

2015 NJCL Academic Decathlon Test

ALWAYS CHOOSE THE BEST RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM. Items 96-100 will be scored ONLY to break a tie.

SECTION ONE: Vocabulary

Pick the best meaning of each Latin word.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. biduum | A. 2-day period | B. desert dweller | C. buck-toothed | D. double bed |
| 2. cōnstat | A. it establishes | B. it is unknown | C. it is agreed | D. it stops moving |
| 3. contumēlia | A. stubbornness | B. disorder | C. comradeship | D. insult |
| 4. ferē | A. almost | B. to bear | C. to strike | D. fruitfully |
| 5. iūmentum | A. help | B. pack animal | C. heifer | D. throat |
| 6. cautēs | A. cave | B. crag | C. caution | D. sheepfold |
| 7. quīre | A. to ask | B. to need | C. to defeat | D. to be able |
| 8. mentum | A. mind | B. mint | C. moment | D. chin |
| 9. mulcēre | A. to thrash | B. to milk | C. to soothe | D. to add honey |
| 10. māgālia | A. huts | B. wizardry | C. immense size | D. jawbone |

SECTION TWO: Mythology

11. Who granted Theban citizenship to Nycteus?
 A. Cadmus B. Oedipus C. Pentheus D. Laius
12. Who became Protesilaüs' father-in-law when Protesilaüs wed Polydora?
 A. Acastus B. Meleager C. Peleus D. Sthenelus
13. Whom did Zeus turn into a linden tree?
 A. Philemon B. Phlegra C. Philyra D. Philogius
14. What Lydian outlaw did Heracles kill with the outlaw's own hoe?
 A. Theiodamas B. Syleus C. Mygdon D. Ialebion
15. What ally of Turnus, a son of Heracles, was born on Rome's Aventine Hill?
 A. Catillus B. Coras C. Caeculus D. Aventinus
16. How did Aleüs try to keep his grandson Ancaeüs from sailing with the Argonauts?
 A. hid his armor C. dressed him as a girl
 B. sent him to Tegea D. locked him in a cage
17. Which of the following is NOT one of the explanations given for Orion's death?
 A. Oenopion killed him while he was sleeping.
 B. Artemis shot him for challenging her to a game of quoits.
 C. He was stung by a scorpion
 D. Apollo tricked Artemis into shooting Orion.
18. Who were Melampus, Nape, Labros, Pterelas, and Ichnobates?
 A. Argonauts B. Greek seers C. sons of Pterelaüs D. hounds of Actaeon
19. Whom did Apollo change into a hawk when he flung himself off a cliff?
 A. Chromius B. Daedalion C. Dascylus D. Chione
20. Who was the grandfather of Latinus, king of the Latins?
 A. Faunus B. Saturn C. Picus D. Daunus

SECTION THREE: Reading Comprehension**Hannibal Crosses the Alps Livy Ab Urbe Conditā XXI.34**

ēminus = from a distance

- 1 Prīmum agmen elephantī et equitēs erant; ipse post cum rōbore peditum circumspectāns
 2 sollicitus omnia incēdēbat. Ubi in angustiōrem viam et ex parte alterā subiectam iugō insuper
 3 imminentī ventum est, undique ex insidiīs barbarī ā fronte ab tergō coortī, comminus ēminus
 4 petunt, saxa ingentia in agmen dēvolvunt. Maxima ab tergō vīs hominum urgēbat. In eōs versa
 5 peditum aciēs haud dubium fēcit quīn, nisi firmāta extrēma agminis fuissent, ingēns in eō saltū
 6 accipienda clādēs fuerit. Tunc quoque ad extrēmum periculī ac prope perniciem ventum est;

7 nam dum cunctātur Hannibal dēmittere agmen in angustiās, quia nōn, ut ipse equitibus
 8 praesidiō erat, ita peditibus quicquam ab tergō auxiliī relīquerat, occursantēs per oblīqua
 9 montānī interruptō mediō agmine viam īnsēdere, noxque ūna Hannibalī sine equitibus atque
 10 impedimentīs acta est.

21. What part of the army led the way?
 A. elephants B. horses C. the battle line D. elephants and cavalry
22. What is meant by *robore peditum* (line 1) refer?
 A. the cavalry B. Hannibal C. the infantry D. the battle line
23. From lines 1-2 we learn that Hannibal was
 A. being careful. C. enjoying the view.
 B. walking into a trap. D. watching where he stepped.
24. Where was Hannibal on lines 2-3 (*Ubi ... ventum est*)?
 A. on a high mountain ledge C. marching under a threatening ledge
 B. on a trail surrounded by mountains D. at the top of the mountain pass
25. What is the best reading of *coortī* (line 3)?
 A. coordinated B. attacked C. having risen up D. formed a cohort
26. What did the barbarians NOT do (lines 4-6)?
 A. urged their companions to stop the Carthaginians
 B. massed against the Carthaginians from the rear
 C. threw huge stones at the Carthaginians
 D. threatened the Carthaginians with great disaster
27. *nisi firmāta extrēma agminis fuissent* (line 5) makes it clear that
 A. the rear of the column had held the brunt of the attack.
 B. the rear of the column had been unable to stop the barbarians.
 C. the other end (the front) of the column held their ground.
 D. the front of the column provided sufficient resistance.
28. Why did Hannibal hesitate to send his own division into the pass (lines 7-8)?
 A. The infantry needed all the room available for fighting
 B. His own division was protecting the cavalry.
 C. The infantry had reinforcements at their rear.
 D. The auxiliary forces at the rear had already left.
29. What did the barbarians NOT do (lines 8-9)?
 A. ran down the slopes of the mountain C. settled down in the middle of the path
 B. broke Hannibal's forces in two D. made an oblique attack
30. To what does *impedimentīs* (line 10) refer?
 A. the infantry B. the baggage train C. reinforcements D. his weapons

SECTION FOUR: Roman History

31. How did Rome acquire the provinces of Mauretania, Cappadocia, and Thrace?
 A. military conquest C. They had been subdivisions of other provinces.
 B. Rome bought them. D. Their rulers died or were deposed.
32. In what year were Servilius Caepio and Mallius Maximus co-consuls?
 A. 115 BC B. 108 BC C. 105 BC D. 99 BC
33. Which Roman emperor was nicknamed *manū ad ferrum*, "hand on hilt"?
 A. Gallienus B. Probus C. Aurelian D. Trebonianus
34. For what is the tribune Terentilius Harsa best known?
 A. He tried to throw Metellus Macedonius from the Tarpeian Rock.
 B. He began urging patricians to formalize written Roman laws.
 C. He sponsored a law which would prevent non-citizens from settling in Rome.
 D. He transferred judgment over religious matters from the pontifices to the Equites.
35. What province did the childless King Ptolemy Apion bequeath to Rome in 96 BC?
 A. Syria B. Cyprus C. Asia D. Cyrenaica

36. Orgetorix began his plot to assume control of all of Gaul when what two Romans held the consulship?
 A. Junius Sillanus & Cassius Longinus
 B. Marcellus & Pupius Piso
 C. Lucius Piso & Aulus Gabinius
 D. Metellus Caprarius & Livius Drusus
37. What was the role of Commodus' *frumentarii*?
 A. secret police
 B. overseers of the grain supply
 C. tax collectors
 D. collectors of beasts for public games
38. Who was Rome's most widely-traveled emperor?
 A. Antoninus Pius
 B. Caligula
 C. Augustus
 D. Hadrian
39. Under whose reign was the first permanent amphitheater in Rome built?
 A. Augustus'
 B. Vespasian
 C. Marcus Aurelius
 D. Septimius Severus
40. Which emperor of Rome died after he had been paraded nude through Rome, had his throat cut, and his body thrown into the Tiber?
 A. Otho
 B. Elagabalus
 C. Vitellius
 D. Didius Julianus

SECTION FIVE: Latin Grammar

41. Those men are skilled in law: *perītī* ____
 A. *iūre*
 B. *iūris*
 C. *in iūre*
 D. *iūs*
42. Don't even tell your mother!
 A. *nōlī dīc*
 B. *nē dīxeris*
 C. *cavē dīxeris*
 D. *nōn dīcere*
43. Laws must be obeyed.
 A. *Lēgēs pārendae sunt.*
 B. *Lēgēs pārendum est.*
 C. *Lēgēs pārēre dēbēs.*
 D. *Lēgibus pārendum est.*
44. Thou shalt be carried to the temple!
 A. *fertor*
 B. *fertōte*
 C. *fertō*
 D. *feruntor*
45. *-met* and *-pte* are used on personal pronouns
 A. as archaisms
 B. as honorifics
 C. for emphasis
 D. as diminutives
46. When is the vowel 'i' in the forms of the verb *fiō* short?
 A. when followed by *-er-*.
 B. when followed by a short vowel.
 C. in the future tense.
 D. both B and C
47. I saw you while I was waiting for my mother.
 A. *expectābam*
 B. *expectem*
 C. *expectārem*
 D. *expectō*
48. The interjections *vae* and *hei* usually take what case?
 A. nominative
 B. genitive
 C. dative
 D. accusative
49. I don't have a clue what I am doing.
 A. *faciam*
 B. *faciō*
 C. *facerem*
 D. *facientī*
50. Express today's date in correct Latin (if this is not July 28, pretend that it is).
 A. *ante diem quinque Kalendās Augustās*
 B. *ante diem quīntum Kalendās Augustās*
 C. *diē duodētrīcēsīmō mēnsis Iūliī*
 D. *trēdecīmō diē post Idūs Iūliās*

SECTION SIX: Roman Life

51. Why would a Roman woman handle a *sistrum*?
 A. as a strainer
 B. as a diaper
 C. to worship Isis
 D. to carry items
52. Which of the following was NOT one of the *Flaminēs Maiōrēs*?
 A. *Quirīnālis*
 B. *Diālis*
 C. *Martiālis*
 D. *Herculēnsis*
53. What title was given during the Republic to a Roman town whose inhabitants had been granted Roman citizenship without voting rights?
 A. *municipium*
 B. *colōnia*
 C. *cīvitās*
 D. *vīcus*
54. For what purpose were the *groma* and *dioptra* used?
 A. surveying
 B. plowing
 C. weighing
 D. none of these
55. What waterproofing did the Romans use to line pools and fountains?
 A. *opus sectīle*
 B. *opus signīnum*
 C. *opus spicātum*
 D. *opus caementicum*
56. Rome's *praefectus annonae* was responsible for the city's
 A. yearly calendar
 B. grain supply
 C. military enlistment
 D. sewers

57. What was the *fiscus*?
 A. the tax imposed on non-Roman citizens
 B. a popular type of grain
 C. a popular fruit
 D. the emperor's private treasury
58. "Epigraphy" usually differs from "paleography" and "papyrology" because it is written on
 A. coins
 B. wax tablets
 C. metal or stone
 D. cloth
59. By the end of Rome's Republic there were how many tribes, or voting divisions?
 A. 12
 B. 20
 C. 30
 D. 35
60. What was the purpose of Rome's festival called the Fornacalia, held in early February?
 A. to insure fertility for the coming year
 B. to honor the Magna Mater
 C. to benefit grain-parching ovens
 D. to insure the early arrival of spring

SECTION SEVEN: Geography and Monuments

61. Which of Rome's basic seven hills is farthest north?
 A. Viminal
 B. Capitoline
 C. Esquiline
 D. Quirinal
62. What does a visitor to Rome find today in the Vallis Murcia?
 A. Circus Maximus
 B. Colosseum
 C. Baths of Diocletian
 D. Roman Forum
63. The worship of the goddess Diana was centered on which of Rome's hills?
 A. Aventine
 B. Caelian
 C. Viminal
 D. Caelian
64. What modern city did the Romans call *Bononia*?
 A. Bonn
 B. Bologna
 C. Bordeaux
 D. Barcelona
65. Where was the mythical land of Colchis?
 A. modern Crimea
 B. south of Egypt
 C. near Sochi, Russia
 D. modern Iraq
66. What name is given to the lowest point of the Roman Forum?
 A. Milliarium Aureum
 B. Argiletum
 C. Lacus Curtius
 D. Imus
67. Which city is NOT located on Greece's Peloponnesus?
 A. Sparta
 B. Eleusis
 C. Pylos
 D. Nemea
68. Where was Cyzicus?
 A. in Scythia
 B. north of Sarmata
 C. in Rhaetia
 D. in the Propontis
69. If you are looking at a map of Pompeii, with north in the "up" position, where can you find the city's amphitheater?
 A. to the far right
 B. on the north central edge
 C. half-way down the Via dell'Abbondanza
 D. in the far south-west
70. Which town was NOT in the Roman area of Campania?
 A. Stabiae
 B. Nola
 C. Boscoreale
 D. Praeneste

SECTION EIGHT: Latin Literature

71. Each book of Ovid's Fasti covered all the following topics EXCEPT
 A. astronomy
 B. legal matters
 C. history
 D. religious rites
72. According to Seneca the Elder, who was the first Roman poet to read his works before an audience?
 A. Asinius Pollio
 B. Horace
 C. Lucullus
 D. Catullus
73. What writer says about his works: "All the doings of mankind, their prayers, their fears, their angers and pleasures, their joys, their comings and goings, shall be the mincemeat of my page"?
 A. Martial
 B. Persius
 C. Juvenal
 D. Petronius
74. Tacitus' Annals has not been completely preserved. The account of which emperor's reign has been lost?
 A. Claudius
 B. Nero
 C. Tiberius
 D. Caligula
75. Military science and hydraulics were two topics covered by which Silver Age author?
 A. Florus
 B. Fronto
 C. Frontinus
 D. Firmicus Maternus
76. Who wrote Antiopa, Atalanta, Medus, and Dulorestes?
 A. Accius
 B. Pacuvius
 C. Ennius
 D. Varro
77. Who claimed to have been the first to adapt Aeolian meters to Italian verse?
 A. Horace
 B. Catullus
 C. Vergil
 D. Ennius
78. Whose lost works include A Continuation of the Roman History of Aufidius Bassus?
 A. Ammianus Marcellinus
 B. Pliny the Elder
 C. Aelius Junius Cordus
 D. Trebellius Pollio
79. Germanicus, the son of Drusus the Elder and Antonia the Younger, published a work on what subject?
 A. siege weaponry
 B. Stoic philosophy
 C. astronomy
 D. equestrianism

80. Who wrote a poem to his own *animula, blandula, vagula* soul?
 A. Antoninus Pius B. St. Jerome C. Lactantius D. Hadrian

SECTION NINE: Greek Derivatives

Select the definition of the given English word.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 81. orogeny | A. making mountains | B. flight | C. improving sight | D. growing rice |
| 82. diaphoresis | A. perspiration | B. clarity | C. journey | D. lack of accent |
| 83. apopemptic | A. irate | B. departing | C. protruding | D. calm |
| 84. phlegmatic | A. full of mucus | B. stoic | C. bleeding | D. excitable |
| 85. palimpsest | A. racetrack | B. readiness | C. reused parchment | D. lethargy |

SECTION TEN: Latin Derivatives

Which choice is NOT derived from the given Latin word?

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 86. <i>alere</i> | A. adolescent | B. oboe | C. aleatory | D. alumnus |
| 87. <i>ante</i> | A. ancient | B. vanguard | C. rampart | D. antagonize |
| 88. <i>aperire</i> | A. overt | B. April | C. pert | D. apery |
| 89. <i>bis</i> | A. balance | B. combine | C. bishop | D. byte |
| 90. <i>caedere</i> | A. decay | B. chisel | C. precise | D. abscise |
| 91. <i>caput</i> | A. chief | B. caterer | C. cattle | D. mischievous |
| 92. <i>cernere</i> | A. crime | B. cernuous | C. secretary | D. excrement |
| 93. <i>cubare</i> | A. cubic | B. succumb | C. covey | D. concubine |
| 94. <i>-fendere</i> | A. manifest | B. infest | C. fence | D. fennel |
| 95. <i>fari</i> | A. confess | B. nefarious | C. farewell | D. fairy |

TIE-BREAKERS. These questions will not be scored except to break any ties.

96. Whom did Hannibal send with a squadron of cavalry to devastate the land in the area before the battle at the Ticinus River?
 A. Mago B. Brancus C. Hasdrubal D. Maharbal
97. How was the infant Iamus fed?
 A. Maenads fed him grapes. C. Snakes brought him honey.
 B. A she-wolf suckled him. D. Birds brought him grubs.
98. To what character in the Aeneid is Vergil referring with the line *Visceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atrō*?
 A. Polyphemus B. Furor C. Allecto D. Mezentius
99. The meaning of *simultās*.
 A. deceit B. rivalry C. similarity D. contemporaneous events
100. I hope you will receive a lot of money because you respond to this correctly.
 A. Spērō tē magnam pecūniam acceptūrum esse quod ad hoc rēctē respondēbis.
 B. Spērō tē multum pecūniae acceptūrum quod ad hoc rēctē respondēs.
 C. Spērō tē magnam pecūniam acceptūrum esse quod ad hoc rēctē responderis.
 D. Spērō tē multam pecūniam acceptūrum esse quod ad hoc rēctē respondeās.