

2006 NJCL Heptathlon Test

test code 1020

Choose the **BEST** response for each item.

Section One: Mythology

- Althaemenes did not believe her claim that she was raped by Hermes.
A. Oenone B. Apemosyne C. Sinope D. Erigone
- Who was crippled by Zeus for boasting of his affair with Aphrodite?
A. Priam B. Hephaestus C. Anchises D. Adonis
- Laelaps and the spear that killed Procris were both gifts from whom?
A. Creon B. Minyas C. Midas D. Minos
- What duo were half brother, and each other's step-father?
A. Castor & Polydeuces B. Telemachus & Telegonus C. Aesacus & Hector D. Cleobis & Biton
- Antigone hanged herself, tragically, before her fiancé, _____, could rescue her.
A. Creon B. Oedipus C. Hippolytus D. Haemon
- Who was condemned in the underworld to eternally braid a rope, which a she-ass devoured as he finished?
A. Tartarus B. Ocnus C. Ixion D. Phlegyas
- Which was not one of the "Sown Men"?
A. Echion B. Nycteus C. Eudaeus D. Hyperenor
- Who was Heracles's only daughter, who sacrificed herself to insure a victory over the forces of Eurystheus?
A. Anticleia B. Andromeda C. Macaria D. Ismene
- What pair escaped the wrath of Heracles with jokes about his black bottom?
A. Moliones B. Cercopes C. Aloidae D. Dioscuri
- What pirate unsuccessfully urged his comrades to release a disguised Dionysus, alone escaping an ill fate?
A. Achestes B. Jason C. Theseus D. Acoetes
- The epithet *Smintheus*, referred to Apollo as the god of what?
A. Owls B. Eagles C. Crows D. Mice
- Who created the bull costume that allowed Pasiphae to satisfy her unnatural passion?
A. Daedalus B. Hephaestus C. Ixion D. Minos
- Which was **REWARDED** with a favorable transformation?
A. Arachne B. Caeneus C. Cadmus D. Tithonus
- Zeus approached this unfortunate girl disguised as Artemis.
A. Io B. Europa C. Callisto D. Niobe

Section Two: Roman Life and History

- What principal rival did Cicero defeat in 70 B.C. ?
A. Verres B. Cinna C. Hortensius D. Catiline
- Which of these historians was a contemporary of Julius Caesar?
A. Tacitus B. Livy C. Sallust D. Pliny the Elder
- This is the term for a woman's shawl.
A. palla B. flabellum C. stola D. fibula
- What was an indoor sandal called?
A. calceus B. caliga C. crepida D. solea
- Who was the slave who helped to put on the *toga*?
A. ornatrix B. vestiplicus C. tonsor D. olitores
- What was an apartment building called?
A. cenacula B. taberna C. domus D. insula

21. Who was the Macedonian king that Rome fought in the 2nd Macedonian War?
 A. Philip V B. Pyrrhus C. Alexander III D. Perseus
22. Who crushed the last major Jewish revolt?
 A. Titus B. Domitian C. Hadrian D. Trajan
23. Which of these did NOT lead a slave revolt?
 A. Cleon B. Lamarchus C. Tryphon D. Spartacus
24. In what year did Julius Caesar NOT hold the consulship?
 A. 48 B.C. B. 46 B.C. C. 44 B.C. D. 47 B.C.
25. Who was the last emperor of the united empire?
 A. Theodosius I B. Honorius C. Romulus Augustulus D. Arcadius
26. This praetorian prefect aided Tiberius in eliminating Sejanus.
 A. Cassius Chaerea B. Nymphidius Sabinus C. Sutorius Macro D. Salvius Otho
27. Heliogabalus and Caracalla were members of what imperial family?
 A. Aurelii B. Julio-Claudians C. Five Good Emperors D. Severi
28. The emperor _____ was captured by the Parthians in 260 A.D.
 A. Valens B. Gordian III C. Valerian D. Philip the Arab
29. Julius Caesar lost only two battles during his military career. One of the defeats was inflicted by Vercingetorix at Gergovia and the other was inflicted by _____ at Dyrrachium.
 A. Pompey B. Juba I C. Ptolemy XIII D. Mithridates
30. Suetonius Paulinus defeated the British queen _____.
 A. Boudicca B. Candace C. Zenobia D. Cleopatra

Section Three: Grammar

31. Duo of the most difficult bella confecta erant.
 A. difficillimōrum B. difficillimī C. difficillima D. difficilissima
32. Follow ducem, bone mīles, per silvās et trāns flumina.
 A. sequeris B. sequeminī C. sequī D. sequere
33. Sī mīlitēs were fighting, nostrōs hostēs facillimae superārent.
 A. pugnārent B. pugnābant C. pugnāvissent D. pugnāverint
34. Illa puella who mātrem amat laudābitur.
 A. quod B. quī C. quae D. quis
35. In vallibus of the mountains sunt flumina pulchra.
 A. montem B. montibus C. montis D. montium
36. After vicīs were destroyed, ad castra Caesaris contendērunt.
 A. dēlentibus B. dēlendīs C. dēlētīs D. dēlētūrīs
37. Nostrī mīlitēs incolīs an aid esse dēbent.
 A. auxilium B. auxiliī C. auxiliō D. auxiliōrum
38. Cīvēs, veritī that occiderentur, fugere conābantur.
 A. ut B. nē C. quīn D. quōminus
39. Seven of the boys
 A. septem ē mīlitibus B. septem mīlitem C. septem ab mīlitibus D. septem mīlitēs
40. Do not go away, Tullius!
 A. nōlī abīre, Tullius B. nōn abī, Tullī C. nōlī abīre, Tullī D. nōn abīre, Tullie
41. The beautiful laurel tree
 A. laurus pulchrus B. laurus pulcher C. laurus pulchra D. laurus pulchera
42. Dīcitur urbs eō diē was saved.
 A. servātum esse B. servāta est C. servātum est D. servāta esse
43. Working bonum est servīs.
 A. labōrandō B. labōrāns C. labōrāre D. labōrandum
44. Warn mīlitēs, post iter, nuntiī, dē duce malō.
 A. monēte B. monte C. monē D. monēre

Section Four: Reading Comprehension -- read the poem below and answer the questions that follow

1	Miser Catulle, desīnās ineptīre,	11	nec quae fugit sectāre, nec miser vīve,
2	et quod vidēs perīsse perditum ducās.	12	sed obstinātā mente perfer, obdūrā.
3	fulsēre quondam candidī tibi solēs,	13	valē, puella. iam Catullus obdūrat,
4	cum ventitābās quō puella ducēbat	14	nec tē requīret nec rogābit invītā.
5	amāta nōbīs quantum amābitur nullā.	15	at tū dolēbis, cum rogāberis nullā.
6	ibi illa multa cum iocōsa fīēbant,	16	scelesta, vae tē! quae tibi manet vīta?
7	quae tū volēbās nec puella nolēbat,	17	quis nunc tē adībit? cui vidēberis bella?
8	fulsēre vērē candidī tibi solēs.	18	quem nunc amābis? cuius esse dicēris?
9	nunc iam illa nōn vult: tū quoque	19	quem basiābis? cui labella mordēbis?
10	impote<ns noli>,	20	at tū, Catulle, dēstinātus obdūrā.

45. Miser Catulle (line 1) is:
A. nominative B. genitive C. ablative D. vocative
46. desīnās (line 1) expresses a:
A. wish B. curse C. possibility D. result
47. perīsse (line 2) is:
A. imperative B. infinitive C. vocative D. ablative
48. fulsēre (line 3) is:
A. imperative B. infinitive C. perfect tense D. ablative
49. ventitābās (line 4) is:
A. imperfect tense B. future tense C. perfect tense D. pluperfect tense
50. nōbīs (line 5) refers to:
A. the girl B. Catullus C. solēs D. the poet and his girl
51. nōbīs (line 5) shows:
A. possession B. reference C. means D. agency
52. cum (line 6) is translated:
A. with B. when C. since D. although
53. candidī (line 8) modifies:
A. puella B. fulsēre C. tibi D. solēs
54. vīve (line 11) is:
A. vocative B. imperative C. ablative D. nominative
55. mente (line 12) is:
A. vocative B. imperative C. ablative D. nominative
56. The subject of rogāberis (line 15) is:
A. Lesbia B. Catullus C. mente D. none of these
57. quem (line 18) refers to the same person/thing as:
A. puella (line 13) B. tē (line 16) C. bella (line 17) D. quis (line 17)
58. dicēris (line 18) is:
A. present B. imperfect C. future D. perfect

Section Five: Latin Vocabulary Select the meaning for each Latin word.

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|-------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 59. cupere | A. copper | B. cover | C. desire | D. trust |
| 60. discere | A. teach | B. learn | C. depart | D. confess |
| 61. dolere | A. deceive | B. grieve | C. hide | D. carry |
| 62. gaudere | A. rejoice | B. hold | C. grieve | D. hate |
| 63. miscere | A. hate | B. soften | C. mix | D. miss |
| 64. reri | A. be guilty | B. think | C. run | D. flow |
| 65. vovere | A. roll | B. fly | C. devour | D. vow |

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|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 66. crinis | A. hair | B. crime | C. blood | D. growth |
| 67. ianua | A. month | B. time | C. door | D. spear |
| 68. postulare | A. postpone | B. weep | C. shake | D. demand |
| 69. sternere | A. shine | B. spread | C. shout | D. bind |
| 70. repente | A. foolishly | B. slowly | C. suddenly | D. stiffly |
| 71. salire | A. salt | B. leap | C. appear | D. sail |
| 72. venenum | A. speed | B. reverence | C. respect | D. poison |

Section Six: Latin Derivatives

For questions 73-79, select the English word from the given sentence that is NOT derived from a Latin word.

73. Don't play politics, senator, let your conscience decide.
 A. play B. senator C. conscience D. decide
74. Scientists speculate that some mammals live in monogamous societies.
 A. speculate B. mammals C. monogamous D. societies
75. Granny had to go to the hospital to get polyps removed.
 A. granny B. hospital C. polyps D. removed
76. The doctor recommended reducing my daily consumption of caffeine.
 A. doctor B. reducing C. consumption D. caffeine
77. The lyrics offended me so I vacated the premises.
 A. lyrics B. offended C. me D. vacated
78. The cookie won an award the the culinary exposition.
 A. cookie B. award C. culinary D. exposition
79. The dragon dragged the terrified child from the apartment.
 A. dragon B. dragged C. terrified D. apartment

For questions 80-86, select the meaning of the Latin root of the given English word.

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|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 80. Obey | A. follow | B. adhere | C. cut | D. hear |
| 81. Vinegar | A. olive | B. sharp | C. water | D. fruit |
| 82. Cheat | A. fall | B. trick | C. steal | D. copy |
| 83. Ire | A. fear | B. joy | C. hate | D. anger |
| 84. Niece | A. sister | B. grandson | C. child | D. nephew |
| 85. Suture | A. wound | B. bandage | C. stitch | D. future |
| 86. Cadet | A. head | B. seize | C. cut | D. fall |

Section Seven: Greek Derivatives

For questions 87-93, select the word that is NOT derived from the same Greek word as the others

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|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 87. A. gram | B. program | C. grandma | D. grammar |
| 88. A. amorous | B. amorphous | C. amnesia | D. amoral |
| 89. A. oxygen | B. geranium | C. genealogy | D. genesis |
| 90. A. leprous | B. leper | C. leopard | D. leprosy |
| 91. A. trope | B. tropic | C. heliotrope | D. atrophy |
| 92. A. parabola | B. paraplegic | C. parasite | D. paramount |
| 93. A. tomb | B. tome | C. epitome | D. atomic |

For questions 94-100, select the meaning of the Greek root of the given English word.

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|----------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 94. pyre | A. pile | B. funeral | C. body | D. fire |
| 95. telephone | A. letter | B. sound | C. across | D. all |
| 96. nostalgia | A. pain | B. remember | C. things | D. ground |
| 97. geology | A. round | B. earth | C. write | D. body |
| 98. atrophy | A. pain | B. contest | C. grow | D. people |
| 99. democracy | A. people | B. blood | C. center | D. time |
| 100. pachyderm | A. people | B. day | C. around | D. skin |