

2016 NJCL ACADEMIC DECATHLON

ALWAYS CHOOSE THE **BEST** RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM. Items 96-100 will be scored **ONLY** to break a tie.

SECTION ONE: LATIN GRAMMAR

Select the answer which **BEST** translates the underlined word(s) in the sentence.

- We want you to do well on this test so that you will feel better about your command of the Latin language.
A. **ut** B. **nē** C. **quīn** D. **quō**
- Do you understand what I have asked you to do?
A. **rogāvī** B. **rogem** C. **rogāverim** D. **rogātus sim**
- Do you understand what I have asked you to do?
A. **ut faciās** B. **ut facerēs** C. **factū** D. **facere**
- For a long time now you have not known my plan. *Iam diū _____ cōnsilium meum.*
A. **ignōrāvistī** B. **ignōrās** C. **ignōrāverīs** D. **ignōrēs**
- No other nation would not have been crushed by such a great disaster. **Nūlla alia gēns tantā clāde non _____.**
A. **obrūta esset** B. **obrūta sit** C. **obruerētur** D. **obrūta est**
- Which of the following letters is NOT a dental?
A. n B. t C. s D. b
- Which of the following verbs does NOT take a dative object?
A. **suscēnsēre** B. **plagiāre** C. **servīre** D. **minitārī**
- Which of the following verbs does NOT regularly use a future imperative instead of a present imperative?
A. **habēre** B. **meminī** C. **esse** D. **scīre**
- Which of the following verbs, unlike the other three, commonly forms an ablative supine?
A. **pellere** B. **emere** C. **memorāre** D. **fruī**
- Which of the following conjunctions is NOT adversative?
A. **prōinde** B. **cēterum** C. **tamen** D. **nihilōminus**

SECTION TWO: MYTHOLOGY

- How did Pholus die?
A. in battle B. old age
C. poisoned by one of Heracles' arrows D. killed by his son
- Who killed Porphyrion?
A. Heracles B. Zeus C. Alcyoneus D. Eurymedon
- Teledamus and Pelops were the sons of
A. Cassandra B. Dione C. Penelaus D. Opheltes
- A figure named "Perses" was NOT
A. related to Aeētes
B. the oldest son of Perseus and Andromeda
C. the son of Helius and Perse
D. the father of Hecate by Asteria
- When summoning the spirits of the dead, which of the following did Odysseus NOT add to the pit as an offering to the dead?
A. wine B. milk C. a black ewe D. fresh blood

16. Which statement is NOT true about Achelous?
 A. He appears in art as a bull with the horned head of a man.
 B. He turned five nymphs into the Echinadian Islands
 C. This river flowed rapidly.
 D. It flows into the Adriatic Sea.
17. Which Muse mocked Aphrodite about her infatuation with the mortal Anchises?
 A. Euterpe B. Polymnia C. Clio D. Thalia
18. Through which entrance to the Underworld did Psyche descend to that place?
 A. Taenarum B. Lake Avernus C. Lake Alcyonia D. Cimmeria
19. Theseus' bones were returned to Athens in triumph after
 A. the destruction of Minoan Crete. B. the disappearance of Medea.
 C. the Persian Wars. D. the Pelopponesian Wars.
20. Who killed the Lapith Coronus?
 A. Caeneus B. Leonteus C. Heracles D. Athamas

SECTION THREE: LATIN DERIVATIVES

Which Latin word is at the ultimate root of each of the following English words?

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 21. couch | A. coccyx | B. locus | C. iacēre | D. ūtī |
| 22. molest | A. mollis-e | B. mōles | C. mola | D. oleum |
| 23. saliva | A. salīva | B. sal | C. salīre | D. salix |
| 24. detrimental | A. mēns | B. tremere | C. trēs | D. terere |
| 25. stray | A. vagārī | B. vadere | C. stāre | D. struere |
| 26. inveigh | A. via | B. vidēre | C. vehere | D. vīta |
| 27. venison | A. vēnārī | B. venīre | C. ventus | D. vēnīre |
| 28. violent | A. vidēre | B. olentus | C. vīs | D. viola |
| 29. cute | A. cutis | B. cautus | C. agere | D. ācer |
| 30. irrefutably | A. fundere | B. fungī | C. esse | D. fovēre |

SECTION FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

Aeneid XII. 819-828

Juno's "deal" with Jupiter to stop harassing the Trojans.

illud tē, nūllā fātī quod lēge tenētur,
 prō Latiō obtestor, prō māiestāte tuōrum:
 cum iam conubiīs pacem fēlicibus (esto)
 compōnent, cum iam lēgēs et foedera iungent,
 nē vetus indigenās nōmen mūtāre Latīnōs
 neu Trōās fierī iubeās Teucrōsque vocārī
 aut vōcem mūtāre virōs aut vertere vestem.
 'sit Latium, sint Albānī per saecula rēgēs,
 sit Rōmāna potēns Italā virtūte propāgō:
 occidit, occideritque sinās cum nōmine Trōia.'

obtestor = I beg
 iam + fut. tense = soon
 indigenus-a-um = native
 propāgō (nom) = offspring

31. On line 819, Juno asks for
 A. a law to restrict the fates. B. that the fates should be held liable.
 C. what the fates have never decreed. D. that no laws should override the fates
32. Lines 821-822 expect
 A. future hostilities B. ugly warfare
 C. a peaceful and happy marriage D. laws to mandate treaties
33. What is the understood subject of **compōnent** and **iungent** (822)?
 A. the native Latins B. the Trojans C. both A & B D. neither A nor B
34. **Neu** (line 824) is a contraction of what two words?
 A. Nē + -ve B. Nec + heu C. Nōn + seu D. Nē + -que

35. What is the best translation of **iubeās** (line 824)?
 A. may you order B. you would order C. you will order D. you are ordering
36. What of these is NOT part of Juno’s request? The Latin should not have to ...
 A. wear Trojan garb. B. become Trojans. C. be called Trojans. D. change their names.
37. What does Vergil mean by **vōcem mūtāre** (line 825)?
 A. to have no voice in public affairs B. to speak the Trojan language
 C. to speak only in whispers D. to remain peaceful
38. If Vergil had written **sit ... sit ... sit ...** (lines 826-827), it would be anaphora, but the change to **sint** among the three verbs provides an example of what rhetorical device?
 A. prosopopeia B. polyptoton C. syllepsis D. anacoluthon
39. What is to make Rome great?
 A. Alban kings B. the fall of Troy C. its offspring D. Italian virtue
40. What is Juno’s request in the final line?
 A. to bring about the fall of Troy B. The name of Troy should be dead forever.
 C. permission to destroy Troy D. none of these choices

SECTION FIVE: ROMAN HISTORY

41. What dictator told Lucius Aemilius Paulus that he would be fighting Hannibal only on the battlefield, but would be fighting Terentius Varro all day every day?
 A. Quintus Fabius Maximus B. Publius Cornelius Scipio
 C. Gaius Flaminius D. Titus Manlius Torquatus
42. Cleopatra Selene, the daughter of Marc Antony and Cleopatra, lived to a decent age as the wife of what king?
 A. Pharnaces B. Herod the Great C. Bogud D. Juba II
43. What tribe invited Ariovistus to invade Gaul about 71 BC?
 A. Suebi B. Aedui C. Sequani D. Boii
44. Who gave birth to Julia on the day Octavian married Livia Drusilla?
 A. Clodia B. Scribonia C. Servilia D. Mucia
45. Who was the *consul designatus*, according to Cicero’s Fourth Oration *In Catilinam*, who proposed the “extreme penalty” for Catiline’s chief followers?
 A. Decius Silanus B. Aemilius Lepidus C. Cassius Longinus D. Marcus Crispus
46. On what battlefield did Theodosius defeat Eugenius and Arbogast in 394?
 A. Chrysopolis B. Frigidus River C. Tanagra D. Adrianople
47. Where did the forces of Manius Acilius Glabrio defeat Antiochus III?
 A. Myonessus B. Thermopylae C. Side D. Bovianum
48. Which of these men was NOT a novus homo?
 A. Marcellus B. Cato Maior C. Marius D. Flaminius
49. Which battle did NOT take place during the Third Samnite War?
 A. Tacferinum B. Camerinum C. Sentinum D. Lake Vadimo
50. Who was Rome’s first foreign-born consul?
 A. L. Cornelius Balbus B. Gaius Sallustius Balbus
 C. Decimus Iunius Balbus D. Marcus Fabius Balbus

SECTION SIX: GREEK DERIVATIVES

51. euonymous
 A. blessed B. well-born C. similar D. appropriately named
52. prognathous: having protruding ...
 A. ears B. jaws C. eyes D. cheeks
53. threnody
 A. funeral dirge B. dance step C. triumphal ode D. secret plan
54. hypostasis
 A. understanding B. proposition C. rejection of belief D. foundation

55. panoply
 A. full view B. all-seeing C. vast expanse D. impressive display

SECTION SEVEN: LATIN VOCABULARY

Give the best meaning of each of the following Latin words:

56. clādēs A. key B. fish C. destruction D. stairway
 57. illuviēs A. flood B. cleansing C. dream D. filth
 58. mactus A. created B. fought C. marked D. abandoned
 59. pedetemptim A. childishly B. step-by-step C. rashly D. deliberately
 60. raptim A. stealthily B. hastily C. carelessly D. gladly
 61. struēs A. heap B. destruction C. crane D. height
 62. vegetus A. natural B. vigorous C. unpopular D. home-bound
 63. verūtum A. truth B. flower C. javelin D. change
 64. cum...tum A. when...then B. since...then C. although...then D. not only...but also
 65. aprīcus A. sharp B. sunny C. stormy D. creative

SECTION EIGHT: GEOGRAPHY AND ROMAN MONUMENTS

66. What ancient Syrian city is now the war-torn city of Homs?
 A. Emesa B. Palmyra C. Antioch D. Zeugma
67. A Roman mention of the Chersonesus refers to what part of the Roman Empire?
 A. the Bosporus B. the easter end of the Black Sea
 C. the Arabian peninsula D. the Crimea
68. The Curia Hostilia was NOT
 A. the meeting place of the Roman Senate
 B. the final resting place of P. Clodius Pulcher
 C. restored by Sulla in 80 BC
 D. preserved into the Imperial Age as a monument in Rome
69. The Greeks called the Danube River the ...
 A. Europa B. Illyrius C. Ister D. Megapotamos
70. The ruins of Petra in Jordan are a legacy of which people?
 A. Seleucids B. Nabataeans C. Parthians D. Judaeans
71. Which of the following is NOT located in the Campus Martius?
 A. Pantheon B. Baths of Agrippa C. Baths of Nero D. Saeptra Julia
72. To what does the term “Transitorium” refer?
 A. the Forum which connected the Forum of Augustus and the Forum of Peace.
 B. the passage from Brundisium to Greece
 C. the seaside passage east of the Pyrenees from Hispania to Gaul
 D. the main road through the Campus Martius
73. The most recent destruction of ancient monuments has taken place in which country?
 A. Libya B. Iran C. Lebanon D. Syria
74. Where does one go to visit Aquae Sulis?
 A. Germany B. Scotland C. Belgium D. England
75. Where in the Roman world would you go to visit Volubilis?
 A. Mauretania B. Hispania C. Sardinia D. Aegyptus

SECTION NINE: LATIN LITERATURE

76. Who wrote the first history of Rome, but in Greek?
 A. Fabius Pictor B. Ennius C. Cato Maior D. Sisenna
77. Who received Roman citizenship under the Lex Plautia Papiria after he wrote celebratory works about Marius’ victory over the Cimbri and Lucullus’ victory over Mithridates?
 A. Terence B. Archias C. Polybius D. Cornelius Nepos

78. Most of the action of Plautus' Menaechmi Twins takes place in what port?
 A. Epidamnus B. Syracuse C. Dyrrhachium D. Tarentum
79. The only time that Horace used First Asclepiadean meter is in Ode
 A. I.1 B. III.30 C. neither of these D. both of these
80. Vergil's Catalepton I and Horace's Satire I.5.40 both mention what man?
 A. Albius Tibullus B. Ovidius Naso C. Cornelius Gallus D. Plotius Tucca
81. What author became a Roman citizen under the patronage of Livius Salinator?
 A. Cn. Naevius B. Livius Andronicus C. M. Pacuvius D. L. Accius
82. Which of Cicero's orations defended one of Caesar's friend against the charge of extorting money from Ptolemy Auletes?
 A. Prō Ligāriō B. Prō Plancō C. Prō Rabīriō D. Prō Balbō
83. What writer compared Sallust's terseness with Livy's wordiness?
 A. Quintilian B. Tacitus C. Pliny the Younger D. Tertullian
84. Which of the following did not teach Aulus Gellius?
 A. Asconius Pedianus B. Fronto C. Herodes Atticus D. Sulpicius Apollinaris
85. In which of his 16 satires does Juvenal compare a modest dinner to the ostentatious banquets of rich men?
 A. 3 B. 9 C. 11 D. 15

SECTION TEN: ROMAN DAILY LIFE

86. Which of the following was NOT true about a **camillus**?
 A. He was free-born. B. Both his parents were living.
 C. He had reached puberty. D. He was a acolyte.
87. What was the job of the **duoviri nāvālēs**?
 A. preparing and equipping the fleet
 B. keeping foreign ships from entering Italian waters
 C. planning nautical maneuvers
 D. none of these answers
88. Which of these statements is NOT true about the Lex Ogulnia of 300 BC?
 A. Plebeians became eligible for the highest priesthoods.
 B. The patricians opposed the law.
 C. The law was passed in 296 BC.
 D. Patricians retained the majority in the College of Augurs.
89. What were **cēnācula**?
 A. grand dinner parties B. upper stories of an insula
 C. snacks D. neighborhood bistros
90. What was the job of the **conductōrēs foricārum**?
 A. to lead tours of the Roman Forum B. to inspect public ovens
 C. to keep public toilets presentable D. to train young men to speak in public
91. Which public games were held in Rome from September 4-19?
 A. Lūdī Apollinārēs B. Lūdī Rōmānī C. Lūdī Plēbēt D. Lūdī Ceriālēs
92. What was a **strophium**?
 A. a poetic stanza B. a brassiere C. a furrow D. a poisonous drug
93. A fake gladiatorial game, fought without deadly weapons, was called a
 A. **sportula** B. **mūniō** C. **prolūsio** D. **vivarium**
94. Which of the following was NOT a pot of some sort?
 A. **fūlgō** B. **olla** C. **lasana** D. **aēnum**
95. **Trulla**, **ligula**, and **cocleāre** were used by Romans as _____.
 A. traps B. shoestrings C. clothing ornaments D. spoons

TIE-BREAKERS

96. When were the Greater Mysteries of Demeter celebrated?
 A. March B. September-October C. July D. May

97. Carinus and Numerianus were the sons of which emperor?
A. Carus B. Probus C. Decius D. Trebonianus
98. What was a **grabātus**?
A. type of crab B. article of clothing C. flimsy bed D. construction machine
99. The transposition of letters in a word is called
A. anacoluthon B. synesis C. metathesis D. paragoge
100. Who attacked the Gnostics in his works The Antidote for Scorpion Stings and On the Body of Christ?
A. Cyprian B. Tertullian C. Minucius Felix D. Prudentius