

2014 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

Two Anecdotes About Alexander the Great

Alexander is tutored by Aristotle

- 1 **Philippus, terrae Macedoniae rēx, dē filiō Alexandrō hās litterās, Graecē scrīptās, ad**
- 2 **Aristotelem philosophum mīsit: “filius mihi nātus est. propter hoc deīs grātiās agō nōn**
- 3 **modo quia nātus est sed etiam quia nātus est tempore vītae tuae. nam, doctus ā tē, erit, ut**
- 4 **spērō, dignus et nōbīs et rēgnō nostrō.” itaque Alexander, doctus ab Aristotele**
- 5 **philosophō, multa opera poētārum Graecōrum et maximē Homerī discēbat et amābat.**
- 6 **semper librum Homērī, ut dictum est, sub capite habēbat dum dormiēbat.**

1. What derivative of the Latin word **rēx** (line 1) means “the emblems of royalty”? (A) insignia (B) regalia (C) ensign (D) regiment
2. Which of the following prepositions does NOT govern the same case as **dē** (line 1)? (A) **sine** (B) **cōram** (C) **cum** (D) **ob**
3. **quae pars ōrātiōnis est “scrīptās”**? (A) **nōmen** (B) **praepositio** (C) **verbum** (D) **adiectivum**
4. The best synonym of **litterās** (line 1) is (A) **cēram** (B) **mēnsam** (C) **epistulam** (D) **scrīnium**
5. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root of **nātus est** (line 2)? (A) annate (B) puny (C) renaissance (D) ninny
6. Which of the following is a reason why King Philip feels grateful? (A) he now has a second son in Alexander (B) Aristotle is able to educate his son (C) his wife is pregnant agin (D) he was able to write to Aristotle
7. The best translation of **modo** as it is used in line 3 is (A) only (B) by way of (C) just now (D) by as much as
8. In line 3, **tempore** is an example of an (A) ablative absolute (B) ablative of specification (C) ablative of time when (D) ablative of time within which
9. The case of **nōbīs** and **rēgnō nostrō** as they are used in line 4 is (A) genitive (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative
10. **prō lineā V, cuius generis est “opera”**? (A) **masculinī** (B) **fēmininī** (C) **neutrius** (D) **commūnis**

11. Which of the following statements is NOT true? (A) Alexander was taught by a philosopher (B) Alexander studied many works of Greek poets (C) Alexander was very fond of Homer's work (D) Alexander carried a copy of Homer's work with him everywhere

Alexander's mother is not impressed by his new title

- 1 In Aegyptō Alexander Magnus “Iovis Hammōnis filius” appellātus est. itaque ad mātrem
2 ita scripsit: “rēx Alexander, Iovis Hammōnis filius, Olympiadi mātři salūtem dicit.”
3 Olympias eī rescripsit haec: amābō, mī fili, nōlī Iūnōnī hoc dīcere; hoc nōn erit iūcundum
4 eī.” hōc modō Alexander nōmen vānūm dēpōnere ā mātře, fēminā prūdentissimā, iussus
5 est.
12. In lineā I, cuius generis est “Aegyptō”? (A) masculīnī (B) fēminīnī (C) neutrius
(D) commūnis
13. The nominative form of Iovis (line 1) is (A) Iūpiter (B) Iovis (C) Iovī (D) Iove
14. The best translation of appellātus est (line 1) is (A) is called (B) had been called
(C) was called (D) will be called
15. Which of the following is a synonym of itaque (line 1)? (A) igitur (B) dēnum
(C) postrēmō (D) quondam
16. Based on the comments made by Alexander the Great, which of the following best describes
him at this time? (A) callidus (B) tristis (C) superbus (D) timidus
17. prō lineā III, quō cāsū et cuius numerī est “haec”? (A) nōminātīvō, singulāris
(B) nōminātīvō, plūrālis (C) accūsātīvō, plūrālis (D) ablātīvō, singulāris
18. Which of the following CANNOT be used as a synonym of amābō (line 3)? (A) quaesō
(B) pigeō (C) sī tibi placet (D) sōdēs
19. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root of “erit” (line 3)? (A) enhance
(B) future (C) quintessence (D) absent
20. Which of the following is the basic root of prūdentissimā (line 4)? (A) videō
(B) mittō (C) dō (D) audiō



I Am Not At Home

1 **Nāsīca cum ad poētam Ennium vēnisset eīque ab ōstiō quaerentī Ennium ancilla dīxisset**
2 **‘domī nōn esse’, Nāsīca sēnsit illam dominī iussū dīxisse et illum intus esse!**
3 **paucīs post diēbus, cum ad Nāsīcam vēnisset Ennius et eum ad iānuam quaereret,**
4 **exclāmat Nāsīca sē domī nōn esse!**
5 **tum Ennius “quid? ego nōn cognōscō vōcem” inquit “tuam?”**
6 **hīc Nāsīca: “homō es impudēns: ego cum tē quaererem, ancillae tuae crēdidī ‘tē**
7 **domī nōn esse’ – tū mihi nōn crēdis ipsī?”**

21. The best translation of **cum** (line 1) is (A) with (B) although (C) since (D) when
22. To whom does **quaerentī** (line 1) refer? (A) **Ennium** (B) **ancilla** (C) **Nāsīca** (D) **ōstiō**
23. Which of the following contains **ab** (line 1) as a root word? (A) advance (B) assimilate (C) aggressive (D) arrive
24. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root of **domī** (line 2)? (A) danger (B) dauntless (C) dungeon (D) damsel
25. Which of the following is NOT true according to the first paragraph? (A) Nasica came to the house of the poet Ennius (B) Ennius admitted Nasica after much confusion (C) the slave girl of Ennius said that her master wasn't there (D) Nasica believes that Ennius is deceiving him
26. What use of the ablative is **“paucīs post diēbus”** (line 3) an example? (A) time within which (B) time when (C) degree of difference (D) cause
27. The best translation of **ad** as it is used in line 3 is (A) toward (B) at (C) against (D) among
28. What derivative of the root of **cognōscō** (line 5) means “strange, peculiar, or unusual in an interesting way”? (A) quaint (B) notorious (C) recognizable (D) connotative
29. Which of the following is NOT a synonym of **impudēns** (line 6)? (A) **impudīcus** (B) **portervus** (C) **sospes** (D) **inverēcundus**
30. To whom does **ipsī** (line 5) refer? (A) **Ennius** (B) **Nāsīca** (C) **ancilla** (D) **homō**

Miscellaneous Language Skills

31. With which European city does the state of Idaho share its motto? (A) Paris (B) London (C) Milan (D) Venice
32. Would that you had not seen him dead. _____ **eum mortuum** _____.
(A) **utinam nē... vidērēs** (B) **velim nōn...videās** (C) **utinam nē...vīdissēs**
(D) **mallen...vidērēs**

33. _____ interest.
(A) tū (B) tuī (C) tibi (D) tuā
34. _____ pudōrem antepōnit.
(A) pecūniā (B) pecūniae (C) pecūniam (D) pecūnia
35. maneat, modo _____.
(A) tacere (B) tacet (C) taceat (D) tacēbit
36. lēgātī Rōmae vērunt rēgīnae _____.
(A) grātulārī (B) grātulātum (C) grātulātam (D) grātulandum
37. If we should seek the truth, we would find knowledge. sī vērītātem _____, scientiam _____.
(A) quaerāmus...inveniāmus (B) quaerēmus...inveniēmus (C) quaerimus...invenīmus
(D) quaererēmus...invenīrēmus
38. Which of the following abbreviations does NOT mean “a teaspoonful”? (A) coch. min.
(B) coch. infant. (C) coch. parv. (D) coch. mag.
39. The meaning of the Latin verb at the root of “spawn” is (A) to spread out (B) to cut
(C) to give birth to (D) to weigh out
40. Which of the following is NOT derived from the same Latin root as the others?
(A) molt (B) melange (C) mustang (D) metif

Part B – Mythology

41. Who, upon seeing his son’s ship with sails of the wrong color, threw himself into the sea?
(A) Aegeus (B) Castor (C) Glaucus (D) Oedipus
42. The virginal Roman goddess of the moon was (A) Ceres (B) Diana (C) Juno (D) Venus
43. The vain, young man who fell in love with his own reflection was (A) Abas (B) Cyparissus
(C) Hyacinthus (D) Narcissus
44. With which grandson of Bellerophon did Diomedes exchange armor during the Trojan War?
(A) Deiphobus (B) Glaucus (C) Memnon (D) Sarpedon
45. Which daughter of Laomedon did Hercules rescue, only to give her as a concubine to Telamon?
(A) Aethylla (B) Eurydice (C) Hesione (D) Iole
46. Into what was Perdix transformed? (A) partridge (B) owl (C) hoopoe (D) ciris
47. Who turned many of Odysseus’ men into swine before he frightened her into restoring them to human form? (A) Anticlea (B) Calypso (C) Circe (D) Nausicaa

48. What is the fate of all men who bathe in the water of Salmacis? (A) they become blind but receive the gift of prophecy (B) they lose their manhood and become a hermoaphrodite (C) they are restored to their youth (D) they died from shock because the spring is so cold
49. Alcyone was the wife of Ceyx, the son of (A) Aeolus (B) Lucifer (D) Menestheus (D) Pittheus
50. The winner of the boat race in the funeral games of Anchises was (A) Cloanthus (B) Gyas (C) Mnestheus (D) Sergestus

Part C – Roman History

51. The law in 43 BC that sanctioned the Second Triumvirate was promulgated by (A) Vatinius (B) Titius (C) Manilius (D) Gabinius
52. Which king of Rome was the husband of Tanaquil? (A) Tarquinius Priscus (B) Tullus Hostilius (C) Ancus Marcius (D) Tarquinius Superbus
53. The city of Syracuse, despite Archimedes' clever defenses, was captured in 211 BC by (A) Regulus (B) Marcellus (C) Scipio Africanus (D) Fabius Maximus
54. Who was murdered by having roof tiles pelted on his head? (A) Marius (B) Cinna (C) Saturninus (D) Lucullus
55. Caesar defeated Pompey at (A) Magnesia (B) Dyrrhachium (C) Pharsalus (D) Gergovia
56. The Romans finally defeated Pyrrhus of Epirus in 275 BC at (A) Heraclea (B) Asculum (C) Lilybaeum (D) Malventum
57. The Senonian Gauls defeated the Romans near (A) Antium (B) Cremera River (C) Lake Vadimo (D) Allia River
58. The turning point of the Third Samnite War was the Battle of (A) Suessa Aurunca (B) Caudine Forks (C) Lautulae (D) Sentinum
59. The Social War started with the assassination of (A) Livius Drusus (B) Valerius Flaccus (C) Claudius Nero (D) Lucius Caesar
60. What Numidian supported the Carthaginians during the Second Punic War? (A) Syphax (B) Massinissa (C) Jugurtha (D) Adherbal

Part D – Roman Life

61. What happened in an **ustrīna**? (A) prisoners were executed (B) the **bullā** was dedicated (C) bodies were burned (D) bathers were massaged
62. What did the Romans call a slave who accompanied a boy to school? (A) **paedagōgus** (B) **verna** (C) **ātriēnsis** (D) **nōmenclātor**

63. The appetizer course of a **cēna** was called (A) **p̄rīma mēnsa** (B) **gustātiō** (C) **prandium** (D) **secunda mēnsa**
64. During which of the following months would the Ides fall on the 15th? (A) January (B) June (C) October (D) November
65. The type of gladiator who fought while wearing a helmet without openings for the eyes was the (A) **dīmachaerus** (B) **laqueārius** (C) **hoplomachus** (D) **andābata**
66. The warm room in a Roman **thermae** was the (A) **apodytērium** (B) **frigidārium** (C) **lacōnicum** (D) **tepidārium**
67. The “green” racing faction at a Roman circus was the (A) **russāta** (B) **albāta** (C) **prasina** (D) **venēta**
68. The Romans called an apricot a **mālum** (A) **Pūnicum** (B) **Armeniācum** (C) **Corinthum** (D) **Persicum**
69. At the Roman festival in honor of which deity was there a ritual involving live fish from the Tiber being thrown into a fire? (A) Neptune (B) Vulcan (C) Flora (D) Juno
70. Those who made the best house servants came from (A) Cyrene (B) Numidia (C) Illyria (D) Cappadocia

Part E – Latin Literature

71. Which author established dactylic hexameter as the official meter of satire? (A) Persius (B) Lucilius (C) Horace (D) Juvenal
72. The author who taught Pliny the Younger and became the tutor for Domitian’s sons was (A) Lactantius (B) Quintilian (C) Tacitus (D) Suetonius
73. The **cūrātor aquārum** of Nerva who wrote a 4-book treatise on the problems with Rome’s water supply was (A) Vitruvius (B) Lucan (C) Namatianus (D) Frontinus
74. Who was reportedly driven crazy by a love potion while writing the ***Dē Rērum Nātūrā***? (A) Lucretius (B) Sallust (C) Cornelius Nepos (D) Livy
75. What Roman author was called a **pūrī sermōnis amātor** for making even slaves speak like the upper class in his works? (A) Terrence (B) Caecilius Statius (C) Plautus (D) Pacuvius
76. Which of the following works of Latin literature begins with the line “**arma gravī numerō violentaque bella parābam**”? (A) ***Annālēs*** (B) ***Amōrēs*** (C) ***Thebaid*** (D) ***Odes***

77. Martial's *Liber Spectaculorum* was written to commemorate (A) Domitian's ascension to the imperial throne (B) the re-dedication of the Pantheon (C) Rome's 900th anniversary (D) the opening of the Flavian Amphitheater
78. The *Sota* and the *Hedyphaegētica* were written by (A) Naevius (B) Livius Andronicus (C) Ennius (D) Pacuvius
79. "Cynthia prima suis miserum me cepit ocellis" open the elegies of (A) Tibullus (B) Cornelius Gallus (C) Propertius (D) Ovid
80. In which of his speeches, delivered in 59 BC, does Cicero defend a man against a charge of extortion as **prōcōnsul** in Asia? (A) *Prō Sestiō* (B) *Prō Balbō* (C) *Prō Planciō* (D) *Prō Flaccō*

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

96. Stories such as **rānae ad sōlem** and **lupus et vulpēs iūdice simiō** can be found in the works of (A) Phaedrus (B) Statius (C) Silius Italicus (D) Tertullian
97. Which of the following does NOT belong grammatically? (A) **amārier** (B) **raptam irī** (C) **monērī** (D) **scrībendus**
98. What is the meaning of **calvus**? (A) stubborn (B) bald (C) lofty (D) firm
99. What tribune's agitation for a written code of law led to the formation of the **decemvirī lēgibus scrībundīs**? (A) Livius Drusus (B) Appius Claudius (C) Terentilius Harsa (D) Manlius Vulso
100. Into what were the Cercopes transformed? (A) snakes (B) monkeys (C) dogs (D) bats