

2013 GJCL Academic Decathlon Test

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

Section One: Vocabulary

Choose the best definition.

1. famulor
A. serve B. give birth C. tell a story D. gain fame
2. quandoquidem
A. when B. although C. ever D. because
3. cacumen
A. evil B. treetop C. manure D. ditch
4. frenum
A. rein B. strait C. bruise D. chill
5. amictus
A. friend B. friendship C. clothing D. truce

Choose the Latin word that does not belong with the others because of its meaning.

6. A. gradior B. eo C. incido D. incedo
7. A. vallum B. silva C. lucus D. nemus
8. A. gravis B. molestus C. altus D. difficilis
9. A. ad B. ex C. adversum D. versus
10. A. pango B. paciscor C. reperio D. stipulor

Section Two: Roman History

11. What dictator of 351 BCE failed to prevent the readmission of plebs to the consulate?
A. Quintus Fabius Pictor B. Fabius Cunctator C. Marcus Fabius Ambustus D. Porcius Festus
12. The common enemy of both Rome and Carthage *circa* 279 BC was _____.
A. Pyrrhus B. Hieron C. Sicily D. Jugurtha
13. Who tried to restore Etruscan rule at Rome?
A. Decius Brutus B. Lars Porsenna C. Tarquinius Superbus D. Collatinus
14. How many Roman camps did Scipio Aemilianus build around Numantia to besiege the Spanish city into surrender?
A. five B. ten C. seven D. twelve
15. According to Livy, whose temple was built in Rome by the Latin peoples in association with the Romans during the reign of Servius Tullis?
A. Ceres' B. Mercury's C. Magna Mater's D. Diana's
16. What emperor fought and won the 'Marcomannic Wars'?
A. Nerva B. Marcus Aurelius C. Antoninus Pius D. Trajan
17. What *lex* gave *plebiscita* the force of law?
A. Publilia B. Canuleia C. Hortensia D. Sempronia
18. Who was the Roman ambassador to Egypt in 164 B.C.?
A. Popillius Laenas B. Pompeius Magnus C. Aelius Fufius D. Cato the Elder
19. Who of the following was ruling during the construction of the Hagia Sophia in Constantinople between A.D. 352 and 562?
A. Valerian B. Constantine C. Constans D. Justinian
20. All were reforms of Sulla during his dictatorship **except**:
A. the introduction of 300 new members to the Senate
B. an increase in the number of praetors from 6 to 8
C. the right of the senate to veto any legislation passed in the *Concilium Plebis*
D. an age requirement of 39 years to be consul

Section Three: Reading Comprehension

Catullus 65

- | | |
|--|----|
| Etsi me assiduo confectum cura dolore | 1 |
| sevocat a doctis, Hortale, virginibus, | 2 |
| nec potis est dulcis Musarum expromere fetus | 3 |
| mens animi, tantis fluctuat ipsa malis— | 4 |
| namque mei nuper Lethaeo in gurgite fratris | 5 |
| pallidulum manans alluit unda pedem, | 6 |
| Troia Rhoeteo quem subter litore tellus | 7 |
| ereptum nostris obterit ex oculis. | 8 |
| numquam ego te, vita frater amabilior, | 9 |
| aspiciam posthac? at certe semper amabo, | 10 |

semper maesta tua carmina morte canam, 11
 qualia sub densis ramorum concinit umbris 12
 Daulias, absumpti fata gemens Ityli-- 13

21. By *virginibus* (2) the poet means
 A. poetic inspiration B. the Vestals C. wands D. young girls he is advising
22. The word *malis* (4) is parallel to
 A. cura (1) B. dolore (2) C. fetus (3) D. virginibus (2)
23. In lines 1-4 the poet asserts that
 A. he has been injured B. he is in doubt
 C. he is isolated from his lover D. he is unable to work
24. In lines 5-6 all of the following words relate to water EXCEPT
 A. gurgite B. pallidulum C. manans d. unda
25. The gender and number of *quem* (7) are determined by
 A. mens (4) B. gurgite (5) C. fratris (5) D. Rhoteo (6)
26. From lines 5-8 we can infer that
 A. Catullus' brother has washed his small feet B. Catullus' brother has died
 C. Catullus is working on a poem about the Trojan War D. Catullus and his brother have been kidnapped
27. *vita* (9) is a(n)
 A. ablative of comparison B. ablative of means C. accusative direct object D. subject
28. Line 9 contains an example of
 A. anaphora B. anastrophe C. aposiopesis D. apostrophe
29. In lines 11-13 Catullus compares
 A. himself to a dead prince B. his brother to shadows
 C. his future poems to nightingale songs D. the underworld to his grief

Section Four: Greek Derivatives

Select the meaning of the Greek root of each word:

30. comedian: A. sing B. laughs C. acts D. jumps
31. galaxy: A. star B. heaven C. circle D. milk
32. hieroglyphics: A. write B. praise C. carves D. letter
33. hyphen: A. one B. divide C. over D. pause
34. idol: A. inspire B. see C. worship D. statue
35. What is the meaning of the second Greek element in *pseudopod*?
 A. light B. foot C. joint D. name
36. *Glossary* comes from the Greek element meaning _____.
 A. helpful B. list C. definition D. tongue
37. The English word *epithet* is derived from a Greek verb meaning _____.
 A. place B. describe C. glorify D. write
38. Which does NOT come from the same Greek root as the rest?
 A. criminal B. criterion C. critic D. crisis
39. The English word *melancholy* comes from two Greek roots meaning _____.
 A. sweet pain B. sweet death C. black anger D. black sweetness

Section Five: Mythology

40. Which of the following was NOT a child of Deucalion and Pyrrha?
 A. Hellen B. Amphictyon C. Pandora D. Pyrrhus
41. Which of the following was NOT named Creusa?
 A. Aeneas' wife B. the wife of Augeias C. the wife of Xuthus D. Jason's 2nd wife
42. In Book 5 of the *Aeneid*, who visits Palinurus and causes him to fall overboard?
 A. Allecto B. Triton C. Somnus D. Neptune
43. According to Ovid, Hippolytus dies but is then reborn as _____.
 A. Virbius B. Palaemon C. Tages D. Demophon
44. Who cured the daughters of Proteus of their madness?
 A. Mopsus B. Meleager C. Nisus D. Melampus
45. Who was the father of Erysichthon?
 A. Zeus B. Memnon C. Triopas D. Elphenor
46. During whose reign were the Myrmidons created?
 A. Achilles' B. Theseus' C. Aegeus' D. Aeacus'

47. What did Jupiter and Mercury tell Baucis and Philemon to do?
 A. to climb a mountain
 B. never to chop down trees
 C. to make an offering of food and wine
 D. to kill their goose
48. Personifying opportunity, the youngest son of Zeus was _____.
 A. Eros
 B. Dionysus
 C. Kairos
 D. Labeo
49. All of the following were mythical kings of Athens except _____.
 A. Assaracus
 B. Theseus
 C. Erichthonius
 D. Erechtheus

Section Six: Grammar

50. A case used to show definite value is the _____.
 A. nominative
 B. vocative
 C. genitive
 D. dative
51. Which of the following words could NOT be vocative?
 A. Brutus
 B. Anna
 C. Magister
 D. Manus
52. What form of *unus* is analogous to *lactis*?
 A. *unius*
 B. *uni*
 C. *una*
 D. *unum*
53. Which of the following verbs does not take a dative case object?
 A. *noceo*
 B. *cedo*
 C. *laedo*
 D. *invideo*
54. All of the following are fourth declension nouns EXCEPT:
 A. *alvus*
 B. *senatus*
 C. *cantus*
 D. *lacus*
55. Which of the following does NOT retain its present stem in the perfect stem?
 A. *bibo*
 B. *sero*
 C. *verto*
 D. *solvo*

Choose the correct Latin for the underlined word or words in the following sentences.

56. I think that, if you believed this, you would be mistaken.
 A. *te erraturum esse*
 B. *errares*
 C. *erravisses*
 D. *te erratum esse*
57. He begged me to defend him.
 A. *eum*
 B. *ei*
 C. *se*
 D. *sibi*
58. Instead of a positive imperative, a writer may use which of the following?
 A. the second person of a perfect subjunctive
 B. the future passive imperative
 C. the third person of the present subjunctive
 D. all of the above
59. The case used to show agency with a passive periphrastic construction is the _____.
 A. nominative
 B. genitive
 C. dative
 D. accusative
 E. ablative

Section Seven: Classical Geography

60. Augustus divided the city of Rome into _____ regions.
 A. 4
 B. 10
 C. 12
 D. 14
61. Which was NOT located in Brutium?
 A. Messana
 B. Thurii
 C. Croton
 D. Locri
62. In what province is Philippi located?
 A. Thrace
 B. Macedonia
 C. Moesia
 D. Dacia
63. Which river is farthest south?
 A. Tiber
 B. Metaurus
 C. Arno
 D. Po
64. Where was the ancient city of Cnossus located?
 A. Crete
 B. Sicily
 C. Sardinia
 D. Cyprus
65. Which of the following does NOT name a *via* in ancient Italy?
 A. *Appia*
 B. *Flaminia*
 C. *Sacra*
 D. *Saturnalia*
66. Where in ancient Rome was the *carcer*?
 A. in the Flavian Amphitheater
 B. on the Appian Way
 C. outside the Severan Walls
 D. in the Forum
67. A real Trojan horse might _____.
 A. drink from the Scamander
 B. kick up its heels at the ruins of the labyrinth
 C. eat grass growing near Mycenae
 D. run on a racetrack near Thermopylae
68. Mediolanum:Milan::Aquincum:
 A. Aquitaine
 B. Alsace
 C. Assisi
 D. Budapest
69. Which city is farthest West?
 A. Augusta Emerita
 B. Heraclea
 C. Carthago Nova
 D. Aquincum

Section Eight: Roman Life

70. In a triumphal procession, a victorious general wore the *toga*
 A. *candida*
 B. *pulla*
 C. *picta*
 D. *praetexta*

71. Which of the following did the Romans not eat?
 A. pork B. asparagus C. fish D. tomato
72. In the name **Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator**, what is the term for the name **Cunctator**?
 A. agnōmen B. cognōmen C. nōmen D. praenōmen
73. Slaves who attempted to assassinate their master most likely would be
 A. sent to the mines B. starved until they died C. branded in the forehead D. crucified
74. What type of gladiator was armed with an oblong shield and wore a helmet decorated with feathers?
 A. murmillō B. Samnite C. Thracian D. rētiārius
75. Which of the following was NOT located in the **Forum Rōmānum**?
 A. Arch of Janus B. Temple of Saturn C. **cūria** D. Basilica of Constantine & Maxentius
76. Which step of the Roman political ladder was the equivalent of a judge?
 A. cōsul B. quaestor C. praetor D. dictātor

Section Nine: Latin Literature

77. To whom did Vergil address his Fourth *Eclogue*?
 A. Augustus Caesar B. Gaius Pollio C. Maecenas D. Marcus Agrippa
78. Whose philosophical beliefs did Lucretius follow in his *de Rerum Natura*?
 A. Plato B. Epicurus C. Zeno D. Pythagoras
79. Which book of the *Commentarii de Bello Gallico* did Hirtius, not Caesar, write?
 A. Book I B. Book IV C. Book VI D. Book VIII
80. On what subject did Vitruvius write?
 A. architecture B. warfare C. geography D. aqueducts
81. Which of the following characters does NOT appear in a tragedy by Seneca the Younger?
 A. *Thyestes* B. *Medea* C. *Antaeus* D. *Oedipus*
82. Statius wrote all of the following EXCEPT
 A. *Silvae* B. *Achilleid* C. *Thebaid* D. *Punica*
83. Which type of literature did Catullus NOT write?
 A. elegy C. lyric poems C. fables D. love poetry
84. An oxymoron is a figure of speech in which
 A. words of opposite meaning occur in the same phrase B. words necessary for the sense are implied
 C. succeeding phrases end with the same word D. words imitate sound
85. Lucan's *Pharsalia* is a
 A. play about lost brothers C. verse account of the civil wars
 B. love poem D. treatise on natural history
86. This North African author wrote *The City of God* and *Confessions*.
 A. Jerome B. Augustine C. Tertullian D. Ambrose

Section Ten: Latin Derivatives

Choose the BEST meaning of each English word

87. The scientific **nomenclature** in the text confused many of the students.
 A. system of names B. set of theories C. series of pictures D. hypothesis
88. The **taciturn** senator frustrated the lawyer.
 A. loud B. stubborn C. silent D. arrogant
89. The **equivocal** outcome left everyone breathless.
 A. exciting B. uncertain C. horselike D. terrifying
90. The **vituperative** girl had trouble making friends.
 A. offensively smelly B. extremely silly C. intellectually precocious D. verbally abusive
91. Her family preferred to camp in **littoral** areas.
 A. on or near a mountain B. in or near a forest
 C. on or near a seashore D. in or near a desert
92. The **rustic** decorations made the wedding perfect for that particular couple.
 A. pertaining to the country B. pertaining to the city C. yellow D. red
93. The **ante-bellum** architecture was a distinguishing feature of his home.
 A. extremely beautiful B. before the American Civil War
 C. unfinished D. characterized by large bells placed in the front
94. Her **sanguine** complexion set her apart from the other actresses trying out for the part.
 A. blood red B. sandy brown C. pale D. freckled
95. Cornelius wanted to discover how **magnanimous** each candidate was before he was willing to cast his vote.
 A. dishonest B. greedy C. sophisticated D. noble

THESE QUESTIONS WILL BE SCORED *ONLY* TO BREAK ANY TIES:

96. The division of a week into seven days was a result of:
A. the fact that there were seven major rivers in Italy
B. the existence of seven kings in early Rome
C. the seven priestly colleges established by Numa
D. the belief that the motions of seven planets regulated the universe
97. What was a *lasana*?
A. a meat dish B. a flower pot C. a chamber pot D. a massage
98. When in the city of Rome did the concept of dividing daylight into hours come into practice?
A. the time of Numa B. the First Punic War C. the first century BC D. the first century A.D.
99. What was the term for temporary banishment to a place or exclusion from living in certain places?
A. exilium B. deportatio C. relegatio D. interdictio
100. When did the city of Rome get its first sundial that was calibrated to work in the city of Rome?
A. 501 BC B. 331 BC C. 212 BC D. 164 BC

1. A
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. C
11. C
12. A
13. B
14. C
15. D
16. B
17. C
18. A
19. D
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. D
24. B
25. C

26. B

27. A

28. D

29. C

30. A

31. D

32. C

33. A

34. D

35. B

36. D

37. A

38. A

39. C

40. D

41. C

42. C

43. A

44. D

45. C

46. D

47. A

48. B

49. A

50. C

51. D

52. A

53. C

54. A

55. B

56. B

57. C

58. C

59. C

60. D

61. A

62. A

63. A

64. A

65. D

66. D

67. A

68. D

69. A

70. C

71. D

72. A

73. D

74. B

75. A

76. C
77. B
78. B
79. D
80. A
81. C
82. D
83. C
84. A
85. C
86. B
87. A
88. C
89. A
90. D
91. C
92. A
93. B
94. A
95. D
96. D
97. C
98. B
99. C
100. D