

2017 NJCL Heptathlon Test

Section I: Derivatives (16)

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

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|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. ligō | A. reliance | B. libel | C. delegate | D. ligious |
| 2. halō | A. exhale | B. halo | C. halogen | D. halite |
| 3. frangō | A. fragrant | B. diffract | C. subterfuge | D. fraternal |
| 4. aptus | A. apron | B. capsize | C. pert | D. lariat |
| 5. metior | A. merit | B. mettle | C. measure | D. mete |

Select the Latin word from which each English word is derived.

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|---------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 6. coalesce | A. legō | B. coeō | C. alō | D. agō |
| 7. poison | A. ponō | B. poscō | C. sonō | D. potō |
| 8. taste | A. temptō | B. tango | C. teneō | D. tendō |
| 9. disheveled | A. capillus | B. haereō | C. hauriō | D. caveō |
| 10. extirpate | A. pateō | B. stirps | C. tuber | D. raziō |

Select the English word that does **NOT** belong by derivation.

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|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 11. A. grandeur | B. filigree | C. grain | D. garnet |
| 12. A. collate | B. correlative | C. superlative | D. collateral |
| 13. A. surround | B. inundate | C. refund | D. abound |
| 14. A. diminish | B. imminent | C. minuet | D. mincemeat |
| 15. A. couplet | B. attitude | C. appeal | D. adapt |
| 16. A. stain | B. contrition | C. taint | D. tinge |

Section II: Vocabulary (14)

Select the English meaning for the following Latin words.

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|---------------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 17. thalamus | A. bedchamber | B. sheath | C. sea | D. treasure |
| 18. nitēns | A. swimming | B. shining | C. snowing | D. lean on |
| 19. obses | A. tower | B. hostage | C. scout | D. ambush |
| 20. torvus | A. fierce | B. bloody | C. dark | D. sluggish |

21. **viduus**
 A. widowed B. ignorant C. victorious D. clean-shaven

Select the word most **synonymous** to the Latin word given.

22. **culmen**
 A. arx B. aedēs C. vertex D. turris
23. **rīpa**
 A. os B. ora C. limen D. latus
24. **daps**
 A. famēs B. pōmum C. pignus D. epulae
25. **donec**
 A. etsī B. nempe C. minimē D. dum
26. **dīmico**
 A. relinqūō B. pugnō C. accēdō D. exstruō

Select the **antonym** of the given word.

27. **orior**
 A. caedō B. cadō C. moror D. taceō
28. **ruō**
 A. festīnō B. occurrō C. disco D. pedem referō
29. **possum**
 A. nequeō B. adsum C. prōsum D. ineō
30. **sērus**
 A. magnus B. herī C. mātūrus D. mors

Section III: Latin Grammar (14)

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

31. Nothing will hinder me from loving you.
 A. ab B. quoad C. quominus D. quondam
32. I've been waiting for you to act for three months.
 A. tribus mensibus B. trēs mensēs C. prō tribus mensibus D. per trēs menses
33. The sailors ought to travel to and remain at Sardis.
 A. Sardīs B. Sardium C. Sardī D. Sardēs
34. The father said that his son, Marcus, would be like him.
 A. futūrum esse...eum B. futūrum esse...suī C. fuisse...sibi D. fuisse...eī
35. Do you know if the rain is going to stop or not?
 A. utrum...an B. an...an C. nec...nec D. utrum...necne
36. There is no doubt that this argument is pedantic.
 A. ut B. quīn C. quominus D. nē
37. Let's look at what is happening on the beach.
 A. Spectāmus B. Spectent C. Spectēmus D. Nolī spectāre
38. The consul was attacked by food outside the Forum.
 A. ā cibō B. cibō C. cibum D. cibus
39. The worker was hoping that one day he could have a day off.
 A. posse B. potuit C. potuisse D. poterat
40. The praetor is not the sort of man to tell a lie.
 A. mentirī B. qui mentiatur C. quī mentitur D. mentiendī
41. The answer key was posted while we were sleeping.
 A. dum dormīmus B. dum dormiamus C. dum dormirēmus D. dum dormiēbamus

42. Why should we do it?
 A. agimus B. agerēmur C. agēmus D. agāmus
43. We must not surrender.
 A. vos B. nostrum C. nobīs D. nostrī
44. Cato was more eager for war than for peace.
 A. bella B. bellī C. prō bellō D. bellum

Section IV: Reading Comprehension (14)

Choose the best answers to the following questions based on this excerpt from Caesar's *De Bello Civili*, in which Caesar describes the pressures of Ptolemy's military situation. *Macrons not included.

Ibi casu rex erat Ptolmaeus, puer aetate, magnis copiis cum sorore Cleopatra bellum gerens, 1
 quam paucis ante mensibus per suos propinquos atque amicos regno expulerat; castraque 2
 Cleopatrae non longo spatio ab eius castris distabant. Ad eum Pompeius misit, ut, pro hospitio 3
 atque amicitia patris, Alexandria reciperetur atque illius opibus in calamitate tegeretur. 4
 Sed qui ab eo missi erant, confecto legationis officio, liberius cum militibus regis conloqui coeperunt 5
 eosque hortari ut suum officium Pompeio praestarent neve eius fortunam despicerent. 6
 In hoc erant numero complures Pompei milites, quos ex eius exercitu acceptos 7
 in Syria Gabinius Alexandriam traduxerat belloque confecto apud Ptolemaeum, patrem pueri, reliquerat. 8
 His tunc cognitis rebus amici regis, qui propter aetatem eius in curiatione erant regni, 9
 sive timore adducti, ut postea praedicabant, sollicitato exercitu regio, 10
 ne Pompeius Alexandriam Aegyptumque occuparet, sive despecta eius fortuna, 11
 ut plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici existunt, his qui erant ab eo missi palam 12
 liberaliter responderunt eumque ad regem venire iusserunt; ipsi clam 13
 consilio inito Achillam, praefectum regium, singulari hominem audacia, 14
 et L. Septimium, tribunum militum, ad interficiendum Pompeium miserunt. 15

45. What do we learn about Ptolemy in line 1?
 A. He's young B. He's a child C. He's rich D. He's a she
46. With whom is he fighting?
 A. a great army B. his sister C. the sister of Cleopatra D. the Romans
47. What has he recently done?
 A. quarreled with a few people B. kicked out friends
 C. thrown out his sister D. freed his neighbors from oppression
48. Where is Cleopatra's camp?
 A. with Caesar's B. with Pompey's C. not far from Ptolemy's D. not far from Pompey's
49. What is Pompey seeking?
 A. friendship B. a new position C. riches D. protection
50. To whom does **eos** in line 6 refer?
 A. Pompey's legates B. Ptolemy's soldiers C. Pompey's army D. Ptolemy's enemies
51. Who is the audience?
 A. Gabinius B. Ptolemy himself C. Unknown D. Pompey's soldiers
52. What had Gabinius done?
 A. led soldiers from Alexandria B. end the war
 C. left men with Ptolemy D. abandoned the boy's father
53. Why did the boy have regents?
 A. He was away from his kingdom. B. He was young.
 C. He was ill. D. Fear paralyzed him.
54. What did the regents say motivated them?
 A. fear of omens B. fear that they might share Pompey's fate
 C. fear of rebellion of the army D. fear that Pompey would take over

55. What does Caesar suggest was the real motivation?
 A. They were burdened by their own misfortune. B. They hated Pompey.
 C. They were fair-weather friends. D. They had been suspicious of Pompey's army.
56. The regents replied by...?
 A. Sending the envoys away. B. Saying Pompey could see the king.
 C. Ordering Pompey to wait in the palace. D. Saying Achilles and Septimius would escort him.
57. **Palam** contrasts with which of the following words?
 A. **plerumque** B. **liberaliter** C. **calamitate** D. **clam**
58. Why did the regents choose Achilles "**ad interficiendum Pompeium**"?
 A. He could keep a secret. B. He was a tribune.
 C. He was particularly bold. D. He had royal blood

Section V: Mythology (14)

59. Complete the analogy. Briseis: Achilles :: Tecmessa: _____
 A. Eurysaces B. Agamemnon C. Ajax D. Castor
60. Who of the following was NOT abandoned and suckled by an animal?
 A. Turnus B. Atalanta C. Romulus D. Paris
61. What daughter of Tiresias was taken to Delphi after the Epigoni sacked Thebes?
 A. Beroe B. Caenis C. Telphusa D. Manto
62. The charioteer son of Hermes who was placed in the sky as the constellation Auriga was
 A. Myrtilus B. Iolaus C. Idas D. Cephalus
63. Who had a purple lock of hair?
 A. Hercules B. Minos C. Nisus D. Venus
64. Who killed her husband by sending him a cloak soaked in poisoned blood?
 A. Medea B. Hebe C. Megara D. Deianara
65. Poseidon's wife, Amphitrite, was a sister of _____.
 A. Merope B. Metis C. Electra D. Eunomia
66. "Tritogeneia" was another name for _____.
 A. Athena B. Aphrodite C. Hestia D. Artemis
67. Which giant sow did Theseus kill.
 A. Procrustes B. Phaea C. Sciron D. Sinis
68. Athena helped all EXCEPT
 A. Theseus B. Bellerophon C. Perseus D. Jason
69. Dardanus discovered the _____.
 A. aegis B. lyre of Orpheus C. cave of Polyphemus D. palladium
70. Asclepius' most famous cult was located at _____.
 A. Delos B. Ephesus C. Epidaurus D. Drepanum
71. Who was Pandora's husband?
 A. Alcinous B. Epimetheus C. Prometheus D. Agenor
72. _____ was the first Pythia.
 A. Tiasa B. Xenodice C. Phenomoe D. Deiphobe

Section VI: Greek Derivatives (14)

Choose the word with the SAME Greek root as the given word.

73. peppermint
 A. dyspepsia B. paprika C. pumpkin D. perch
74. rhinoceros
 A. pyorrhea B. saxophone C. apoplexy D. carat
75. parsley
 A. pause B. apathy C. petal D. petrify

76. metaphor
 A. phosphate B. cacophony C. phrase D. plinth
77. spermatophyte
 A. spear B. spore C. spiral D. sphinx
78. paralyze
 A. parishioner B. linoleum C. alcohol D. analytical
79. clinical
 A. critic B. cataclysm C. climb D. climate

Choose the word that does NOT belong by derivation.

80. A. toil B. tone C. tetanus D. hypotenuse
81. A. hypocrite B. hysteria C. critique D. crisis
82. A. energy B. surgery C. rhetorical D. liturgy
83. A. Theresa B. Timothy C. Theodore D. Dorothy
84. A. exonerate B. exoteric C. exocrine D. exogamy
85. A. theme B. anthem C. antithesis D. pathetic
86. A. evangelist B. eugenics C. eulogy D. ecumenical

Section VII: Roman History and Culture (14)

87. Who were the **fullones** of Ancient Rome?
 A. dry cleaners B. heralds C. gladiators D. undertakers
88. Who preceded Phillip the Arab as Praetorian Prefect?
 A. Sejanus B. Tigellinus C. Timesitheus D. Plautianus
89. Where in Rome was Caesar assassinated in 44 BC?
 A. Forum B. Via Appia C. Campus Martius D. Palatine Hill
90. Business in the Senate began around the third hour or _____.
 A. 7 a.m. B. 9 a.m. C. 11 a.m. D. 3 p.m.
91. Which gladiator fought from a two-wheeled chariot?
 A. secutor B. essedarius C. myrmillo D. andabata
92. In a Roman public bath, which room is farthest from the hypocaust?
 A. caldarium B. laconicum C. tepidarium D. apodyterium
93. Which of the following was NOT a child of Agrippa and Julia?
 A. L. Caesar B. Drusus C. Agrippa Postumus D. Agrippina the Elder
94. Who was responsible for the Roman victory at Lake Vadimo in 283 BC?
 A. Dolabella B. Dentatus C. Cursor D. Scipio Barbatus
95. Who was known as the “Shield of Rome”?
 A. Marcellus B. Scipio Africanus C. Fabius Maximus D. M. Fulvius Flaccus
96. Who was defeated by the Romans at Beneventum?
 A. Pyrrhus B. Hannibal C. Vercingetorix D. Mithradates VI
97. Which of the sons of Constantine died first?
 A. Constans B. Constantine II C. Constantius II D. Magnentius
98. The legions that declared Galba emperor came from _____.
 A. Germany B. Syria C. Illyricum D. Spain
99. The minimum age for curile offices was set by the Lex _____.
 A. Hortensia B. Acilia C. Porcia D. Villa Annalis
100. The first private fire-brigade in Rome was organized by _____.
 A. Cornelius Gallus B. Augustus C. Statilius Taurus D. Egnatius Rufus