

2017 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

Early American History

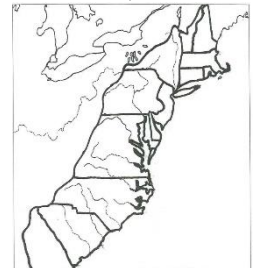
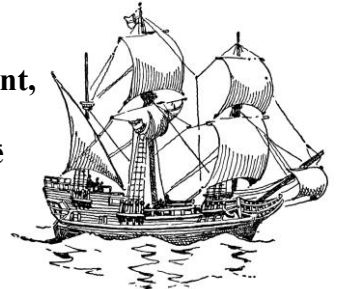
1 **ōlim multī Britannicī nautae ad Americam advēnērunt. postquam advēnērunt,**
2 **nautae prope īnsulās quāsdam manēbant quod piscēs capere volēbant. hī**
3 **nautae, ubi domum tūtī redierant, amīcīs suīs multās fābulās nārrāvērunt dē**
4 **rēbus mīrīs, quās vīderant. dīxērunt etiam sē ursās vīdisse in mare**
5 **prōgredientēs ut piscēs raperent.**

6 **nunc explōrātōrēs, quī ex Hispāniā in Americam dēductī erant, aurum**
7 **multum et argentum ibi inveniēbant. Britannī itaque colōnōs quōsdam mīserunt quī**
8 **castra pōnerent eā in terrā, quae Virginia appellātur. mox autem incolae multōs colōnōs**
9 **adortī sunt, sagittisque occīdērunt paucōs; nautae autem colōnōs servāre poterant quod ē**
10 **nāvibus tēla plūrima in hostēs ēmiserant, quī sē celeriter post silvās recipere coactī sunt.**

11 **brevī autem erat perīculum etiam maius; nam paene omnēs cōsumptī sunt victūs,**
12 **quī ā colōnīs ā Britannīā nāvibus vectī erant. statim igitur eōrum dux, nōmine**
13 **Faber, vir magnae fortitudinis, cum scaphā paucisque mīlitibus adversō**
14 **flūmine longē prōgressus est frūmentī quaerendī causā, quod aliquī incolae**
15 **benignī libenter dabant.**

16 **Faber postea per litora omnia iter fēcit; spērābat enim sē flūmen esse**
17 **inventūrum, quō Americam trānsire et ita ad Asiam pervenire posset. in**
18 **itineribus et dux et mīlītēs noctū saepe frīgora maxima ferre cōgēbantur;**
19 **tum, remōtō ignī et haud procul collocātō, humī iacere solēbant. interdum**
20 **aquam dulcem nōn habēbant, eōrumque pānis fluctibus corruptus est. rē vērā,**
21 **nisi mīlītēs vērārī potuissent, nihil cibī habuissent et periissent.**

22 **ōlim, in eōs, cum prope lītus quoddam nāvīgārent, ab aliquibus incolīs sagittae subitō ex**
23 **arboribus missae sunt; mīlītēs, cum eōdem incolās corbulās manibus tenentēs vīdisent,**
24 **incolās velle frūmentum sibi dare crēdidērunt. dux autem, veritus nē inimicī**
25 **īnsidiās parāvissent, mīlītēs iussit hostēs prius sonō armōrum terrere; tum,**
26 **incolīs perterritīs in fūgam in silvās dātīs, mīlītēs ad lītus vērērunt, et in**
27 **harēnā multa dōna posuērunt. quae cum incolae invēnissent, gaudēbant, ac**
28 **colōnīs iam factī amīcī, frūmentum eīs libenter dedērunt.**



corbula, -ae, f. – little basket

1. **multī nautae ē Britannīā discessērunt et ad Americam advēnērunt.** (A) vērūm (B) falsūm
2. Why did the sailors remain on certain islands? (A) because they wanted to explore them (B) because they were stranded there (C) because they wanted to fish (D) because they wanted to find gold
3. What derivative of the root of **domum** in line 3 means “to tame”? (A) condone (B) domiciliate (C) predominate (D) domesticate

4. Which of the following is NOT in the same tense as **vīderant** in line 4? (A) **mīserāmus**
(B) **poterās** (C) **laudātus eram** (D) **ambulāvisset**
5. The best translation of **vīdisse** as it is used in line 4 is (A) to have seen (B) have been seen
(C) had seen (D) having seen
6. Which of the following is NOT a synonym of the root of **mare** in line 4? (A) **pontō**
(B) **aequor** (C) **salum** (D) **fretum**
7. Which of the following is NOT true according to lines 6-10? (A) a lot of gold and silver were
discovered by explorers from Spain (B) the British colonists were sent to establish a camp in
what's now called Virginia (C) the native inhabitants soon attacked the colonists and killed
many of them with arrows (D) the sailors protected the colonists and forced the native
inhabitants to retreat behind the woods
8. A synonym of **itaque** in line 7 is (A) **igitur** (B) **tandem** (C) **quoque** (D) **item**
9. **quī castra pōnerent** (lines 7-8) is an example of (A) indirect question (B) jussive subjunctive
(C) relative clause of purpose (D) substantitive clause of result
10. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root of **occīdērunt** in line 9? (A) cement
(B) incidental (C) precise (D) chisel
11. The best translation of **in** as it is used in line 10 is (A) into (B) against (C) on (D) to
12. **prō lineīs XI-XII, quid necesse erat colōnīs facere?** (A) **servāre sē contrā incolās**
(B) **invenīre plūs cibī** (C) **redīre ad Britanniam** (D) **cōnscendere multās nāvēs**
13. Which of the following uses of the ablative case is NOT used in lines 11-12? (A) place from
which (B) means (C) personal agent (D) manner
14. Which of the following is NOT a correct way of restating the idea expressed by **vir magnae
fortitūdinis** in line 13? (A) **erat vir quī magnam fortitūdinem habēbant** (B) **vir magnā
fortitūdine** (C) **vir cūius foritūdō erat magna** (D) **cui virō erat magna fortitūdō**
15. Another way of saying **frumentī quaerendī causā** (line 14) is (A) **ut frumentum quaererent**
(B) **frumentum quaesitum** (C) **ad frumentī quaerendum** (D) **frumentum quaerendō
grātiā**
16. The best translation of **quod** as it is used in line 14 is (A) because (B) that (C) what
(D) which
17. The **sē** in line 16 refers to (A) **militēs** (B) **iter** (C) **Faber** (D) **litora**
18. **quō...posset** in line 17 is an example of (A) subordinate clause in indirect statement
(B) indirect question (C) substantive clause of result (D) relative clause of characteristic

19. Which of the following did we NOT learn in lines 16-20? (A) Faber (John Smith) was hoping to find a river that would lead him to Asia (B) Faber (John Smith) and his men were forced to endure great cold (C) Faber (John Smith) and his men were accustomed to lying on the ground not far from the fire (D) Faber (John Smith) and his men were always searching for fresh water
20. **quō cāsū est “hūmī”, prō lineā XIX?** (A) **ablātīvō** (B) **genitīvō** (C) **datīvō** (D) **locātīvō**
21. What derivative of the root of **habēbant** in line 20 means “to manifest or display”? (A) exhibit (B) enable (C) prohibit (D) rehabilitate
22. A synonym of the root of **fluctibus** in line 20 is (A) **ōra** (B) **unda** (C) **agmen** (D) **lignum**
23. The best translation of **corruptus est** in line 20 is (A) had been corrupted (B) is destroyed (C) was ruined (D) has been enticed
24. What type of conditional sentence is in line 21? (A) future-less-vivid (B) future-more-vivid (C) contrary-to-fact past (D) contrary-to-fact present
25. **cibī** in line 21 is an example of a (A) genitive of description (B) genitive of the whole (C) genitive of penalty (D) subjective genitive
26. In line 22, the case of **litus quoddam** is dependent upon (A) **cum** (B) **prope** (C) **in** (D) **ab**
27. Which of the following is a synonym of **cum** as it is used in line 22? (A) **etsī** (B) **tum** (C) **ubi** (D) **postea**
28. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root of **missae sunt** in line 23? (A) transmit (B) emission (C) missive (D) summit
29. **prō lineīs XXII-XXIII, aliquī incolae in arboribus cēlātī sunt.** (A) **vērūm** (B) **falsūm**
30. Which of the following words is NOT in the same category of the root of **manibus** in line 23? (A) **digitus** (B) **peda** (C) **oculus** (D) **cubitum**
31. According to lines 23-24, what did the soldiers believe? (A) that the natives were wanting to give them food (B) that the natives were wanting to trick them (C) that the natives had attacked them out of fear (D) that the natives were gentle in nature
32. The best translation of **nē** as it is used in line 24 is (A) not to (B) that (C) that...not (D) not even
33. Which of the following is NOT in the same grammatical category (plural by signification in Latin but translated by English nouns in singular number) as the root of **insidiās** in line 25? (A) **dēliciae** (B) **faucēs** (C) **fidēs** (D) **aera**
34. What derivative of the root of **parāvissent** in line 25 means “to divide into parts, especially forcibly”? (A) pare (B) parry (C) sever (D) repair

35. An antonym of the root of **terrēre** in line 25 is (A) **tumefaciō** (B) **pendō** (C) **metuō** (D) **auferrō**
36. A grammatically correct restatement of the idea of **militēs iussit hostēs prius sonō armōrum terrēre** (line 25) is (A) **militēs rogāvit ut hostēs prius sonō armōrum terrērent** (B) **militibus imperāvit ut hostēs prius sonō armōrum terrēret** (C) **ā militibus petīvī ut hostēs prius sonō armōrum terrēret** (D) **militēs mandāvit hostēs prius sonō armōrum territum**
37. **quae** in line 27 refers to (A) **dōna** (B) **harēnā** (C) **incolae** (D) **lītus**
38. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root of **dedērunt** in line 28? (A) rent (B) dice (C) treason (D) portray
39. What happened after Faber (John Smith) ordered his soldiers to scare the native inhabitants away? (A) the native inhabitants returned and sued for peace (B) the native inhabitants prepared many gifts and gave them to the soldiers (C) the native inhabitants retreated but returned to discover peace offerings in the sand (D) the native inhabitants regrouped and made more attacks against the soldiers from the woods
40. Which of the following is NOT one of the mottoes of a state that was part of the original 13 colonies? (A) **esse quam vidērī** (B) **ense petit placidam sub libertāte quietem** (C) **quī trānstulit sustinet** (D) **mōntānī semper liberī**

Part B - Mythology

41. The god who reigned over fire and forge was (A) Apollo (B) Bacchus (C) Jupiter (D) Vulcan
42. The hero who was conceived after Zeus visited Danae in the form of golden shower was (A) Bellerophon (B) Heracles (C) Perseus (D) Theseus
43. He received a pair of donkey ears after insulting the playing of a god. (A) Asinus (B) Laomedon (C) Midas (D) Sisyphus
44. The maiden who found Odysseus washed up on the beach in her homeland of Scheria was (A) Alcippe (B) Circe (C) Evadne (D) Nausicaa
45. The second best fighter among the Greeks at Troy was (A) Agamemnon (B) Ajax Telamon (C) Odysseus (D) Teucer
46. While fighting on behalf of the Rutulians, which daughter of Metabus was slain by Arruns? (A) Aegina (B) Camilla (C) Hesione (D) Penthesilea
47. The Argonaut who voluntarily stayed behind to help Heracles in his search for Hylas was (A) Acastus (B) Lycus (C) Polyphemos (D) Zetes
48. The two-headed pet of Geryon was (A) Cerberus (B) Ichnobates (C) Laelaps (D) Orthrus

49. The charioteer who was betrayed by Pelops so that he alone could have Hippodameia was
(A) Automedon (B) Myrtilus (C) Polydamas (D) Thymbraeus
50. Which of the Pleiades was dimmer than the rest because she had settled for a mortal lover?
(A) Celaeno (B) Electra (C) Merope (D) Taygete

Part C – Roman History

51. The emperor whose dying words were “**quālis artifex pereō**” was (A) Nero (B) Vespasian
(C) Augustus (D) Tiberius
52. Which emperor of AD 69 was known for his gluttony? (A) Vespasian (B) Vitellius (C) Otho
(D) Galba
53. The general who declared himself emperor upon hearing the false report of Marcus Aurelius’
death was (A) Suetonius Paulinus (B) Casperius Alienus (C) Julius Severus
(D) Avidius Cassius
54. The Jewish fortress of Masada was captured by the Roman general (A) Titus (B) Domitius
Corbulo (C) Flavius Silva (D) Iunius Blaesus
55. The emperor who tried to appoint his horse Incitatus consul and was eventually assassinated by
Cassius Chaerea was (A) Caligula (B) Domitian (C) Commodus (D) Geta
56. The emperor who established the city of Antinopolis to commemorate his deified young beloved
Antinous was (A) Hadrian (B) Elagabalus (C) Caracalla (D) Gallienus
57. To where did Diocletian retired in AD 305? (A) Salona (B) Mediolanum (C) Nicomedia
(D) Ravenna
58. The first emperor chosen by the Senate was (A) Gordian I (B) Nerva (C) Pupienus
(D) Macrinus
59. The wife of Trajan who supposedly withheld the news of his death to ensure Hadrian’s rise to
power was (A) Plotina (B) Sabina (C) Faustina the Elder (D) Messalina the Younger
60. The first time in Roman history when there were three praetorian prefects who served
simultaneously was during the reign of (A) Julius Nepos (B) Diocletian (C) Aurelian
(D) Commodus

Part D – Roman Life

61. How many laps comprised a race in a Roman **circus**? (A) three (B) five (C) seven (D) nine
62. Which type of gladiator was often the thematic counterpart of the **murmillō**? (A) **dimachaerus**
(B) **rētiārius** (C) **andabāta** (D) **secūtor**

63. What is a Roman most likely doing if he's wearing a **petasus**? (A) presiding over a court of law (B) carrying out a religious ceremony (C) being freed by his master (D) traveling on the road
64. A general celebrating a triumph would have his face painted (A) chartreuse (B) vermilion (C) cyan (D) alabaster
65. A Roman would sleep in the (A) **triclinium** (B) **cubiculum** (C) **atrium** (D) **peristylum**
66. A piece of bread and a cup of water is what a Roman typically had for (A) **ientaculum** (B) **prandium** (C) **cena** (D) **vesperna**
67. For what purpose did a Roman use a **strigilis**? (A) athletic (B) political (C) hygienic (D) religious
68. The treasury was housed in the Temple of (A) Juno Moneta (B) Jupiter Optimus Maximus (C) Castor and Pollux (D) Saturn
69. How many **camilli** accompanied the bride during the **deductio** to her husband's house? (A) I (B) II (C) III (D) IV
70. Which of the following was NOT part of a Roman soldier's **arma** but was considered to be a **telum**? (A) **pilum** (B) **lorica** (C) **galea** (D) **scutum**

Part E – Latin Literature

71. The author who translated Homer's *Odyssey* into Latin as a school text was (A) Ennius (B) Livius Andronicus (C) Gnaeus Naevius (D) Fabius Pictor
72. The Roman historian whose works include a treatise on the art of rhetoric, a work detailing the customs of various tribes in Germany, and a monograph praising his father-in-law, a famous Roman governor, was (A) Tacitus (B) Livy (C) Sallust (D) Suetonius
73. The *Heautontimorumenos*, a play centered around a Self-Tormentor named Menedemus, was written by (A) Terence (B) Plautus (C) Varro (D) Caecilius Statius
74. Whose *Ars Poetica* was written in hexameter verse as an epistle to Lucius Calpurnius Piso and his two sons? (A) Lucilius (B) Propertius (C) Cornelius Gallus (D) Horace
75. Which author from Reate, often considered to be the most prolific of Roman authors, attributed the date for the founding of Rome to April 21st, 753 BC? (A) Varro (B) Minucius Felix (C) Cicero (D) Pliny the Elder
76. The *Philippics* were a series a speeches written and delivered by Cicero in 44 & 43 BC against (A) Octavian (B) Cato the Younger (C) Brutus (D) Marc Antony
77. Seneca the Younger served as tutor to which Roman emperor? (A) Augustus (B) Claudius (C) Nero (D) Tiberius

78. Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* and Theocritus' *Idylls* all served as inspiration for whose literary works? (A) Tibullus (B) Vergil (C) Juvenal (D) Lucretius
79. Whose poems include a dinner invitation addressed to Fabullus, a welcome-back from Spain addressed to Veranius, and a rebuke addressed to Aurelius and Furius? (A) Ovid (B) Catullus (C) Martial (D) Persius
80. The death of Phaethon, the reunion between Achaemenides and Macareus, and the horns coming out of the forehead of the Roman praetor Cippus can all be found in whose **magnum opus**? (A) Manilius (B) Livy (C) Columella (D) Ovid

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

96. **nōn dubium est _____**. (A) **quīn Rōmam redītūrus sim** (B) **quōminus Rōmam redītūrus essem** (C) **quō Rōmam redītūrum sim** (D) **ut Rōmam redītūrus essem**
97. **cūius generis est "colus"?** (A) **masculīnī** (B) **fēminīnī** (C) **neutrius** (D) **commūnis**
98. Who predicts that hunger will force the Trojans to eat their tables? (A) Ascanius (B) Celaeno (C) Helenus (D) Teiresias
99. Which author's works include *Equos Troiānus*, *Acontizomenos*, and *Bellum Pūnicum*? (A) Livius Andronicus (B) Cato the Elder (C) Ennius (D) Naevius
100. Which of the following did NOT suffer a **damnātiō memoriae**? (A) Domitian (B) Commodus (C) Caligula (D) Geta