CONTEST CODE: 20

2013 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

A Cunning Astrologer

1 **astrologus quīdam Ludōvicō, rēgī Gallōrum, malum gravissimum praedīxerat. postquam**
2 **rēx praedictiōnem audīverat, astrologum interficere sine morā constituit. cōnsiliō captō,**
3 **posterō diē rēx astrologum apud sē arcessīvit. rēx, simulāns sē laetissimum esse, cum**
4 **astrologō et nōnnūllīs ministrīs diū cēnābat. cēnā consūmptā, priusquam ministrīs signum**
5 **dedit ut astrologum interficerent, rēx astrologō dīxit: "tū quidem sapientissimus esse**
6 **simulās, et fāta aliōrum confīdenter praedīcis. dē tuō fātō igitur certiōrem mē fac quamdiū**
7 **tū ipse victūrus sīs." astrologus, aliquid periculī suspicātus, prūdens respondit: "equidem**
8 **meī fātī haud inscius sum; triduō enim ante tē moriar." hīs verbīs commōtus, rēx nōn sōlum**
9 **astrologī vītae pepercit, sed multīs mūneribus dōnātum dīmīsit.**

1. **quō cāsū est rēgī (līnea I)?** (A) **nōminātīvō** (B) **genitīvō** (C) **datīvō** (D) **ablātīvō**

2. The best translation of **gravissimum** (line 1) is (A) very serious (B) very heavy (C) very contagious (D) very traditional

3. Which of the following CANNOT be a synonym of **interficere** (line 2)? (A) **necāre** (B) **caedere** (C) **interimere** (D) **occidere**

4. Which of the following does NOT govern the same case as **sine** (line 2)? (A) **prō** (B) **penes** (C) **cōram** (D) **tenus**

5. What use of the ablative is **cōnsiliō captō** (line 2) an example? (A) cause (B) absolute (C) description (D) degree of difference

6. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root of **diē** (line 3)? (A) malady (B) journal (C) diurnal (D) soldier

7. Why did the king want to summon the astrologer? (A) he wanted to find out more about the prophecy (B) he wanted to give a present to the astrologer (C) he wanted to introduce the astrologer to his other agents (D) he wanted to kill the astrologer

8. The best translation of **sē** (line 3) is (A) him (B) he (C) them (D) himself

9. What derivative of **signum** (line 4) means "to mark or point out, to indicate"? (A) consign (B) seal (C) signify (D) designate

10. What use of the subjunctive can be found in line 5? (A) purpose clause (B) result clause (C) indirect question (D) indirect command

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11. What tone of voice would the king have conveyed in lines 5-7? (A) serious (B) sarcastic (C) sincere (D) excited

12. Which of the following is a synonym of **igitur** (line 6)? (A) **deinde** (B) **itaque** (C) **tamen** (D) **postrēmum**

13. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root of **fac** (line 6)? (A) feat (B) sudorific (C) facula (D) sufficient

14. What use of the subjunctive is in line 7? (A) purpose clause (B) result clause (C) indirect command (D) indirect question

15. The best translation of **victūrus sīs** (line 7) is (A) will you be able to conquer (B) are you going to live (C) would you be victorious (D) would you be alive

16. What use of the genitive is **perīculī** (line 7) an example? (A) description (B) objective (C) partitive (D) penalty

17. **prō līneā VIII, cuius temporis est "moriar"?** (A) **praesentis** (B) **imperfectī** (C) **futūrī** (D) **perfectī**

18. How does the king react to the astrologer's response? (A) he was happy about it (B) he was enthusiastic about it (C) he didn't care about it (D) he was stunned by it

19. What derivative of the root of **verbīs** (line 8) can be a synonym of "bombastic"? (A) verbose (B) biverbial (C) adverbial (D) proverbial

20. Which of the following is a synonym of **sōlum** (line 8)? (A) **tantum** (B) **etiam** (C) **iam** (D) **autem**

A Successful Ruse

1 **colōnī, cum bellum gererent, hostēs saepe <u>fallāciīs</u> ēlūsērunt. sīcut dux quīdam Americānus,**
2 **quī mēnsēs multōs cum exercitū fuerat, uxōris conveniendae causā ōlim clam domum**
3 **profectus est. cuius adventū cōgnitō, <u>oppidānī</u>, quī omnēs hostibus favēbant, certiōrem**
4 **fēcērunt lēgātum Britannicum, quī castrīs praeerat proximīs, ducem illum in oppidō latēre.**
5 **itaque sine morā cum legiōne noctū profectus, lēgātus ad oppidum celeriter contendit; ubi**
6 **statim aedibus Americānī ignēs admōtī sunt. quō animadversō, ille scīlicet crēdēbat spem**
7 **omnem iam esse sublātam. fīlia autem ex aedibus fortiter ēgressa lēgātō, "māter mea,"**
8 **inquit, "aegra est. dā mihi, <u>obsecrō</u>, salūtem eius saltem miserae."**
9 **quā rē impetrātā, mulier cum lectō lēniter ēlāta est. mīlitēs autem, nē dux ipse ūllō modō**
10 **effugere posset, aedēs interim omnibus ex partibus circumstābant. quīn etiam haud procul**
11 **sunt morātī dum aedēs tōtae ignī cōnsūmptae essent. tum laetī ad castra sē recēpērunt, inter**
12 **sē glōriantēs ūnum saltem Americānum scelerātum poenās dedisse. at incolumis erat ille.**
13 **nam, cum uxor efferrētur, sub lectō manibus genibusque ambulāverat, neque eum vīderat**
14 **quisquam. sīc <u>astūtiā</u> fīliae servātus mox ad exercitum tūtō rediit.**

<u>Vocabulary</u>

fallācia, -ae, f. – trickery
oppidānī, -ōrum, m. – townsmen
obsecrō, -āre – to beg
astūtia, -ae, f. – quick wit

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21. The best translation of **cum** (line 1) is (A) with (B) when (C) since (D) although

22. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root of **fuerat** (line 2)? (A) present (B) future (C) essential (D) summon

23. The best translation of **uxōris conveniendae causā** (line 2) is (A) by meeting his wife for this reason (B) to cause his wife to meet him (C) to meet his wife (D) needing to meet his wife

24. Based on the first paragraph, which of the following is NOT true? (A) the American leader has been away from his wife for many months (B) the British had a camp nearby (C) the townsmen tried to help the American leader (D) the townsmen did not share the same attitude toward the British as the American leader

25. Which of the following does NOT govern the same case as the root of **favēbant** (line 3)? (A) **vescor** (B) **grātulor** (C) **persuādeō** (D) **obstō**

26. The best translation of **latēre** (line 4) is (A) to hide (B) are hiding (C) is hidden (D) was hiding

27. **quandō lēgātus Britannicum domum Americānī contendit?** (A) **statim** (B) **noctū** (C) **cum legiōne** (D) **celertier**

28. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root of **sublātam** (line 7)? (A) interfere (B) translate (C) deference (D) relative

29. Which of the following is NOT true based on lines 6-11? (A) the British commander granted the daughter's request (B) the American commander's wife was carried out of the house gently (C) the American commander believed that he can outwit the British soldiers (D) the British soldiers surrounded the house and set it on fire

30. Which of the following is NOT a synonym of **interim** (line 10)? (A) **intereā** (B) **obiter** (C) **tantisper** (D) **aliquamdiū**

31. The best translation of **saltem** (line 12) is (A) healthy (B) at least (C) nonetheless (D) respectfully

32. What derivative of the root of **dedisse** (line 12) means "a reward, recompense, or payment"? (A) guerdon (B) vendue (C) perdition (D) donation

33. Which of the following is NOT a synonym of **incolumis** (line 12)? (A) **locuplēs** (B) **sōspes** (C) **salvus** (D) **impiger**

34. Which of the following is NOT a use of the subjunctive found in this story? (A) **cum** circumstantial clause (B) adverbial purpose clause (C) anticipatory clause (D) substantive clause of purpose

35. **cuius declīnātiōnis est "exercitum"?** (A) **prīmae** (B) **secundae** (C) **tertiae** (D) **quartae**

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Part B – Miscellaneous Language Skills

36. The Senate has forbidden the generals from attacking.
(A) **senātus vetuit imperātōrēs aggredī**
(B) **senātus vetuit ut imperātōrēs aggrediantur**
(C) **senātus vetuit nē imperātōrēs aggrediantur**
(D) **senātus vetuit imperātōribus quōminus aggrediantur**

37. Which of the following is NOT a correct translation of "Caesar, don't spare the enemies!" in standard prose?
(A) **Caesar, nōlī hostibus parcere!** (B) **Caesar, nē hostibus parcere**
(C) **Caesar, cavē hostibus parcās!** (D) **Caesar, nē hostibus pepercerīs**

38. **in deō spērāmus** is the motto of (A) University of Chicago (B) Tulane University (C) Brown University (D) Columbia University

39. **caput nectentur** contains an example of what use of the accusative? (A) synecdochical (B) adverbial (C) cognate (D) exclamation

40. It concerns me. **refert** _____. (A) **mē** (B) **mihi** (C) **meī** (D) **meā**

Part C – Mythology

41. The nine goddesses who inspired poets and musicians were the (A) Graces (B) Seasons (C) Muses (D) Fates

42. Which of the following was NOT transformed into a type of flower? (A) Narcissus (B) Dryope (C) Clytie (D) Alcyone

43. The criminal in the Underworld who was punished with perpetual hunger and thirst was (A) Sisyphus (B) Ixion (C) Tityus (D) Tantalus

44. Zeus rained tears of blood on the Plain of Troy because he could not save (A) Hector (B) Achilles (C) Sarpedon (D) Glaucus

45. He was chosen to speak to Dido on behalf of the Trojan refugees who were separated from Aeneas. (A) Ilioneus (B) Orontes (C) Capys (D) Acamas

46. Mercury killed the 100-eyed Argus while he was guarding (A) Metis (B) Io (C) Danae (D) Leda

47. Which of the brigands defeated by Theseus owned a man-eating turtle? (A) Sinis (B) Cercyon (C) Sceiron (D) Corynetes

48. The Phaeacian king who gave hospitality to Odysseus was (A) Alcinous (B) Telephus (C) Lamus (D) Polyphontes

49. Who was sent by Juno to cut Dido's hair so Dido could finally end her suffering? (A) Atropos (B) Iris (C) Alecto (D) Hebe

50. Hercules killed Ladon to get access to the (A) Golden Apples of the Hesperides (B) Cattle of Geryon (C) Cretan Bull (D) Girdle of Hippolyta

Part D – Roman History

51. Which of the Julio-Claudian emperors ruled the longest? (A) Augustus (B) Claudius (C) Nero (D) Tiberius

52. The Praetorian Prefect who aided Caligula's accession was (A) Sutorius Macro (B) Aelius Sejanus (C) Ofonius Tigellinus (D) Nymphidius Sabinus

53. The emperor who destroyed Palmyra and earned the title **restitūtor orbis** was (A) Probus (B) Claudius Gothicus (C) Aurelian (D) Gallienus

54. Who became emperor of Rome after the First Battle of Cremona? (A) Galba (B) Otho (C) Vitellius (D) Vespasian

55. Which emperor was said to have been 8-feet tall? (A) Tacitus (B) Maximinus Thras (C) Pupienus (D) Carinus

56. Which emperor ascended the throne at the age of thirteen/fourteen in 222 AD? (A) Elegabalus (B) Severus Alexander (C) Caracalla (D) Geta

57. The father of Romulus Augustulus was (A) Orestes (B) Abrogast (C) Julius Nepos (D) Ricimer

58. Who served as Diocletian's **Caesar**? (A) Maximian (B) Galerius (C) Constantius Chlorus (D) Maxentius

59. The Christian woman who was the mistress of Commodus was (A) Berenice (B) Marcia (C) Lucilla (D) Caesonia

60. Who overthrew Gratian in 383 AD and was accepted by Theodosius I as co-emperor? (A) Magnus Maximus (B) Majorian (C) Severus (D) Olybrius

Part E – Roman Life

61. The office responsible for roads and public games was (A) **cōnsul** (B) **praetor** (C) **aedīlis** (D) **quaestor**

62. In which part of the Roman house would you most likely find **imāginēs**? (A) **alae** (B) **hortus** (C) **tablīnum** (D) **triclīnium**

63. In which activity was a **fritillus** used? (A) writing a letter (B) fighting (C) playing dice (D) building a road

64. A **pedisequus** was responsible for (A) clearing the way for his master when they left the house (B) prompting his master if he forgot the names of those who greeted him (C) carrying the satchel and tablets of a young boy to school (D) escorting his master home from a dinner party

65. The part of a Roman theater where the spectators sat was called (A) **scaena** (B) **vēlum** (C) **cāvea** (D) **praecinctiō**

66. Which type of gladiator fought with two swords? (A) **rētiāriī** (B) **laqueāriī** (C) **andābatae** (D) **dimachaerī**

67. The smallest unit of the Roman army is the (A) legion (B) cohort (C) maniple (D) century

68. The favorite meat of the Romans was the (A) beef (B) mutton (C) pork (D) chicken

69. The massage room in a Roman **thermae** was called the (A) **apodytērium** (B) **ūnctōrium** (C) **lacōnicum** (D) **tepidārium**

70. The second wedding feast given at the new home of the newlyweds on the day after the wedding was the (A) **repōtia** (B) **cēna lībera** (C) **compitālēs** (D) **cēna nūptiālis**

Part F – Latin Literature

71. Which author's ***Orīginēs*** is a work on history, geography, and politics from the time of the Roman kings to his own day? (A) Cornelius Nepos (B) Varro (C) Cato the Elder (D) Livy

72. The author of ***Bellum Pūnicum*** is (A) Ennius (B) Naevius (C) Livius Andronicus (D) Fabius Pictor

73. Which work of Ovid contains an account of Apollo's destruction of Python as well as the story of Pyramus and Thisbe? (A) ***Metamorphōsēs*** (B) ***Trīstia*** (C) ***Amōrēs*** (D) ***Fastī***

74. To which poet's work are the poems of Sulpicia appended? (A) Catullus (B) Tibullus (C) Calpurnius Siculus (D) Propertius

75. With an invocation to which deity does the ***Dē Rērum Nātūrā*** begin? (A) Jupiter (B) Minerva (C) Apollo (D) Venus

76. The **fābula cothurnāta** entitled ***Niptra*** was written by (A) Naevius (B) Accius (C) Pacuvius (D) Satius

77. Whose *Satires* were dedicated to his teacher Cornutus? (A) Horace (B) Lucilius (C) Juvenal (D) Perseus

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78. Who tells of his conversion to Christianity and the influence of his mother Monica in his ***Confessiōnēs***? (A) Jerome (B) Augustine (C) Eusebius (D) Eutropius

79. Catullus 63, a poem about the self-mutilation and the subsequent lament of Attis, was the only one of Catullus' poems to be written in this meter. (A) Galliambics (B) Iambic Senarius (C) Greater Asclepiadean (D) Glyconic

80. Who was the 1st century AD author of the 5-book poem ***Astronomica***? (A) Columella (B) Statius (C) Manilius (D) Valerius Flaccus

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

96. The longest surviving example of Mennipean Satire was written by (A) Varro (B) Lucan (C) Juvenal (D) Petronius

97. The first private fire-brigade was organized by (A) Statilius Taurus (B) Egnatius Rufus (C) Caesennius Paetus (D) Iulius Paelignus

98. I must persuade the soldiers.
(A) **mīlitibus ā mē persuādendum est**
(B) **mīlitibus mihi persuādendum est**
(C) **mīlitēs mihi persuādendī sunt**
(D) **mīlitēs ā mē persuādendus sum**

99. **Quid Anglicē significat: rastrum**?
(A) speaker's platform (B) rake (C) beak (D) ointment

100. He was one of the immortal horses of Achilles. (A) Balius (B) Euryte (C) Olenias (D) Pedaeus