

2014 NJCL Heptathlon Test

Section 1: Derivatives

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

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|----------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. pōnō | A. postage | B. complete | C. poise | D. appetizing |
| 2. tangō | A. unattainable | B. abstinence | C. contentious | D. tavern |
| 3. cīvis | A. secretive | B. citadel | C. circular | D. acclaim |
| 4. diēs | A. dedication | B. deign | C. dial | D. individual |

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

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|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 5. brief | A. bonus | B. bis | C. bellum | D. brevis |
| 6. objection | A. iungō | B. iaceō | C. iaciō | D. iuvō |
| 7. obey | A. eō | B. audiō | C. odī | D. sum |
| 8. vitiate | A. vīvō | B. vītō | C. vitrum | D. vitium |
| 9. savor | A. saevus | B. sciō | C. salvus | D. sapiō |

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

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|-----|--------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 10. | A. lava | B. deluge | C. laundry | D. allowable |
| 11. | A. agent | B. squat | C. acute | D. essay |
| 12. | A. biceps | B. principal | C. capable | D. prince |
| 13. | A. plait | B. complex | C. supplant | D. suppliant |
| 14. | A. dauntless | B. domesticate | C. dungeon | D. mademoiselle |

Section 2: Vocabulary

Select the Latin word with the given English meaning.

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|-------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|
| 15. pedes | A. footsoldier | B. staff | C. foot | D. cattle |
| 16. caleō | A. to fall | B. to be warm | C. to bind | D. to kick |
| 17. aperiō | A. to cover | B. to call; name | C. to open | D. to strive for |
| 18. pontus | A. bridge | B. sea | C. ferry | D. weight |
| 19. equidem | A. indeed | B. on the contrary | C. because | D. despite |

Select the closest Latin synonym to the given word.

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|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 20. amō | A. dēligō | B. temnō | C. tundō | D. dīligō |
| 21. pariō | A. obeō | B. āmittō | C. morior | D. gignō |
| 22. lūmen | A. nūmen | B. lux | C. porta | D. portus |
| 23. beātus | A. laetus | B. maestus | C. acerbus | D. trepidus |
| 24. ergā | A. propter | B. ē/ex | C. ad | D. circum |

Select the Latin word that does NOT belong because of meaning.

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|-----|------------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| 25. | A. albus | B. caeruleus | C. ruber | D. lacerta |
| 26. | A. baca | B. ovis | C. caper | D. bōs |
| 27. | A. quercus | B. fīcus | C. almus | D. fraxinus |
| 28. | A. atavus | B. matertera | C. gener | D. vīlicus |

Section 3: Latin Grammar

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

29. The soldier sheepishly admitted that the farmhouse had been set on fire.
A. incēnsūram esse B. incēnsam esse C. incēsum esse D. incendi
[note: the original question at the convention used the verb ardēre instead of incendere]
30. The displaced farmer watched the blaze with a sad expression.
A. vultō tristī B. vultū tristī C. vultum triste D. vultū triste
31. The general ordered the guilty soldier to be whipped for his crime (Assume that “iubeō” is used for “ordered”).
A. flagellārī B. flagellet C. flagellāre D. flagellātum īrī
32. The soldier wept rather piteously as his punishment was carried out.
A. miserābilius B. miserābiliter C. miserābilissimē D. miserābilior
33. The taskmaster ordered the soldier to moderate his wails of pain (Assume that “imperō” is used for “ordered”).
A. mīlitem B. mīlite C. mīlitī D. mīlitis
34. Since the soldier continued to cry, the taskmaster again ordered the soldier to moderate his wails of pain (Assume that “imperō” is used for “ordered”).
A. moderārī B. ut moderārētur C. ut moderētur D. moderāndī causā
35. The general proclaimed that the soldier was not suitable for leading.
A. ducere B. ducentem C. ducī D. ducendō
36. The general then said, “I must train this army more strictly!”
A. Hunc exercitum exercendum est ā mē C. Huic exercitū mihi exercendum est.
B. Hic exercitus mihi exercendus est D. Hic exercitus ā mē ducente futūrus est.
37. The farmers whose houses had been burned cheered at this proclamation.
A. quōrum B. quārum C. quibus D. quī
38. One farmer timidly asked, “You will rebuild our homes, won’t you?” Which of the following Latin words would most likely begin that question?
A. Reficiētisne B. Num C. Nōne D. Utrum
39. A soldier cuffed the farmer and said, “Don’t speak to him without being spoken to!”
A. Nolī alloquere B. Nē alloquerīs C. Nē alloqueris D. Nolī alloquī
40. After the soldiers departed, a village elder tried to calm the people by saying, “We can rebuild provided that they do not return.”
A. nē B. dummodo C. quōminus D. ut
41. One man shouted, “If they return, we will use our swords and destroy them!”
A. nostrīs gladiīs B. nostrōs gladiōs C. nostrī gladiī D. nōs gladiōrum
42. When several of his friends cheered him on, the man continued, “The five of us will fight the Romans if they return. Who’s with us!” The following silence was really uncomfortable...
A. nostrum B. ē nōbīs C. nōbīs D. nōs

Section 4: Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions from this excerpt of Ovid’s *Heroides* in which the nymph Oenone writes to her former lover, the Trojan prince Paris. N. B. No macrons will be provided in this section.

- 1 Nympha suo Paridi, quamvis suus esse recuset,
2 mittit ab Idaeis verba legenda iugis.
3 Perlegis? an coniunx prohibet nova? perlege! non est
4 ista Mycenaea littera facta manu.
5 Pedasis Oenone, Phrygiis celeberrima silvis,
6 laesa queror de te, si sinis, ipse meo.

7 Quis deus opposuit nostris sua numina votis?
 8 ne tua permaneam, quod mihi crimen obest?
 9 leniter, e merito quicquid patiare, ferendum est;
 10 quae venit indignae poena dolenda venit.
 11 Nondum tantus eras, cum te contenta marito
 12 edita de magno flumine nympha fui.
 13 qui nunc Priamides (absit reverentia vero)
 14 servus eras; servo nubere nympha tuli!

43. Who is the subject of the verb “recuset” in line 1?
 A. Paris (understood) B. nympha C. verba D. iugis
44. Which of these best explains the reason for the mood of the word “recuset”?
 A. it is indicative C. subjunctive in an indirect question
 B. subjunctive in a proviso clause D. subjunctive in a concessive clause
45. Which of these is the best translation for the word “legenda” in line 2?
 A. must be read B. to be read C. reading D. having been read
46. In lines 3-4, why does Oenone suspect that Paris may not read her letter?
 A. Because Oenone is Mycenaean C. Because it is illegible
 B. Because his new wife will not allow it D. Because it is written in a Mycenaean Greek script
47. Which of these words from line 4 is not nominative case?
 A. Mycenea B. ista C. littera D. facta
48. Which of these best describes the word “celeberrima” in line 5?
 A. comparative adjective B. superlative adjective C. comparative adverb D. superlative adverb
49. In line 7, what is the best translation for the word “sua”?
 A. her B. his C. its D. their
50. What does Oenone imply with her question in line 8?
 A. she has committed lasting crimes C. she is suffering because of some fault of Paris’
 B. she will not stay because of Paris’ crime D. she remains to atone for her crimes
51. Which of these best describes the word “patiare” in line 9?
 A. 2nd person singular future indicative C. present infinitive
 B. 2nd person singular, present imperative D. 2nd person singular, present subjunctive
52. To whom or what does the word “indignae” refer in Line 10?
 A. numina B. poena C. Oenone D. Paris
53. Which of these adjectives expresses the closest sentiment to the word “tantus” in line 11?
 A. gravis B. sceleratus C. virilis D. notus
54. Which of these statements about the sentence in lines 11-12 is NOT true?
 A. It contains an ablative absolute. C. It contains a temporal cum-clause.
 B. It contains a future participle. D. It contains a predicate nominative
55. Why is the verb form absit subjunctive?
 A. purpose clause B. jussive subjunctive C. indirect command D. result clause
56. What does Oenone tell us in lines 13-14?
 A. She has acted as a slave to Paris. C. Spouses feel enslaved to one another.
 B. Paris was a slave when Oenone married him. D. Oenone was a slave in Priam’s house.

Section 5: Mythology

57. Why did Dionysus give the golden touch to Midas?
 A. As a reward for saving a sacred vineyard from burning
 B. As a punishment for neglecting to sacrifice to him
 C. As a reward for showing hospitality to Silenus
 D. As a punishment for banning wine-drinking in Phrygia

58. Which Greek deity was known for wearing a *petasus*?
 A. Aphrodite B. Apollo C. Athene D. Hermes
59. What mythological kingdom was ruled over by Lelex, Pandion, Pylas, and Nisus?
 A. Aegina B. Crete C. Megara D. Libya
60. What king of Calydon was the father of Heracles' second wife Deianeira?
 A. Tydeus B. Oeneus C. Agrius D. Meleager
61. What hero was once referred to in prophecy as "the man wearing only one shoe"?
 A. Perseus B. Heracles C. Bellerophon D. Jason
62. Which of these statements about Elpenor is NOT true?
 A. He was so swift that he could run on the tops of ears of corns without breaking them.
 B. He was the youngest member of Odysseus' crew.
 C. He died by falling off of Circe's roof.
 D. He was the first shade to appear to Odysseus in the Underworld.
63. What group of mythological women fomented Typhoeus' doom by convincing him to eat human food?
 A. The Graces B. The Furies C. The Fates D. The Muses
64. What name in mythology is shared by a daughter of Agamemnon and the mother of Iris?
 A. Helen B. Iphigeneia C. Hermione D. Electra
65. Who in mythology sailed with the Argonauts although he did not distinguish himself, but is better known for cheating Heracles of his promised pay when Heracles successfully cleaned his stables?
 A. Augeias B. Diomedes C. Eurystheus D. Phyleus
66. What was the name of the offspring of Demeter and Poseidon in the guise of a horse?
 A. Thelpusa B. Doso C. Despoina D. Kore
67. With whose funeral ~~games~~ does the *Iliad* end? [*question was thrown out at convention*]
 A. Telamonian Ajax's B. Achilles' C. Patroclus' D. Hector's
68. How did Lycomedes, king of the Scyrians, murder the famous hero Theseus?
 A. He stabbed him with the Minotaur's horn. C. He pushed him over a cliff.
 B. He poisoned him at a banquet in his honor. D. He sealed him in an underground cave.
69. The wife of Acastus, son of Pelias, is usually given as Astydameia, although she is also known by what other name?
 A. Hippolyte B. Penthesileia C. Antiope D. Hypsipyle
70. Which son of Priam was awarded Helen's hand after the death of Paris?
 A. Polydorus B. Helenus C. Troilus D. Deiphobus

Section 6: Greek Derivatives

Select the definition of the underlined Greek root.

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|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 71. <u>neologism</u> | A. bright | B. new | C. temple | D. law |
| 72. <u>diabolical</u> | A. evil | B. to hate | C. round | D. to throw |
| 73. <u>hygienic</u> | A. water | B. under | C. healthy | D. over |
| 74. <u>biography</u> | A. book | B. to feed | C. to dip | D. life |
| 75. <u>sarcastic</u> | A. tomb | B. flesh | C. laugh | D. cruel |
| 76. <u>skeptical</u> | A. to doubt | B. to examine | C. to dry up | D. to prepare |
| 77. <u>symmetry</u> | A. wine | B. small | C. measure | D. mother |
| 78. <u>anthracite</u> | A. insect | B. disease | C. blossom | D. charcoal |

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

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|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 79. A. minister | B. metamorphosis | C. monotonous | D. monk |
| 80. A. disk | B. orthodox | C. dogmatic | D. doxology |
| 81. A. hemorrhage | B. surgery | C. energy | D. argon |

82. A. plastic B. plaza C. plateau D. birthplace
 83. A. blameless B. prophet C. metaphor D. blasphemy
 84. A. pain B. penalty C. pheasant D. unpunished

Section 7: Roman History and Culture

85. What occupation was known in Latin as *molinari*?
 A. baker B. silversmith C. wheelwright D. miller
86. Who in Rome would wear a garment tied with what was known as *cingulum herculeum*?
 A. gladiator B. bride C. senator D. slave
87. The cloak known to the Romans as the *paenula* was simply a *lacerna* with a hood attached. What was the Latin term for that hood?
 A. *synthesis* B. *pallium* C. *subucula* D. *cucullus*
88. With which of these activities was a *fritillus* most associated?
 A. gambling B. eating C. voting D. purchasing slaves
89. For what reason might a general in Rome paint his face red?
 A. to inspire his troops before a battle C. to participate in his triumphal procession
 B. to show shame after having lost a battle D. to deliver a report to the Senate
90. What specific service was given by the slaves known as *aliptae*?
 A. hairdressing B. toga folding C. massage D. food tasting
91. Who hired assassins to kill Tarquinius Priscus?
 A. sons of Ancus Marcius B. Tanaquil C. Ancus Marcius D. Servius Tullius
92. Which of these women was never a wife of the emperor Claudius?
 A. Aelia Paetina B. Plautia Urgulanilla C. Valeria Messalina D. Antonia Minor
93. What Roman general disgraced himself by convincing two legates of the Lusitanian general Viriathus to return and assassinate him rather than negotiating in good faith?
 A. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus C. Cn. Servilius Caepio
 B. Ser. Sulpicius Galba D. C. Claudius Pulcher
94. Who was given the advice “live in harmony, enrich the soldiers, and scorn all other men” by their dying father, advice which went completely ignored by the elder brother?
 A. Tiberius & Gaius Gracchus C. Valentinian III & Valens
 B. Caracalla & Geta D. Titus & Domitian
95. Which of his wives gave birth to Julius Caesar’s only legitimate child, a daughter named Julia?
 A. Cossutia B. Calpurnia C. Cornelia D. Cleopatra
96. Who was proclaimed emperor by his troops after the death of Tacitus and had to deal with no fewer than four rival claimants to the throne, including Tacitus’ half-brother Florianus? This emperor was eventually assassinated by his own men and succeeded by Carus.
 A. Probus B. Claudius II Gothicus C. Numerian D. Aemilius Aemilianus
97. What firebrand, originally an ally of Marius, was declared a public outlaw and killed by patricians who threw roof tiles at him?
 A. Q. Caecilius Metellus Numidicus C. M. Aemilius Scaurus
 B. C. Memmius D. L. Appuleius Saturninus
98. Which emperor built a wall in Britain the farthest north, extending east to the Firth of Forth and approximately 100 miles north of Hadrian’s Wall?
 A. Antoninus Pius B. Commodus C. Marcus Aurelius D. Pertinax
99. What fourth-century BC Roman general took his *cognomen* from a bird that aided him in slaying a Gallic champion in single combat by pecking at the Gaul’s face to distract him?
 A. Furius Camillus B. Appius Claudius C. Valerius Maximus D. L. Cornelius Scipio
100. Which Roman emperor is usually lauded and revered by historians, conveniently overlooking little things like the fact that he ordered his son Crispus and wife Fausta killed?
 A. Constantine the Great B. Marcus Aurelius C. Augustus D. Trajan