

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.

Reading Comprehension

Passage: Cicero writes to his wife Terentia while he is away from Rome.

TULLIUS S. D. TARENTIAE SUAE.

1 Sī tū et Tullia, lux nostra, valetis, egō et suāvissimus Cicero valēmus. Pr. Idūs Oct.
2 Athenās vēnimus, cum sānē adversīs ventīs ūsī essēmus tardēque et incommodē
3 nāvīgāssēmus. Dē nāve exeuntibus nobis Acastus cum litterīs praestō fuit ūnō et vīcēsīmō
4 diē, sānē strēnuē. Accēpī tuās litterās, quibus intellexī tē verērī, nē superiōrēs mihi
5 reddītāe non essent: omnēs sunt reddītāe dīligentissimēque ā tē perscripta sunt omnia,
6 idque mihi grātissimum fuit. Neque sum admirātus hanc epīstolam, quam Acastus attulit,
7 brevem fuisse; iam enim mē ipsum exspectās sīve nōs ipsōs, qui quidem quam prīmum
8 ad vos venīre cupimus, etsi, in quam rem pūblicam veniamus, intelligo; cognōvī enim ex
9 multōrum amīcōrum litterīs, quās attulit Acastus, ad arma rem spectāre, ut mihi, cum
10 vēnero, dissimulāre nōn liceat, quid sentiam; sed, quoniam subeunda fortuna est, eō citius
11 dabimus operam ut veniamus, quō facilius dē tōtā rē dēlībērēmus. Tū velim, quod
12 commodo valētūdīnis tuae fiat, quam longissimē poteris, obviam nobis prōdeas. Dē
13 hērēditāte Preciānā—quae quidem mihi magnō dolōrī est; valdē enim illum amāvī—, sed
14 hoc velim cūres: sī auctio ante meum adventum fiet, ut Pompōnius aut, sī is minus
15 poterit, Camillus nostrum negōtium cūret: nōs, cum salvī vēnerimus, reliqua per nōs
16 agēmus; sīn tū iam Rōmā profecta eris, tamen cūrābis, ut hoc ita fiat. Nōs, sī di
17 adiuvābunt, circiter Idūs Novembrēs in Italiā spērāmus fore. Vos, mea suāvissima et
18 optātissima Terentia, sī nos amātis, cūrāte ut valeātis. Vale. Athēnīs a.d. XV. Kal.
19 Novemb.

praestō esse – to wait upon, to meet *obviam* – to meet *prōdeo, prōdīre* – to go forth

1. We learn from lines 1-3 that
(A) Cicero had an easy journey. (B) Terentia and Tullia are in Athens.
(C) It took Cicero longer than expected for his journey. (D) Cicero considers Tullia the sweetest.
2. When did Cicero encounter Acastus? (line 3)
(A) as he was disembarking (B) while on a ship
(C) on the 21st of November (D) while exercising
3. What did Acastus bring Cicero? (lines 3-4)
(A) news of the war (B) Terentia's letters
(C) information from his superiors (D) clear instructions
4. Cicero understands that Terentia feels (line 4)
(A) happy. (B) grateful. (C) afraid. (D) longing.
5. Cicero says that Terentia has written everything (line 5)
(A) briefly (B) clearly (C) retroactively (D) most diligently
6. The best translation for *idque mihi grātissimum fuit* (line 6) is
(A) and this was most pleasing to me (B) and I am most grateful for this
(C) each was most grateful for me (D) and I have the most gratitude for this

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7. Terentia is expecting (line 7)
(A) war (B) a letter (C) Cicero (D) conflict for the republic
8. To what does *quās* (line 9) refer?
(A) *amīcōrum* (line 9) (B) *arma* (line 9) (C) *litterīs* (line 9) (D) *rem pūblicam* (line 8)
9. In lines 12-16, Cicero asks Terentia to handle
(A) his properties until he can return to Rome (B) a friend's estate
(C) auctioning off his goods (D) the raising of the children
10. From where is Cicero writing this letter?
(A) southern Italy (B) Athens (C) Preciana (D) just outside Rome

Grammar (Questions refer to the passage from the previous section)

11. The best translation for *suāvissimus* (line 1) is
(A) sweet (B) sweetly (C) sweetest (D) most sweetly
12. The best translation for *Athēnās* (line 2) is
(A) at Athens (B) from Athens (C) to Athens (D) in Athens
13. What tense is *nāvigāssēmus* (line 3)?
(A) present (B) imperfect (C) perfect (D) pluperfect
14. What use of the ablative case is *exeuntibus nobis* (line 3)?
(A) place from which (B) absolute (C) description (D) origin
15. What use of the dative case is *dolōrī* (line 13)?
(A) agent (B) reference (C) purpose (D) indirect object
16. What tense is *fore* (line 17)?
(A) present (B) imperfect (C) future (D) future perfect

Vocabulary

Questions 17-20: Choose the best definition of the given Latin word from the passage.

17. *ventīs* (line 2) (A) arrival (B) wind (C) pardon (D) mercy
18. *enim* (line 8) (A) shining (B) quickly (C) for (D) ninth
19. *valētūdinis* (line 12) (A) farewell (B) armor (C) divine will (D) health
20. *profecta eris* (line 16) (A) set out (B) finish (C) kill (D) promise

Questions 21-24: Choose the best Latin synonym of the given Latin word from the passage.

21. *nāve* (line 3) (A) *nauta* (B) *puppe* (C) *vulpe* (D) *basilica*
22. *litterās* (line 4) (A) *epistulam* (B) *discipulam* (C) *castra* (D) *librum*
23. *verērī* (line 4) (A) *metuere* (B) *arcere* (C) *senescere* (D) *interficere*
24. *quoniam* (line 10) (A) *quem* (B) *quispiam* (C) *quantum* (D) *quia*

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Latin Derivatives

Questions 25-32: Choose the meaning of a Latin word at the root of the given English word.

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|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 25. ossification | (A) bone | (B) mouth | (C) face | (D) shore |
| 26. Montana | (A) flower | (B) mountain | (C) white | (D) warn |
| 27. percussive | (A) hit | (B) cough | (C) cut | (D) loud |
| 28. diminutive | (A) threaten | (B) ten | (C) lessen | (D) hand |
| 29. affiliation | (A) thread | (B) leaf | (C) line | (D) son |
| 30. vehicle | (A) carry | (B) run | (C) drive | (D) annoy |
| 31. priority | (A) earlier | (B) important | (C) immediate | (D) necessary |
| 32. inconsequential | (A) signify | (B) follow | (C) lessen | (D) line |

Mottoes and Abbreviations

33. Looking back at Cicero's letter, what does S.D. in the introduction stand for?
(A) *salūtem dicit* (B) *sine diē* (C) *secundō diē* (D) *salūtat deam*
34. Looking back at Cicero's letter, what does a.d. in line 18 stand for?
(A) *Annō Dominī* (B) *ante diem* (C) *ante dōnum* (D) *Annō Deī*
35. Which abbreviation would commonly be found on Roman tombstones?
(A) A.D. (B) DM (C) SPD (D) b.i.d.
36. What is the English translation of the Latin motto of Missouri, *salūs populī suprēma esto lex*?
(A) Welcoming the people should be the highest law.
(B) It is supreme for the law to benefit the people.
(C) The welfare of the people shall be the highest law.
(D) May the highest law be keeping the people safe.
37. What university has as its motto *disciplīna praesidium cīvitātis*?
(A) Texas A&M (B) University of Texas at Austin (C) Baylor (D) Austin College
38. What state has as its motto *sic semper tyrannīs*?
(A) Virginia (B) North Carolina (C) Kentucky (D) Connecticut
39. Which of these should be used in citing books with multiple authors?
(A) i.e. (B) etc. (C) et al. (D) q.v.
40. What Roman author wrote "*carpe diem*"?
(A) Horace (B) Catullus (C) Lucan (D) Vergil

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Mythology

41. What Trojan leader was able to leave Troy after the war and eventually founded Patavium in Italy?
(A) Antenor (B) Aeneas (C) Helenus (D) Troilus
42. Which of the following was NOT a labor of Heracles?
(A) Capture the Erymanthian Boar (B) Clean the Augean Stables
(C) Obtain the girdle of Hippolyta (D) Capture a bull at Marathon
43. What woman's boasting about her number of children led to her transformation into a weeping rock?
(A) Leto (B) Niobe (C) Harmonia (D) Ino
44. What father of Daphne transformed her into a laurel tree?
(A) Inachus (B) Ixion (C) Peneus (D) Achelous
45. Which of the Seven Against Thebes succeeded in scaling the wall?
(A) Menoetius (B) Capaneus (C) Parthenopaeus (D) Eteocles
46. Which Greek warrior died on the way home from Troy as a result of his rape of Cassandra?
(A) Telamonian Ajax (B) Menelaus (C) Oilean Ajax (D) Diomedes
47. Which of the following was not a group over which Mercury presided?
(A) thieves (B) merchants (C) craftsmen (D) musicians
48. Which son of Odysseus killed him?
(A) Telegonus (B) Telemachus (C) Laertes (D) Euphemus

Latin Literature

49. Who authored the *Aeneid*?
(A) Augustus (B) Vergil (C) Caesar (D) Horace
50. Which of the following is NOT a historian?
(A) Sallust (B) Juvenal (C) Livy (D) Tacitus
51. Which of the following is NOT a play by Plautus?
(A) *Menaechmī* (B) *Mīles Glōriōsus* (C) *Andria* (D) *Aululāria*
52. What author founded Latin literature by translating Homer's *Odyssey* into Latin for his students?
(A) Livius Andronicus (B) Naevius (C) Ennius (D) Cato the Elder
53. What governor of Sicily did Cicero prosecute gaining fame as an effective advocate in the process?
(A) Fonteius (B) Verres (C) Murena (D) Cluentius
54. The work of Sulpicia is included in the work of what other poet?
(A) Propertius (B) Ovid (C) Tibullus (D) Catullus
55. Influence from what other Greek female poet is obvious in Catullus' Carmen 51?
(A) Helena (B) Chloe (C) Naevia (D) Sappho
56. What author is known as "The Christian Cicero"?
(A) Lactantius (B) Augustine (C) Tertullian (D) Prudentius

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Roman History

57. Who was king of Rome when Alba Longa became part of Roman territory?
(A) Tullus Hostilius (B) Numa Pompilius (C) Ancus Marcius (D) Tarquinius Priscus
58. Which of the following was NOT consul in the first year of the Republic?
(A) Tricipitinus (B) Coriolanus (C) Valerius Poplicola (D) Collatinus
59. At what battle were the Romans supposedly rescued by Castor and Pollux?
(A) Veii (B) Lake Regillus (C) Mt. Algidus (D) Cynoscephalae
60. Where did Pompey, Caesar and Crassus renew the First Triumvirate in 56 B.C.E.?
(A) Brundisium (B) Mutina (C) Cremona (D) Luca
61. What dictator led the sack of Veii in 396 B.C.E.?
(A) Cincinnatus (B) Camillus (C) Lucius Caesar (D) Cossus
62. What freedman of Sulla did Cicero risk offending by defending Sextus Roscius in his speech *Prō Roscio Amerīno*?
(A) Pallas (B) Chrysogonus (C) Micipsa (D) Haemon
63. At what battle on June 24, 217 B.C.E. did Hannibal engineer the largest ambush in military history?
(A) Trebbia (B) Cannae (C) Lake Trasimene (D) Ticinus River
64. After what battle did Caesar order the hands cut off of everyone who had fought against him?
(A) Uxellodunum (B) Alesia (C) Cenabum (D) Gergovia

Ancient Geography

Questions 65-69: Choose the ancient name of the modern city:

65. Paris (A) *Lugdūnum* (B) *Lutetia* (C) *Arelātē* (D) *Moguntiacum*
66. Trier (A) *Arausio* (B) *Emerita Augusta* (C) *Augusta Taurinōrum* (D) *Augusta Trēverōrum*
67. Leon (A) *Castra Legiōnis* (B) *Lūcus Augustī* (C) *Praetōrium Agrippinae* (D) *Laurōn*
68. Dover (A) *Deva* (B) *Dubris* (C) *Danum* (D) *Dācia*
69. York (A) *Tarsus* (B) *Eborācum* (C) *Ara Flāviae* (D) *Coria*
70. Which of the following is NOT located in the Campus Martius in Rome?
(A) Temple of Mars Ultor (B) Pantheon (C) Stadium of Domitian (D) Theater of Pompey
71. Which battle was NOT in what we now call Spain?
(A) *Munda* (B) *Thapsus* (C) *Carthāgo Nova* (D) *Ilipa*
72. Which of the following was NOT a port city?
(A) Alexandria (B) Piraeus (C) Capua (D) Tyre

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Roman Life

73. From line 1 of Cicero's letter, what day is *Pr. Idūs Oct.*?
(A) September 30 (B) October 6 (C) October 12 (D) October 14
74. What was the Latin term for a slave marriage?
(A) *dōs* (B) *vadimōnium* (C) *sponsālia* (D) *contubernium*
75. What type of toga was worn by victorious generals celebrating a triumph?
(A) *toga picta* (B) *toga lībera* (C) *toga pulla* (D) *toga praetexta*
76. What type of gladiator fought from a chariot?
(A) *rētiārius* (B) *murmillo* (C) *essedārius* (D) *hoplomachus*
77. Which of a Roman's names indicated his *gens*?
(A) *praenōmen* (B) *nōmen* (C) *cognōmen* (D) *agnōmen*
78. What was the Latin term for a wall with niches where urns were deposited?
(A) *vallum* (B) *columbārium* (C) *librārius* (D) *cisium*
79. What meat was eaten solely by the lower classes?
(A) beef (B) mutton (C) goat (D) chicken
80. What were the curbstones on the sides of a Roman road?
(A) *umbōnēs* (B) *lacūnae* (C) *opera* (D) *umbilīcī*

Tie-Breakers: Mark the answers to these questions in #96-100 on your answer sheet.

96. On the Pantheon, the inscription *M Agrippa L F Cos Ter Fēcit* is found. What do the letters L F mean? (A) freedman and son (B) son of Lucius (C) 50 sons (D) son of a freedman
97. Which of the following English words is NOT derived from the Latin word *fero*?
(A) ferret (B) circumference (C) referee (D) ablative
98. The Romans invented what genre of literature?
(A) comedy (B) satire (C) novella (D) oratory
99. What mythological character's name means "swollen foot"?
(A) Philoctetes (B) Eurydice (C) Oedipus (D) Achilles
100. Where did Octavian besiege Lucius Antonius, Marcus' brother, in the winter of 41 B.C.E.?
(A) Mutina (B) Perusia (C) Massilia (D) Pistoria