

2007 NJCL Heptathlon Test

Part One: Grammar

1. Dum filiae rēgis hoc mīrāculum stupentēs intuentur, Mēdēa ita locūta est:
Identify the construction of the underlined word.
A. gerund B. gerundive C. present participle D. perfect participle
2. Dum filiae rēgis hoc mīrāculum stupentēs intuentur, Mēdēa ita locūta est:
What is the best translation for the underlined word?
A. were watching B. are watching C. will watch D. are watched
3. “Vidētis quantum valeat medicīna. What use of the subjunctive?
A. indirect command B. result clause C. jussive D. indirect question
4. “Vōs igitur, sī vultis patrem vestrum in adulēscentiam reducere.
Identify the use of the infinitive.
A. indirect statement B. subject C. complementary D. historical
5. “...id quod fēcī, ipsae faciētis. Translate the underlined word.
A. you will do B. you did C. you are doing D. having been done
6. “Vōs patris membra in vās conicite. Ego herbās magicās praebēbō.”
What is the construction of the underlined word?
A. vocative B. plural imperative C. adverb D. perfect tense
7. Hīs verbīs audītis, filiae rēgis cōnsilium nōn omittendum putāvērunt.
Identify the construction of the underlined words.
A. passive periphrastic B. ablative absolute C. indirect statement D. jussive
8. filiae rēgis cōnsilium, quod dedisset Mēdēa, nōn omittendum putāvērunt.
Identify the use of the subjunctive underlined.
A. relative clause of purpose B. relative clause of description
C. dependent clause inside indirect statement D. contrary to fact condition
9. filiae rēgis cōnsilium, quod dedisset Mēdēa, nōn omittendum putāvērunt.
Identify the construction of the underlined word.
A. gerundive of necessity B. gerund C. gerundive of purpose D. present participle
10. filiae rēgis cōnsilium, quod dedisset Mēdēa, nōn omittendum putāvērunt.
Which of the following words has been omitted by ellipsis in this sentence?
A. id B. est C. eī D. esse
11. Nihil enim dubitābant quīn hoc maximē patrī prōfutūrum esset.
Identify the dative use of the underlined word.
A. agent B. reference C. purpose D. with compound verb
12. Nihil enim dubitābant quīn hoc maximē patrī prōfutūrum esset.
Identify the construction of the underlined word.
A. future indicative B. future infinitive C. future participle D. supine
13. Nihil enim dubitābant quīn hoc maximē patrī prōfutūrum esset.
What is the subjunctive use of the underlined word?
A. relative clause of purpose B. negative clause of doubt
C. dependent clause inside indirect statement D. contrary to fact condition
14. Mēdēa autem nōn eāsdem herbās dedit quibus ipsa ūsa erat.
Identify the case and use of the underlined word.
A. dative, indirect object B. ablative with special deponent verbs
C. dative, reference D. ablative, respect

Part Two: Reading Comprehension

1 Meliōrēs scilicet sunt lūdī scaenicī; sed hīs etiam minimē dēlector, nimis enim
2 apparātūs, parum artis inest. Ā gladiātōribus scīs mē tantum abhorrēre ut
3 numquam eōs spectem. Manent vēnātiōnēs, splendidae – nēmō negat – sed
4 quōmodo potest dēlectārī homō urbānus et humānus, cum aut vir invalidus ā ferā
5 īngentī dīlacerātur aut praeclāra fera hastā occīditur. Sed nihil tam crūdēle est ut
6 plebem nōn dēlectet. At “nihil” dīxī? Immō, audī dēelephantīs; quī nuper in
7 arēnam missī admīrātiōnem mōvērunt. Sed eīs multō sanguine occīsīs nūllā
8 voluptāte afficitur turba.

15. What does the writer think of dramatic performances (1)?
A. They are too dumbed-down.
B. He enjoys them more than what he was discussing in the previous paragraph.
C. He enjoys studying the scenery.
D. He knows very little about them.
16. What objection does the writer have to dramatic performances (1-2)?
A. They are mostly show and little acting skill. B. There is not enough scenery.
C. They are too long. D. They delight the common people.
17. What does the writer think of gladiatorial games (2-3)?
A. He never shrinks from watching them. B. He is amused by gladiators' skills.
C. He abhors them. D. He never watches them.
18. What is it that no one denies (3-4)?
A. Venationes warn us to be careful. B. Venationes used to be splendid.
C. Everyone awaits venationes eagerly. D. Venationes are splendid.
19. Who should find it difficult to watch gladiators (4)?
A. Everybody B. sophisticated, intelligent people C. city dwellers D. women
20. Which is NOT one of the writer's objections to these games (4-5)?
A. The weak have to fight the strong. B. Handsome beasts are speared to death.
C. Some gladiators have no weapons. D. People are torn apart.
21. What do we learn from the comment nihil tam crūdēle est ut plebem nōn dēlectet (5-6)?
A. The plebeians can be rather crude. B. Plebeians love cruelty.
C. The plebeians are not delighted by cruelty. D. Crude performances annoy plebeians.
22. What is the best translation of dīxī (6)?
A. did I say B. had I said C. was I saying D. will I say
23. What is the best translation of missī (7)?
A. I have sent B. to be sent C. having been sent D. having sent
24. What did the crowd think of the elephants (6-7)?
A. They should be sent into the arena. B. They all rooted for the elephants.
C. They were in awe of the elephants. D. They moved away from the elephants.
25. What is the best translation for eīs occīsīs (7)?
A. for their death B. when they were killed C. after they fell D. on those occasions
26. What upset the spectators the most (7-8)?
A. the lack of cheer B. all the blood C. the elephants' stampede D. their favorite gladiator was crushed
27. What is voluptās (8)?
A. desire B. determination C. restlessness D. pleasure
28. Which is the best synonym for turba (8)?
A. plebs B. vir invalidus C. praeclāra fera D. homō urbānus

Part Three: Roman Life and Roman History

29. The Roman victors at the battle of Cape Ecnomus were Attius Regulus and
A. C. Duilius B. Manlius Vulso C. Gnaeus Scipio D. Claudius Pulcher
30. The Numidian who changed sides and aided Rome against Carthage in the 2nd Punic War was
A. Adherbal B. Micipsa C. Syphax D. Massinissa
31. Which event did NOT occur in 133 BC?
A. The Tribune and murder of Tiberius Gracchus.
B. The defeat of Aristonicus.
C. The capture of Numantia by Scipio Aemilianus.
D. Pergamum is willed to Rome .
32. What were nundinae?
A. market days B. fertility festivals C. gladiatorial games D. public baths
33. The supporter of Marius who lead a revolt in Spain was
A. Perperna B. Metellus C. Cotta D. Sertorius
34. Following Crassus' defeat and death at Carrhae, the Parthian invasion of Syria in 51 BC was stopped by which future assassin of Caesar?
A. Brutus B. C. Cassius C. Cato the Younger D. Casca
35. The First Triumvirate was renewed at
A. Bononia B. Luca C. Ravenna D. Mediolanum
36. Whom did the Flamen Dialis serve?
A. Jupiter B. Mars C. Romulus D. Apollo
37. What were the quindecimviri in charge of?
A. Sibylline Books B. 12 Tables C. augurs D. prisons
38. Cicero's series of speeches called the 'Philippics' were directed against
A. Crassus B. Caesar C. Clodius D. Antony
39. The wife of Germanicus was
A. Julia the Younger B. Livilla C. Antonia D. Agrippina the Elder
40. In Pompeii, often the Genius is found represented by what animal?
A. goat B. eagle C. snake D. dog
41. This Emperor's original name was L. Domitius Ahenobarbus.
A. Caligula B. Domitian C. Nero D. Commodus
42. During the reign of Nero, this general re-established Roman dominance over Armenia and kept Parthia at bay.
A. Caesennius Paetus B. Domitius Corbulo C. Suetonius Paulinus D. Poppaeus Sabinus
43. At the cena, when were offerings made to the household gods?
A. before the meal B. after the meal C. after the appetizers D. before dessert
44. The Emperor Marcus Aurelius was a philosopher of which school?
A. Epicurean B. Pythagorean C. Stoic D. Cynic
45. Zenobia was the Queen of
A. Petra B. Ethiopia C. Armenia D. Palmyra
46. Whom did the Salii worship?
A. Mars B. Jupiter C. Apollo D. Romulus
47. Which man was NOT an original member of the Tetrarchy?
A. Constantius Chlorus B. Galerius C. Maximian D. Licinius
48. The Emperor Valens was killed by the
A. Persians B. Vandals C. Huns D. Goths

Part Four: Vocabulary

49. adigere	A. add	B. remove	C. throw	D. apply
50. aes	A. heat	B. bronze	C. summer	D. age
51. currus	A. chariot	B. course	C. curved	D. guard
52. epulae	A. letter	B. knight	C. indeed	D. banquet
53. famulus	A. shrine	B. male servant	C. right	D. private
54. flectere	A. weep	B. flourish	C. bend	D. flow
55. mensis	A. month	B. table	C. mind	D. fear
56. natio	A. tell	B. be born	C. nature	D. nation
57. planus	A. applause	B. full	C. flat	D. plain
58. quando	A. how much?	B. when?	C. fourth	D. of what kind?
59. reus	A. king	B. thing	C. bank	D. defendant
60. scutum	A. rock	B. cliff	C. shield	D. crime
61. telum	A. weapon	B. earth	C. cover	D. bull

Part Five: Mythology

62. Which was not one of the twelve Olympians?
A. Zeus B. Hermes C. Poseidon D. Amphitrite
63. Heracles had his hands full when he combated this shape-changer.
A. Antaeus B. Periclymenus C. Syleus D. Busiris
64. Poseidon approached this matron in the form of a river god.
A. Tyro B. Sinope C. Amymone D. Aethra
65. Which was not a tormented sinner in Tartarus?
A. Phlegyas B. Tantalus C. Tithonus D. Sisyphus
66. Who was the ill-fated father of Oedipus?
A. Laius B. Laocoon C. Labdacus D. Pentheus
67. Who was transformed into a bear?
A. Adonis B. Antenor C. Melas D. Arcas
68. One recurring bringer of bad luck in the Theban saga was the necklace of ...
A. Tiresias B. Agave C. Ino D. Harmonia
69. Treacherous charioteer who cursed the house of Pelops
A. Marsyas B. Myrtilus C. Atreus D. Thyestes
70. Builder of the Trojan horse
A. Epeius B. Sinus C. Sinon D. Nestor
71. Constant companion of Odysseus at Troy.
A. Nestor B. Achilles C. Menelaus D. Diomedes
72. Who foolishly proclaimed, "Not even the gods can stop me now!"
A. Ajax Telamon B. Heracles C. Both A and B D. None of these
73. Who refused to pay Heracles for killing the monster that was sent to Troy as a punishment for his refusal to pay Apollo and Poseidon for building his walls?
A. Priam B. Podarces C. Laomedon D. Teucer
74. Who was chained to a rock to be devoured by a sea monster?
A. Andromeda B. Alcmena C. Antigone D. Psyche
75. Which did not suffer an unnatural passion?
A. Phaedra B. Pasiphae C. Oenone D. Byblis

Part Six: Latin Derivatives

Select the Latin word from which the English word is derived.

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|---------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 76. aperture | A. aper | B. aperire | C. parere | D. per |
| 77. activity | A. acuere | B. accedere | C. agere | D. facere |
| 78. adhesion | A. edere | B. habere | C. haerere | D. haurire |
| 79. jester | A. esse | B. gerere | C. iacere | D. iocus |
| 80. cork | A. cor | B. cura | C. ordo | D. quercus |
| 81. moral | A. mora | B. mors | C. mos | D. os |
| 82. apartment | A. parare | B. ars | C. par | D. pars |

Select the definition of the Latin word from which the English word is derived.

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|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 83. magistrate | A. drive | B. drag | C. more | D. teacher |
| 84. incarcerate | A. prison | B. punishment | C. citadel | D. wax |
| 85. posse | A. demand | B. join | C. drink | D. be able |
| 86. ramification | A. ray | B. grove | C. building | D. branch |
| 87. herb | A. medicine | B. plant | C. nourish | D. gather |
| 88. taste | A. stand | B. twist | C. touch | D. be wise |

Part Seven: Greek Derivatives

Select the definition of the Greek root from which the English word is derived.

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|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 89. oligarchy | A. beginning | B. rule by | C. building | D. king |
| 90. anhydrous | A. new | B. again | C. from | D. without |
| 91. ballistics | A. say | B. throw | C. balance | D. dance |
| 92. monogamy | A. single | B. god | C. money | D. monk |
| 93. sarcoma | A. tomb | B. flesh | C. bury | D. consume |
| 94. euphemism | A. good | B. word | C. outside | D. into |
| 95. metaphor | A. carry | B. form | C. mind | D. suffer |

Select the English word that is NOT derived from the same Greek element as the others.

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| 96. | A. pantomime | B. anatomy | C. atom | D. epitome |
| 97. | A. pentagon | B. agonic | C. antagonist | D. trigonometry |
| 98. | A. amphibian | B. biblical | C. biography | D. microbe |
| 99. | A. graft | B. gram | C. hieroglyphic | D. telegraph |
| 100. | A. comedy | B. episode | C. melody | D. tragedy |