

2009 NJCL Heptathlon Test

Section One -- Reading Comprehension

Baiano procul a lacu, monemus,
 piscator, fuge, ne nocens recedas.
 sacris piscibus hae natantur undae,
 qui norunt dominum manumque lambunt
 illam, qua nihil est in orbe maius. 5

Quid quod nomen habent et ad magistri
 vocem quisque sui venit citatus?
 Hoc quondam Libys impius profundo,
 dum praedam calamo tremente ducit,
 raptis luminibus repente caecus 10

captum non potuit videre piscem,
 et nunc sacrilegos perosus hamos
 Baianos sedet ad lacus rogator.
 At tu, dum potes, innocens recede
 iactis simplicibus cibus in undas, 15
 et pisces venerare delicatos.

1. What warning is given in the first sentence?
 - A. For a fisherman to leave Lake Baiae
 - B. For the fisherman not to flee or draw back
 - C. For the fisherman to flee the receding waters
 - D. For the fisherman to fish only from a distance
2. Which of these best explains the mood of the verb recedas in line 2?
 - A. result clause
 - B. indirect command
 - C. purpose clause
 - D. fear clause
3. Which of these is NOT something that the fish do, according to the first 5 lines of the passage?
 - A. lick their master's hand
 - B. know their master
 - C. swim in Lake Baiae
 - D. exist in a greater world
4. Which of these best describes the verb norunt in line 4?
 - A. present indicative
 - B. future indicative
 - C. perfect indicative
 - D. present subjunctive
5. What is unusual about the fish as described by lines 6-7?
 - A. They are their own masters
 - B. They are swifter than their master
 - C. They each have their own names
 - D. They have voices
6. How is the pool described in the sentence from lines 8-13?
 - A. deep
 - B. trembling
 - C. dark
 - D. despised
7. What case and number is the word hoc in line 8?
 - A. nominative singular
 - B. ablative singular
 - C. accusative singular
 - D. vocative singular
8. What is the praedam described in line 9?
 - A. treasure
 - B. literature
 - C. pearls
 - D. fish
9. To what/whom does the word perosus (line 12) refer?
 - A. calamo (line 9)
 - B. piscem (line 11)
 - C. calamo (line 9)
 - D. Libys (line 8)
10. According to the poem, why couldn't the fisherman see the fish he caught?
 - A. It was dark.
 - B. He was struck blind.
 - C. He caught no fish.
 - D. His light went out.

11. What does the fisherman become at the end of the poem?
A. a priest B. a fish C. a beggar D. a child
12. What use of the ablative is found in the last sentence of the passage?
A. absolute B. means C. separation D. manner
13. Which of these best describes the word venerare in line 16?
A. infinitive B. imperative C. future indicative D. present indicative
14. Throughout the passage, which of these adjectives is never applied to the fish in Lake Baiae?
A. delicate B. trembling C. sacred D. caught

Section Two -- Roman Life and History

15. What dictator of Alba Longa met with Tullus Hostilius and arranged the duel between the Horatii and the Curiatii?
A. Proculus Julius B. Titus Tatius C. Mettius Fufetius D. Turnus Lucilius
16. During the reign of Caligula, while the emperor lay ill, what senator remarked that he would trade his life for Caligula's and was then forced to fulfill that vow by the emperor?
A. P. Afranius Potitus B. C. Torquatus C. Ti. Gemellus D. C. Licinius Stolo
17. What Greek city was razed by the Romans in 146 BC, the same year in which the Romans destroyed Carthage?
A. Thrace B. Macedon C. Mycenae D. Corinth
18. Which of these was NOT considered part of the college of the pontificēs?
A. rex sacrorum B. augurs C. Vestal Virgins D. flamines
19. Which of these was not an obligatory step in the *cursus honōrum*?
A. aedile B. consul C. praetor D. quaestor
20. Which of these roads ran east-west along the northern cap of Italy, just south of the Alps?
A. Via Popillia Annia B. Via Valeria C. Via Aemilia Scauri D. Via Postumia
21. What were the buildings known as *horrea* used as in Rome?
A. warehouses B. stables C. indoor arenas D. gambling halls
22. During whose reign did the general Agricola put down a revolt in Britain?
A. Augustus' B. Vespasian's C. Titus' D. Trajan's
23. Marcus Aurelius was conducting a war against the Quadi and Marcomanni when he died in 180 in what city?
A. Camuntum B. Aquileia C. Hyrcania D. Vindobona
24. Under what circumstances did Brennus utter the famous words "Vae victis!"
A. As he forced Romans to pass under the yoke
B. As he ordered the Roman consuls to deify him
C. As the Romans complained about unfair scales being used to measure tribute
D. As Brennus marched through Rome pillaging riches from the temples
25. In the name Marcus Licinius Crassus Dives, what term is given to the name Dives?
A. agnomen B. cognomen C. nomen D. praenomen
26. Which king of Dacia was finally defeated by Trajan in 105?
A. Osroes B. Decebalus C. Sura D. Ctesiphus
27. What consul was the losing commander against Pyrrhus at the battle of Heraclea in 280 BC?
A. P. Decius Mus B. P. Valerius Laevinus C. L. Aemilius Barbula D. P. Sulpicius Saverrio
28. What is the Latin term for a wedding cake?
A. far B. mustaceum C. moretum D. faex

Section Three -- Greek Derivatives

29. What is the meaning of the Greek root from which we derive “hemoglobin” and “anemia”?
A. disk B. blood C. one D. lack
30. What animal’s Greek name can be found at the root of “hippodrome” and “hippopotamus”?
A. dog B. cow C. wolf D. horse
31. What flower gets its name from the Greek word for water?
A. poppy B. chrysanthemum C. gladiolus D. hydrangea
32. Which of these words comes from the Greek verb meaning to write or draw?
A. genetic B. diagram C. rheostat D. hieroglyphic
33. Which of these criminal actions takes its name from the Greek verb meaning to see?
A. idolatry B. blasphemy C. larceny D. extortion
34. What is the meaning of the Greek noun at the root of “parasite”?
A. enemy B. creature C. food D. lizard
35. Which of these English words does NOT come from the Greek word meaning “god”?
A. apotheosis B. theorist C. theological D. enthusiasm
36. What is the English meaning of the Greek verb from which we derive “anesthesia”?
A. to feel B. to heal C. to sleep D. to hurt
37. What mythological creature is a king, according to its Greek derivation?
A. chimera B. Sphinx C. basilisk D. griffin
38. What is the meaning of the Greek verb at the root of “botanical”?
A. to observe B. to grow C. to feed D. to live
39. What is the meaning of the Greek adverb from which we derive “chameleon”?
A. on the ground B. secretly C. differently D. outdoors
40. Which of these gemstones comes from a Greek verb meaning “to tame”?
A. emerald B. amethyst C. sapphire D. diamond
41. Which of these words is derived from the Greek word kolla, meaning glue?
A. colic B. protocol C. cochlea D. clinic
42. According to its Greek derivation, to what animal is a hyena most closely related?
A. dog B. wolf C. pig D. camel

Section Four -- Vocabulary

43. What is the meaning of the Latin noun “ingenium”?
A. crop B. character C. unfairness D. swelling
44. What is the meaning of the Latin verb “foedo”?
A. to disfigure B. to agree C. to dig D. to engender
45. What relation is a person’s “proavus”?
A. father-in-law B. stepfather C. great-uncle D. great-grandfather
46. Which of these is NOT a Latin noun meaning “hair”?
A. capillus B. coma C. comexus D. crinis
47. Which of these is NOT a Latin noun for a part of a ship?
A. malus B. carpatina C. carina D. puppis
48. Which of these is NOT a Latin noun for a type of fish?
A. forda B. cyprinus C. scomber D. tructa

49. Which of these words means “but”?
 A. ut B. et C. at D. sat
50. Which of these is a synonym of the Latin verbs “possum”?
 A. conficio B. cieo C. quiro D. queo
51. Which of these would be highest up on a standing human?
 A. crus B. venter C. talus D. ala
52. Which of these words related to a goddess’ name means “heifer”?
 A. ceria B. iunix C. venera D. diancesca
53. What is the job of a Roman known as a “macellarius”?
 A. jailor B. innkeeper C. grocer D. silversmith
54. What is the meaning of the noun “vitta”?
 A. wand B. thornbush C. headband D. life
55. Which of these Latin words does NOT have to do with weather?
 A. tonat B. grando C. nimbus D. delasso
56. What does the Latin preposition “pone” mean?
 A. behind B. across C. in the midst of D. within

Section Five -- Mythology

57. In Book 2 of the Odyssey, who tried to dissuade the suitors from wooing Penelope, warning them that Odysseus would take his revenge when he returned?
 A. Eurymachus B. Aegyptius C. Halitherses D. Leocritus
58. What queen of the Volscians and ally of Aeneas is killed in Book 11 of the Aeneid?
 A. Camilla B. Maera C. Canace D. Procyon
59. Which of these is NOT a name given to one of the Graeae?
 A. Enyo B. Pemphredo C. Deino D. Pasithea
60. Which son of Creon, king of Thebes, sacrificed himself during the attack of the Seven Against Thebes, knowing that the city would fall if he did not?
 A. Haemon B. Laodamas C. Lycomedes D. Menoecus
61. What daughter of Coeus and Phoebe was the mother of the Olympian twins Apollo and Artemis?
 A. Demeter B. Leto C. Asteria D. Meliboea
62. In terms of birth order, which son of Priam and Hecuba was Paris?
 A. first B. second C. forty-ninth D. fiftieth
63. The loss of what woman prompted Agamemnon to seize Achilles’ concubine Briseis?
 A. Sminthea B. Chryseis C. Lyrnessa D. Lampetie
64. What race of cannibal giants lived in the city of Telepylus?
 A. Cimmerians B. Hyperboreans C. Thrinacians D. Laestrygonians
65. What son of Orestes and Hermione inherited the thrones of both Argos and Sparta before being overthrown by the Heraclids?
 A. Tisamenus B. Thersander C. Autesion D. Amphiarus
66. According to the story of Cupid and Psyche, which of these tasks did Psyche perform for Venus first?
 A. retrieving water from the river Styx C. fetching a jar of Proserpina’s beauty
 B. sorting a room full of mixed grain D. gathering wool from man-eating sheep
67. With which guest at the wedding of Cadmus and Harmonia did Demeter lie and bear a child to?
 A. Triptolemus B. Ialmenus C. Iasion D. Celeus

68. What was the name of the infant that died by snakebite when his nurse Hypsipyle laid him down to show the Seven Against Thebes a nearby spring?
 A. Lycus B. Lycurgus C. Opheltes D. Deipylus
69. During the Gigantomachy, the Giant Ephialtes died after being shot in both of his eyes by different adversaries. Who shot him?
 A. Apollo and Artemis C. Apollo and Heracles
 B. Artemis and Ares D. Heracles and Artemis
70. What king of the Doliones was killed by Jason during a nighttime battle in which the combatants did not recognize each other?
 A. Eusorus B. Aeneus C. Cyzicus D. Marmarus

Section Six -- Grammar

71. We will give the queen a new crown.
 A. regina B. reginae C. reginam D. reginā
72. Lucius, sit down over there please.
 A. Lucius B. Luciō C. Lucie D. Lucī
73. The girls to whom we spoke were very pretty.
 A. quae B. quibus C. quas D. quī
74. Let's go to Rome!
 A. eamus B. imus C. ibimus D. ierimus
75. Let's go to Rome!
 A. ad Romam B. Romae C. Romam D. Roma
76. Four of the sailors are leaving the ship.
 A. nautae B. nautārum C. nautīs D. ex nautīs
77. Soldiers, follow the instructions of your leader!
 A. sequī B. sequere C. sequimini D. sequamini
78. I am afraid that my team isn't winning.
 A. ut B. ut...nōn C. nē D. quīn
79. If we should die, we would dwell in Elysium.
 A. moriamur B. morerēmur C. mortuī simus D. mortuī essēmus
80. The money was a help to the citizens.
 A. auxilium...civibus B. auxilium...ad civēs C. auxiliō...civibus D. auxiliō...ad civēs
81. I will always remember you.
 A. tu B. tuī C. tibi D. tē
82. Swimming is too difficult!
 A. difficillimus B. difficillima C. difficilius D. difficilior
83. If anyone asks you, tell them a lie.
 A. aliquis B. quis C. alicui D. quisque
84. I knew that the enemies would be defeated.
 A. victurōs esse B. victōs esse C. victum esse D. victum īrī
85. The general sent scouts to watch the enemies.
 A. quī spectarent B. ut spectent C. spectāre D. quō spectarent

Section Seven -- Latin Derivatives

86. Which of these birds takes its name from a Latin noun meaning "sea"?
A. osprey B. eagle C. pelican D. cormorant
87. Which of these animals takes its name from a Latin noun meaning "thief"?
A. fox B. weasel C. python D. ferret
88. Which of these does NOT come from the Latin verb "do"?
A. betray B. pardon C. dungeon D. rent
89. Which of these is derived from the Latin verb "cupio"?
A. covet B. cup C. cooper D. recoil
90. What is the meaning of the Latin word at the root of the word "umpire"?
A. to shout B. equal C. judge D. to decide
91. Which of these words does not come from the same Latin root as the others?
A. stain B. tinge C. tissue D. untainted
92. Which of these does NOT come from the Latin verb "traho"?
A. treatise B. architrave C. extraction D. trace
93. Which of these comes from the FIRST conjugation verb "volo"?
A. volition B. voluntary C. volley D. benevolent
94. From which of these Latin nouns does "courtesy" come?
A. cor B. corpus C. cohors D. corium
95. Which of these expressions of time comes from a Latin noun meaning bronze?
A. year B. eon C. epoch D. era
96. What musical instrument comes from the Latin adjective meaning "tall"?
A. bass B. clarinet C. trumpet D. oboe
97. Which of these comes from the Latin noun "cauda"?
A. cowardice B. codex C. cautious D. cement
98. Which of these is not from the same Latin root as the others?
A. confetti B. farce C. feature D. officially
99. Which of these is NOT from the Latin verb ligare?
A. alliance B. rely C. prolix D. lien
100. What is the meaning of the Latin adjective from which the word "darnel" comes?
A. worthy B. naked C. fierce D. black