

2006 NJCL Decathlon Test

test code 1021

Section One: Latin Derivatives

Part A: Choose the word that is NOT etymologically related at least partially to the rest.

1. A. toilet B. subtle C. tissue D. trite
2. A. finish B. refine C. fin D. infinity
3. A. corona B. crown C. coronal D. carnation
4. A. amble B. ambulance C. perambulator D. amiable
5. A. manor B. manipulative C. manacle D. manual

Part B: Choose the best answer.

Be sure to employ your knowledge of etymology when determining your answer.

6. When the doctor looked under my tongue, he discovered ____.
A. a sublingual ulcer B. a dental occlusion C. my uvula D. my epiglottis
7. The old ____ excluded himself from all society by dwelling in a hotel suite he turned into a dank cave.
A. eremite B. recluse C. subordinate D. clinician
8. Medical expenses prevented Sam from putting money into his savings account; so instead of growing, his account balance ____.
A. debited B. credited C. decreased D. accrued
9. What is the truly etymological meaning of obnoxious?
A. black B. harmful C. deleterious D. salubrious
10. The threatening black thunderclouds warned us that ____.
A. a storm was imminent B. there was going to be a solar eclipse
C. a revenant was in the area D. it might hail

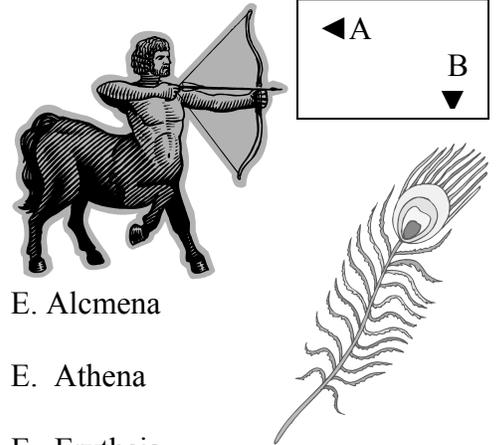
Section Two: Grammar

11. The case used to show agency with a passive periphrastic construction is the ____.
A. nominative B. genitive C. dative D. accusative E. ablative
12. Which of the following could not be locative?
A. Brundisium B. Athenis C. Romae D. Hadriae E. Londinio
13. Complete the analogy. Rufus:Rufe::Cicero : ____.
A. Cicerone B. Ciceroni C. Ciceronis D. Cicero
14. Which expression below would a writer of classical Latin prose NOT have used to show purpose?
A. ut animalia capiat B. qui animalia caperent C. animalia capere
D. ne animalia caperentur E. animalium capiendorum gratia
15. Which of the following does not belong with the others?
A. secundum B. coram C. circiter D. iuxta E. erga
16. Make the following sentence grammatically correct and complete. “ignoranti quem portum ____ nullus suus ventus est.”
A. peterent B. petere C. petat D. petunt E. petiti esset
17. In the expression “hoc vos doceo” what is true of vos?
A. It is second person B. It is accusative. C. It is in a double accusative construction.
D. It is plural. E. Either all of the above or none of the above is true.
18. What is true of gaudio in “nimio gaudio peane despiciebam”?
A. It is ablative of cause. B. It is nominative. C. It is a first person verb.
D. It is ablative of means. E. It is in a double dative construction.
19. The second verb in “furit te reperire” [Horace] ____.
A. is passive B. is an imperative of a deponent verb C. shows purpose
D. is future tense E. There is only one verb in the quotation.

20. The tenses of the subjunctive ____.
- A. denote absolute time only in independent clauses
 - B. denote relative time only in dependent clauses
 - C. indicates future time by use of the present in independent clauses
 - D. may indicate the past with the pluperfect in independent clauses
 - E. All of the above are true or none of the above are true.

Section Three: Mythology

21. The character in Picture A ____.
- A. could be Charon
 - B. is a satyr
 - C. is the Minotaur
 - D. could be Chiron
 - E. could be Pan
22. To which of the following does Picture B allude?
- A. Minerva
 - B. Phrixus
 - C. Melampus
 - D. Argus
 - E. Alcmena
23. Who cured the daughters of Proteus of their madness?
- A. Mopsus
 - B. Meleager
 - C. Nisus
 - D. Melampus
 - E. Athena
24. Who was the eldest son of Heracles and Deianira?
- A. Hylas
 - B. Hyllus
 - C. Hypnos
 - D. Haemon
 - E. Erytheia
25. In the Aeneid, what deity is called durus, impius, or bellipotens?
- A. Bacchus
 - B. Jupiter
 - C. Juno
 - D. Mars
 - E. Pluto
26. Who was the father of Erysichthon?
- A. Zeus
 - B. Memnon
 - C. Triopas
 - D. Elephenor
 - E. Dionysos



For the next four questions, identify the two characters who have something in common; e. g., in the list of Jason, Orpheus, Heracles, Romulus, and Midas, Orpheus and Heracles have in common that both went to the Underworld.

27. Chiron, Charon, Nessus, Minos, and Zetes
- A. Nessus and Charon
 - B. Chiron and Zetes
 - C. Zetes and Minos
 - D. Chiron and Nessus
 - E. Chiron and Charon
28. Aeneas, Vulcan, Romulus, Phineus, and Xuthus
- A. Aeneas and Vulcan
 - B. Romulus and Xuthus
 - C. Phineus and Aeneas
 - D. Aeneas and Xuthus
 - E. Phineus and Romulus
29. Hebe, Pandora, Ganymede, Mercury, and Silenus
- A. Hebe and Ganymede
 - B. Mercury and Ganymede
 - C. Silenus and Hebe
 - D. Mercury and Hebe
 - E. Pandora and Silenus
30. Daphne, Iris, Niobe, Helen of Troy, Baucis
- A. Daphne and Helen of Troy
 - B. Daphne and Niobe
 - C. Daphne and Baucis
 - D. Baucis and Iris
 - E. Iris and Helen of Troy

Section Four: Roman History

31. Who was the Roman ambassador to Egypt in 164 B.C.?
- A. Popillius Laenas
 - B. Pompeius Magnus
 - C. Aelius Fufius
 - D. Cato the Elder
 - E. Fannius
32. In 334 B.C. the Romans offended the Samnites by negotiating a treaty with ____.
- A. the Oscans
 - B. the Volsci
 - C. the Tarentines
 - D. the Macedonians
 - E. Carthage
33. In 216 B. C. the Romans transferred the command of their army from Fabius to ____; these men had no experience with the tactics of the enemy when they met the opposing forces at Cannae.
- A. Paullus and Varro
 - B. Flaminius and Varro
 - C. Polybius
 - D. Scipio Aemilianus
 - E. Tiberius Gracchus

34. The graphic at the right probably depicts whom?
 A. Gaius Julius Caesar B. Augustus C. Marcus Antonius
 D. Pompeius Magnus E. Marcus Porcius Cato
35. Which of the following is true of Tarquinius Superbus?
 A. He was the sixth king at Rome.
 B. He bought some of the Sibylline books.
 C. He died in the same manner as Romulus.
 D. He was murdered by his successor.
 E. He established the Romans' state religion.
36. Which of the following was ruling during the construction of Hagia Sophia in Constantinople between A.D. 532 and 562?
 A. Valerian B. Constantine C. Constans D. Julian the Apostate E. Justinian
37. Which series below is in correct chronological order?
 A. the revolt of Boudicca, Nero's marriage to Octavia, the great fire at Rome, the marriage of Tiberius to Julia, consulate of Tiberius, Burrus made praetorian prefect
 B. the great fire in Rome, the conspiracy of Piso, the death of Galba and accession of Otho, the censorship of Vespasian and Titus, the destruction of Pompeii, the inauguration of the Colosseum
 C. Paetus condemned, death of Livia, consulship of Tiberius and Sejanus, revolt in Mauretania, Claudius' triumph in Britain, dedication of the Ara Pacis
 D. death of Lucius Caesar, Augustus becomes Pontifex Maximus, Octavian receives imperium for ten years, Claudius made emperor, death of Herod the Great, banishment of Agrippina
 E. the death of Gaius Julius Caesar, plague in Italy and the West, the Battle of Actium, Caracalla kills Geta, Pertinax proclaimed emperor
38. The Arch of Constantine ____.
 A. was completed in the same year that Constantine and Licinius met in Milan
 B. was built with parts of earlier monuments
 C. depicts a menorah
 D. was erected before the death of Maxentius
 E. was finished right after Constantine expelled the Goths from Thrace
39. Who were the predecessor and successor, respectively, of Aurelian as emperor?
 A. Claudius Gothicus & Tacitus B. Claudius Gothicus & Valerianus
 C. Claudius Gothicus & Titus D. Claudius Gothicus & Florianus E. Florianus & Titus
40. ____ " . . . surpassed all the other Caesars in good looks, but that was his only recommendation. A voluptuary of the stamp of Nero and Commodus, he allowed the administration to go to rack and ruin. His only serious purpose was to spread the worship of the sun-god of Emesa, whose name [was] Elah-Gabal"
 A. the second M. Aurelius B. Macrinus C. M. Aurelius Severus Alexander
 D. Caracalla E. Mamaea



Section Five: Reading Comprehension

Read the selection and answer the questions about it.

"Cicero Addresses the People about Catiline"

Tandem aliquando, Quirites, L. Catilinam, furem audacia, scelus anhelantem, pestem	1
nefarie molientem, vobis atque huic urbi ferro flammaque minitantem ex urbe vel	2
eiecimus vel emisimus vel ipsum egredientem verbis prosecuti sumus. Abiit, excessit,	3
evasit, erupit. Nulla iam pernicies a monstro illo atque prodigio moenibus ipsis intra	4
moenia comparabitur. Atque hunc quidem unum huius belli domestici ducem sine	5
controversia vicimus. Non enim iam inter latera nostra sica illa versabitur, non in	6

campo, non in foro, non in curia, non denique intra domesticos parietes pertimescemus. 7
 loco ille motus est, cum est ex urbe depulsus. Palam iam cum hoste nullo impediante 8
 bellum iustum geremus. Sine dubio perdidimus hominem magnificeque vicimus, cum 9
 illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium coniecimus. Quod vero non cruentum 10
 mucronem, ut voluit, extulit, quod vivis nobis egressus est, quod ei ferrum e manibus 11
 extorsimus, quod incolumis civis, quod stantem urbem reliquit, quanto tandem illum 12
 maerore esse adflictum et profligatum putatis? Iacet ille nunc prostratus, Quirites, et se 13
 perclusum atque abjectum esse sentit et retorquet oculos profecto saepe ad hanc urbem 14
 quam e suis faucibus ereptam esse luget: quae quidem mihi laetari videtur, quod tantam 15
 pestem evomuerit forasque proiecerit. 16

41. What is the best translation of *audacia* in line 1?
 A. audacity B. with audacity C. of audacity D. for the sake of boldness E. so boldly
42. What part of speech is *nefarie* in line 2?
 A. adjective B. noun (in the vocative) C. verb D. adverb E. preposition
43. What figure of speech is lines 3 and 4?
 A. simile B. asyndeton C. praeteritio prolepsis D. polysyndeton E. tmesis
44. From a careful reading of Nulla – comparibitur (lines 4 and 5), one can infer that ____.
 A. Catiline has frequently tried to attack the city from within
 B. while there have been no attacks within the city, there have been many external attacks
 C. a pernicious man has tried to help Catiline get attacks together
 D. Catiline is perhaps misguided but not a truly evil monster
 E. Cicero is disappointed in Catiline's recent actions within the city
45. Lines 6 – 8 ____.
 A. reassure the Romans about their safety within the city B. contain anaphora
 C. mention being stabbed in the side D. use parietes as an example of synecdoche
 E. All of the above
46. Which of the following is NOT a true statement?
 A. Verbs ending in -mus sometimes have Cicero as the subject and sometimes all the citizens of Rome.
 B. While the passage is prose, there is poetic use of figures of speech.
 C. Only the city is described as mourning or grieving.
 D. There is imagery based upon stabbing and sharp weapons.
 E. Cicero believes that he is waging a just war against Catiline.
47. According to line 12 and 13, ____.
 A. Catiline is happy that the city is safe and still standing
 B. Catiline is afflicted with grief because the city is safe and still standing
 C. Cicero wonders how Catiline has left the city safe and still standing
 D. Cicero asks the people to pray that the city will be safe and will survive
 E. none of the above
48. Lines 14 and 15 ____.
 A. employ imagery of twisting and other violent or semi-violent action
 B. contain a word meaning indeed
 C. contain a word recalling maerore in line 13
 D. contrast luget with laetari
 E. all of the above
49. What is the best translation of evomuerit in line 16?
 A. had removed B. had vomited out C. vomited out
 D. kept on vomiting out E. will have removed

50. Consider non – pertimescemus (lines 6 and 7). Which of the following is true of these lines?
- Cicero is trying to convince the audience of universal safety, since Catiline has left Rome.
 - Cicero is trying to show that everyone must now fear Catiline.
 - Cicero states that the Romans are safe only in their own homes.
 - Cicero implies through imagery that Catiline will destroy the city, even the forum and curia, with something like a dagger.
 - Catiline will finally prevail unless the Romans protect all parts of Rome.

Section Six: Vocabulary: Choose the Latin synonym or the English or Latin meaning.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 51. joy | A. laeta | B. laetitia | C. nitens | D. amans | E. letus |
| 52. begin | A. ordiri | B. precari | C. nasci | D. nare | E. obstipescere |
| 53. gener | A. birth | B. type | C. son-in-law | D. father-in-law | E. offspring |
| 54. artus | A. art, skill | B. limb, joint | C. bear | D. star | E. field/plowed land |
| 55. carina | A. stern | B. crown | C. little boat | D. sail | E. keel |
| 56. genetrix | A. filia | B. matertera | C. consobrina | D. avia | E. mater |
| 57. somnus | A. somnium | B. sopor | C. testor | D. lectus | E. meritum |
| 58. lucus | A. silva | B. nemus | C. lacus | D. no right answer | E. more than one right answer |
| 59. dudum | A. gallus | B. etiam | C. diu | D. demum | E. fanum |
| 60. exitium | A. ruina | B. perniciis | C. pestis | D. all of the above | E. none of the above |

Section Seven: Geography and Monuments

61. The Teutoburg Forest was in ____.
- Lusitania
 - Gallia Cisaplina
 - Hibernia
 - Scotia
 - Germania
62. The river running through Latium in ancient times was the ____.
- Po
 - Nile
 - Seine
 - Rhine
 - Tiber
63. If Sextus were to walk due north from the Forum in Rome, he would immediately ____.
- see the House of the Silver Wedding
 - come to a small square called the Comitium
 - come to Ostia
 - see the ruins of the Mulvian Bridge
 - come to a small square called the Heraclea
64. Where in ancient Rome was the carcer?
- in the Flavian Amphitheater
 - on the Appian Way
 - outside the Severan Walls
 - in the Forum
 - beneath the Curia
65. Which of the following are the “bookends” of the Forum?
- Curia / Arch of Titus
 - Curia / Arch of Constantine
 - arches of Titus and Septimius Severus
 - Temple of Castor & Pollux / Temple of Vesta
 - Arch of Titus / ruins of the hut of Romulus
66. A real Trojan horse might ____.
- drink from the Scamander
 - kick up its heels near the ruins of the labyrinth
 - eat grass growing near Mycenae
 - run on a racetrack near Thermopylae
 - look out upon the Tyrrhenian Sea.
67. Which statement is true about the Temple of Concord?
- Cicero delivered the fourth oration against Catiline there.
 - It dates from the 4th Century B. C.
 - It is in the Forum.
 - It commemorates the end of a struggle between the patricians and plebeians.
 - Either all of the above are true or none of them is.
68. What road went from Rome to Etruria?
- Via Appia
 - Via Salaria
 - Via Aurelia
 - Via Flaminia
 - Via Latina

69. What is in the picture at the right?
 A. the Parthenon B. the Pantheon
 C. the Temple of Zeus at Olympia
 D. the Temple of Diana at Ephesus
 E. Priam's Palace



70. The picture at the far right is a modern version of a structure at ____.
 A. Thebes B. Alexandria C. Memphis D. Gaza E. Jerusalem

Section Eight: Roman Life

71. The term dextrarum iunctio has to do with what?
 A. a funeral B. marriage C. manumission D. scholarship E. gladiatorial shows
72. The name 'Maxima':
 A. may have denoted the place of a girl in a group of blood sisters
 B. may have denoted the nomen of her avus
 C. may have denoted size
 D. indicated a step-daughter
 E. indicated that the person so named had been adopted
73. What was always the sign of a slave sale conducted under public authority?
 A. a sign depicting a bunch of grapes B. a wooden sword hung above a door
 C. a spear stuck into the ground to mark the place of the sale
 D. a type of corral E. none of the above
74. In what institution did a Roman begin the study of prose authors?
 A. in the grammar school B. at home C. in schools established to train military officers
 D. in schools of rhetoric E. in schools connected to the temple of Jupiter Optimus et Maximus
75. What is true about beef?
 A. Romans ate it from the earliest times.
 B. Its use was a mark of luxury until very late in the Empire.
 C. During the Republic the Romans ate beef only on special occasions, such as a sacrifice to the gods.
 D. The exta were the share of a priest.
 E. All of the above statements are true.
76. What was the suovetaurilia?
 A. sausage made of three kinds of meat B. religious ceremony C. holiday
 D. market E. none of these
77. In olden times, before lawyers or advocates, ____.
 A. a client received legal advice from his patron
 B. people relied upon the pontifex maximus for legal advice.
 C. there were no provisions for a poor man to instigate a lawsuit
 D. the courts met in the temple of the Capitoline Triad
 E. All of the above statements are true.
78. What was a gladiator called before he made his first public appearance?
 A. a novice B. an initiate C. a candidate D. an amateur E. none of the above
79. What was the only jewelry a Roman man wore after reaching maturity?
 A. a ring, usually a gold wedding ring B. a silver pinky ring C. a signet ring
 D. some diamond bling bling E. a copper bracelet
80. What was not before the ninth hour and rarely after the tenth hour?
 A. ientaculum B. prandium C. vespurna D. a symposium E. cena

Section Nine: Latin Literature

81. The following are from works by what author: a slave called Tityrus; Meliboeus; Octavian as deus; and Menalcas, a farmer and poet?
A. Horace B. Catullus C. Vergil D. Propertius E. Plautus
82. For what was Quintus Hortensius Hortalus generally known?
A. epic poetry B. pastoral poetry C. letters D. oratory E. histories
83. Polla Magia was the mother of whom?
A. Vergil B. Martial C. Simon Magus D. Cicero E. Hortensius
84. Tibullus was in a small circle of poets associated with _____.
A. Julius Caesar B. Maecenas C. Messalla D. Pollio E. Ausonius
85. Propertius wrote poems to Cynthia, whose real name was _____.
A. Lesbia B. Clodia C. Delia D. Corinna E. Hostia
86. The emperor _____ produced two histories and eight books of autobiography.
A. Nero B. Claudius C. Trajan D. Marcus Aurelius E. Aurelian
87. Who wrote, taking Apollonius of Rhodes as his model, a poem on Jason?
A. Valerius Flaccus B. Vergil C. Ovid D. Terence E. Propertius
88. Who wrote about a girl named Lydia who “is reproached for occupying her lover’s whole attention, to the detriment of his mind and body”?
A. Horace B. Catullus C. Lucretius D. Aulus Gellius E. Juvenal
89. According to some, _____, whom Augustus appointed as librarian of the Palatine Library, was a Spaniard.
A. C. Julius Hyginus B. M. Verrius Flaccus C. P. Ovidius Naso
D. Sextus Julius Frontinus E. Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella
90. Who wrote a satirical criticism of the Georgics?
A. Horace B. Martial C. Juvenal D. Bavius and Maevius E. Proculus and Frontanus

Section Ten: Greek Derivatives

91. What is the meaning of the second Greek element in *pseudopod*?
A. light B. foot C. joint D. name E. false
92. *Glossary* comes from a Greek element meaning _____.
A. helpful B. list C. definition D. tongue E. shining
93. Which of the following might best show topography?
A. a keyboard B. a relief map C. a maritime chart D. a bibliography E. a telegraph
94. The Parthenon was so named because it _____.
A. is in Corinth B. is on a hill C. is a temple to a virgin goddess
D. is a temple to all the gods and goddesses E. is at the foot of a mountain
95. *Amnesty* comes from the Greek for _____.
A. a forgetting B. forgiveness C. apolitical D. foreign E. service

Section Eleven: Tie Breakers

The following will be scored only to break ties.

96. What part of speech are alicubi, ubivis, vixdum, and indidem?
A. prepositions B. adjectives C. nouns D. adverbs E. interjections
97. What is true of 188 B.C.?
A. Placentia and Cremona were resettled. B. The Romans granted full citizenship to Arpinum.
C. Capua and Syracuse fell. D. all of the above E. none of the above
98. The word nitifugous would best modify the English translation of which Latin word or phrase below?
A. vacca B. equito C. casa magna D. avis iuvenis E. nudum brachium
99. What via joined the Via Appia?
A. Latina B. Aurelia C. Sacra D. Salaria E. Gabina
100. Memnon was Priam’s _____.
A. son B. grandson C. brother D. nephew E. cousin