Contest ID 1021

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.

1, 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**

2. Do you understand what I have asked you to do?

A. **rogāvī** B. **rogem** C. **rogāverim** D. **rogātus sim**

3. Do you understand what I have asked you to do?

A. **ut faciās** B. **ut facerēs** C. **factū** D. **facere**

4. For a long time now you have not known my plan. Iam diū \_\_\_\_\_\_ cōnsilium meum.

A. **ignōrāvistī** B. **ignōrās** C. **ignōrāverīs** D. **ignōrēs**

5. 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**

6. Which of the following letters in NOT a dental?

A. n B. t C. s D. b

7. Which of the following verbs does NOT take a dative object?

A. **suscēnsēre** B. **plagiāre** C. **servīre** D. **minitārī**

8. 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**

9. Which of the following verbs, unlike the other three, commonly forms an ablative supine?

A. **pellere** B. **emere** C. **memorāre** D. **fruī**

10. Which of the following conjunctions is NOT adversative?

A. **prōinde** B. **cēterum** C. **tamen** D. **nihilōminus**

**SECTION TWO: MYTHOLOGY**

11. How did Pholus die?

A. in battle B. old age

C. poisoned by one of Heracles’ arrows D. killed by his son

12. Who killed Porphyrion?

A. Heracles B. Zeus C. Alcyoneus D. Eurymedon

13. Teledamus and Pelops were the sons of

A. Cassandra B. Dione C. Penelaus D. Opheltes

14. 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

15. 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: obtestor = I beg

cum iam conubiīs pacem fēlīcibus (esto) iam + fut. tense = soon

compōnent, cum iam lēgēs et foedera iungent,

nē vetus indigenās nōmen mūtāre Latīnōs indigenus-a-um = native

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: propāgō (nom) = offspring

occidit, occideritque sinās cum nōmine Trōia.’

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), is would be anaphora, but the change to **sint** among the three verbs provides an example of what rhetorical device?

A. prosopopoiea 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. Marcius 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 foreigh-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. Saepta 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 Pyreneees 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 **duovirī 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 Plēbēī 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. **prolūsiō** D. **vivarium**

94. Which of the following was NOT a pot of some sort?

A. **fūlīgō** 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