

2012 NJCL Heptathlon Test

Section 1: Latin Derivatives

Pick the English word that does NOT come from the Latin root word.

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|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. mitto | A. remit | B. mission | C. admission | D. mitten |
| 2. miles | A. mile | B. militate | C. militia | D. militarize |
| 3. gradior | A. ingredient | B. aggression | C. greaves | D. regress |
| 4. traho | A. protractor | B. tractable | C. contract | D. contradict |

Pick the synonym :

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|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 5. cogent | A. weak | B. compelling | C. confusing | D. hostile |
| 6. admonish | A. praise | B. punish | C. warn | D. reward |
| 7. docile | A. educated | B. stubborn | C. pathetic | D. controllable |
| 8. tenacious | A. harmless | B. persistent | C. twisted | D. contrite |
| 9. corpulent | A. sodden | B. sensitive | C. quick | D. heavy |
| 10. nefarious | A. wicked | B. brash | C. elevated | D. slow |
| 11. magnanimity | A. loyalty | B. intelligence | C. generosity | D. ability |
| 12. acrid | A. sharp | B. wild | C. tame | D. thin |
| 13. expedite | A. complicate | B. facilitate | C. dominate | D. flee |
| 14. pellucid | A. clever | B. wholesome | C. brash | D. clear |

Section 2: Latin Vocabulary. Pick the correct definition.

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|-------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 15. cado | A. yield | B. fall | C. kill | D. try |
| 16. ferus | A. iron | B. holiday | C. wild | D. trustworthy |
| 17. linguo | A. leave | B. talk | C. glide | D. bark |
| 18. manus | A. death | B. delay | C. custom | D. band |
| 19. pario | A. get ready | B. obey | C. bear | D. experience |
| 20. potis | A. angry | B. able | C. pleasant | D. dark |
| 21. sidus | A. flank | B. hope | C. star | D. root |
| 22. turba | A. confusion | B. fish | C. net | D. grief |
| 23. asper | A. rough | B. patient | C. tight | D. high |
| 24. carpo | A. prove | B. pluck | C. worry | D. caress |
| 25. cresco | A. assess | B. creak | C. surround | D. arise |
| 26. famulus | A. servant | B. hunting spear | C. hunger | D. block |
| 27. queo | A. be empty | B. question | C. be able | D. dress |
| 28. lacer | A. lake | B. torn | C. wood | D. mild |

Section 3: Greek Derivatives

Pick the definition of the indicated Greek root.

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|-------------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 29. PNEUMonia | A. liver | B. water | C. pipe | D. lung |
| 30. PHILanthropic | A. man | B. love | C. charity | D. soul |
| 31. monoLITH | A. stone | B. big | C. strong | D. light |
| 32. SOPHomore | A. student | B. young | C. wise | D. fool |
| 33. teleGRAPH | A. send | B. write | C. far | D. hit |
| 34. ORTHodox | A. wrong | B. idea | C. church | D. straight |
| 35. TRAGedy | A. play | B. sad | C. goat | D. song |

Pick a definition for the Greek derivative.

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| 36. lexicon | A. reader | B. dictionary | C. word | D. speech |
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|----------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 37. epicure | A. gourmet | B. rich man | C. writer | D. cheat |
| 38. anomaly | A. question | B. source | C. new name | D. irregularity |
| 39. icon | A. image | B. artifact | C. report | D. description |
| 40. panorama | A. model | B. large display | C. total view | D. shower |
| 41. glyph | A. texture | B. engraving | C. start | D. decree |
| 42. misogynist | A. hermit | B. tree planter | C. woman hater | D. magician |

Section 4: Mythology

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|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 43. Who was the twin brother of Ephialtes? | A. Castor | B. Calais | C. Zetes | D. Otus |
| 44. Who was stretched out over nine acres in the Underworld? | A. Tityus | B. Ixion | C. Tantalus | D. Ocnus |
| 45. Who was the brother of Pegasus? | A. Chimera | B. Chrysaor | C. Cacus | D. Cetus |
| 46. Who was the loser in the competition for the armor of Achilles? | A. Ajax Oileus | B. Odysseus | C. Ajax Telamon | D. Diomedes |
| 47. Whose disappearance led Heracles to abandon the Argo? | A. Hylas | B. Deianeira | C. Periclymenus | D. Lichas |
| 48. Which of the Danaids did NOT kill her husband? | A. Euryale | B. Hypermnestra | C. Aglaea | D. Demonassa |
| 49. What king of the Bebryces was killed by Pollux in a boxing match? | A. Cyzicus | B. Strophius | C. Catreus | D. Amycus |
| 50. Who was the father of Palamedes? | A. Nauplius | B. Agenor | C. Sarpedon | D. Acamas |
| 51. Who used the bow and arrow of Heracles after the hero's death? | A. Teucer | B. Philoctetes | C. Eurytus | D. Pandarus |
| 52. Who was the daughter of Icarus who killed herself in grief for her murdered father? | A. Maera | B. Mestra | C. Iole | D. Erigone |
| 53. Which of these was not one of the Spartoi? | A. Polydorus | B. Hyperenor | C. Echion | D. Udaeus |
| 54. Who was the mother of the Cyclops Polyphemus? | A. Iphimedia | B. Endeis | C. Thoosa | D. Echidna |
| 55. Which daughter of Niobe survived the rampage of Artemis and Apollo? | A. Britomartis | B. Dirce | C. Timandra | D. Chloris |
| 56. What was Melicertes' name after he was transformed into a sea-deity? | A. Archimoris | B. Palaemon | C. Acis | D. Briareus |

Section 5: Roman History and Culture

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|---|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 57. Who saved Rome from the Senones, led by Brennus? | A. Camillus | B. Mucius Scaevola | C. Coriolanus | D. Collatinus |
| 58. Where did the Romans suffer a disastrous defeat at the hands of the Samnites in 321 BC? | A. Lautulae | B. Allia River | C. Caudine Forks | D. Antium |
| 59. Where did the Romans twice defeat the Macedonians? | A. Cynocephalae | B. Philippi | C. Magnesia | D. Pydna |
| 60. When was the consulship of Caesar and Bibulus? | A. 59 BC | B. 56 BC | C. 52 BC | D. 49 BC |
| 61. In what battle did Julius Caesar defeat King Juba and Metellus Scipio? | A. Ilipa | B. Thapsus | C. Zela | D. Ilerda |
| 62. What chieftain of the Cherusci crushed the forces of Quinctilius Varus in AD 9? | A. Tacfarinas | B. Arbogast | C. Arminius | D. Ricimer |
| 63. When did Caracalla issue the <i>Constitutio Antoniniana</i> ? | A. AD 210 | B. AD 211 | C. AD 212 | D. AD 213 |

64. What praetorian prefect proved to be the true power behind Gordian III's reign?
 A. Seianus B. Nymphidius Sabinus C. Verus Maximus D. Timesitheus
65. What was the significance of closing the doors of the temple of Janus?
 A. peace in the empire B. end of the year C. the new moon D. a leader's death
66. How many vomitoria were in the Colosseum?
 A. 75 B. 80 C. 85 D. 90
67. A basilica was a
 A. relay station B. library C. private bath D. law court
68. Which town was destroyed in AD 79?
 A. Naples B. Cumae C. Stabiae D. Puteoli
69. What was the duty of the rex bibendi?
 A. a temporary ruler B. manage a vineyard C. worship the emperor D. rule a drinking party
70. What were Roman apartment houses?
 A. insulae B. horrea C. horti D. maria
71. Which were NOT tesserae?
 A. dice B. tickets to events C. blades on chariot wheels D. mosaic pieces
72. What type of animal were verres, scrofa, and nefrens?
 A. dog B. pig C. cat D. bird

Section 6: Latin Grammar. Pick the best Latin replacement for the English word.

73. MARCUS and Fulvia, I have been teaching your daughters history in a school in Paestum.
 A. Marcum B. Marcī C. Marcō D. Marce
74. Marcus and FULVIA, I have been teaching your daughters history in a school in Paestum.
 A. Fulvia B. Fulviae C. Fulviam D. Fulviā
75. Marcus and Fulvia, I HAVE BEEN TEACHING your daughters history in a school in Paestum.
 A. docurus sum B. docuī C. docēbam D. doceō
76. Marcus and Fulvia, I have been teaching YOUR daughters history in a school in Paestum.
 A. vestrās B. vestrīs C. tuīs D. tuās
77. Marcus and Fulvia, I have been teaching your DAUGHTERS history in a school in Paestum.
 A. filiae B. filiās C. filiārum D. filiābus
78. Marcus and Fulvia, I have been teaching your daughters HISTORY in a school in Paestum.
 A. historiae B. historiārum C. historiam D. historia
79. Marcus and Fulvia, I have been teaching your daughters history IN A SCHOOL in Paestum.
 A. ludō B. in ludō C. in ludum D. ludī
80. Marcus and Fulvia, I have been teaching your daughters history in a school IN PAESTUM.
 A. Paestō B. in Paestō C. in Paestum D. Paestī
81. I ASKED once to learn who had saved the army.
 A. rogābam B. rogāvī C. rogāturus sum D. rogārem
82. He asked once TO LEARN who had saved the army.
 A. ut cognosceret B. cognōvisse C. cognoscere D. ut cognovisset
83. He asked once to learn WHO had saved the army.
 A. cui B. quī C. quis D. cuius
84. He asked once to learn who HAD SAVED the army.
 A. servāvisse B. servāverat C. servāndum erat D. servāvisset
85. He asked once to learn who had saved THE ARMY.
 A. exercitum B. exercitūs C. exercituum D. exercitū
86. WERE YOU AWAITING the leader in the first hour?
 A. Nōnne exspectās B. Exspectābāsne C. Num exspectāvistī D. Necne exspectārēs
87. Were you awaiting THE LEADER in the first hour?
 A. ducis B. ducum C. ducem D. duce
88. Were you awaiting the leader IN THE FIRST HOUR?
 A. prīmae hōrae B. prīmā hōrā C. in prīmā hōrā D. in prīmam hōram

Section 7: Reading Comprehension

adipiscor, adipiscī, adeptus — obtain
maiestās, maiestatis, f. — treason
evertō, evertere — overthrow, ruin
dūcō, dūcere — marry
fīō, fierī — become
queror, querī, questus — complain, grieve

repudio, repudiāre — disown, reject
maiōrēs honōrēs — higher office
ēligō, ēligere — choose
tectum, tectī, n. — roof
rīma, rīmae, f. — crack
testis, testis, m. — witness

1 Sēiānus erat Tiberiū minister; Tiberiū favōrem olim adeptus erat quod vītam eius servāverat.
2 Germānicus, quī hēres Tiberiī fuerat, nuper mortuus erat, et Sēiānus nōn solum filiōs Germānicī
3 maiestātis accūsāverat, sed tōtam domum eius ēvertere conābātur, ut, omnibus hērēdibus interfectīs,
4 ipse filiam Tiberiī dūceret et imperātor posteā fieret. Itaque Sabīnus, amīcus Germānicī, odiō erat Sēiānō.
5 Nam Sabīnus mortem Germānicī semper querēbātur; et, quamquam multī aliī amīcitiā quam cum
6 Germānicō habuerant repudiāre festīnāvērunt, Sabīnus uxōrem eius adhūc vīsītābat.
7 Eō tempore omnēs senātōrēs quī ad maiōrēs honōrēs pervenīre volēbant, Sēiānum adībant.
8 Nam ille solum cōsulēs ēligēbat et aliōs honōrēs prō imperātōre dabat. Quattuor senātōrēs igitur,
9 Latiāris et trēs amīcī, ut Sēiānī favōrem adipiscerentur, Sabīnō insidiās parāre constituērunt.
10 Latiāris eum ad cēnam invitāvit et amīcōs iussit in tectō triclīnī sē cēlāre. Illīs per rīmās audientibus,
11 sermō dē morte Germānicī inter Latiārem et Sabīnum habēbātur.

89. How had Seianus won Tiberius' favor?
A. He had caught the lover of the emperor's wife. C. He was related to the emperor's wife.
B. He was related to the emperor. D. He had saved the emperor's life.
90. To whom does "nuper mortuus est" refer?
A. the emperor B. Seianus C. Germanicus D. Sabinus
91. Whom had Seianus accused of treason?
A. the heirs of Germanicus B. Sabinus C. Germanicus D. the emperor's wife
92. Whom did Seianus wish to marry?
A. the wife of Germanicus C. the wife of the emperor
B. the daughter of Germanicus D. the daughter of the emperor
93. What did Sabinus do which angered Seianus?
A. He talked about Seianus' affair C. He complained about Seianus' dishonesty
B. He complained about Germanicus's death. D. He competed with Seianus for offices.
94. To whom does "eius" refer in "sed tōtam familiam eius ēvertere conābātur"?
A. the emperor B. Seianus C. Germanicus D. Sabinus
95. Who continued to claim friendship with Germanicus?
A. many others B. the emperor C. Sabinus D. Seianus
96. Why did the senators visit Seianus?
A. They were seeking political offices for themselves. C. They were trying to scare him.
B. They were plotting against him. D. They wanted him to become emperor.
97. To whom does "eius" refer in "Sabīnus uxōrem eius adhūc vīsītābat"?
A. Sabinus B. the emperor C. Germanicus D. Seianus
98. To whom does "sē" refer in "iussit in tectō triclīnī sē cēlāre"?
A. Sabinus B. Latiaris C. Seianus D. the friends
99. What is the best translation for "ut adipiscerentur" in line 9?
A. to obtain C. while they were obtained
B. as they were obtaining D. until they were obtained
100. What is the best translation for "Illīs audientibus" in line 10?
A. to listen C. so that they might listen
B. while they were listening D. because they are listening