) Gaius Memmius (D) Asinius Pollio
50. The only extant complete work of Rome's greatest scholar Varro is  
(A) *de lingua Latina* (B) *de re rustica* (C) *Antiquitates* (D) *de gente populi Romani*

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

51. The goddess associated with the island of Cyprus was  
(A) Athena (B) Artemis (C) Hestia (D) Aphrodite
52. Which of the following is not a correct matching of a god and his mortal lover?  
(A) Apollo & Coronis (B) Hermes & Herse (C) Ares & Callisto  
(D) Dionysus & Ariadne
53. The deity, slighted by King Oeneus, who sent a huge boar to ravage Calydon was  
(A) Artemis (B) Apollo (C) Hera (D) Poseidon
54. The Muse of comedy was  
(A) Erato (B) Calliope (C) Melpomene (D) Thalia

55. The king of Seriphus who sent Perseus to fetch the head of Medusa was  
(A) Pelias (B) Polydectes (C) Acrisius (D) Iobates
56. Which of the monstrous creatures killed by Heracles was the offspring of Orthus and Echidna?  
(A) Nemean lion (B) Erymanthian boar (C) Geryon (D) Cerberus
57. The brothers who built the walls of Thebes with seven gates were  
(A) Otus & Ephialtes (B) Castor & Pollux (C) Amphion & Zethus  
(D) Eteocles & Polynices
58. To what land at the eastern end of the Black Sea did Jason and the Argonauts sail to find the golden fleece?  
(A) Scythia (B) Colchis (C) Troezen (D) Hesperia
59. The first Greek warrior to leap ashore at Troy was  
(A) Achilles (B) Diomedes (C) Ajax Telamon (D) Protesilaüs
60. Where was Odysseus detained the longest on his ten year journey home to Ithaca?  
(A) Aeaëa (B) Scheria (C) Ogygia (D) Thrinacia

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

61. The **bulla** was worn by Roman children in order to  
(A) identify each child's family and home (B) indicate social status  
(C) protect them from witchcraft and the evil eye (D) prevent the catching of diseases
62. The room of a Roman house in which the master kept his papers and strong box was the  
(A) **atrium** (B) **exedra** (C) **tablinum** (D) **bibliotheca**
63. Which of these vegetables was not known to the Romans?  
(A) cabbage (B) potatoes (C) onions (D) cucumbers
64. The praenomen that was abbreviated "C." is  
(A) Cassius (B) Gaius (C) Claudius (D) Gnaeus
65. The footwear typically worn with the toga were the  
(A) **calcei** (B) **perones** (C) **caligae** (D) **soleae**
66. The chambers in a circus where chariots and their teams waited for a race to begin were the  
(A) **carceres** (B) **metae** (C) **portae** (D) **ovae**



67. A gladiator was given a wooden sword or **rudis** when  
(A) he completed his training (B) he won his first fight  
(C) he had killed one hundred opponents (D) he had won his freedom
68. How many days of mourning after a funeral were observed by the immediate family?  
(A) 6 (B) 9 (C) 12 (D) 15
69. In a Roman family, a **socrus** was a  
(A) maternal uncle (B) great grand father (C) paternal aunt (D) mother-in-law
70. A Roman female who was engaged to be married was a  
(A) **sponsa** (B) **nupta** (C) **flammea** (D) **pronuba**

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

71. The general who marched on Rome with his army to keep the command against Mithridates was  
(A) Pompey (B) Marius (C) Cinna (D) Sulla
72. The Roman king who reorganized the tribes on the basis of property rather than birth was  
(A) Tarquinius Priscus (B) Ancus Martius (C) Servius Tullius (D) Numa Pompilius
73. The consul who defeated Pyrrhus in 275 BC at Beneventum was  
(A) Appius Claudius Caecus (B) Marcus Curius Dentatus  
(C) L. Cornelius Scipio Barbatus (D) Marcus Furius Camillus
74. Who campaigned for the consulship of 205 BC promising to carry the war to the Carthaginians in Africa?  
(A) Quintus Fabius Maximus (B) Marcus Claudius Marcellus  
(C) Publius Cornelius Scipio (D) Titus Quinctius Flaminius
75. The senator who led the mob that killed reformer Tiberius Gracchus was  
(A) Scipio Nasica (B) Appius Claudius Pulcher (C) Scipio Aemilianus  
(D) Publius Licinius Crassus
76. The Roman consul who defeated the invading Teutones in 102 and the Cimbri in 101 BC was  
(A) Quintus Caecilius Metellus (B) Lucius Cornelis Cinna (C) Quintus Servilius Caepio  
(D) Gaius Marius

77. The agreement reached between Octavian and Antony at Brundisium in 40 BC was sealed by the marriage of Antony to  
(A) Fulvia (B) Scribonia (C) Octavia (D) Cleopatra
78. Who celebrated an **ovatio** for his defeat of Spartacus and his slave army?  
(A) M. Licinius Crassus (B) Q. Lutatius Catulus (C) Cn. Pompeius Magnus  
(D) M. Aemilius Lepidus
79. In 48 BC Julius Caesar defeated Pompey and his Optimates associates at the battle of  
(A) Dyrrhachium (B) Munda (C) Thapsus (D) Pharsalus
80. The tribune who secured the exile of Cicero for executing citizens without a trial was  
(A) Manilius (B) Clodius (C) Saturninus (D) Milo

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

96. The poet who observing the corruption all around him said "it is difficult not to write satire" was  
(A) Horace (B) Lucilius (C) Juvenal (D) Perseus
97. The only Pleiad or daughter of Atlas to marry a mortal was  
(A) Merope (B) Maia (C) Electra (D) Taygete
98. After the passage of the **lex Hortensia** in 287 BC, the \_\_\_\_\_ became the main legislative assembly of Rome.  
(A) **comitia curiata** (B) **concilium plebis** (C) **comitia centuriata**  
(D) **consilium principis**
99. Which word does not belong in this group because of its meaning?  
(A) **abnuō** (B) **negō** (C) **infitior** (D) **voveō**
100. He does not prevent me from remaining. **Nōn deterret \_\_\_\_\_ maneam.**  
(A) **nē** (B) **quīn** (C) **ut nōn** (D) **ut**