

2010 NJCL Heptathlon Test

Section One -- Reading Comprehension

1 Agricola quīdam, nōmine Catō, sermōnem animālium intellēxit. Hic olim bovem, quī
2 fortūnam adversam apud asinum querēbātur, audīvit. "Utinam," inquit bōs, "mea fortūna tuae
3 similis esset. Tē cotidiē noster magister dīligerter cūrat, et tibi dulcissimum cibum parat;
4 ego tamen, quī arandō tōtum diem consūmō, grāmine tenuī vēscor."

5 Cui asinus, "Tū tamen, ō stultissime, meritō haec pateris, quod iugī nimium patiēns es.
6 Cūr nōn magistrō istīs cornibus mortem mināris? Cūr nōn mugitūs horrisonōs edis? Hōc consiliō
7 ūsus, fortūnam meliōrem reddēs. Cibum, quem tibi hodiē servī attulerint, edere nōlī; crās autem,
8 nē tē aratrō iungant, omnī vī repugnā."

9 Bos facit id quod imperātum est. At magister, quī omnia audīverat, ut asinum prō consiliō
10 punīret, eum aratrō prō bove iungī iussit.

1. Which is NOT a character in this story?
A. farmer B. donkey C. teacher D. cow
2. What was the nature of the cow's remarks to the donkey?
A. jealousy B. praise C. questioning D. happiness
3. The cow says that the farmer gives the donkey good food each day.
A. true B. false
4. The cow says that he himself spends all day eating.
A. true B. false
5. The donkey thinks that the cow's attitude is:
A. admirable B. hilarious C. foolish D. dangerous
6. Which of these is NOT a piece of advice that the donkey gives to the cow?
A. moo in a scary way C. use your horns in a threatening way
B. don't let them yoke the plow to you so easily D. eat the food that the slaves give you
7. The cow follows the advice that the donkey gives.
A. true B. false
8. The donkey finds himself attached to the plow as a punishment.
A. true B. false
9. Why did the donkey's advice not work out as he had suggested?
A. the donkey told the cow not to follow it C. the cow didn't completely follow the advice
B. the teacher took the donkey away suddenly D. the farmer overheard the conversation
10. Hic (line 1) refers to:
A. the cow B. the donkey C. the farmer D. none of these
11. tenuī (line 4) is a(n):
A. verb B. adjective C. noun D. adverb
12. How many noun/pronoun cases are used in line 5?
A. three B. four C. five D. six
13. magistrō (line 6) gets its case from:
A. istīs B. cornibus C. mortem D. mināris
14. How many future or future perfect verb forms are in this story?
A. none B. one C. two D. three

Section Two -- Roman Life and History

15. What was the term for a distribution tank which held the water from the aqueducts before it was distributed elsewhere?
A. piscina B. castellum C. impluvium D. venter
16. What was a macellum?
A. public latrine B. meeting hall C. bank D. meat market
17. What was the name for a smaller theater which was used for musical performances?
A. cavea B. fornix C. odeon D. arena
18. Which was the oldest college of priests in Rome?
A. Fratres Arvales B. Fetiales C. Augures D. Epulones
19. What was the name of the guardian spirit of a Roman boy?
A. Iuno B. Lar C. Penatis D. Genius
20. What was the name for a clock powered by water?
A. horologium B. clepsydra C. solarium D. gnomon
21. What was a dōs?
A. a dowry B. a sacrifice C. military pay D. slave allowance
22. What was the term for a soldier's pay?
A. peculium B. solidus C. stipendium D. lacinium
23. In what year did the Romans suffer such a great defeat by the Samnites that they were forced to walk 'under the yoke'?
A. 321 BC B. 312 BC C. 216 BC D. 202 BC
24. Where was Rome's first naval victory, in 260 BC?
A. Aegates Insulae B. Actium C. Drepana D. Mylae
25. Which of these did NOT occur in 146 BC?
A. Carthage destroyed, ending the 3rd Punic War C. Achaean Confederacy was dissolved
B. Sicilian Slave Revolt D. Corinth was destroyed
26. In what year was the First Triumvirate renewed at Lucca?
A. 60 BC B. 56 BC C. 53 BC D. 43 BC
27. Put these battles of Julius Caesar in the correct chronological order.
A. Pharsalus, Zela, Thapsus, Munda C. Zela, Munda, Pharsalus, Thapsus
B. Thapsus, Zela, Pharsalus, Munda D. Munda, Thapsus, Zela, Pharsalus
28. In 270 AD, who built a wall around Rome for protection from invaders?
A. Decius B. Aurelian C. Caracalla D. Diocletian
29. In what year did Constantine I transfer the seat of the Roman Empire to Constantinople?
A. 313 B. 325 C. 330 D. 351
30. In 391, who banned all forms of pagan religion and closed the temples?
A. Theodosius B. Decius C. Honorius D. Julian the Apostate

Section Three -- Greek Derivatives

Choose the English word that is not derived from the same Greek element as the rest.

31. A. anthropology B. anthology C. misanthrope D. philanthropist
32. A. amphibian B. biblical C. biography D. microbe
33. A. cosmogony B. diagonal C. octagon D. polygon
34. A. lexical B. analogue C. dyslexic D. electron
35. A. metronome B. matrix C. metropolis D. matriculate
36. A. atom B. pantomime C. vasectomy D. entomology
37. A. eulogy B. eunuch C. euphony D. evangelist

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| 38. | A. dilemma | B. dioxide | C. diploma | D. divert |
| 39. | A. apostate | B. ecstasy | C. historic | D. stadium |
| 40. | A. barbarian | B. barbaric | C. barber | D. rhubarb |

Give the meaning of the second Greek element in each derivative below.

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|-------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 41. heterogeneous | A. different | B. mixture | C. origin | D. solution |
| 42. orthodontist | A. straight | B. tooth | C. brace | D. money |
| 43. oligarchy | A. rule | B. ancient | C. without | D. few |
| 44. hoi polloi | A. the | B. ordinary | C. selection | D. many |

Section Four -- Vocabulary

Select the Latin word that matches the given English word.

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|--------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 45. flat | A. plenus | B. planus | C. planctus | D. ploratus |
| 46. far | A. multo | B. plerique | C. enim | D. longe |
| 47. wind | A. ventus | B. virtus | C. venter | D. venia |
| 48. heat | A. aetas | B. calidus | C. aestas | D. ardor |
| 49. snow | A. nox | B. nix | C. nux | D. nex |
| 50. buffalo | A. tatanka | B. armentum | C. bidens | D. bos |
| 51. glow | A. flagrantia | B. flos | C. aes | D. falx |
| 52. hoedown | A. sarculum | B. farrago | C. saltatio | D. nequitia |
| 53. north | A. meridies | B. septentrio | C. occidentalis | D. notus |
| 54. frontier | A. pergula | B. supercilium | C. domitus | D. confinium |
| 55. flood | A. aquatio | B. undecies | C. diluvium | D. contignatio |
| 56. dome | A. cuspis | B. fretum | C. labrum | D. tholus |
| 57. mosquito | A. culex | B. rima | C. unguis | D. bucina |
| 58. tornado | A. essedum | B. turbo | C. gingiva | D. iaspis |

Section Five -- Mythology

59. The father of Zeus, he deposed Uranus in brutal fashion.
 A. Tartarus B. Oceanus C. Cerberus D. Cronus
60. The grandson of the Titans Coeus and Phoebe, one of his epithets connected him with mice.
 A. Hades B. Hermes C. Apollo D. Orestes
61. He was fated to die at his son's hand.
 A. Orestes B. Orpheus C. Catreus D. Oedipus
62. This hound, fated always to catch his prey, met his destiny when he pursued a fox fated never to be caught.
 A. Laelaps B. Cephalus C. Argus D. Orthrys
63. Which is untrue of Perseus?
 A. He killed Medusa C. He rescued Andromeda
 B. He tamed Pegasus D. He vanquished the Graeae
64. As his mother was destroyed due to Hera's trickery, he had to be carried to term in Zeus's thigh.
 A. Hermes B. Ares C. Hephaestus D. Dionysus
65. She foolishly challenged Athena to a weaving contest.
 A. Eurydice B. Ariadne C. Arachne D. Pallas
66. This girl chose a mortal husband over Apollo, so that they could grow old together. Sadly, her husband was killed in a dispute with the Dioscuri.
 A. Sinope B. Daphne C. Marpessa D. Creusa

67. Who killed Echidna?
 A. Heracles B. Jason C. Atalanta D. Argus Panoptes
68. Hector earned the enmity of Achilles when he killed this dear friend of the Greek warrior.
 A. Patroclus B. Odysseus C. Diomedes D. Pterelaus
69. When Zeus visited the world in disguise, this Arcadian king tried to test the god by feeding him human flesh.
 A. Lycaon B. Nestor C. Tages D. Ocnus
70. Who was transformed into a swan?
 A. Tithonus B. Endymion C. Cycnus D. Absyrtus
71. By delaying the birth of Heracles, Hera made this Mycenaean king the hero's taskmaster.
 A. Iobates B. Eurystheus C. Empedocles D. Lichas
72. When Vertumnus advised Pomona in the disguise of an elderly lady, he told her the story of these this ill-fated pair.
 A. Cupid and Psyche B. Pyramus and Thisbe C. Iphis and Anaxarete D. Hero and Leander

Section Six -- Grammar

73. "Oh you, who were born from a goddess..."
 A. nātus dea B. nātus deae C. nāte deā D. nāte ā deā
74. Verres was afraid THAT CICERO WOULD SPEAK.
 A. Cicerōnem locūtūrum esse C. nē Cicerō locūtūrus esset
 B. ut Cicerō locūtūrus esset D. num Cicerō locūtūrus esset
75. They thought THEMSELVES worthy of praise.
 A. eōs B. ipsōs C. illōs D. sē
76. They thought themselves worthy OF PRAISE.
 A. laude B. laudem C. laudis D. laudī
77. The noise was so loud that HE WAS not HEARD.
 A. auditus erat B. audīretur C. auditus esset D. audiātur
78. IF HE SHOULD ATTACK, he would be defeated.
 A. Si impetum faciat B. Si impetum faciet C. Si impetum faceret D. Si impetum fēcerō
79. If only Caesar were in command.
 A. Utinam Caesar praeesset C. Utinam Caesar praefuisset
 B. Utinam Caesar praesit D. Utinam Caesar praefuerit
80. Caesar warns us NOT TO BE FRIGHTENED.
 A. ne terrērēmur B. nē terreāmur C. ut nōn terreāmur D. quīn terreāmur
81. We waited UNTIL IT WAS NIGHT.
 A. dum nox fuerit B. dum nox sit C. dum nox esset D. dum nox fuisset
82. We were shown a large field.
 A. Agrum magnum mōnstrāmur C. Ager magnus nōbīs mōnstrātus erat.
 B. Agrum magnum mōnstrātī sumus D. Ager magnus nōbīs mōnstrātus est.
83. THREE THOUSAND HORSES were captured.
 A. Trēs mīlle equī B. Tria mīlia equī C. Tria mīlia equōrum D. Tribus mīlibus equī
84. WHAT TOWN did you seize?
 A. Quid oppidum B. Quod oppidum C. Quid oppidī D. Quicdam oppidum
85. I know WHAT YOU WILL SAY.
 A. quid dīcēs B. quid dīxeris C. quod dīcās D. quid dīctūrus sīs
86. Caesar must subdue the GAULS.
 A. Gallīs B. Gallī C. Gallōs D. Gallōrum

Section Seven -- Latin Derivatives

Select the meaning of the Latin word from which the given English word is derived:

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|--------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 87. daub | A. to give | B. to increase | C. banquet | D. white |
| 88. prolific | A. for | B. offspring | C. stone | D. work |
| 89. genitive | A. tribe | B. kind | C. to possess | D. to give birth |
| 90. ablative | A. wide | B. side | C. to be absent | D. to carry |

Select the word which is *not* derived from the same Latin word as the others:

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| 91. | A. deciduous | B. suicidal | C. parricide | D. incision |
| 92. | A. pensive | B. pendent | C. penalty | D. penchant |
| 93. | A. vector | B. vehicle | C. conveyance | D. veil |
| 94. | A. inevitable | B. vital | C. vitamin | D. vivisection |

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

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|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 95. despair | A. sperare | B. spirare | C. par | D. parere |
| 96. appear | A. parere | B. parere | C. par | D. pars |
| 97. vortex | A. oriri | B. tegere | C. vertere | D. vorare |
| 98. entrance (verb) | A. ire | B. narrare | C. tradere | D. trahere |
| 99. perorate | A. orare | B. ordo | C. oriri | D. os |
| 100. impel | A. pedire | B. pellere | C. pellis | D. imperium |