

# 2016 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE DECATHLON

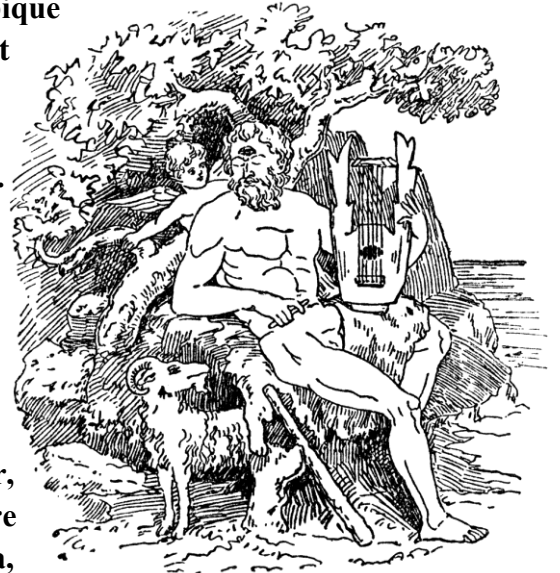
**DIRECTIONS:** Please mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron answer sheet.

## Part A – Language Skills

1 Polyphēmus fuit Cyclōps quī ōlim in īnsulā Siciliā habitābat ibique  
2 vītā rūsticā agēbat. Cyclōps est mōnstrum homine altius et  
3 fortius, quod vērō unum oculum in mediā fronte habet. ibi  
4 Galatēa, nymphārum omnium pulcherrima, quae unā cum  
5 sorōribus Siciliae undās incolēbat, ab Acide pāstōre amābatur.  
6 quōdam diē Polyphēmus primum illam vīdit, quae, ut  
7 pulchrōs flōrēs carperet, campum petēbat, ubi Cyclōpis ovēs  
8 errābant et herbā fruēbantur: tum statim Polyphēmus quid  
9 esset amor sēnsit. ceterārum igitur rērum oblitus, ita omnia,  
10 praeter Galatēam, negligēbat, ut pecora saepe domum nullō  
11 dūcente reverterentur.

12 ut vērō cupiditātis dolōrem, quō animus eius afficiēbatur,  
13 levāret, nōnumquam in celsum saxum ascendēbat, unde, mare  
14 prōspiciēs, tibiīs ūsus hōc modō canēbat: “ō fōrmōsa Galatēa,  
15 cāseō candidior, agnō suāvior, ūvā mātūrā dulcior, cūr mē amantem contemnis, sī diligenter tē  
16 cūrāre possum? propter amōrem, quem in animō sentiō, iam multōs diēs, cum cibum nōn  
17 sūmpsī; at equidem cibō et aquā carēre, famem et sitim perferre facilius possum quam paulisper  
18 sine tē vīvere. multa possideō et prō domō antrum aestāte frīgīdum, hieme calidum habeō. sī in  
19 illud intrāveris, semper bene tē recipiam et multōs cibōs ad tē alendam appōnam.” hīs verbīs  
20 Galatēae persuādere cōnābatur nē sē timēret.

21 quōdam vērō diē per silvās et vallēs errābat, cum forte Galatēam et Acin simul  
22 ambulāntēs vidēret. maximā vōce clāmāvit Cyclōps et, clāmōre percussī, montēs tremuērunt.  
23 Galatēa perterrita celātum sē in maris aquās dēsilit. Acis autem, miserē fugere cōnātus, “ōrō  
24 tē,” clāmāvit, “Galatēa, ut auxiliū mihi ferās.” at Polyphēmus, pāstōrī illī invidēs et irātus,  
25 ut Cyclōpem dēbēbat, ē monte magnum saxum rapuit quod in eum prōiecit. Acis, saxō  
26 percussus, humī iacuit. ē saxō, quō eius corpus operiēbatur, ruber cruor effundēbatur. at  
27 Nymphae precibus factum est ut cruor flūminis colōrem sūmeret. aqua prō cruōre fluere  
28 coepit, et Acis ipse in flūmen mūtātus est.



- Which of the following is NOT true of a Cyclops, according to the passage? (A) a Cyclops is a monster who is taller than a normal person (B) a Cyclops has a single eye in the middle of the forehead (C) a Cyclops is stronger than a normal human being (D) a Cyclops enjoys eating human beings
- The BEST translation of **agēbat** as it is used in line 2 is (A) lived (B) was driving (C) hunted (D) was chasing

3. Which of the following is NOT an English word derived from the root of **oculum** (line 3)?  
(A) antler (B) inoculate (C) exocellular (D) inveigle
4. The phrase **nymphārum omnium** (line 4) is an example of (A) objective genitive (B) genitive of description (C) genitive with special adjective (D) partitive genitive
5. Which of the following is a synonym of the root of **pulcherrima** (line 4)? (A) **fortis**  
(B) **bella** (C) **incolumis** (D) **eximia**
6. What derivative of the root of “**diē**” (line 6) means “a temporary stay”? (A) **dismality**  
(B) **sojourn** (C) **jornada** (D) **triduum**
7. **prō lineā VII, cuius generis est “flōrēs”?** (A) **masculīnī** (B) **fēminīnī** (C) **neutrius**  
(D) **commūnis**
8. Which of the following CANNOT be a synonym of the root of **carperet** (line 7)? (A) **fruor**  
(B) **capiō** (C) **recordor** (D) **distribuō**
9. The case of **herbā** (line 8) is dependent upon (A) **errābant** (B) **petēbat** (C) **carperet**  
(D) **fruēbantur**
10. Which of the following is NOT true, according to lines 6-11? (A) Galatea was heading to a field where she could pick flowers (B) the sheep of Polyphemus wandered around the field and grazed there (C) Polyphemus was completely smitten when he caught sight of Galatea (D) Polyphemus started to plan on how to reveal his love to Galatea
11. Which of the following uses of the dependent subjunctive CANNOT be found in lines 6-11  
(A) indirect command (B) adverbial purpose clause (C) result clause (D) indirect question
12. **prō lineā IX, quae pārs ōrātiōnis est “oblītus”?** (A) **nōmen** (B) **prōnōmen**  
(C) **adiectīvum** (D) **verbum**
13. Which of the following is NOT an English word derived from the root of “**omnia**” (line 9)?  
(A) bus (B) ominous (C) omnipotent (D) omnivore
14. The antecedent of **quō** (line 12) is (A) **cupiditātis** (B) **dolōrem** (C) **animus** (D) **vērō**
15. The best translation of **nōnnumquam** (line 13) is (A) never (B) always (C) sometimes  
(D) often
16. The BEST translation of “**ut vērō cupiditātis dolōrem...levāret**” (lines 12-13) is (A) in order that he could actually lessen the pain of his desire (B) to truly relieve the pain of his desire (C) by really mitigating the pain of his desire (D) so that he could indeed lighten the grief of his desire
17. Which of the following is NOT a synonym of the root of **celsum** (line 13)? (A) **taeter**  
(B) **altus** (C) **sublīmis** (D) **prōcērus**

18. **prō lineā XIV, quō tempore est “prōspiciēns”?** (A) **praesente** (B) **praeteritō**  
(C) **futūrō** (D) **plūsquamperfectō**
19. The best translation of **ūsus** (line 14) is (A) while using (B) about to use (C) having used  
(D) having been used
20. The case of **Galatēa** in line 14 is (A) nominative (B) accusative (C) genitive (D) vocative
21. What derivative of the root of “**canēbat**” (line 14) means “to charm, fascinate; to captivate  
utterly”? (A) accentuate (B) enchant (C) incentivize (D) recant
22. In line 15, **cāseō**, **agnō**, and **ūvā mātūrā** are all examples of the ablative of  
(A) description (B) degree of difference (C) cause (D) comparison
23. Which of the following does NOT govern the same case as **propter** (line 16)? (A) **post**  
(B) **trāns** (C) **cōram** (D) **iuxtā**
24. What kind of conditional is in lines 15-16? (A) simple (B) future-less-vivid (C) present  
contrary-to-fact (D) past contrary-to-fact
25. The case of **cibō** and **aquā** (line 17) is dependent upon (A) **equidem** (B) **carēre**  
(C) **sūmpsī** (D) **perferre**
26. The BEST translation of **intrāveris** as it is used in line 19 is (A) you enter (B) you should  
enter (C) you were to enter (D) you will have entered
27. Which of the following is NOT one of the things that Polyphemus sings to the absent Galatea in  
lines 14-20? (A) Polyphemus has not eaten for many days because of his love for Galatea  
(B) Polyphemus asks why Galatea despises him as a lover, if he can take care of her diligently  
(C) Polyphemus can endure hunger and thirst more easily than to live without Galatea  
(D) Polyphemus claims that he has many possessions, including caves in which he dwells
28. In line 19, **alendam** is a (A) gerund (B) perfect active infinitive (C) future passive participle  
(D) accusative supine
29. What Latin word is combined with the root of **verbis** (line 19) to fashion a word that is used to  
describe someone who enjoys working crossword puzzles? (A) **crux** (B) **crūs** (C) **grūs**  
(D) **grex**
30. **nē...timēret** (line 20) is an example of (A) indirect command (B) adverbial purpose clause  
(C) result clause (D) indirect question
31. The BEST translation of **cum** as it is used in line 21 is (A) with (B) when (C) because  
(D) although
32. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root of **forte** (line 21)? (A) fortuitous  
(B) effort (C) fortunate (D) misfortune

33. **percussī** in line 22 is modifying (A) **ambulantēs** (B) **vōce** (C) **Cyclōps** (D) **montēs**
34. The BEST translation of **cēlātum** in line 23 is (A) hidden (B) was hiding (C) to hide (D) about to be hidden
35. What form is **ferās** in line 24? (A) present subjunctive (B) future indicative (C) present indicative (D) imperfect subjunctive
36. The BEST translation of **ut** as it is used in line 25 is (A) so that (B) in order to (C) as (D) whether
37. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root of **dēbēbat** (line 25)? (A) debenture (B) duty (C) overdue (D) debilitant
38. Which of the following is an antonym of the root of **operiēbātur** (line 25)? (A) **cēlō** (B) **dēnūdō** (C) **sternō** (D) **parcō**
39. What use of the dependent subjunctive is **ut...sūmeret** (line 27) an example? (A) relative clause of purpose (B) result clause (C) substantive clause of result (D) fearing clause
40. Which of the following is NOT true according to the last paragraph of this passage? (A) Acis begged Galatea to bring him help (B) Polyphemus crushed Acis with a large rock from the mountain (C) Acis, the lover of Galatea, was a shepherd (D) instead of blood, water started to stream from the rock as soon as it hit Acis

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**Part B** - Miscellaneous Language Skills

41. The Latin motto of what U.S. state contains a future imperative? (A) Idaho (B) Wyoming (C) Alabama (D) Maryland
42. A medicine with the abbreviation **p.r.n.** should be taken (A) everyday (B) as needed (C) at bedtime (D) with food
43. **Quid Anglicē significat: passim?** (A) openly (B) as far as (C) everywhere (D) in the likeness of
44. Give the Latin root of “chowder”. (A) **caedō** (B) **caleō** (C) **cadō** (D) **cēdō**
45. I know that the enemies will be conquered. (A) **hostēs victōs īrī** (B) **hostēs victūrōs esse** (C) **hostēs vincendōs esse** (D) **fore ut hostēs vincantur**

**Part C – Mythology**

46. The vulture and the dog were sacred to (A) Ares (B) Dionysus (C) Hermes (D) Poseidon
47. In Book 2 of the *Iliad*, this hero was described by Helen as shorter than other Greek chieftains but muscular and hairy like a ram. (A) Achilles (B) Diomedes (C) Menelaus (D) Odysseus
48. Which of the following is NOT one of the descriptions of **Fāma** by Vergil? (A) she flies at night through the shadows while shrieking (B) she pricks up the ears of men (C) she has as many eyes as there are feathers (D) she is the daughter of Jupiter
49. While on his way home from Troy, Odysseus spent a year with (A) Calypso (B) Aeolus (C) Circe (D) Polyphemus
50. Heracles used bronze castanets from Athena while he was performing his labor involving (A) the Hydra of Lerna (B) the Stymphalian Birds (C) the Cattle of Geryon (D) the Mares of Diomedes
51. Which of the following brigands killed by Theseus tried to make people fit his bed? (A) Sinis (B) Sciron (C) Procrustes (D) Cercyon
52. Jason went to this king of Colchis to retrieve the Golden Fleece. (A) Aetes (B) Alcinous (C) Amphitryon (D) Arnaeus
53. Into what kind of tree was Baucis transformed? (A) oak (B) cypress (C) pine (D) linden
54. This king of Thebes unknowingly married his own mother. (A) Cadmus (B) Creon (C) Labdacus (D) Oedipus
55. False dreams exited the Underworld through (A) Lake Avernus (B) the Gate of Ivory (C) the Gate of Horn (D) the Field of Asphodel

**Part D – Roman History**

56. The **corvus** was proven successful for the first time at the Battle of (A) Aegates Islands (B) Drepana (C) Mylae (C) Panormus
57. Who appointed the first set of **flāminēs**? (A) Numa Pompilius (B) Ancus Marcius (C) Servius Tullius (D) Tarquinius Superbus
58. The turning point of the Third Samnite War was the Battle of (A) Lautulae (B) Sentinum (C) Caudine Forks (D) Aquilonia
59. Who procured the surrender the Jugurtha by bribing Bocchus? (A) Sulla (B) Marius (C) Crassus (D) Pompey

60. Who was killed by her father so that she would not be violated by Appius Claudius?  
(A) Lucretia (B) Servilia (C) Verginia (D) Horatia
61. Where in 207 BC did Claudius Nero and Livius Salinator defeat Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal? (A) Lake Trasimene (B) Baecula (C) Metaurus River (D) Ilipa
62. Which of Caesar's trusted lieutenants abandoned him right before crossing the Rubicon so that he could bring warning to Rome? (A) Maecenas (B) Quintus Cicero (C) Decimus Brutus (D) Labienus
63. Who was the first to use elephants against the Romans? (A) Hannibal (B) Pyrrhus (C) Hamilcar Barca (D) Hanno
64. In 222 BC, Marcus Claudius Marcellus defeated which Gallic chieftain to win the last **spolia opīma**? (A) Viridomarus (B) Acron (C) Tolumnius (D) Mago
65. Whose head was used in a performance of the *Bacchae* at the court of Orodes II of Parthia? (A) Crassus' (B) Corvus' (C) Torquatus' (D) Manilius'

**Part E – Roman Life**

66. What garment was worn by a Roman in mourning? (A) **toga picta** (B) **toga praetexta**  
(C) **toga pūra** (D) **toga pulla**
67. On what hill of Rome were the poor buried who could not afford proper burial? (A) Viminal (B) Aventine (C) Esquiline (D) Caelian
68. The greeting of the patron in the early morning by his clients was known as (A) **salūtātiō**  
(B) **refūtātiō** (C) **distribūtiō** (D) **ambulātiō**
69. Before 153 BC, the 1<sup>st</sup> month of the Roman year was (A) February (B) March (C) April (D) May
70. The first set of **mūnera gladiātōria** was held in 264 BC at the funeral games of (A) Batiatus (B) Brutus Pera (C) Aemilius Paullus (D) Servilius Ahala
71. Which of the following was one of the **factiōnēs** added by the emperor Domitian? (A) **russāta**  
(B) **albāta** (C) **prasina** (D) **purpurēa**
72. Which soldier carried the century's standard and organized the burial club for soldiers' funerals? (A) **aquilifer** (B) **tesserārius** (C) **praefectus castrōrum** (D) **signifer**
73. The largest set of baths in Rome was built by (A) Caracalla (B) Trajan (C) Diocletian (D) Titus
74. The **mālum grānātum** was the (A) peach (B) apricot (C) cherry (D) pomegranate

75. A butler was known as (A) **ātriensis** (B) **ostiārius** (C) **vīlicus** (D) **nōmenclātor**

**Part E** – Latin Literature

76. The bible was translated into vulgar Latin by (A) Augustine (B) Jerome (C) Claudian (D) Tertullian

77. The author who refers to his poetry as **nūgās**, or trifles, in his opening poem was (A) Catullus (B) Vergil (C) Horace (D) Lucretius

78. The *Somnium Scipiōnis* is a part of Cicero's (A) *Dē Senectūte* (B) *Dē Rē Pūblicā* (C) *Dē Inventiōne* (D) *Dē Nātūrā Deōrum*

79. The adaptation of Greek dactylic hexameter to Latin poetry is the accomplishment of (A) Ennius (B) Pacuvius (C) Naevius (D) Livius Andronicus

80. Who wrote the following couplet:

**Haec tua Pēnelopē lentō tibi mittit, Ulixe  
nīl mihi rescribās attinet: ipse venī!**

(A) Tibullus (B) Ovid (C) Propertius (D) Cornelius Gallus

81. Whose five books of satires includes the famous **rāra avis** description of Roman women? (A) Horace (B) Lucilius (C) Juvenal (D) Persius

82. Who refers to Cleopatra as a **mōnstrum fātāle** in one of his poems? (A) Catullus (B) Ovid (C) Horace (D) Propertius

83. In which of Plautus' works does the star Arcturus foretells the shipwreck of a wicked person in an unusual prologue? (A) *Mīles Gloriōsus* (B) *Pseudolus* (C) *Rudēns* (D) *Stichus*

84. Which Roman author's **inconcinntās**, or the lack of congruity or harmony in grammatical structures and a tendency to the unusual and unexpected, can be challenging for someone reading his historical monographs for the first time? (A) Livy (B) Sallust (C) Tacitus (D) Suetonius

85. Whose 12,200 hexameter lines in 17 books was regarded as the longest and the worst poem in Latin literature? (A) Statius (B) Frontinus (C) Claudian (D) Silius Italicus

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

96. The *Dē Beneficiīs*, the *Dē Irā*, and the *Nātūrālēs Quaestiōnēs* were all written by (A) Tacitus (B) Cicero (C) Seneca the Younger (D) Suetonius
97. **Quid Anglicē significat: lūtum?** (A) mud (B) foam (C) spur (D) ridge
98. Which of the following does NOT belong? (A) Stheno (B) Deino (C) Euryale (D) Medusa
99. Who promulgated the law established the colony of Junonia on the site of Carthage? (A) Titius (B) Rubrius (C) Ogulnius (D) Potitus
100. By reading many books, we learned much. (A) **legendō multīs librīs** (B) **multīs librīs lectīs** (C) **legentius multīs librīs** (D) **multīs librīs legendīs**