

2010 TSJCL Area F
DECATHLON TEST

PLEASE NOTE: This test is taken by all levels of students. If you will graduate at the end of this year, please write “SENIOR” on your scantron so that you will be eligible for our scholarship award.

DIRECTIONS: Please mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron answer sheet.

Section I: Language Skills

The political settlement of a campaign

1 Post bellum Helvētiōrum, omnēs lēgātī et p̄ncipēs Galliae Caesarem grātulātī sunt.
 2 Dīxērunt sē intellegere, tametsī populī Rōmanī p̄o veteribus iniūriīs Helvētiōrum ab eīs
 3 poenās bellō repetisset, tamen eam rem nōn minus ex ūsū terrae Galliae quam populī
 4 Romanī accidisse, propterea quod eō consiliō flōrentissimīs rēbus domōs suās Helvētī
 5 reliquissent ut tōtī Galliae bellum īferrent imperiōque potīrentur, locumque domiciliō ex
 6 māgnā cōpiā dēligerent quem ex omnī Galliā oportūnissimum ac frūctuosissimum
 7 iūdicāssent, reliquāsque civitātes stīpendiāriās habērent. Petiērunt ut sibi concilium tōtius
 8 Galliae in diem certam indicere idque Caesaris facere voluntāte licēret: sēsē habēre
 9 quāsdam rēs quās ex commūnī cōnsensū ab eō petere vellent. Eā rē permissā diem
 10 conciliō cōstituērunt et iurēiurāndō nē quis ēnuntiāret, nisi quibus commūnī cōnsiliō
 11 mandātum esset, inter sē sānxērunt. - Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 1.30, adapted

Helvetii, -orum, m. – the Helvetians, a tribe of Gaul; **gratulor, -ari, -atus sum** – congratulate; **tametsi** – although; **poenas repetere ab (+abl)** – inflict punishment on; **non minus...quam** – no less... than; **ex usu** – to the benefit, advantage; **florentissimis rebus** - "a most opportune time"; **domicilium, -i, n.** – dwelling, abode; **oportunus, -a, -um** – suitable; **fructuosus, -a, -um** – productive; **stipendarius, -a, -um** – tributary; **indico, -ere, -dixi, -dictum** – appoint; order; **inter se sancire** – to agree solemnly

1. When does this story take place?
 (A) At the end of the war with the Helvetians
 (B) After Caesar finished writing
 (C) When the Helvetians left their territory
 (D) When Caesar arrived home

2. What case is "principes" (line 1)?
 (A) Nominative (B) Genitive (C) Accusative (D) Ablative

3. "Gratulati sunt" (line 1) is an example of
 (A) a defective verb (B) a semi-deponent verb
 (C) an impersonal verb (D) a deponent verb

4. According to lines 2-4, the "legati" and "principes" said that they were
(A) upset that the Romans had fought a war on their land
(B) confused as to why the Romans fought this war
(C) pleased about the results of the war, as it benefited both them and the Romans
(D) ready to go to war with Caesar themselves
5. Which of these is derived from "veteribus" (line 2)?
(A) veterinarian (B) inveterate (C) veritable (D) venerate
6. "Tamen" (line 3) means
(A) so great (B) however (C) finally (D) instead of
7. What is the tense of "repetisset" (line 3)?
(A) present (B) imperfect (C) perfect (D) pluperfect
8. Which of these is a synonym for "accidisse" (line 4)?
(A) fecisse (B) contigisse (C) venisse (D) tetigisse
9. Which of these is etymologically related to "florentissimis" (line 4)?
(A) fluo (B) fleo (C) floreo (D) fluctuo
10. According to lines 4-7, why did the Helvetians leave their homes?
(A) There was no food in their homeland
(B) They wished to get the best part of Gaul for themselves
(C) The Romans drove them out
(D) They did not have enough money to pay their tribute to the Romans.
11. "Deligerent" (line 6) means "they might
(A) choose" (B) delight" (C) bind" (D) burn"
12. Which of these is NOT derived from a word in line 6?
(A) Cornucopia (B) inopportune (C) magnet (D) fruit
13. What word causes "imperio" (line 5) to be in the ablative case?
(A) inferrent (B) toti (C) reliquissent (D) potirentur
14. Which of these is a synonym for "legati" (line 1)?
(A) servi (B) nuntii (C) populi (D) exploratores
15. Whom, according to lines 2 and 3, had the Romans punished?
(A) all of the Gauls (B) the Helvetians (C) themselves
(D) everyone except the Helvetians
16. The infinitive "accidisse" is dependent on the verb
(A) repetisset (line 3) (B) dixerunt (line 2)
(C) reliquissent (line 5) (D) potirentur (line 5)

17. Which of these is NOT derived from "intellegere" (line 2)?
(A) intellect (B) intellegentia (C) unintelligible (D) interlace
18. The noun "domos" (line 4) is
(A) heteroclitic (B) heterogeneous (C) defective (D) locative
19. According to lines 4 and 5, which of these is true?
(A) The Helvetians left home at a difficult time.
(B) The Helvetians were forced to leave home.
(C) The Helvetians brought war to all of Gaul.
(D) The Helvetians were easily defeated.
20. What English word derived from "consilio" (line 4) means "reconcile"?
(A) conciliate (B) consult (C) counsel (D) reconnoiter
21. The more common form of "iudicassent" (line 7) is
(A) iudicavissent (B) iudicasserent (C) iudicerent (D) iudixissent
22. According to line 7, the Helvetians wanted to
(A) defeat the Romans at all costs (B) make the rest of the Gauls their subjects
(C) give money to the rest of the cities (D) gather everyone for a meeting
23. Which of these is not derived from "reliquas" (line 7)?
(A) reliquary (B) relinquish (C) relic (D) relegate
24. What is the understood subject of "petierunt" (line 7)?
(A) the envoys and leaders (B) the Romans (C) the Helvetians (D) the soldiers
25. Which of these is a synonym of "reliquas" (line 7)?
(A) alias (B) ceteras (C) supremas (D) proximas
26. The case of "totius" (line 7) is
(A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) accusative
27. "Quasdam" (line 9) means
(A) which (B) what (C) whatever (D) certain
28. What derivative of "liceret" (line 8) means "unlawful"?
(A) illegal (B) illicit (C) licentious (D) licit
29. Which of these to the envoys NOT ask, according to line 7-9?
(A) That a council of all the Gauls be convened
(B) That Caesar permit them to convene a council
(C) That Caesar lead the council
(D) That Caesar hear some petitions they wanted to bring

30. Which of the following is derived from "res" (line 9)?
(A) real (B) result (C) erase (D) restitution
31. Which of the following is an antonym of "vellent" (line 9)?
(A) cupirent (B) nollent (C) ambularent (D) desiderarent
32. What use of the ablative is demonstrated by "ea re permissa" (line 9)?
(A) agent (B) means (C) cause (D) absolute
33. According to lines 9-11, the Gauls wanted to
(A) have as many tribes as possible come to the meeting
(B) make no public announcement about the meeting
(C) make everyone who came to the meeting swear an oath
(D) order everyone in the community to come to the meeting
34. Give the genitive form of "iureiurando" (line 10).
(A) iureiurando (B) iurisiurandi (C) iusiurandum (D) iusiurandi
35. In the context of line 10, "quis" means
(A) who (B) to whom (C) to anyone (D) anyone
36. In the context of line 10, "nisi" means
(A) except (B) if not (C) unless (D) if
37. "Ne quis enuntiaret" (line 10) is an example of a(n)
(A) indirect question (B) purpose clause (C) indirect statement
(D) present contrary-to-fact conditional
38. What derivative of "enuntiaret" (line 10) means "to speak clearly"?
(A) articulate (B) pronounce (C) nonce (D) enunciate
39. According to lines 9-11, Caesar
(A) did not permit them to call a meeting
(B) set a day for the meeting that was best for his schedule
(C) swore an oath to be at the meeting
(D) allowed the Gauls to call a meeting
40. The main (independent) verb(s) of the sentence that begins with "ea" in line 9 is/are:
(A) constituerunt (B) constituerunt and sanxerunt
(C) enuntiaret and mandatum esset (D) enuntiaret

Section II: Mythology

41. What did Arachne depict in her tapestry during her contest with Athena?
(A) The misdeeds of gods (B) The Calydonian boar hunt
(C) The labors of Herakles (D) A very ugly-looking Athena
42. Whom did Tantalus serve to the gods in a stew?
(A) Atreus (B) Hippodamia (C) Pelops (D) Oenomaus
43. Who slew Alcynoeus?
(A) Zeus (B) Perseus (C) Apollo (D) Herakles
44. Which of these was punished for pretending to be Zeus?
(A) Ceyx (B) Salmoneus (C) Trophonius (D) Tyro
45. Who replaced Hebe as the gods' cupbearer?
(A) Eileithyia (B) Helius (C) Ganymede (D) Eos
46. "Pandemos" is an epithet of
(A) Aphrodite (B) Ceres (C) Athena (D) Hera
47. Why did Apollo kill Coronis?
(A) She told everyone his secrets. (B) She misused his gift of prophecy.
(C) She was unfaithful. (D) She was pregnant.
48. Who was worshiped at site near the river Ismenus?
(A) Erectheus (B) Oedipus (C) Tireseas (D) Amphiaraus
49. Who drove Jason out of Corinth after he returned with the golden fleece?
(A) Acastus (B) Pelias (C) Medea (D) Eumelos
50. Who was the father of Atalanta?
(A) Oeneus (B) Schoeneus (C) Meleager (D) Aeolus

Section III: Roman History

51. Which emperor spent most of the last years of his life on the island of Capri?
(A) Augustus (B) Tiberius (C) Nero (D) Vespasian
52. What emperor did a group led by C. Calpurnius Piso plan to assassinate?
(A) Tiberius (B) Calligula (C) Claudius (D) Nero
53. Who defeated the supporters of Vitellius at the second battle of Cremona?
(A) Primus (B) Tiberius Alexder (C) Otho (D) Caecina

54. Which of the Flavian emperors liked to be called "Dominus et Deus"?
(A) Vespasian (B) Titus (C) Domitian (D) Nerva
55. Under which emperor did the empire reach its greatest territorial expanse?
(A) Trajan (B) Hadrian (C) Anontinus Pius (D) Marcus Aurelius
56. Who led the Dacians against Trajan?
(A) the Costobocae (B) Maroboduus (C) the Iazyges (D) Decebalus
57. Whom did the Senate appoint to replace the assassinated Commodus?
(A) Marcus Aurelius (B) Pertinax (C) Didius Iulianus (D) Cleander
58. Caraclla and Geta were the sons of
(A) Pertinax (B) Didius Iulianus
(C) Septimius Severus (D) Severus Alexander
59. What Palmyrene queen was defeated by Aurelian?
(A) Cartimandua (B) Teuta (C) Candace (D) Zenobia
60. The Tetrarchy was established by
(A) Diocletian (B) Constantine (C) Maximians (D) Constantius

Section IV: Roman Life

61. "Agnati" were
(A) all blood relations
(B) all people who could trace their ancestry through the male line to a common ancestor
(C) all people who could trace their ancestry to a common ancestor through either the male or female line
(D) all people related by marriage but not by blood
62. What would a Roman use an "umbilicus" for?
(A) cleaning his belly-button (B) beating a slave
(C) rolling a scroll up (D) shade
63. Most commonly, chariot racers were pulled by _____ horses.
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 6
64. The best kind of bread, made of pure wheat flour, was called
(A) panis rusticus (B) panis sordidus (C) panis castrensis (D) panis siligneus
65. "Insulae" are
(A) duplexes (B) single-family homes
(C) apartment buildings (D) sea-side homes

66. Which of the following praenomina were not used by the Julian gens?
 (A) Gaius (B) Vopiscus (C) Sextus (D) Marcus
67. A "sacrarium" is a
 (A) private chapel (B) place to put the ashes of the dead
 (C) the shrine in the atrium (D) private room in a bath house.
68. Who would wear "mullei"?
 (A) only women (B) household slaves (C) patricians (D) gladiators
69. The Latin word for a wedding cake is
 (A) cena nuptialis (B) mustaceum (C) deductio (D) camillus
70. If a slave's feet were covered in white chalk, he
 (A) had run away and been recaptured (B) was being freed that day
 (C) was ill (D) was for sale

Section V: Latin Literature

71. The author of *De Amicitia* is
 (A) Vergil (B) Horace (C) Cicero (D) Lucan
72. Which of these committed suicide in AD 65?
 (A) Seneca the Elder (B) Seneca the Younger (C) Petronius (D) Juvenal
73. How many books are in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*?
 (A) 6 (B) 10 (C) 12 (D) 15
74. Who wrote, "carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero"?
 (A) Horace (B) Vergil (C) Ovid (D) Catullus
75. Ovid claimed to have created an entirely new literary genre by writing the
 (A) *Ars Amatoria* (B) *Fasti* (C) *Metamorphoses* (D) *Heroides*
76. The author of the *Thebaid* and *Achilleid* is
 (A) Lucan (B) Statius (C) Valerius Flaccus (D) Apuleius
77. To who did Lucretius dedicate his *De Rerum Natura*?
 (A) Cinna (B) Maecenas (C) Gaius Memmius (D) Epicurus
78. Which of these is NOT a play by Plautus?
 (A) *Rudens* (B) *Casina* (C) *Poenulus* (D) *Andria*
79. Livy's *Ab Urbe Condita* ends with the year
 (A) 31 BC (B) 19 BC (C) 9 BC (D) AD 68

80. Tacitus' *Agricola* is a biography of
(A) his father-in-law (B) his grandfather (C) the governor of Egypt
(D) his brother-in-law

Tie-breakers. Please mark the answers to the following questions in the spaces number 96-100 on your scantron sheet.

96. The English word "agrestic" means
(A) pertaining to ditches (B) fortified
(C) ill (D) pertaining to fields
97. porto : portavi :: posco : _____.
(A) posci (B) poscui (C) poposcui (D) poposci
98. Which of these does not convey the same meaning?
(A) Caesar milites misit qui bellum gererent.
(B) Caesar milites misit ad bellum gerendum.
(C) Caesar milites misit belli gerendi causā.
(D) Caesar milites misit quod bellum gesserunt.
99. Manilius and Germanicus both wrote about
(A) military strategy (B) astronomy (C) history (D) cooking
100. Who was emperor when Rome celebrated her 1000th birthday?
(A) Gordian I (B) Philip the Arabian (C) Decius (D) Trebonianus