

2015 NJCL Heptathlon Test

Section 1: Derivatives (14)

Select the English word that derives from each of the following Latin words.

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|-----------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. lex | A. allegation | B. illicit | C. legume | D. obligation |
| 2. colō | A. agrarian | B. culinary | C. horticulture | D. record |
| 3. frangō | A. confluence | B. defer | C. fringe | D. refract |
| 4. pius | A. pace | B. peace | C. pity | D. punish |

Select the Latin word that is the ultimate root of each of these English words.

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|--------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| 5. fortress | A. follis | B. fons | C. forma | D. fortis |
| 6. amateur | A. amō | B. memor | C. metior | D. tres |
| 7. collision | A. labor | B. laedō | C. libra | D. luctor |
| 8. extortion | A. tendō | B. teneō | C. torqueō | D. torreō |
| 9. mandible | A. agō | B. edō | C. mandō | D. manus |

Select the word that is NOT derived from the same Latin word as the others.

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|-----|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 10. | A. avow | B. devout | C. votive | D. vow |
| 11. | A. contractual | B. entreat | C. portrait | D. tremulous |
| 12. | A. correct | B. deride | C. regimen | D. surge |
| 13. | A. comport | B. deport | C. importunate | D. portmanteau |
| 14. | A. ascertain | B. credence | C. excrement | D. unconcerned |

Section 2: Vocabulary (14)

Select the English meaning for the Latin word given.

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|---------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 15. haereō | A. cling | B. drain | C. shudder | D. urge |
| 16. intereā | A. above | B. inwards | C. meanwhile | D. privately |
| 17. polliceor | A. depart | B. guard | C. obtain | D. promise |
| 18. dēclīvis | A. aristocratic | B. delicate | C. resolved upon | D. sloping downward |
| 19. aevum | A. lifetime | B. plowed land | C. summer | D. upper air |

Select the word most synonymous to the Latin word given.

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|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 20. vulgus | A. caterva | B. gēns | C. turbo | D. unda |
| 21. nūmen | A. appellātio | B. caelicola | C. decus | D. tempestās |
| 22. comitō | A. nanciscor | B. sequor | C. potior | D. vescor |
| 23. ōlim | A. totidem | B. continuo | C. quondam | D. semel |
| 24. exuviae | A. culter | B. dorsum | C. lūmen | D. praeda |

Select the word that does NOT belong because of meaning.

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|-----|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 25. | A. bīlis | B. furia | C. īrācundia | D. sanguis |
| 26. | A. ārdor | B. dēlectātiō | C. favilla | D. voluptās |
| 27. | A. faber | B. gnatus | C. prōlēs | D. stirps |
| 28. | A. aequor | B. cumulus | C. fretum | D. pelagus |

Section 3: Latin Grammar (14)

Select the Latin word or words that best express the underlined English word or words.

29. Arthur wanted to drink the water that Percival had brought in the Holy Grail.
A. illa B. illum C. quae D. quam
30. Many believed that the wounded and sick could recover their power (*vīs*, f. = “power”) this way.
A. sē B. suam C. suum D. suōs
31. We did not trust this story.
A. huic B. huius C. illō D. illīs
32. We knew that not all such legends were true.
A. erant B. esse C. fuisse D. sunt
33. Lancelot was the greatest warrior in Camelot by far.
A. longē B. longius C. maximē D. multō
34. For many ages, Lancelot’s prowess was known to all.
A. multō saeclō B. multa saecla C. ad multa saecla D. prō multīs saeclīs
35. May we never forget the mighty Knights of the Round Table.
A. oblīviscāmur B. oblīviscerēmur C. olītī essēmus D. oblītī sīmus
36. Merlin is afraid that Arthur died.
A. nē mortuus est. B. nē mortuus sit C. ut mortuus esset D. ut mortuus est
37. Mordred rode to Camelot to defeat Arthur.
A. superārī B. superātū C. victum D. vīncere
38. By sparing Morgana the witch, Arthur sewed the seeds of his own doom.
A. parcendā B. parcendae C. parcendī D. parcendō
39. We must not spare Morgana!
A. ā nōbīs B. nōbīs C. nōs D. noster
40. There is no doubt that the king will rise again.
A. (no Latin needed) B. ille C. quīn D. quominus
41. The villagers of England wondered where Arthur had gone.
A. unde īverat B. num īvisset C. ubi īverat D. quō īvisset
42. After burning the bridge, Caesar took his soldiers back to the camp.
A. posteā pons incensus erit C. ponte incensō
B. post pontēs ardēbant D. potē incendēs

Section 4: Reading Comprehension (14)

Choose the best answer to the following questions based on this excerpt from Ovid’s *Metamorphoses* in which the Cyclops Polyphemus makes a case for himself to the sea-nymph Galatea.

Iam modo caeruleō nitidum caput exere pontō,	1
iam, Galataea, venī nec mūnera dēspice nostra!	2
Certē ego mē nōvī liquidaeque in imāgine vīdī	3
nūper aquae, placuitque mihi mea forma videntī.	4
Adspice, sim quantus: nōn est hōc corpore maior	5
Iuppiter in caelō (nam vōs nārrāre solētis	6
nescioquem rēgnāre Iovem), coma plūrima torvōs	7
prōminet in vultūs umerōsque, ut lūcus, obumbrat,	8
nec, mea quod rigidīs horrent dēnsissima saetīs	9
corpora, turpe putā: turpis sine frondibus arbor,	10
turpis equus, nisi colla iubae flāventia vēlent;	11
plūma tegit volucrēs, ovibus sua lāna decōrī est:	12
barba virōs hirtaeque decent in corpore saetae.	13

Ūnum est in mediā lūmen mihi fronte, sed īnstar	14
ingentis clipeī. Quid? Nōn haec omnia magnus	15
Sōl videt ē caelō? Sōlī tamen ūnicus orbis.	16

43. Polyphemus describes the nymph Galatea as _____.
 A. blue B. gentle C. hardhearted D. radiant
44. In classical prose, *nec mūnera dēspice* would be written as _____.
 A. nē mūnera dēspiciātis B. nē munera despicerēs C. nōlī mūnera dēspicere D. nōn mūnera dēspicis
45. In lines 3-5, Polyphemus reveals to Galatea that he _____.
 A. can please her with his beauty C. has seen his reflection
 B. can dedicate a spring to her D. has other gifts besides looks
46. Line 5 contains an example of _____.
 A. hortatory B. indirect command C. indirect question D. purpose
47. The word hōc (line 5) is _____.
 A. abl. masc. B. abl. neut. C. nom. masc. D. nom. neut.
48. The best translation of *vōs nārrāre solētis* (line 6) is _____.
 A. the suns will tell you B. they alone say you C. you call yourselves D. you usually relate
49. The word *nescioquem* (line 7) is intended by Polyphemus to be _____.
 A. dismissive B. exultant C. humble D. outraged
50. The case of *umerōs* (line 8) is governed by _____.
 A. coma (7) B. prominet (8) C. in (8) D. obumbrat (8)
51. Which of these words is the best synonym for *saetīs* (line 9)?
 A. anguibus B. capillīs C. flūminibus D. nūbibus
52. In lines 11-12, Polyphemus explains _____.
 A. how animals naturally reproduce C. the proper appearance of animals
 B. the livestock he can offer as gifts D. why his own beauty surpasses nature
53. Polyphemus, in lines 10-13, appeals to Galatea's sense of _____.
 A. anger B. fear C. logic D. pity
54. Polyphemus compares his eye to a _____.
 A. jewel B. heart C. lantern D. shield
55. The word *Sōlī* in line 16 is _____ showing _____.
 A. dat., possession B. dat., indirect object C. nom., predicate D. nom., subject
56. In this passage, Polyphemus acknowledges all of the following about himself EXCEPT that he is _____.
 A. big B. ugly C. one-eyed D. hairy

Section 5: Mythology (14)

57. Who was the only one of the deities to partake of the grisly feast offered by Tantalus?
 A. Ares B. Demeter C. Dionysus D. Hera
58. Which of the gods was born on Mt. Cyllene?
 A. Apollo B. Artemis C. Bacchus D. Hermes
59. Which hero was assisted by a seer named Polyidus?
 A. Bellerophon B. Jason C. Meleager D. Odysseus
60. Who first breached the walls of Troy and promptly began to erect an altar to Heracles the Glorious Victor to stave off his general's jealousy?
 A. Abderus B. Hyllus C. Iolaus D. Telamon
61. Argus, Phrontis, and Cytissorus are among the children of _____.
 A. Agenor B. Jason C. Phrixus D. Thyestes
62. _____ is the last person to address Hector at his funeral in the *Iliad*.
 A. Hecuba B. Helen C. Paris D. Priam

63. Who in the *Odyssey* kills the character Eupheithes?
 A. Antilochus B. Laertes C. Odysseus D. Telemachus
64. The winner of the boxing match in Book V of Vergil's *Aeneid* is _____.
 A. Entellus B. Epeus C. Eryx D. Euryalus
65. The hero who raced Atalanta to win her heart (and keep his head!) is sometimes known as _____.
 A. Hippolytus B. Ligyron C. Milanion D. Peleus
66. Who, the first person to kill one of his own kin, slew his father-in-law Eioneus by flinging him into a fiery pit, after which he could find nobody willing to purify him of his crime?
 A. Atreus B. Ixion C. Lycaon D. Pirithous
67. The following were all children of Jocasta EXCEPT:
 A. Chrysothemis B. Ismene C. Eteocles D. Oedipus
68. By whom did Heracles become the father of Telephus, king of the Mysians?
 A. Auge B. Hesione C. Iole D. Omphale
69. Who scorned the love of Vertumnus?
 A. Anaxarete B. Circe C. Iphis D. Pomona
70. Besides Minos, _____ was the other son of Europa to become a judge of the Underworld
 A. Aeacus B. Catreus C. Epaphus D. Rhadamanthys

Section 6: Greek Derivatives (14)

Select the definition of the underlined Greek root.

71. polytheism A. far B. god C. many D. single
72. pyrite A. fire B. gold C. rock D. shine
73. choreography A. dance B. plan C. speak D. write
74. isosceles A. alone B. equal C. large D. three
75. nauseous A. full B. odor C. numb D. ship
76. peripatetic A. around B. beside C. path D. walk
77. nostalgia A. custom B. house C. pain D. return
78. hierarchy A. lead B. orderly C. sacred D. whole

Select the English word that is NOT derived from the same Greek root as the others.

79. A. apostate B. ecstasy C. stent D. system
80. A. androgynous B. cosmogony C. homogeneous D. genealogy
81. A. hieroglyph B. glossary C. gloze D. polyglot
82. A. archbishop B. kaleidoscope C. scenery D. telescopic
83. A. comedy B. episode C. rhapsodic D. tragedy
84. A. demagoguery B. enigma C. pedantic D. stratagem

Section 7: Roman History and Culture (16)

85. Which type of gladiator typically used a *fuscina*?
 A. dimichaerus B. essedarius C. laqueator D. retiarius
86. The duties of a slave known as a *vestiplicus* can most easily be connected with which of these cultural terms?
 A. cinctus Gabīnus B. farreum libum C. sine missiōne D. temptestīva convīvia
87. Which May festival was held to appease the spirits of the household dead at a tie when they were supposed to haunt the house?
 A. Floralia B. Lemuria C. Saturnalia D. Terminalia
88. Which of these terms is synonymous with *promulsis*?
 A. gustatio B. prima mensa C. secunda mensa D. vesperna
89. An *umbraculum* was used to _____.
 A. answer letters B. clip hairs C. sort grains D. provide shade

90. A small circular shield was known as a _____.
 A. hasta B. lorica C. parma D. scūtum
91. Which king of Rome was sometimes thought to have been a disciple of Pythagoras?
 A. Ancus Marcius B. Numa Pompilius C. Servius Tullius D. Tullus Hostilius
92. The _____ provided that what the plebeians passed in voting by tribes was binding on the population as a whole.
 A. lex Canuleia B. lex Gabinia C. Twelve Tables D. Valerio-Horatian laws
93. The First Samnite War began when Rome chose to respond to pleas from the city of _____ to protect it from Samnite aggression.
 A. Capua B. Suessula C. Tarentum D. Veii
94. Who, as censor in 220 B.C., built both a road and a circus that bears his name?
 A. Appius B. Flaminius C. Domitius D. Maxentius
95. According to Plutarch, which of these was NOT a general who fought against the slave armies of Spartacus?
 A. Lentulus Battiatus B. Clodius Glaber C. Gellius Publicola D. Publius Varinius
96. According to Suetonius, after defeating _____, Caesar paraded the statement *venī, vīdī, vīcī* in his triumphal parade.
 A. Ariovistus B. Ptolemy XIII C. Pharnaces II D. Vercingetorix
97. Which emperor's attitude towards his office was characterized by the motto *oderint dum probent*?
 A. Caligula B. Domitian C. Nero D. Tiberius
98. Which emperor's campaigns and triumph in 176 A.D. are memorialized by a victory column that was decorated by a spiral frieze and still stands mostly intact in Rome today?
 A. Diocletian's B. Marcus Aurelius' C. Trajan's D. Phocas'
99. Who rebelled against Gallienus in Gaul in 259 AD and became the first ruler of the so-called "Gallic Empire"?
 A. Laetianus B. Marius C. Postumus D. Tetricus
100. Who was proclaimed emperor in September of 365 by troops in opposition to Valens but was defeated by him in May the next year?
 A. Gratian B. Magnus Maximus C. Procopius D. Valentinian II