

# Georgia Junior Classical League Decathlon 2008

Always choose the best answer.

## Section One: Vocabulary

1. arma                      A. army                      B. sword                      C. weapons                      D. war
2. dē                      A. down from                      B. concerning                      C. about                      D. all of the above
3. equus                      A. cavalry                      B. horseman                      C. class                      D. horse
4. inopia                      A. riches                      B. desire                      C. choice                      D. lack
5. iaci                      A. lie                      B. throw                      C. disarm                      D. resting place
6. coram                      A. core                      B. before, in front of                      C. behind, after                      D. skin
7. courage                      A. virtus                      B. vir                      C. virus                      D. causa
8. personal enemy                      A. hostis                      B. inimicus                      C. amicitia                      D. acies
9. carry on                      A. portus                      B. clug                      C. ger                      D. g

## Section Two: Grammar

10. What type of clause is the dependent clause in “*Sunt homines qui numquam libris legant*”?  
A. positive purpose clause                      B. negative purpose clause  
C. conditional clause                      D. relative clause of characteristic
11. Which of the following is not used in Latin prose to show purpose?  
A. an infinitive                      B. an *ut* clause                      C. a *ne* clause                      D. a supine
12. What is the tense of *amissent*?  
A. present                      B. imperfect                      C. perfect                      D. pluperfect
13. Choose the best completion for the sentence “*Nec flcum possum \_\_\_\_ nec sine fl.*” (Martial)  
A. vvat                      B. vvit                      C. vxit                      D. vvere
14. Choose the best completion for the sentence “*Piscis sapit ipsum \_\_\_\_.*”  
A. maria                      B. mare                      C. marium                      D. maribus
15. What case do writers use with *instar*?  
A. genitive                      B. dative                      C. ablative                      D. locative

16. What is the case of the second noun in “*Nūllus in theatrum currere, Lucus!*”  
 A. accusative B. nominative C. dative D. vocative
17. What is the form of *pugnatum* in “*Caesar ad urbem pugnatum venit*”?  
 A. nominative singular B. accusative C. genitive plural D. dative

### Section Three: Roman History

18. Which of the following was never king, dictator, or emperor?  
 A. Sulla B. Gaius Julius Caesar C. Marcus Tullius Cicero D. Cincinnatus
19. What emperor after the reign of Constantine the Great tried to restore pagan religion?  
 A. Julian B. Commodus C. Valerian D. Honorius
20. Who succeeded Numa Pompilius as king?  
 A. Servius Tullius B. Romulus C. Tullius Hostilius D. Tarquinius Superbus
21. The Battle of Lake Regillus was \_\_\_\_.  
 A. between Rome and the Latin League B. in the First Punic War  
 C. in 300 B.C. D. between the early Romans and Porsenna
22. What consul defeated the Teutones in 102 B.C.?  
 A. Julius Caesar B. Cicero C. Marius D. Tiberius Gracchus
23. Who was censor in 312 B. C. ?  
 A. Cato B. Appius Claudius C. Minucius D. Gaius Marius
24. What are the dates of the First Samnite War?  
 A. 343 - 341 B.C. B. 400 - 398 B.C.  
 C. A.D. 341 - 343 D. 102 - 100 B.C.
25. Which of the following occurred in 42 B.C.?  
 A. Julius Caesar was designated *divus* B. the Battle of Philippi  
 C. Tiberius was born D. all of the above E. none of the above
26. A great fire in Rome occurred in A.D. \_\_\_\_.  
 A. 66 B. 100 C. 64 D. 33
27. In A.D. 79, \_\_\_\_.  
 A. Vesuvius destroyed Pompeii B. Vespasian died  
 C. Pliny the Elder died D. Titus became emperor  
 E. either all of the above or none of the above

### Section Four: Mythology

28. Ixion was \_\_\_\_.  
 A. compelled to roll a rock uphill in the underworld



42. Phosphorus tipped matches were once called \_\_\_\_ in Great Britain.  
A. lucifers B. photons C. sticks D. ignitions
43. You'd have thought he was married to Grace because he was so \_\_\_\_ in his concern for her.  
A. martial B. uxorious C. filial D. hydrous

Section Six: Reading Comprehension

Read the selection and answer the questions about it.

*Una Statua Pulchra*  
apud Ovidium

1 Interea niveum mira feliciter arte  
2 sculpsit ebur formamque dedit, qua femina nasci  
3 nulla potest, operisque sui concepit amorem.  
4 Virginis est verae facies, quam vivere credas,  
5 et, si non obstat reverentia, velle moveri:  
6 ars adeo latet arte sua. Miratur et haurit  
7 pectore [iuvenis] simulati corporis ignes.  
8 Saepe manus opera temptantes admovet, an sit  
9 corpus an illud ebur, ned adhuc ebur esse fatetur.  
10 oscula dat reddique putat loquiturque tenetque  
11 et credit tactis digitos insidere membris  
12 et metuit, pressos veniat ne livor in artus,  
13 et modo blanditias adhibet, modo dat puellis  
14 munera fert illi conchas teretesque lapillos  
15 et parvas volucres et flores mille colorum  
16 liliaque pictasque pilas et ab arbore lapsas  
17 Heliadum lacrimas; ornat quoque vestibus artus  
18 dat digitis gemmas, dat longa monilia collo,  
19 aut leves baccae, redimicula pectore pendent;  
20 cuncta decent; nec nuda minus formosa videtur.  
21 conlocat hanc stratis concha Sidonide tinctis  
22 adpellatque tori sociam adclinataque colla  
23 mollibus in plumis, tamquam sensura, reponit.

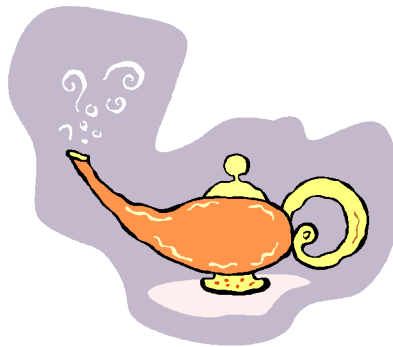
44. According to lines 1 and 2, someone \_\_\_\_.  
A. carves a figure out of ebony wood B. paints a picture  
C. carves a figure out of ivory D. is not able to judge women fairly
45. What happens in line 3?

- A. Someone begins to tire of working.    B. Someone is beginning to fall in love.  
C. A woman sees her reflection.    D. A woman states that she does not like art.
46. What is the best interpretation of “ars adeo latet arte sua.”  
A. The artist hides behind his art.    B. The artist doesn’t show his artwork.  
C. So does his art conceal his art.    D. Art is long; life is short.
47. What line states that someone now passionately loves an inanimate object?  
A. line 3    B. line 7    C. line 1    D. line 5
48. The statue is so lifelike that the artist believes it is alive. What sense does he use to determine whether or not it is indeed alive (according to line 11)?  
A. sight    B. hearing    C. touch    D. That line does not involve any of his senses.
49. What delusion does “oscula dat reddique putat” suggest?  
A. that the statue is kissing him back    B. that the statue is speaking with its mouth  
C. that the statue can hear him    D. none of the above
50. What does the artist fear in line 12?  
A. that the statue will not be finished by his deadline  
B. that he will bruise the statue  
C. that his work is not his best  
D. that the statue will never come to life
51. What figure of speech is in line 13?  
A. polysyndeton    B. chiasmus    C. synecdoche    D. synchysis
52. What gift does the artist not give to his work of art?  
A. shells    B. pebbles    C. colored balls    D. feathers
53. What is the best interpretation of “arbore lapsas/Heliadum lacrimas”?  
A. blood    B. life    C. diamonds    D. amber
54. The passage beginning with ornat in line 17 and ending with videtur in line 20 suggest \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The decoration is more beautiful than the statue.  
B. The decorations ruin the statue.  
C. The sculptor thinks the decorations are too gaudy.  
D. The statue is as beautiful as the decorations.
55. Where does the sculptor put the statue in line 21?  
A. in the atrium of his house    B. in his garden  
C. on a bed    D. in the street

56. Which of the following words indicate that the artist believes the statue will enjoy the place where it now is?  
A. *tinctis* B. *sensura* C. *sociam* D. *concha*

Section Seven: Roman Private Life

57. Which of the following is not associated with marriage?  
A. *flammeus* B. *tunica recta* C. *imagines* D. *sponsalia*
58. A youth dedicated his *insignia pueritiae* on \_\_\_\_.  
A. *Satrunalia* B. *Liberalia* C. *Floralia* D. ***Matronalia***
59. **During the Republic, what was Rome's greatest source of slaves?**  
A. Africa B. Greece C. poverty stricken Romans D. people captured in war
60. **Cato tells us that slaves \_\_\_\_.**  
A. were allotted a monthly supply of grain  
B. were given, failing the grain, fallen olives  
C. received salt fish and vinegar  
D. all of the above  
E. none of the above
61. **The obligations of *hospitium* included which of the following?**  
A. entertainment B. protection, including legal assistance  
C. nursing assistance D. burial E. either all of the above or none of the above
62. **The design of the earliest Roman houses came from the \_\_\_\_.**  
A. Egyptians B. Judeans C. Etruscans D. Latins E. none of the above
63. **What word names the item pictured?**

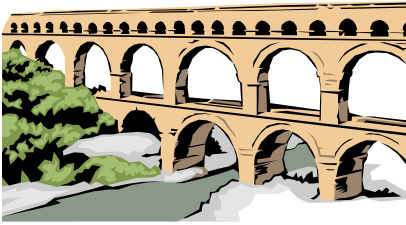


- A. *tunica* B. *lucerna* C. *stola* D. *peculiar*

64. What would a Roman usually see in the place pictured?



- A. stage plays    B. meetings of the senate    C. gladiatorial shows  
D. slave sales



65. What is this?

- A. a bridge    B. the ruins of a temple    C. the ruins of an amphitheater  
D. an aqueduct



66. Under her crown, the female depicted is wearing a \_\_\_\_.

- A. *palla*    B. *petasus*    C. *solea*    D. *mulleus*

67. What was *usus*?

- A. a type of marriage    B. a public utility    C. a bear    D. a market

68. Which of the following is not usually associated with a Roman soldier?

- A. *gladius*    B. *scutum*    C. *testudo*    D. *mammilare*    E. *caliga*

69. Where was the *unctorium*?

- A. in the baths    B. in the kitchen    C. under the lararium

D. on the bed     E. in the tablinum

**Section Eight: Latin Literature**

70. The author of *De Amicitia* and *De Senectute* was \_\_\_\_.  
A. Lucretius    B. Martial    C. Lucan    D. Cicero
71. Who wrote odes, epodes, and satires?  
A. Julius Caesar    B. Juvenal    C. Horace    D. Vergil
72. What is the praenomen of the man who wrote “forsitan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit”?  
A. Gaius    B. Quintus    C. Publius    D. Marcus    E. Titus
73. Who is the author of the opening line “exegi monumentum aere perennius”?  
A. Vergil    B. Sallust    C. Horace    D. Catullus    E. Varro
74. Who was responsible for the Vulgate?  
A. Quintus Ennius    B. Augustus    C. Jerome    D. Gregory  
E. Augustine
75. Who wrote the *Fasti*?  
A. Ovid    B. Suetonius    C. Livy    D. Gellius
76. Who wrote his *Res Gesta*?  
A. Augustus    B. Marcus Aurelius    C. Vergil    D. Seneca
77. Which of these was a master of Roman tragedy?  
A. Lucretius    B. Terence    C. Plautus    D. Propertius
78. Who penned a book telling Rome’s story *ab urbe condita*?  
A. Livy    B. Tacitus    C. Sallust    D. Pliny the Elder
79. Who wrote a letter detailing the horrible events of August 24, A. D. 79?  
A. Seneca    B. Pliny the Elder    C. Pliny the Younger    D. Titus
80. What author was exiled to Tomi?  
A. Ovid    B. Varro    C. Lucan    D. Propertius

**Section Nine: Geography and Monuments**



81. What is this?  
A. the Pantheon    B. a building in Trajan's Forum    C. the Parthenon  
D. the Temple of Diana at Ephesus

82. Where is this structure?



- A. in the Forum    B. in Alexandria    C. near the Pyramids  
D. near Tiberius' villa    E. in the ruins of Carthage
83. Which of the following was farthest north?  
A. Sicily    B. Alexandria    C. Sardinia    D. Crete    E. Rhodes
84. Which of the following was farthest south?  
A. Hadrian's Wall    B. Londinium    C. Fishbourne    D. Gadiz  
E. Lutetia
85. What did the Romans call the area we call Portugal?  
A. Lusitania    B. Hispania    C. Gallia    D. Bursa

86. What river divides the Helvetians from the Germans?  
 A. Rhenus B. Rhodanus C. Garumna D. Nilus
87. In what Roman province did the Parisii live?  
 A. Gallia B. Britannia C. Hibernia D. Sicilia
88. What direction did a Roman travel when going from Rome to Neopolis?  
 A. southeast B. due north C. southwest D. northeast E. due west
89. We can see Greek ruins at \_\_\_\_.  
 A. Pestum B. Lutetia C. Lacus Lemanus D. Ostia



90. Where is this building?  
 A. in Rome B. in Athens C. near Barcelona D. in Brundisium E. in Naples

**Section 10: Tie-Breakers: This section will be scored only to break ties. All tie-breakers are based on the reading in Section Six. Be sure to refer to it as you make your selections.**

91. What word in the first sentence could , if meter were not a consideration, be substituted for by *elephantus*?  
 A. amorem B. nulla C. ebur D. arte
92. What is the form of *credas* in line 4?  
 A. second person, singular, present tense, indicative mood  
 B. second person, singular, present tense subjunctive mood  
 C. second person, singular, future tense, indicative mood  
 D. accusative plural  
 E. an archaic dative plural
93. What is the function of *quam* in line 4?  
 A. subject of a finite verb B. direct object of *facies*  
 C. subject of an infinitive D. predicate adjective after *est*

94. Besides *artus*, what word in lines 12 and 13 might be associated with a component of the human body?  
 A. blanditias B. pressos C. livor D. modo
95. What body part is not mentioned or alluded to anywhere in the reading?  
 A. the face B. fingers C. the lips D. the legs E. the neck
96. What line in the reading has an allusion to Dido or Phoenicia?  
 A. line 21 B. line 1 C. line 23 D. line 14 E. line 9
97. Line 17 should remind the astute reader of \_\_\_\_.  
 A. Aeneas B. the children of Echidna C. the sisters of Phaeton  
 D. the suitors of Atalanta E. Jason and the Argonauts
98. What was the *cognomen* of the author of this reading?  
 A. Publius B. Naso C. Maro D. Caro E. Flaccus
99. Which of the following is a synonym – in the correct form -- for *cuncta*?  
 A. omnia B. omnis C. omnium D. alia E. pulchra
100. To what other line in the poem is *plumis* in line 23 connected?  
 A. line 4 B. line 15 C. line 18 D. line 20 E. line 1

# ΤΕΛΟΣ

Georgia Decathlon: 2008  
**KEY**

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. B  | 11. A |
| 2. D | 7. A  | 12. D |
| 3. B | 8. B  | 13. D |
| 4. D | 9. C  | 14. B |
| 5. B | 10. D | 15. A |

- |     |   |     |   |     |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 16. | D | 41. | B | 66. | A |
| 17. | B | 42. | A | 67. | A |
| 18. | C | 43. | B | 68. | D |
| 19. | A | 44. | C | 69. | A |
| 20. | C | 45. | B | 70. | D |
| 21. | A | 46. | C | 71. | C |
| 22. | C | 47. | B | 72. | C |
| 23. | B | 48. | C | 73. | C |
| 24. | A | 49. | A | 74. | C |
| 25. | D | 50. | B | 75. | A |
| 26. | C | 51. | D | 76. | A |
| 27. | D | 52. | D | 77. | B |
| 28. | C | 53. | D | 78. | A |
| 29. | D | 54. | D | 79. | C |
| 30. | B | 55. | C | 80. | A |
| 31. | B | 56. | B | 81. | C |
| 32. | C | 57. | C | 82. | A |
| 33. | C | 58. | B | 83. | A |
| 34. | C | 59. | D | 84. | D |
| 35. | B | 60. | D | 85. | A |
| 36. | D | 61. | E | 86. | A |
| 37. | B | 62. | C | 87. | A |
| 38. | B | 63. | B | 88. | C |
| 39. | B | 64. | C | 89. | A |
| 40. | C | 65. | D | 90. | A |

**91. C**

**92. B**

**93. C**

**94. C**

**95. D**

**96. A**

**97. C**

**98. B**

**99. A**

**100. B**