2011 GJCL Academic Decathlon Exam

Fill in the first four blocks on the answer sheet with your own four digit code, then the next four blocks with the code for this exam (1021). Fill in the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question. DO NOT WRITE ON THE EXAM ITSELF.

ROMAN HISTORY:
For questions 1-5, match the king (left column) to the years of his rule (right column).

1. Numa Pompilius   a) 753-716 BC
2. Ancus Marcius   b) 715-674 BC
3. Lucius Tarquinius Superbus   c) 642-617 BC
4. Romulus   d) 578-535 BC
5. Servius Tullius   e) 535-509 BC

For questions 6-10, match the battle (left column) to the famous general, consul or dictator who was involved (right column).

6. Battle of Lake Vadimo   a) Scipio Africanus
7. Battle of Cannae   b) Hannibal
8. Battle of Mataurus   c) Hasdrubal
9. Battle of Ilipia   d) Lucius Papirius Cursor
10. Battle of Silarus River   e) Spartacus

LATIN GRAMMAR:
Use the following paradigm to answer questions 11-15.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-ū	11.
Genitive	-ūs	-uum
Dative	12.	-ibus
Accusative	13.	14.
Ablative	15.	-ibus

11. Fill in the blank for number 11.
    a) –ūs   b) –a   c) –ua   d) –es
12. Fill in the blank for number 12.
    a) –ui   b) –u   c) –o   d) –i
13. Fill in the blank for number 13.
    a) –u   b) –um   c) –em   d) –uum
14. Fill in the blank for number 14.
    a) –ūs   b) –a   c) –ua   d) –es
15. Fill in the blank for number 15.
    a) –e   b) –u   c) –o   d) –ē

For questions 16-20, identify the following verbs by tense. Use the following as choices:
a) present   b) imperfect   c) future   d) perfect   e) future perfect

16. *audito*   19. *regar*
17. *monuerunt*   20. *malim*
18. *ambularer*

ROMAN DAILY LIFE:
Choose the best answer for the following questions:
21. What would a *lictor* carry?
    a) *aquila*   b) *fasces*   c) *penates*   d) *diploma*
22. What does the "Q" stand for in "SPQR?"
    a) *Qui*   b) *Quam*   c) *Quis*   d) *-que*
23. Who was the *paterfamilias*?
    a) heir to the emperor   b) first born son of a family
    c) head of the family   d) watcher of the flames in Vesta's temple
24. What building was the center of polytheism in Rome?
    a) Pantheon   b) Parthenon   c) Circus Maximus   d) Coliseum
25. If the Roman empire was like student government, which would be most like "treasurer"?
    a) Praetors   b) Quaestors   c) Aediles   d) Censors
26. If the Roman empire was like student government, which would be most like "special events coordinator"?
    a) Praetors   b) Quaestors   c) Aediles   d) Censors
27. Which of the following Roman games was like tic-tac-toe?
    a) *Tali*   b) *Latrunculi*   c) *Terni Lapilli*   d) *Calculi*
28. Which toga would be worn by boys too young to have citizenship?
    a) *toga praetexta*   b) *toga virilis*   c) *toga picta*   d) *toga liberi*
29. This silver coin was the equivalent of three days pay for a legionnaire.
    a) *aureus*   b) *dupundius*   c) *sestertius*   d) *denarius*
30. Gas prices today might benefit from an order like the "Edict of Maximum Prices" issued by:
    a) Diocletian   b) Titus   c) Domitian   d) Galba

VOCABULARY:
For questions 31-35, choose the word in each group that does not belong.
31.   a) *fagus*   b) *quercus*   c) *faex*   d) *ulmus*
32.   a) *sidus*   b) *nimbus*   c) *cometes*   d) *orbis lacteus*
33.   a) *caput*   b) *jecur*   c) *cerebrum*   d) *saxum*
34.   a) *avis*   b) *leo*   c) *tigris*   d) *canis*
35.   a) *mare*   b) *ima*   c) *aequor*   d) *unda*

For questions 36-40, choose the best English equivalent for each Latin word.
36. *degrunnio*   a) part ways   b) march down   c) grunt loud d) taste
37. *lectus*   a) podium   b) bed   c) ambassador d) oration
38. *siccus*   a) dry   b) scythe   c) diseased   d) juicy
39. *frenum*   a) teeth   b) gnashing   c) roaring   d) reins
40. *vomer*   a) vomit   b) deep hole   c) sore   d) plowshare

MYTHOLOGY:
For questions 41-45: from your knowledge of mythology, choose the best meaning for the English word or phrase which is derived from mythology.
41. *narcissism*
    a) pride in one's homeland, patriotism   b) addicted to mind altering substances
    c) extreme self love   d) prone to "tattle-tale"

42. *throw a sop to Cerberus*
    a) share with the needy   b) invite a guest into one's home
    c) discard an unwanted item   d) use bribery to solve a problem

43. *golden apple*
    a) contention amongst a group   b) a beautiful attribute
    c) a faithful friend   d) a preference, a favorite

44. *halcyon days*
    a) seemingly unending, long   b) hot and sultry, steamy
    c) peaceful, calm   d) sad, depressing

45. *Promethean*
    a) huge, intimidating   b) hidden, secret
    c) bold, crafty, imaginative   d) hostile, belligerent

For questions 46-50, match the description (left column) to the creature (right column).
46. Share a single eye and tooth   a) Python
47. Herculean task, 7 – 1 = 8 ?   b) Graeae
48. Guarded Hesperides   c) Ladon
49. Sybil established at the site of his death   d) Hydra
50. Mother of monster-kind   e) Echidna

LATIN LITERATURE:
For questions 51-55, match the authors (left column) to their work (right column).

51. Vergil   a. Satyricon

52. Apicius   b. Annales

53. Tacitus   c. Ars Amatoria

54. Petronius   d. De Re Coquinaria

55. Ovid   e. Eclogues

GREEK DERIVATIVES:
For 56-60, select the best answer:
56. "Etiology" is the study of: a) seasons b) causes c) word origins d) snakes
57. A "heptarchy" involves seven: a) arches b) circles c) rulers d) domes
58. An "episcopal" priest literally: a) oversees b) sermonizes c) shepherds d) sacrifices
59. A woman named "Irene" should love: a) food b) competition c) horses d) peace
60. A "didactic" work involves: a) 5-part organization b) teaching c) fingers d) action plans

LATIN DERIVATIVES:
For 61-70, select the <u>meaning of the Latin root</u> contained in the English word given.

61. nature	a) be born	b) die	c) soil	d) swim
62. language	a) ear	b) eye	c) throat	d) tongue
63. voice	a) call	b) pronounce	c) see	d) touch

64. eloquence	a) hear	b) see	c) smell	d) talk
65. principle	a) head	b) hide	c) last	d) take
66. corrupt	a) build	b) break	c) sieze	d) true
67. power	a) able	b) dust	c) put	d) toe
68. possession	a) give	b) own	c) sit	d) take
69. active	a) do	b) lead	c) run	d) send
70. compare	a) birth	b) equal	c) obey	d) part

READING COMPREHENSION:

For questions 71-80, read the following passage carefully, and answer the following questions.

Horace, *Odes 1.11* (meter: fifth Asclepiadean)

Tu ne quaesieris—scire nefas—quem mihi, quem tibi	1
finem di dederint, Leuconoe, nec Babylonios	2
temptaris numeros. Ut melius quicquid erit pati,	3
seu pluris hiemes, seu tribuit Iuppiter ultimam,	4
quae nunc oppositis delibitat pumicibus mare	5
Tyrrhenum. Sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi	6
Spem longam reseces. Dum loquimur, fugerit invida	7
aetas: carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.	8

71. According to the literal definition, something that is *nefas* (line 1) is:
    a) evil   b) unthinkable   c) unspeakable   d) illegal
72. *Quaesieris* (line 1) is subjunctive because it is:
    a) the verb in a purpose clause   b) the verb in a result clause
    c) a polite command   d) an optative main clause subjunctive
    e) the verb in a clause of fearing
73. *Dederint* (line 2) is subjunctive because it is:
    a) the verb in a purpose clause   b) the verb in a result clause
    c) the verb in a temporal clause   d) the verb in an indirect question
    e) the verb in an indirect command
74. Identify the case of *Leuconoe*.
    a) nominative   b) genitive   c) accusative
    d) ablative   e) none of these
75. *Melius* (line 3) is an example of a:
    a) comparative adjective   b) superlative adjective   c) adverb
    d) superlative adverb   e) positive adjective
76. The running on of meaning from one line of poetry to the next is called:
    a) enjambment   b) caesura   c) litotes   d) chiasmus   e) metonymy
77. *Seu. . .seu* (line 4) is best translated as:
    a) both. . .and   b) either. . .or   c)neither. . .nor
    d) whether. . .or whether   e) none of these

78. What is the antecedent of *quae* (line 5)?
     a) *hiemes* (line 4)   b) *ultimam* (line 4)   c) *pati* (line 3)
     d) *mare* (line 5)   e) none of these
79. *Loquimur* (line 7) is best translated as:
     a) we spoke   b) we were spoken of   c) we speak
     d) we are spoken of   e) none of these
80. Identify *aetas* (line 8) by case.
     a) nominative   b) genitive   c) dative
     d) accusative   e) ablative

GEOGRAPHY:

For 81-85, match the ancient location (left column) to its modern counterpart (right).

81. Hibernia   a) Ireland

82. Caledonia   b) Scotland

83. Gaul   c) Tunisia

84. Carthage   d) France

85. Illyricum   e) Croatia

2011 Academic Decathlon Key

1. b	45. c	79. c
2. c	46. b	80. a
3. e	47. d	81. a
4. a	48. c	82. b
5. d	49. a	83. d
6. d	50. e	84. c
7. b	51. e	85. e
8. c	52. d	
9. a	53. b	
10. e	54. a	
11. c	55. e	
12. b	56. b	
13. a	57. c	
14. c	58. a	
15. b	59. d	
16. c	60. b	
17. d		
18. b		
19. c		
20. a		
21. b		
22. d		
23. c		
24. a		
25. b		
26. c		
27. c	61. a	
28. a	62. d	
29. d	63. a	
30. a	64. d	
31. c	65. d	
32. b	66. b	
33. d	67. a	
34. a	68. c	
35. b	69. a	
36. c	70. d	
37. b	71. c	
38. a	72. c	
39. d	73. d	
40. d	74. e	
41. c	75. d	
42. d	76. a	
43. a	77. d	
44. c	78. a	