

## 2010 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE DECATHLON TEST

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

### Part A – Language Skills

#### The Invincible and the Incorruptible Roman Spirit

1 Pyrrhus, rēx Epīrī, Rōmānīs captīs summum honōrem dedit, mortuōsque  
 2 sepelīvit. accēpit summō cum honōre lēgātōs Rōmānōs quī propter captīvōs  
 3 missī erant. Pyrrhus etiam captīvōs sine pretiō Rōmam mīsīt. ūnus dē  
 4 lēgātīs Rōmānīs erat Fabricius. Pyrrhus, quod cognōverat Fabricium esse  
 5 pauperem, voluit ad sē trānsīre, quārtā parte rēgnī prōmissā. Pyrrhus  
 6 contemptus est ā Fabriciō, quī erat neque cupidus pecūniae neque oblītus  
 7 patriae.  
 8 cum Fabricius prōmissum Pyrrhī sprēvisset, exemplum virtūtis  
 9 Rōmānae omnibus dēmonstrātum est. dum finitima castra Fabricius ipse et  
 10 rēx habent, medicus Pyrrhī ad eum nocte vēnit. hic, praemiō adductus, “ego  
 11 venēnō,” inquit, “Pyrrhum occīdam, sī mihi quid prōmiseris.” eum  
 12 Fabricius redūcī iussit ad dominum, Pyrrhōque dīcī omnia. tunc rēx,  
 13 admirātiōne Fabriciī mōtus, haec dīxit: “ille est Fabricius, quī difficilius ab  
 14 honestāte quam sōl ā cursū āvertī potest.”  
 15 itaque Pyrrhus, ingentī admirātiōne Rōmānōrum mōtus, lēgātum,  
 16 ēgregium virum Cīneam nōmine, mīsīt quī pācem aequīs condiōnibus  
 17 peterent. prīmō patrēs conscriptī, ubi verba Cīneae audīvērunt, erant cupidī  
 18 pācis. deinde Appius Claudius, senex caecus, in cūriam ductus, eīs “nōlīte,”  
 19 inquit, “patrēs conscriptī, cum hoste armātō dē condiōnibus pācis agere.”  
 20 itaque Cīneās Pyrrhō narrāvit quid accidisset et “cum Rōmānīs,” ait, “nisi ex  
 21 Ītaliā discesseris, pācem nōn habēbis.”

#### Vocabulary

**trānsīre** – to defect

1. **prō līneā I, rēx Epīrī multōs Rōmānōs superāverat et cēperat.**  
 (A) vērūm (B) falsūm
2. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root word of **dedit** (line 1)?  
 (A) rendezvous (B) tradition (C) surrender (D) portray
3. The positive degree form of **summum** (line 1) is (A) **magnum** (B) **superum**  
 (C) **multum** (D) **altum**
4. An antonym of the root of **honōrem** (line 1) is (A) **virtūs** (B) **magnitūdō**  
 (C) **dēdecus** (D) **altitūdō**

5. What use of the ablative case can be found in line 2? (A) means (B) accompaniment (C) cause (D) manner
6. A synonym of **propter** (line 2) is (A) **prō** (B) **ergā** (C) **penes** (D) **ob**
7. The antecedent of **quī** (line 2) is (A) **Pyrrhus** – line 1 (B) **lēgātōs** – line 2 (C) **honōre** – line 2 (D) **captīvōs** – line 2
8. The best translation of **etiam** (line 3) is (A) even (B) because (C) if (D) unless
9. Which of the following does NOT take the same case as **sine** (line 3)? (A) **tenus** (B) **absque** (C) **cōram** (D) **pōne**
10. The best translation of **dē** as it is used in line 3 is (A) about (B) of (C) down from (D) before
11. Which of the following best describes **Fabricius** based on the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph? (A) **corruptibilis** (B) **benignus** (C) **integer** (D) **magnificus**
12. The best translation of **esse** as it is used in line 4 is (A) to be (B) will be (C) was (D) is
13. What derivative of the root of **voluit** (line 5) is a synonym of “altruistic”? (A) volition (B) benevolent (C) ambivalent (D) volunteer
14. To whom does **sē** (line 5) refer? (A) **Fabricium** – line 4 (B) **Pyrrhus** – line 4 (C) **lēgātīs** – line 4 (D) **pauperem** – line 5
15. What did Pyrrhus offer to Fabricius? (A) money (B) women (C) part of his kingdom (D) spoils from the war
16. **in lineā VI, quō cāsū est “pecūniae”?** (A) **nōminātīvō** (B) **genitīvō** (C) **datīvō** (D) **accūsātīvō**
17. Which of the following uses of the ablative case is NOT in the first paragraph? (A) personal agent (B) absolute (C) with preposition (D) degree of difference
18. The best translation of **cum** as it is used in line 8 is (A) with (B) since (C) although (D) when
19. What derivative of the root of **finitima** (line 9) means “a natural liking or attraction for a person, place, thing, or idea”? (A) affinity (B) trephine (C) confinity (D) finance
20. The best translation of **habent** as it is used in line 10 is (A) had (B) have (C) has (D) will have
21. To whom does **hic** (line 10) refer? (A) **Fabricius** – line 9 (B) **Pyrrhī** – line 10 (C) **medicus** – line 10 (D) **eum** – line 10

22. What type of participle is in line 10? (A) present active (B) perfect passive (C) future active (D) future passive
23. **in lineā XI, quō tempore est “occīdam”?** (A) **plūsquamperfectō** (B) **imperfectō** (C) **futūrō** (D) **futūrō perfectō**
24. The best translation of **prōmīseris** as it is used in line 11 is (A) you promise (B) you have promised (C) you would promise (D) you might promise
25. A synonym of the root of **venēnō** (line 11) is (A) **toxicum** (B) **medicīna** (C) **remēdium** (D) **potātiō**
26. The best translation of **dīcī** as it is used in line 12 is (A) are being told (B) while telling (C) told (D) to be told
27. Which of the following does NOT have the same meaning as **tunc** (line 12)? (A) **tum** (B) **deinde** (C) **inde** (D) **anteā**
28. **quae pārs ōrātiōnis est “mōtus” (linea XIII)?** (A) **nōmen** (B) **verbum** (C) **coniūctiō** (D) **adiectīvum**
29. **facile erat Pyrrhō Fabricium advertere.** (A) **vērūm** (B) **falsūm**
30. The best translation of **quam** in line 14 is (A) how (B) whom (C) than (D) as difficult as possible
31. Which of the following is NOT a synonym of **ēgregium** (line 16)? (A) **praeclārum** (B) **eximius** (C) **magnificus** (D) **cunctus**
32. Which of the following is NOT a correct way to restate “**quī...peterent**” (lines 16-17)? (A) **pācem aequīs condiōnibus petītum** (B) **ad pācem aequīs condiōnibus petendam** (C) **pācis aequīs condiōnibus petendae causa** (D) **pācis aequīs condiōnibus petendae grātiā**
33. To whom does **patrēs conscriptī** (line 17) refer? (A) Roman senators (B) Roman ambassadors (C) Pyrrhus and Cineas (D) Roman citizens
34. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of **caecus** (line 18)? (A) chive (B) cecity (C) Cecilia (D) pichiciago
35. Which of the following is NOT a correct way to restate the command “**nōlīte...agere**” (lines 18-19) in prose? (A) **cavēte cum hoste armātō dē condiōnibus pācis agātis** (B) **nē cum hoste armātō dē condiōnibus pācis ēgerītis** (C) **nē cum hoste armātō dē condiōnibus pācis agite** (D) **vidēte nē cum hoste armātō dē condiōnibus pācis agātis**
36. Which of the following is NOT derived from the root of **pācis** (line 19)? (A) pave (B) pay (C) pacific (D) appease

37. Which of the following is NOT a use of the subjunctive used in this passage (lines 1-21)? (A) indirect question (B) **cum** circumstantial clause (C) relative clause of purpose (D) substantive clause of result
38. What type of conditional sentence can be found in lines 20-21? (A) future less vivid (B) future more vivid (C) present contrary-to-fact (D) past contrary-to-fact
39. Which of the following is NOT used in this passage (lines 1-21)? (A) ablative of specification (B) ablative of comparison (C) genitive with special adjective (D) ablative of place from which
40. Which of the following is NOT true, according to this passage? (A) Pyrrhus tried to persuade Fabricius to defect (B) Appius Claudius was able to incite the Romans to refrain from making peace with Pyrrhus (C) Cineas failed to persuade the Romans from agreeing to the peace terms of Pyrrhus (D) Pyrrhus accepted many gifts for the return of Roman hostages

**Part B** – Mythology

41. Zeus visited Danae in the form of (A) a white bull (B) an eagle (C) a swan (D) a shower of gold
42. The infant son of Hector who was thrown to his death from the walls of Troy was (A) Astyanax (B) Deiphobus (C) Laomedon (D) Thersander
43. The Greek who tricked the Trojans into bringing the wooden horse inside the city of Troy was (A) Dolon (B) Neoptolemus (C) Phoenix (D) Sinon
44. According to Homer, the king of the winds who lived on a floating island was (A) Aeolus (B) Cyzicus (C) Mermerus (D) Pandarus
45. Heracles learned about the art of wrestling from (A) Autolycus (B) Castor (C) Eurytus (D) Linus
46. The bandit who was known for tying people to a pine tree and catapulting them to their deaths was (A) Cercyon (B) Damastes (C) Procrustes (D) Sinis
47. The blind king of Salmydessus who instructed Jason and the Argonauts on how to get through the Symplegades was (A) Aeson (B) Iphitus (C) Phineus (D) Telephus
48. The mistress of Hades who became a plant after being crushed to death by Persephone's foot was (A) Alcidamea (B) Menthe (C) Periboea (D) Sterope
49. The herb that Medea gave to Jason to protect him from the fire-breathing bulls was called (A) Aconite (B) Charm of Prometheus (C) Herb of Moria (D) Nepenthe

50. According to Hesiod, the island home of the Sirens was (A) Anthemoessa (B) Dia (C) Erytheia (D) Tenos

**Part C** – Roman History (Monarchy & Republic) – All dates are BC.

51. The law that gave Pompey command against the Mediterranean pirates was proposed by (A) Titius (B) Gabinius (C) Manilius (D) Hortensius
52. The **novus homō** who was elected to the first of his eventual seven consulships in 107 was (A) Lutatius Catulus (B) Gaius Marius (C) Lucius Caesar (D) Metellus Scipio
53. The Romans were forced to pass under the yoke in 321 after their defeat at the Battle of (A) Caudine Forks (B) Lake Regillus (C) Lautulae (D) Lake Vadimo
54. The tribune Marcus Octavius repeatedly vetoed the proposed legislation of (A) Scipio Africanus (B) Spurius Cassius (C) Tiberius Gracchus (D) Livius Drusus
55. Which king of Rome was an Etruscan king named Mastarna according to Claudius? (A) Ancus Marcius (B) Tarquinius Priscus (C) Servius Tullius (D) Tullus Hostilius
56. Fabius Maximus became **dictātor** after the Romans were defeated at (A) Ilerda (B) Lake Trasimene (C) Ticinus River (D) Baecula
57. The Roman general who kicked the sacred chickens into the waters near Drepana because they had refused to eat was (A) Fabius Rullianus (B) Publius Ventidius (C) Valerius Laevinus (D) Claudius Pulcher
58. The salt plains at Ostia was drained and the **pōns sublicius** was built during the reign of (A) Numa Pompilius (B) Ancus Marcius (C) Tarquinius Superbus (D) Romulus
59. Who revolted against the Sullan restoration government and attempted to march on Rome in 78? (A) Decimus Brutus (B) Licinius Crassus (C) Aemilius Lepidus (D) Asinius Pollio
60. Name the tribune of 50, a bankrupt young man, whom Caesar had bought at an enormous price to defend his interest. (A) Gaius Marcellus (B) Domitius Ahenobarbus (C) Clodius Pulcher (D) Scribonius Curio

**Part D** – Roman Life

61. On which occasion would a Roman man wear a **toga pulla**? (A) dinner party (B) wedding (C) funeral (D) political campaign
62. The Romans divided their nights into how many **vigilia**? (A) four (B) eight (C) twelve (D) sixteen

63. The father would put a **bulla** around his young son's neck to (A) mark him as a member of his **gēns** (B) protect him from the evil eye (C) reflect the **gēns** of his mother (D) indicate that he is a citizen
64. The first meal of the day for the Romans was called (A) **prandium** (B) **cēna** (C) **merenda** (D) **ientāculum**
65. In a Roman **castra**, the military standards were kept in the (A) **horrea** (B) **prīncipia** (C) **praetōrium** (D) **sacellum**
66. The type of gladiator who fought with a net and trident was the (A) **rētiārius** (B) **murmillo** (C) **andabāta** (D) **dimachaerus**
67. The massage room in a Roman **thermae** was called (A) **apodytērium** (B) **lacōnicum** (C) **ūnctōrium** (D) **caldārium**
68. The terms **russāta**, **albāta**, **prasina**, and **venēta** were all associated with (A) slavery (B) chariot racing (C) gladiatorial combats (D) theatrical productions
69. The Romans celebrated the **Liberālia** on (A) February 15 (B) December 17 (C) Augustus 23 (D) March 17
70. How many **lictōrēs** accompanied a **praetor**? (A) six (B) twelve (C) twenty four (D) thirty

**Part E** – Latin Literature

71. The poet who served as **tribūnus militum** in the army of Brutus at Philippi was (A) Vergil (B) Horace (C) Ovid (D) Catullus
72. Because of his **carmen et error**, Ovid was banished to (A) Jerusalem (B) Tomis (C) Brundisium (D) Thessalonica
73. The author and the commander of the fleet at Misenum who died from inhaling fumes after leading a detachment to Stabiae during the eruption of Mount Vesuvius was (A) Frontinus (B) Tacitus (C) Pliny the Elder (D) Seneca the Younger
74. Which of Terence's plays was commissioned by Scipio Aemilianus to be performed at the funeral of his father Aemilius Paullus in 160 BC? (A) *Eunuchus* (B) *Andria* (C) *Hecyra* (D) *Adelphoe*
75. Which of the following did Cicero write to give advice to his son based on Stoic precepts on a variety of problems of conduct? (A) *Dē Fīnibus Bonōrum et Malōrum* (B) *Dē Rē Publicā* (C) *Dē Officiīs* (D) *Dē Glōriā*
76. Fabulla, Diaulus, and Sabidius were all mentioned in the poems of (A) Martial (B) Catullus (C) Juvenal (D) Propertius

77. Seneca wrote philosophy about all of the following EXCEPT (A) the tranquility of the soul (B) the value of philosophical speculation (C) kindness and mercy (D) the afterlife
78. What historian and author of the work *Bellum Iugurthinum* was once whipped as a punishment for his affair with the wife of Milo? (A) Cornelius Nepos (B) Tacitus (C) Livy (D) Sallust
79. Who wrote an epyllion about Cybele and Attis in the galliambic meter? (A) Catullus (B) Propertius (C) Vergil (D) Tibullus
80. Whose work contained a detailed description of a massive tsunami that hit Alexandria in 365 AD? (A) Zosimus (B) Procopius (C) Ammianus Marcellinus (D) Vegetius Renatus

**TIE-BREAKERS:** These will be scored to break ties. Please mark them as #96 - #100.

96. There's no one so foolish that he can't learn Latin.  
**nēmō est tam stultus \_\_\_\_\_ linguam Latīnam discere \_\_\_\_\_.**  
(A) **ut nōn ... posset** (B) **quīn ... possit** (C) **nē ... possit** (D) **ut nōn ... possint**
97. **meminī : oblivīscor :: cūctus : \_\_\_\_\_.**  
(A) **dignus** (B) **perītus** (C) **occultus** (D) **nūllus**
98. Polynices, Eteocles, Antigone, and Isemene were all children of (A) Jocasta (B) Stheneboea (C) Eurydice (D) Automedusa
99. The Roman general who sacked the city of Corinth in 146 BC was (A) Fulvius Flaccus (B) Scipio Aemilianus (C) L. Mummius (D) Quinctius Flaminius
100. Who wrote three poems expressing his affection for a boy named Marathus?  
(A) Julius Caesar (B) Catullus (C) Tibullus (D) Propertius