

## 2011 NJCL Convention Academic Heptathlon Test

### Part One: Grammar

1. ego et tū \_\_\_\_\_ amīcī.  
A. sunt                                      B. sumus                                      C. estis                                      D. es
2. nōlī crēdere \_\_\_\_\_, Marce!  
A. eum                                      B. eō                                      C. eae                                      D. eī
3. rēx flōrēs, \_\_\_\_\_ vidēre volumus, importāvit.  
A. quī                                      B. quae                                      C. quōs                                      D. quās
4. prope \_\_\_\_\_ stābātis.  
A. ancillae                                      B. ancillārum                                      C. ancillīs                                      D. ancillās
5. \_\_\_\_\_, servī domum quam celeriter revēnērunt.  
A. cibō emptō                                      B. cibus emptus                                      C. cibum emptī                                      D. cibō ementī
6. crās epistulam \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. scrībēs                                      B. scrībēbās                                      C. scrīpsistī                                      D. scrīpserās
7. ob \_\_\_\_\_ effūgērunt.  
A. tempestās                                      B. tempestātī                                      C. tempestatem                                      D. tempestāte
8. imperātor ad amphitheātrum venit ut gladiātōrēs \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spectet                                      B. spectāre                                      C. spectāret                                      D. spectat
9. Caesar locum invēnit idōneum \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pugnāre                                      B. pugnante                                      C. pugnandō                                      D. pugnet
10. \_\_\_\_\_ linguam Latīnam doceō.  
A. discipulīs                                      B. discipulī                                      C. discipulōrum                                      D. discipulōs
11. mīlitēs iter \_\_\_\_\_ fēcērunt.  
A. mille passus                                      B. mīlia passūs                                      C. mille passibus                                      D. mīlia passuum
12. senātor loquēbātur vōce \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. difficile audītū                                      B. difficilī audītō                                      C. difficilī audītū                                      D. difficile audītā
13. \_\_\_\_\_ interest.  
A. tū                                      B. tibi                                      C. tuum                                      D. tuā
14. \_\_\_\_\_ opus est \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ego...aquā                                      B. mihi...aquā                                      C. mē...aquam                                      D. mihi...aquam
15. Marcus dīxit puellam, quam \_\_\_\_\_, pulcherrimam esse.  
A. amāverat                                      B. amāverit                                      C. amāvisset                                      D. amet

### Part Two: Reading Comprehension

bellīs contrā finitīmōs ab Rōmānīs gestīs, quīnque equitēs Rōmam vērunt. hī dīxērunt inimicōs mūnitiōnēs exercitūs Rōmānōs circumdedisse et cōsulem cum exercitū obsidērī. hīs rēbus nūntiātīs senātus ab magistrātibus et prīncipibus reī pūblicae vocābātur. senātōrēs audīvērunt exercitum in valle inter montēs sine exitū clausum esse.

senātōrēs crēdidērunt sē auxilium mittere dēbere. perītum dūcem habēre opus est. consēnsū omnium Lūcius Quīnctius Cincinnātus dictātor dīcitur. Lūcius trāns Tiberem vīvēbat. legātī ad eum adeunt. eum in agrīs invēnērunt. salūtāte datā redditāque, antequam legātī verba, quae senātus mandāverat, nūntiāverant, Cincinnātus uxōrem, Racillam, togam proferre iussit. pulvere ab manibus corpōreque lavātō, Cincinnātus legātōs audīvit, et cum eīs Rōmam redit.

nāve parātā dictātor novus cum nūntiīs Rōmam adit. in eō lōcō mīlitēs frumentum cōgunt. agmine factō occāsū sōlis dictātor cōpiaequē ex urbe exeunt.

itinere celeriter factō, atque castrīs hostium circumdātīs, signum datum est. omnēs mīlitēs clāmōrem ad caelum sustulērunt. cōsulēs sōnum clāmōris cīvīlis audīvērunt gaudēbantque.

nocte proelium commissum est et proeliō coeptō per noctem nōn intermīsīt. hostēs territī vulnerātīque victī sunt et arma dēpōnunt. iūgō ex trībus hastīs factō sub hōc dictātor hostēs mīsīt.

Cincinnātus omnem praedam ex castrīs hostium suīs mīlitibus dedit. senātus triumphum Cincinnātō cum agmine in urbem venientī decrevit. Cincinnātus agrōs melius honōre amāns domum īvit.

16. How many cavalrymen came to Rome during the war with neighboring tribes?  
A. 1                                      B. 5                                      C. 10                                      D. 2
17. What news do the cavalrymen bring with them?  
A. Rome has fallen                                      C. the Roman army was surrounded  
B. a mutiny has occurred                                      D. they want to name a new king
18. Who summoned the senate to convene?  
A. magistrates                                      B. chieftains                                      C. soldiers                                      D. both A and B
19. What was told to the senators?  
A. the army was retreating into the mountains  
B. the army was blocked in a valley  
C. the army is fleeing  
D. the army has lost their generals
20. What did the senate want to do about the situation?  
A. send help                                      B. raise a new army                                      C. surrender                                      D. move
21. What did the senate need to be successful, but don't have?  
A. a good leader                                      B. a large army                                      C. nice clothes                                      D. new weapons
22. What was the title given to Cincinnatus?  
A. consul                                      B. praetor                                      C. dictator                                      D. king
23. Where do the legionnaires find Cincinnatus?  
A. in a tavern                                      B. at his farm                                      C. in the baths                                      D. on the wagon
24. After he heard the announcement, what did Cincinnatus do?  
A. ordered a toga from his wife                                      C. returned to Rome with the soldiers  
B. washed his hands and body                                      D. all of the above
25. When Cincinnatus arrived at the military camp what did he find?  
A. geese                                      B. Caesar's army                                      C. ghosts                                      D. the besieged camp
26. What did his soldiers do when given the signal?  
A. shouted very loudly                                      B. ran away  
C. put down their weapons and surrounded                                      D. attacked Roman soldiers
27. Why did Cincinnatus walk away from the honors given to him by the senate?  
A. he was a coward                                      B. he was already rich  
C. he loved the fields more than honors                                      D. he was crazy

### **Part Three: Roman Life & History**

28. The establishment of the foundations of Ostia as the port city of Rome and the construction of the Pōns Sublīcius occurred during the reign of  
A. Romulus                                      B. Numa Pompilius                                      C. Ancus Marcius                                      D. Servius Tullius
29. The Battle of Aegates Islands ended the  
A. First Samnite War                                      B. First Punic War                                      C. First Macedonian War                                      D. First Illyrian War
30. The victorious general at the Battle of Actium was  
A. Julius Caesar                                      B. Pompey                                      C. Crassus                                      D. Agrippa

31. Whom did the Romans soldiers hail as “Neptune’s General” after he led the Roman troops across the walls of New Carthage with the help of a sudden ebbing of the waters of the lagoon which washed the northern walls of the city?  
 A. Tiberius Gracchus    B. Scipio Africanus    C. Claudius Nero    D. Livius Salinator
32. For how many consecutive terms was Marius elected consul?  
 A. one    B. three    C. five    D. seven
33. The man who was asked to join the so-called First Triumvirate but declined the offer was  
 A. Marc Antony    B. Cicero    C. Lepidus    D. Sextus Pompeius
34. The first enemy to use elephants against the Romans was  
 A. Hannibal    B. Brennus    C. Gellius Egnatius    D. Pyrrhus
35. What type of gladiator was armed with a net and a trident?  
 A. *murmillo*    B. *rētiarius*    C. Thracian    D. Samnite
36. What title did the Senate confer upon Augustus in 2 BC?  
 A. *pater patriae*    B. *imperātor*    C. *restitutor orbis*    D. *prīnceps*
37. What praetorian prefect demanded the execution of the plotters against Domitian?  
 A. Petronius Secundus    B. Tigellinus    C. Macro    D. Casperius Aelianus
38. The emperor who enjoyed dressing up as *Hercules Rōmānus* during *vēnātiōnēs* was  
 A. Nero    B. Caligula    C. Commodus    D. Elegabalus
39. The Roman commander who organized troops in 25 BC for an expedition into the land of Arabia Felix was  
 A. Gaius Petronius    B. Aelius Gallus    C. Cornelius Palma    D. Marcus Marcellus
40. What native of the Roman colony of Italica became the first Roman emperor of provincial origin?  
 A. Galba    B. Trajan    C. Hadrian    D. Antoninus Pius
41. Who issued the *Constitutiō Antonīniāna*, which conferred Roman citizenship upon all free residents of the Empire who had not yet received it?  
 A. Antoninus Pius    B. Diocletian    C. Constantine    D. Caracalla
42. A fire that devastated Rome for 3 days and destroyed the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus occurred during the reign of  
 A. Vitellius    B. Vespasian    C. Titus    D. Domitian
43. Whom did Augustus compel Tiberius to adopt as his heir in AD 4?  
 A. Drusus I    B. Drusus II    C. Lucius Caesar    D. Germanicus
44. What did the Romans called their apartment buildings?  
 A. *villae*    B. *domūs*    C. *īnsulae*    D. *casae*
45. Whose duty was it to make the sacrifices necessary to honor the household gods?  
 A. *avus*    B. *māter*    C. *paterfamiliās*    D. *filius*
46. The favorite drink of the Romans was  
 A. milk    B. wine    C. coffee    D. juice
47. The *rēgīna viārum*, or the “Queen of the Roads,” was the *via* \   
 A. Appia    B. Aurēlia    C. Flaminia    D. Salāria
48. Where in the *thermae* would a Roman go to get undressed?  
 A. *apodytērium*    B. *laconicum*    C. *caldārium*    D. *frigidārium*
49. The *toga picta* was associated with  
 A. deaths    B. elections    C. sacrifices    D. triumphs

#### **Part Four: Latin Derivatives**

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

50. library    A. *lībra*    B. *liber*    C. *lībertās*    D. *bracchium*  
 51. preamble    A. *amō*    B. *premō*    C. *ambulō*    D. *praesum*  
 52. sediment    A. *sedeō*    B. *sed*    C. *mentior*    D. *dēmēns*  
 53. ridiculous    A. *dīcō*    B. *rīdeō*    C. *rigidus*    D. *dūcō*  
 54. pawn    A. *pēs*    B. *pīus*    C. *pestis*    D. *edō*

55. equator	A. equus	B. aequus	C. eques	D. agō
56. altar	A. altus	B. alter	C. ala	D. alius
57. doubt	A. doceō	B. dō	C. dēbeō	D. dubitō
58. denominator	A. nūntiō	B. dominor	C. nōmen	D. dōnum
59. promotion	A. prōmittō	B. moneō	C. moveō	D. premō
60. cloister	A. plaudō	B. appellō	C. ludus	D. claudō
61. subtract	A. trāns	B. truncus	C. trahō	D. ubique
62. republican	A. pūdor	B. reor	C. rēs	D. repōnō
63. maneuver	A. neuter	B. mēns	C. maneō	D. opus
64. meticulous	A. mēta	B. mentior	C. colō	D. metus

### **Part Five: Mythology**

65. She had to spend time in the Underworld because she ate some pomegranate seeds.  
 A. Artemis                      B. Demeter                      C. Hera                      D. Persephone
66. He went looking for his long-lost father Odysseus.  
 A. Aeacus                      B. Demophon                      C. Nessus                      D. Telemachus
67. She was the mother of Apollo and Artemis.  
 A. Amphitrite                      B. Dione                      C. Leto                      D. Polyhymnia
68. He brought the Cretan Bull to the Peloponnese.  
 A. Aeneas                      B. Heracles                      C. Jason                      D. Perseus
69. This Dardanian prince was considered to be the ancestor of the Romans.  
 A. Aeneas                      B. Eridanus                      C. Lacedaemon                      D. Tros
70. This monster was so horrible that the Olympians fled to Egypt in various animal forms.  
 A. Argus                      B. Cerberus                      C. Ladon                      D. Typhon
71. His fatal error was flying too close to the sun.  
 A. Catreus                      B. Icarus                      C. Phaenon                      D. Thoas
72. His wife and her lover killed him when he returned from Troy.  
 A. Agamemnon                      B. Idomeneus                      C. Lycurgus                      D. Proteus
73. She was the oldest daughter of Cronus and Rhea, according to Hesiod.  
 A. Athena                      B. Demeter                      C. Hera                      D. Hestia
74. He revolves on a wheel of fire in the Underworld.  
 A. Aphareus                      B. Ixion                      C. Phocus                      D. Tantalus
75. Unlike her sister, she followed her uncle's orders and didn't bury her brother.  
 A. Antigone                      B. Epicasta                      C. Ismene                      D. Pasiphae
76. In the *Odyssey*, Book III, Telemachus and Peisistratus spent the night at this man's house while on their way to Sparta.  
 A. Amphimedon                      B. Diocles                      C. Learchus                      D. Perieres
77. In the *Metamorphoses*, Book XI, this half-brother of Hector caused the death of his beloved Hesperia; he was transformed into a diving bird as a result.  
 A. Aesacus                      B. Deucalion                      C. Numicius                      D. Sithon
78. In the *Aeneid*, Book VI, which of the following women did Aeneas NOT see in the Underworld?  
 A. Dido                      B. Eriphyle                      C. Phaedra                      D. Tecmessa
79. In the *Iliad*, Book XXIII, he won the footrace at Patroclus' funeral games.  
 A. Ajax                      B. Diomedes                      C. Odysseus                      D. Polypoetes

### **Part Six: Greek Derivatives**

Select the definition of the Greek root of the given English word.

- |                |          |          |             |          |
|----------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| 80. pyrogenic  | A. pure  | B. fire  | C. chemical | D. under |
| 81. tragedy    | A. play  | B. death | C. sad      | D. goat  |
| 82. cryptogram | A. earth | B. hide  | C. strange  | D. old   |

- |                |          |             |            |           |
|----------------|----------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 83. xenophobia | A. foil  | B. odd      | C. foreign | D. sound  |
| 84. astronaut  | A. sail  | B. ship     | C. star    | D. world  |
| 85. pneumatic  | A. mold  | B. pressure | C. ill     | D. breath |
| 86. hepatitis  | A. seven | B. six      | C. blood   | D. liver  |
| 87. epiphany   | A. show  | B. throat   | C. carry   | D. hear   |
| 88. melancholy | A. black | B. sad      | C. song    | D. middle |
| 89. philosophy | A. know  | B. logic    | C. love    | D. son    |

**Part Seven: Vocabulary**

Select the definition of the given Latin word.

- |             |            |            |             |          |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| 90. mel     | A. honesty | B. hatred  | C. honey    | D. home  |
| 91. genū    | A. knee    | B. kind    | C. knife    | D. knot  |
| 92. ōtium   | A. hatred  | B. leisure | C. life     | D. leaf  |
| 93. lutum   | A. game    | B. school  | C. fight    | D. mud   |
| 94. quot    | A. who     | B. what    | C. how many | D. how   |
| 95. nihil   | A. none    | B. nothing | C. next     | D. new   |
| 96. immītis | A. rough   | B. foul    | C. harsh    | D. hated |

Select the synonym of the given Latin word:

- |               |            |           |             |            |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 97. insaucius | A. tūtus   | B. nōtus  | C. aeger    | D. ignāvus |
| 98. putō      | A. mentior | B. fungor | C. arbitror | D. vēreor  |

Select the antonym of the given Latin word:

- |             |            |          |            |          |
|-------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| 99. marītus | A. iuvenis | B. fīlia | C. patruus | D. uxor  |
| 100. brūma  | A. calidus | B. aetās | C. aestās  | D. hiems |