

Area F Decathlon Test - 2015

St. Andrew's Episcopal School

N.B.: This test is taken by all levels of students. If you will graduate at the end of this year, please write "SENIOR" on your Scantron so that you will be eligible for our scholarship award.

SECTION 1: VOCABULARY - Pick the best meaning for each word.

1. *campus* (A) field (B) camp (C) school (D) college
2. *aula* (A) wing (B) palace (C) altar (D) shore
3. *pernix* (A) ham (B) swift (C) bunion (D) lasting all night
4. *minor* (A) threaten (B) lie (C) admire (D) delay

SECTION 2: MORE VOCABULARY - Pick the best synonym for each word.

5. *astrum* (A) stella (B) sīdus (C) both A and B (D) neither A nor B
6. *facinus* (A) crīmen (B) scelus (C) both A and B (D) neither A nor B
7. *invenio* (A) reperio (B) nanciscor (C) both A and B (D) neither A nor B
8. *homo* (A) vir (B) mulier (C) both A and B (D) neither A nor B
9. *frāter* (A) germānus (B) nurus (C) both A and B (D) neither A nor B

SECTION 3: GRAMMAR - Pick the best answer.

10. Which of the following is NOT a use of the dative case?
(A) possession (B) ethical (C) description (D) agent
11. Which does NOT correctly complete the sentence: *Vēnit* _____.
(A) *vīsum Caesarem.* (B) *ut Caesarem vidēret.*
(C) *ad videndum Caesarem.* (D) *ut Caesarem videat.*
12. Pick the best translation: "He said he had led the soldiers."
(A) *Dīcit sē mīlitēs dūctūrum esse.* (B) *Dīcit sē mīlitēs dūctum esse.*
(C) *Dīxit sē mīlitēs dūcere.* (D) *Dīxit sē mīlitēs dūxisse.*
13. Which of the following prepositions canNOT take the ablative?
(A) *ex* (B) *ob* (C) *sub* (D) *cōram*
14. Which of the following words is NOT postpositive?
(A) *causā* (B) *gratiā* (C) *tenu* (D) *nunc*
15. What would be the best way to translate "He must be harmed by us," into Latin?
(A) *Is nobis nocendus erat.* (B) *Eī ā nobis nocendum est.*
(C) *Debet eī nocērī nobis.* (D) *Necesse est nos nocēre eī.*
16. What conjunction would be used to translate the following sentence into Latin: *Nōn dubium est _____ nos vincāmus.* (A) *ut* (B) *quīn* (C) *quōminu* (D) *qui*
17. Say in Latin: three miles. (A) *tria milia passuum* (B) *trēs mille passūs*
(C) *trēs milia passuum* (D) *trium milium passūs*

SECTION 4: READING COMPREHENSION (plus some Grammar, Derivatives, Vocabulary, Abbreviations, and Roman Life and History) - Pick the best answers about the following story excerpted from Aulus Gellius' *Noctēs Atticae* about Roman military awards.

1 Mīlitārēs corōnae multae, variae sunt. Quārum quae nōbilissimae sunt, hās fermē esse accēpimus:
 2 "triumphālem, obsidiōnālem, cīvicam, mūrālem, castrensem, nāvālem"; est ea quoque corōna, quae
 3 "ovālis" dicitur, est item postrēma "oleāginea", quā utī solent, qui in proeliō nōn fuērunt, sed triumphum
 4 prōcūrant. "Triumphālēs" corōnae sunt aureae, quae imperātoribus ob honōrem triumphī mittuntur. Id
 5 vulgō dicitur "aurum corōnārium". Haec antīquitus ē laurū erant, post fierī ex aurō coeptae.
 6 "Obsidiōnālis" est, quam pī, qui liberātī obsidiōne sunt, dant eī ducī, qui līberāvit. Ea corōna grāmīnea est,
 7 observārīque solitum, ut fieret ē grāmīne, quod in eō locō gnātum esset, intrā quem clausī erant, qui
 8 obsidēbantur. Hanc corōnam grāmīneam senātus populusque Rōmānus Q. Fabiō Maximo dedit bellō
 9 Poenōrum secundō, quod urbem Rōmam obsidiōne hostium līberāset. "Cīvica" corōna appellatur, quam
 10 cīvis cīvī, ā quō in proeliō servātus est, testem vītāe salūtisque perceptae dat. Ea fit ē fronde querneā,
 11 quoniam cibus victusque antīquissimus quercus capī solitus; fuit etiam ex īlice, quod genus superiōrī
 12 proximum est, sicutī scrīptum est in quādā cōmoediā Caecilīi: "advehuntur" inquit "cum īlignea corōna
 13 et chlamyde: dī vestram fidem!" Masurius autem Sabīnus in undecimō librōrum memoriālium cīvicam
 14 corōnam tum darī solitam dīcit, cum is, quī cīvem servāverat, eōdem tempore etiam hostem occīderat
 15 neque locum in eā pugnā relīquerat; aliter ius cīvicae corōnae negat concessum. Tiberium tamen
 16 Caesarem consultum, an cīvicam corōnam capere posset, qui cīvem in proeliō servāset et hostēs ibīdem
 17 duōs interfecisset, sed locum, in quō pugnābat, nōn retinisset eōque locō hostēs potītī essent, rescrīpsisse
 18 dicit eum quoque cīvicā dignum vidērī, quod appāreret ē tam inīquō locō civem ab eō servātum, ut etiam
 19 ā fortiter pugnātibz retinērī non quīverit. Hāc corōnā cīvicā L. Gellius, vir censōrius, in senātū
 20 Cicerōnem consulem dōnārī ā republica cēnsuit, quod eius operā esset ātrōcissima illa Catilīnae coniūrātio
 21 dēfecta vindicātaque.

1

18. Which of the following is a derivative of *corōnae*? (line 1)
 (A) cordial (B) corollary (C) cordate (D) concord
19. Lines 1 and 2 contain examples of what literary device?
 (A) hysteron proteron (B) metonymy (C) meiosis (D) asyndeton
20. Which is a synonym for *fermē*? (line 1)
 (A) *plērumquē* (B) *subitō* (C) *semper* (D) *postrēmo*
21. What kind of general would be awarded the *corōna oleāginea*?
 (A) One who didn't get a triumph but had a great victory
 (B) One who was in the middle of the fighting and was awarded a triumph
 (C) One who wanted a triumph but didn't get one
 (D) One who wasn't in the battle but still was awarded a triumph
22. What degree of adjective is *postrēma* in line 3?
 (A) positive (B) comparative (C) superlative (D) None of the above - it's an adverb

This reading is presented again here so that you may complete this section more easily.

1 Militārēs corōnae multae, variae sunt. Quārum quae nōbilissimae sunt, hās fermē esse accēpimus:
 2 "triumphālem, obsidiōnālem, cīvicam, mūrālem, castrensem, nāvālem"; est ea quoque corōna, quae
 3 "ovālis" dicitur, est item postrēma "oleāgina", quā utī solent, qui in proeliō nōn fuērunt, sed triumphum
 4 prōcūrant. "Triumphālēs" corōnae sunt aureae, quae imperātoribus ob honōrem triumphī mittuntur. Id
 5 vulgō dicitur "aurum corōnārium". Haec antīquitas ē laurū erant, post fierī ex aurō coeptae.
 6 "Obsidiōnālis" est, quam nī, qui liberātī obsidiōne sunt, dant eī ducī, qui līberāvit. Ea corōna grāminea est,
 7 observārīque solitum, ut fieret ē grāmine, quod in eō locō gnātum esset, intrā quem clausī erant, qui
 8 obsidēbantur. Hanc corōnam grāmineam senātus populusque Rōmānus Q. Fabiō Maximo dedit bellō
 9 Poenōrum secundō, quod urbem Rōmam obsidiōne hostium līberāset. "Cīvica" corōna appellatur, quam
 10 cīvis cīvī, ā quō in proeliō servātus est, testem vītae salūtisque perceptae dat. Ea fit ē fronde querneā,
 11 quoniam cibus victusque antīquissimus quercus capī solitus; fuit etiam ex īlice, quod genus superiōrī
 12 proximum est, sicutī scrīptum est in quādā cōmoediā Caecilīi: "advehuntur" inquit "cum īligna corōna
 13 et chlamyde: dī vestram fidem!" Masurius autem Sabīnus in undecimō librōrum memoriālium cīvicam
 14 corōnam tum darī solitam dīcit, cum is, quī cīvem servāverat, eōdem tempore etiam hostem occīderat
 15 neque locum in eā pugnā reliquerat; aliter ius cīvicae corōnae negat concessum. Tiberium tamen
 16 Caesarem consultum, an cīvicam corōnam capere posset, qui cīvem in proeliō servāset et hostēs ibīdem
 17 duōs interfecisset, sed locum, in quō pugnābat, nōn retinisset eōque locō hostēs potītī essent, rescrīpsisse
 18 dīcit eum quoque cīvicā dignum vidērī, quod appāreret ē tam inīquō locō civem ab eō servātum, ut etiam
 19 ā fortiter pugnantibus retinērī non quīverit. Hāc corōnā cīvicā L. Gellius, vir censōrius, in senātū
 20 Cicerōnem consulem dōnārī ā republica cēnsuit, quod eius operā esset ātrōcissima illa Catilīnae coniūrātio
 21 dēfecta vindicātaque.

23. Of what material are *corōnae triumphālēs* made now? (lines 4-5)
 (A) laurel (B) pieces of the wall of a besieged town (C) lead (D) gold
24. What kind of ablative is *ē laurū* in line 5?
 (A) place from which (B) origin (C) material (D) specification
25. What form is *ducī* in line 6?
 (A) genitive singular (B) dative singular (C) nominative singular (D) infinitive
26. Of what material are *corōnae obsidiōnālēs* made? (lines 6)
 (A) laurel (B) pieces of the wall of a besieged town (C) grass (D) gold
27. The Latin for which abbreviation is found in lines 6-9?
 (A) q.l. (B) e.g. (C) SPQR (D) M.D.
28. What agnomen was given to this Quintus Fabius mentioned in line 8?
 (A) Africanus (B) Cunctator (C) Maximus (D) Magnus
29. Who presents the *corōna cīvica*? (lines 9-10)
 (A) a slave (B) a citizen who rescued another (C) a citizen who was rescued (D) the Senate

This reading is presented again here in part so that you may complete this section more easily.

8 ...Hanc corōnam grāmineam senātus populusque Rōmānus Q. Fabiō Maximo dedit bellō
 9 Poenōrum secundō, quod urbem Rōmam obsidiōne hostium liberāset. "Cīvica" corōna appellatur, quam
 10 cīvis cīvī, ā quō in proeliō servātus est, testem vītae salūtisque perceptae dat. Ea fit ē fronde querneā,
 11 quoniam cibus victusque antīquissimus quercus capī solitus; fuit etiam ex īlice, quod genus superiōrī
 12 proximum est, sicuti scrīptum est in quādā cōmoediā Caecilīi: "advehuntur" inquit "cum īligna corōna
 13 et chlamyde: dī vestram fidem!" Masurius autem Sabīnus in undecimō librōrum memoriālium cīvicam
 14 corōnam tum darī solitam dīcit, cum is, quī cīvem servāverat, eōdem tempore etiam hostem occīderat
 15 neque locum in eā pugnā reliquerat; aliter ius cīvicae corōnae negat concessum. Tiberium tamen
 16 Caesarem consultum, an cīvicam corōnam capere posset, qui cīvem in proeliō servāset et hostēs ibīdem
 17 duōs interfecisset, sed locum, in quō pugnābat, nōn retinisset eōque locō hostēs potītī essent, rescrīpsisse
 18 dīcit eum quoque cīvicā dignum vidērī, quod appāreret ē tam iniquō locō civem ab eō servātum, ut etiam
 19 ā fortiter pugnantibus retinērī non quīverit. Hāc corōnā cīvicā L. Gellius, vir censōrius, in senātū
 20 Cicerōnem consulem dōnārī ā republica cēnsuit, quod eius operā esset ātrōcissima illa Catilīnae coniūrātiō
 21 dēfecta vindicātaque.

30. What kind of ablative is *obsidiōne* in line 9?
 (A) place from which (B) cause (C) separation (D) specification
31. What case is *hostium* in line 9?
 (A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) accusative
32. What tense is *liberāset* in line 9?
 (A) present (B) imperfect (C) future (D) pluperfect
33. What form is *capī* in line 11?
 (A) genitive singular (B) nominative plural (C) infinitive (D) perfect tense verb
34. Of what material are *corōnae cīvicae* made? (lines 9-11)
 (A) laurel (B) oak leaves (C) entrails of conquered victims (D) gold
35. According to lines 13-15, Masurius Sabinus says the *corōna cīvica* could only be awarded:
 (A) if a citizen's life were saved (B) if an enemy had been slain
 (C) if no ground was yielded (D) if all of the above are true
36. What case patterns with *dignum* in line 18?
 (A) nominative (B) accusative (C) ablative (D) locative
37. What is the best translation for "*dīcit eum quoque cīvicā dignum vidērī*" in line 18?
 (A) he says that he also is seen as a worthy citizen
 (B) he says that he himself also seems a worthy citizen
 (C) she says that he saw also the worthiness of the *cīvica*
 (D) he says that he also seems worthy of the *cīvica*

This reading is presented again here in part so that you may complete this section more easily.

15 ... Tiberium tamen
 16 Caesarem consultum, an cīvicam corōnam capere posset, qui cīvem in proeliō servāset et hostēs ibīdem
 17 duōs interfecisset, sed locum, in quō pugnābat, nōn retinisset eōque locō hostēs potītī essent, rescrīpsisse
 18 dīcit eum quoque cīvicā dignum vidērī, quod appāreret ē tam inīquō locō civem ab eō servātum, ut etiam
 19 ā fortiter pugnantibus retinērī non quīverit. Hāc corōnā cīvicā L. Gellius, vir censōrius, in senātū
 20 Cicerōnem consulem dōnārī ā republica cēnsuit, quod eius operā esset ātrōcissima illa Catilīnae coniūrātio
 21 dēfecta vindicātaque.

38. What is the closest synonym for *quīverit* in line 19?
 (A) *posuerit* (B) *potuerit* (C) *quaesiverit* (D) *questus sit*
39. The L. in line 19 stands for (A) *Lars* (B) *Lartius* (C) *Lucius* (D) *Latus*
40. What case is *coniūrātio* in line 20? (A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) ablative
41. What year is referred to in lines 19-21? (A) 106 B.C. (B) 63 B.C. (C) 44 B.C. (D) 43 B.C.

SECTION FIVE: MYTHOLOGY

42. To which Roman deity was the peacock sacred?
 (A) Minerva (B) Juno (C) Diana (D) Athena
43. Who slew Medusa?
 (A) Perseus (B) Theseus (C) Heracles (D) Jason
44. Which Greek, told to fear no divinity, wounded both Ares and Aphrodite?
 (A) Odysseus (B) Diomedes (C) Achilles (D) Agamemnon
45. What two rivers did Heracles divert in order to clean the Augean stables?
 (A) Peneus and Alpheus (C) Acheron and Styx
 (B) Pactolus and Eridanus (D) Oceanus and Scamander
46. Who refuses to speak to Odysseus in the Underworld?
 (A) Dido (B) Achilles (C) Telamonian Ajax (D) Hecuba
47. What daughter of Pandion was attacked by Tereus, the husband of her sister Procne?
 (A) Pandora (B) Phthia (C) Philomela (D) Pleone
48. Who was decapitated by his brother Trophonius so he could never reveal their crimes?
 (A) Nessus (B) Erginus (C) Naubolus (D) Agamedes

SECTION SIX: LITERATURE

49. How many books are in Lucretius's *De Rerum Natura*?
 (A) IV (B) XII (C) X (D) VI

50. In what meter did Naevius write?
 (A) Dactylic Hexameter (C) Sapphic
 (B) Elegiac Couplets (D) Saturnian
51. Who wrote the *Suasoriae*?
 (A) Cato the Elder (C) Seneca the Elder
 (B) Cato the Younger (D) Seneca the Younger
52. In what year did Statius die?
 (A) 40 AD (B) 96 AD (C) 79 AD (D) 117 AD
53. Who was accused of witchcraft by his wife's family?
 (A) Apuleius (B) Manlius (C) Vitruvius (D) Valerius Flaccus
54. Who was the patron of Tibullus?
 (A) Scipio (B) Maecenas (C) Memmius (D) Messala Corvinus
55. Whom did Horace invoke in the *Carmen Saeculāre*?
 (A) Jupiter (B) Mars (C) Diana (D) Augustus

SECTION SEVEN: MOTTOES, ABBREVIATIONS AND PHRASES

56. Which state does NOT have a Latin motto?
 (A) Arizona (B) Arkansas (C) Alaska (D) Alabama
57. Which abbreviation means "from the library of"?
 (A) cf. (B) ex lib. (C) i.a. (D) ex. off.
58. Which university in Texas has the motto *Prō Ecclēsiā, Prō Texānā*?
 (A) Baylor University (C) University of Houston
 (B) Texas Christian University (D) Rice University
59. What is the motto of the University of Oxford
 (A) *Lux Hominum Vita* (C) *Terras Irradient*
 (B) *Mihi Cura Futuri* (D) *Dominus Illuminatio Mea*
60. Which phrase is translated as 'by spoken word'?
 (A) *Verbatim* (B) *Viva voce* (C) *Vox Populi* (D) *Dictum, factum*
61. In which of his works, did Vergil write "*labor omnia vincit*"?
 (A) Georgics (B) Eclogues (C) Aeneid (D) Moretum
62. Who wrote "*in medio tutissimus ibis*"?
 (A) Cicero (B) Vergil (C) Catullus (D) Ovid

SECTION EIGHT: LATIN DERIVATIVES

63. What is the meaning of the Latin root of “courage”?
 (A) heart (B) citizen (C) head (D) body
64. What is the Latin root of the word “exempt”?
 (A) *tempto* (B) *emo* (C) *ēruptio* (D) *exeo*
65. What is the meaning of the Latin root of “procrastinate”?
 (A) afterwards (B) soon (C) secretly (D) tomorrow
66. Which is not derived from the Latin word *insula*?
 (A) islet (B) isolate (C) aisle (D) insulate
67. Which is derived from the Latin word *ago*?
 (A) agile (B) easel (C) hidalgo (D) adage
68. Which is not derived from the Latin word *corpus*?
 (A) accost (B) corps (C) corsage (D) corset
69. What is the meaning of the Latin root of “immaculate”?
 (A) hand (B) stain (C) clean (D) holy
70. What is the Latin root of the word “betray”?
 (A) *traho* (B) *do* (C) *emo* (D) *dēbeo*

SECTION NINE: ROMAN LIFE, GEOGRAPHY, AND HISTORY

71. What toga and tunic were worn in a triumphal parade by the victorious general?
 (A) *toga pulla* and *tunica recta* (B) *toga praetexta* and *tunica induta*
 (C) *toga candida* and *tunica exterior* (D) *toga picta* and *tunica palmata*
72. With what object was a bride’s hair divided for braiding?
 (A) a comb (B) a spear (C) an unlit wedding torch (D) a bulla
73. Which name identified a Roman’s *gens*?
 (A) *praenōmen* (B) *nōmen* (C) *cognōmen* (D) *agnōmen*
74. What did the Romans call a peach?
 (A) *mālum Persicum* (B) *mālum Armeniacum*
 (B) *mālum grānātum* (D) *mālum Punicum*
75. What was the Roman name for Ireland?
 (A) *Dacia* (B) *Helvetia* (C) *Hibernia* (D) *Lusitania*
76. What was NOT built during the reign of Augustus in Rome?
 (A) The *Ara Pacis* (B) The Temple to Venus Genetrix
 (C) A *Horologium* (D) the Pantheon

77. What Circus was built on the opposite side of the Tiber from the seven hills of Rome?
(A) The Circus Maximus (B) The Circus Flaminius
(C) The Circus of Gaius and Nero (D) The Circus of Maxentius
78. What was the name of Vespasian's brother killed during the reign of Vitellius?
(A) Clodius Albinus (B) Flavius Sabinus (C) Flavius Clemens (D) Lucius Paetus
79. What woman was married to Clodius, Curio, and Mark Antony?
(A) Octavia (B) Cleopatra (C) Fulvia (D) Julia
80. How much did Didius Julianus pay for the empire?
(A) 10,000 denarii / soldier (B) 25,000 denarii / soldier
(C) 25,000 sesterces / soldier (D) 50,000 sesterces / soldier

Tie-breakers: The following will only be scored in the event of a tie. Pick the best answer.

96. *Quid Anglicē significat "pedes?"* (A) foot (B) footsoldier (C) pest (D) step
97. Which Greek was abandoned on the Island of the Cyclopes by Odysseus?
(A) Eurymachus (B) Elpenor (C) Macareus (D) Achaemenides
98. Where was Ovid born?
(A) Tusculum (B) Rome (C) Venusia (D) Sulmo
99. Which university does not have a motto containing the word "*veritas*"?
(A) Johns Hopkins University (B) University of Michigan
(C) University of Oregon (D) Yale University
100. Where was the center of worship of Aesculapius in Rome?
(A) Tiber Island (B) the Forum Boarium (C) The Forum Holitorium (D) the Forum Pacis