Contest ID 1020

2016 NJCL Heptathlon Test

**Section 1: Derivatives (14)**

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

1. cernō A. credible B. secretary C. consternation D. cerebral

2. fingō A. fissure B. refine C. fiction D. fixture

3. malus A. maul B. dismal C. mallow D. male

4. munus A. common B. mundane C. ammunition D. munch

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

5. usurp A. rumpō B. utor C. sorbeō D. urbs

6. renown A. noscō B. nesciō C. nuntiō D. nōmen

7. patience A. pater B. pateō C. patior D. patrō

8. sausage A. sailō B. sagiō C. sal D. salus

9. debonair A. bonus B. deponō C. aether D. aes

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

10. A. conclude B. clause C. classify D. cloister

11. A. solemn B. consolidate C. soldier D. solid

12. A. aspiration B. sprightly C. expire D. despair

13. A. portray B. abstract C. subtract D. portable

14. A. biscuit B. precious C. precocious D. cuisine

**Section 2: Vocabulary (14)**

Select the English meaning for the Latin word given.

15. hauriō A. cling B. drain C. shudder D. urge

16. proficīscor A. guard B. depart C. promise D. obtain

17. interim A. above B. inwards C. meanwhile D. privately

18. lāridum A. fat B. wary C. uncertain D. spy

19. radix A. crazy B. difficult C. plant D. root

Select the word most synonymous to the Latin word given.

20. frustum A. fragmentum B. fructum C. frustrā D. fractum

21. reor A. cognoscō B. foveō C. lateō D. arbitror

22. bonus A. altus B. probus C. magnus D. longus

23. palatim A. praeterea B. paene C. pantex D. passim

24. inveniō A. quaerō B. spectō C. reperiō D. vertō

Select the word that does NOT belong because of meaning.

25. A. lepus B. anas C. anser D. corvus

26. A. spatha B. pugio C. gladius D. pīlum

27. A. auctor B. hortātor C. rector D. suāsor

28. A. incendō B. undō C. torreō D. caleō

**Section 3: Latin Grammar (14)**

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

29. Barry Allen wondered why Zoom was so fast.

 A. erat B. est C. esset D. esse

30. Oliver Queen was hoping that one day he would marry Felicity Smoak.

 A. is B. ille C. suum D. sē

31. Steve Rogers chose not to believe that position which Tony Stark held.

 A. illī B. illīs C. huic D. hīs

32. Jessica Jones was much stronger than the Purple Man.

 A. tantō B. multō C. magnō D. maximē

33. I did not know whom to trust.

 A. quī B. cuius C. cui D. quem

34. On the third day, he rose again from the dead.

 A. trēs diēs B. trēs diēm C. tertiō diē D. tertīum diēm

35. Let us remember the truth in the midst of despair.

 A. meminissēmus B. meminerīmus C. meminimus D. mementōte

36. Justin Bieber wrote many songs for the sake of receiving Selena Gomez’s love.

 A. recipiēntis. B. recipiendī C. receptī D. receptūrī

37. After Caesar became dictator, the empire fell apart.

 A. posteā Caesar dictātor B. Caesar dictātor

 C. post Caesarem dictātorem D. Caesare dictātore

38. We are all tired of eating peanuts.

 A. nōs B. nōbīs C. nostrum D. noster

39. The actors were attacked by food following their horrible performance.

 A. ā cibō B. cibō C. cibum D. cibus

40. The teacher does not doubt that his students will play a prank on him.

 A. quomīnus B. ut C. nē D. quīn

41. The principal often wonders why the students love Latin.

 A. amant B. ament C. amārent D. amatī sunt

42. The students were afraid that their teacher would give them more homework.

 A. ut datūrus esse B. nē daret

 C. ut dabit D. nē dēdisse

**Section 4: Reading Comprehension (14)**

Choose the best answer to the following questions based on this excerpt from Ovid’s *Heroides* in which Paris writes a letter lamenting his unfortunate situation across the table at a dinner party from Helen and her lover.

oscula cum verō cōram nōn dura darētis,  1
     ante oculōs posuī pocula sumpta meōs;  2
lumina demittō cum tē tenet artius ille,  3
     crescit et invitō lentus in ōre cibus. 4
saepe dēdī gemitus; et tē, lasciva, notāvī  5
     in gemitū rīsum non tenuisse meō. 6
saepe merō voluī flammam compescere, at illa  7
     crevit, et ebrietās ignis in igne fuit. 8
multaque nē videam, versā cervice recumbō;  9
     sed revocās oculōs protinus ipsa meōs.  10
quid faciam, dubitō; dolor est meus illa vidēre,  11
     sed dolor ā faciē maior abesse tuā.  12

 qua licet et possum, luctor celāre furōrem, 13
     sed tamen apparet dissimulātus amor.  14

 nec tibi verba dāmus; sentis mea vulnera, sentis; 15
     atque utinam solī sint ea nota tibi. 16

43.What literary device is found in line 1 of the passage?

 A. hendiadys B. hysteron proteron C. litotes D. simile

44. In this passage, what part of speech is *coram* in line 1?

 A. adjective B. adverb C. preposition D. noun

45. What does Paris use to obstruct his view of the interactions between Helen and her lover?

 A. cup B. plate C. bowl D. book

46. Verbs like *crescit* in line 4 are called \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. frequentative B. cessative C. inchoative D. meditative

47. Why might the food stick in Paris’ *ōre invitō*?

 A. he is full B. he is in pain C. he feels sick D. he is upset

48. In lines 5-6, what type of accusation might Paris be making about Helen’s character?

 A. insensitive B. wicked C. flippant D. joyful

49. The word *flammam* in line 7 could best be representing Paris’ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. rage B. sorrow C. passion D. excitement

50. What is the best translation of *multaque nē videam*?

 A. Many times not to see B. Many things not to see

 C. Many times I did not see D. Many things I did not see

51. What ablative construction is found in line 9?

 A. means B. manner C. agent D. absolute

52. What use of the subjunctive is found in line 11?

 A. hortatory B. deliberative C. optative D. purpose

53. What literary device is found in line 14?

 A. oxymoron B. metonymy C. synchysis D. prolepsis

54. Why might the word *luctor* be fitting to use in this passage?

 A. Paris and Helen are lovers in a match B. Paris and Helen don’t love each other

 C. Paris and Helen are playing a game D. Paris and Helen are too full to dine

55. What use of the subjunctive is found in line 16?

 A. hortatory B. deliberative C. optative D. purpose

56. Which of the following best describes the tone of this passage?

 A. accusing B. disgusted C. facetious D. indignant

**Section 5: Mythology (14)**

57. What bard taught music to Thamyris, Orpheus, and Heracles?

 A. Calliope B. Linus C. Oeagrus D. Amphimarus

58. From what river, in which Midas washed away his golden touch, was Croesus sometimes said to gain his wealth?

 A. Pactolus B. Iardanus C. Celadon D. Sillas

59. Which of the following does NOT belong in this mythological group?

 A. Hyperenor B. Udaeus C. Deino D. Pelorus

60. With whom did Adonis decide to spend his free third of the year?

 A. Ares B. Apollo C. Artemis D. Aphrodite

61. On what island was Philoctetes abandoned?

 A. Delos B. Crete C. Lemnos D. Naxos

62. In the *Aeneid*, what fury did Juno send to stir up a war in Latium?

 A. Tisiphone B. Allecto C. Megaera D. Erinyes

63. Who was the only person besides Penelope and Odysseus to know the secret of Odysseus’s bed?

 A. Actoris B. Eurypylus C. Eurycleia D. Eumaeus

64. By whose fifty daughters did Heracles father fifty children?

 A. Danaus’ B. Erectheus’ C. Thespius’ D. Minos’

65. What daughter of Eurytus was seduced by Apollo and married Andraemon, who named the god’s son Amphissus?

 A. Dryope B. Doris C. Eumedes D. Melia

66. What son of Oenomaus, follower of Daphne, had his true gender revealed because of Apollo’s jealousy?

 A. Calisto B. Hymenaios C. Iapyx D. Leucippus

67. With the blood of what animal did Circe purify Jason and Medea?

 A. cow B. pig C. ram D. dog

68. What legendary poet escaped from pirates to shore by riding on a dolphin?

 A. Brimo B. Arion C. Idas D. Ischys

69. Everes and Chariclo were the parents of what seer?

 A. Tiresias B. Melampus C. Idmon D. Calchas

70. What pious and shape-shifting daughter used her powers to (unsuccessfully) attempt to save her father from his hunger?

 A. Caenis B. Cornix C. Evadne D. Mestra

**Section 6: Greek Derivatives (14)**

Select the definition of the underlined Greek root.

71. diaspora A. exile B. flee C. flower D. crop

72. spastic A. joy B. draw C. jump D. dance

73. symmetry A. measure B. angle C. equal D. together

74. liturgy A. chant B. word C. work D. religion

75. dynamic A. turn B. move C. power D. change

76. dermatology A. body B. skin C. hand D. ear

77. bacteria A. staff B. germ C. disease D. cells

78. matriarch A. curve B. head C. person D. rule

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

79. A. monotony B. tendon C. tenuous D. detune

80. A. epoch B. eunuch C. scheme D. beseech

81. A. disaster B. monster C. astronomy D. asterisk

82. A. steroid B. anemic C. hemorrhoid D. leukemia

83. A. economic B. ecumenical C. parochial D. echo

84. A. chorizo B. choreography C. choreutic D. choir

**Section 7: Roman History and Culture (16)**

85. What was the name of the large mechanical siege weapon that hurled rocks?

 A. ballista B. scorpio C. aries D. onager

86. What month traditionally began the Roman calendar year?

 A. January B. March C. July D. August

87. The small gift baskets containing food presented by patrons to their clients were known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. dona B. sportula C. salutatio D. clientela

88. Who in Ancient Rome would most likely be seen wearing a *causia*, a white hat with a broad rim meant to protect against the sun’s rays?

 A. freedmen B. aristocrats C. plebeians D. slaves

89. Which of the following would have been in charge of the grain supply during the Empire?

 A. praefectus annonae B. publicanus C. aedile D. censor

90. How long was the *interregnum* between the death of Romulus to the start of Numa Pompilius’ reign?

 A. Six Months B. One Year C. Two Years D. Seven Years

91. Which of the following did Servius Tullius NOT establish?

 A. Temple to Fortuna B. Temple to Diana C. Temple to Jupiter D. Servian Wall

92. Who was the first *magister equitum* and three-time consul who proposed the first agrarian law in Rome?

 A. Titus Lartius B. Publilius Philo C. Spurius Cassius D. Gaius Licinius

93. What consul defeated the pirates at Antium in 338 BC, thus bringing the prows for the rostra to Rome?

 A. Maenius B. Decius Mus C. Manlius Imperiosus D. Annius

94. The folly of Claudius Pulcher led to the victory of the Carthaginians at Drepana under what general?

 A. Hamilcar B. Hannibal C. Mago D. Adherbal

95. In what year did both Hannibal and Scipio Africanus die?

 A. 201 BC B. 195 BC C. 191 BC D. 183 BC

96. Where did Caesar defeat the forces of Pompey led by Metellus Scipio and Juba I?

 A. Munda B. Thapsus C. Ilerda D. Bagradas Valley

97. What widow of Drusus revealed the treachery of Sejanus to Tiberius?

 A. Antonia B. Drusilla C. Agrippina D. Julia

98. What governor of Lower Germany put down the revolt of Saturninus in 88 AD?

 A. Ostorius Scapula B. Lappius Maximus C. Flavius Clemens D. Agricola

99. Where did Aurelian defeat Tetricus in 273 AD, thus ending the Gallic Empire?

 A. Catalaunian Plains B. Emesa C. Immae D. Argentoratum

100.Who led the Visigoths in a decisive victory over Valens at Adrianople in 378 AD?

 A. Eugenius B. Arbogast C. Athanaric D. Fritigern