

## 2014 NJCL Convention Academic Decathlon Test

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

### SECTION ONE: Roman History

1. Julius Caesar was consul for the fourth time in which year?  
A. 48 BC                      B. 47 BC                      C. 46 BC                      D. 45 BC
2. The Etruscans' southern takeover of Italy was finally stopped in 524 BC at what town?  
A. Cumae                      B. Venusia                      C. Sperlonga                      D. Paestum
3. How did the Emperor Claudius die in A. D. 270?  
A. poison                      B. broken neck                      C. wounded in battle                      D. plague
4. Which event did NOT occur in the year 2 B. C. ?  
A. The temple to Mars Ultor was dedicated.                      C. Lucius Caesar died.  
B. Julia was exiled.                      D. Augustus was declared *Pater Patriae*.
5. Where was Regulus' Roman army defeated in 255 B. C. ?  
A. Drepanum                      B. Bagradas Valley                      C. Cirta                      D. Ecnomus
6. Who defeated the invading Insubrian Gauls in 223 B. C. ?  
A. Marius                      B. Flaminius                      C. P. Cornelius Scipio                      D. Demetrius
7. January 24 is the anniversary of the death of which Roman emperor?  
A. Caligula                      B. Claudius                      C. Nero                      D. Domitian
8. The long-standing distinction between Italians and non-Italians, between the subjected and the subjectors across the Roman Empire, essentially ended with what act?  
A. the Plautian-Papirian Law                      C. the Edict of Caracalla  
B. the Sempronian Law                      D. the *ius cīvīle*
9. What event took place in A. D. 325?  
A. the Christian Council of Nicaea                      C. Julian "the Apostate" became emperor  
B. Constans defeated Constantius II                      D. Arch of Constantine was erected in Rome
10. At what battle were more troops engaged than in any other battle on Italian soil up to that time?  
A. Mt. Algidus                      B. Allia River                      C. Antium                      D. Sentinum

### SECTION TWO: Grammar

Which is the BEST answer for the Latin translation of the underlined words in each of these sentences?

11. I hope that he will be defeated.  
A. *ille vincētur*                      B. *eum victum īrī*                      C. *illī victūrum esse*                      D. *ut ille victūrus sit*
12. I do not doubt that he is not brave.  
A. *ut*                      B. *quīn*                      C. *nē*                      D. no word in Latin
13. How does that concern you? *Quid* \_\_\_\_\_ *interest?*  
A. *tē*                      B. *tibi*                      C. *tuā*                      D. *tuī*
14. While he was sleeping, a bomb exploded.  
A. *dormiēbat*                      B. *dormīvit*                      C. *dormit*                      D. *dormiēns*
15. This province is for you to defend.  
A. *vōbīs dēfendere*                      B. *ā vōbīs dēfendī*                      C. *prō vōs dēfendere*                      D. *vōbīs dēfendenda est*

16. All of us will await you.  
 A. *Nōs omnēs*                      B. *Omnēs nostrum*                      C. *Omnēs ē nōbīs*                      D. *Omnēs nostrī*
17. I want to teach students Latin.  
 A. *discipulōs*                      B. *discipulīs*                      C. *ad discipulōs*                      D. *discipulī*
18. Tiberius spent the end of his life on Capri.  
 A. *in Capreā*                      B. *in Capreīs*                      C. *Capreās*                      D. *Capreīs*
19. They were ashamed of their actions.  
 A. *puđēbant*                      B. *Eīs puđēbat*                      C. *Eōs puđēbat*                      D. *puđēbantur*
20. If this is true, I have made a great mistake.  
 A. *sit...errāverim*                      B. *est...errāvī*                      C. *esset...errāvissēm*                      D. *sit...errāvī*

### SECTION THREE: Literature

21. Which of the following authors has left us no prose writings?  
 A. Seneca the Younger    B. Vergil                      C. Livius Andronicus    D. none of these
22. Which author was NOT from Spain?  
 A. Statius                      B. Quintilian                      C. Martial                      D. Seneca the Younger
23. Who wrote a history from the accession of Nerva to the death of Valens?  
 A. Florus                      B. Cornelius Celsus                      C. Ammianus Marcellinus    D. Fabius Pictor
24. One of Catullus' poems was addressed to a napkin thief, the brother of what Roman statesman and historian, to whom Vergil addressed his fourth *Eclogue*?  
 A. Pollio                      B. Caelius                      C. Furius                      D. Cinna
25. The Emperor Claudius' brother Germanicus is generally credited with the hexameter adaptation of what work by the Greek poet Aratus?  
 A. Diosemia                      B. De Rationali et Ratione Uti                      C. Georgica                      D. Phaenomena
26. Who wrote Chronica, Exempla, and De Viris Illustribus?  
 A. Fabius Pictor                      B. Cornelius Nepos                      C. Varro                      D. Suetonius
27. Quintilian mentions a work entitled Liber Iocularis, penned by what Roman writer?  
 A. Caesar                      B. Martial                      C. Cicero                      D. Vitruvius
28. Which of these was NOT a play by Plautus?  
 A. Persa                      B. Truculentus                      C. Rudens                      D. Dyskolos
29. What Roman author fell into disfavor with the praetorian commander Tigellinus and committed suicide when he was ordered not to leave his house?  
 A. Petronius                      B. Seneca the Younger    C. Juvenal                      D. Seneca the Elder
30. Which did Tacitus write last? [*the original version of this question wrongly said 'first' instead of 'last'*]  
 A. Germania                      B. Agricola                      C. Histories                      D. Annales

### SECTION FOUR: Vocabulary

Pick the best meaning of each Latin word.

- |                   |                      |               |               |                |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 31. torvus-a-um   | A. twisted           | B. burning    | C. grim       | D. grassy      |
| 32. invītus-a-um  | A. impassable        | B. induced    | C. unwilling  | D. secret      |
| 33. tamen         | A. only              | B. anyhow     | C. finally    | D. so great    |
| 34. īnstar        | A. the equivalent of | B. pressing   | C. stable     | D. restoration |
| 35. cālīgō, -āre  | A. warm up           | B. darken     | C. summon     | D. understand  |
| 36. cōnfestim     | A. compactly         | B. admittedly | C. hostilely  | D. immediately |
| 37. impetrō, -āre | A. command           | B. attack     | C. obtain     | D. share       |
| 38. incolumis-e   | A. agricultural      | B. snakelike  | C. high       | D. uninjured   |
| 39. profectiō     | A. departure         | B. certainly  | C. perfection | D. progress    |
| 40. subsidium     | A. retirement        | B. support    | C. depth      | D. ambush      |

SECTION FIVE: Roman Life

41. Who might have used a *fuscina*?  
A. blacksmith                      B. barbarian                      C. sailor                      D. gladiator
42. What was the purpose of the Lemuria festival?  
A. to get rid of unwanted ghosts                      C. to share food with ancestors  
B. to ensure abundant crops                      D. to ensure a safe voyage
43. Which food did not come from the sea?  
A. lupus                      B. ostreae                      C. hordeum                      D. thynnus
44. What was a torque?  
A. a twisted necklace worn by Celtic leaders                      C. a hangman's noose  
B. an military instrument of attack                      D. none of the above
45. What is the Latin for the reservoir at the end of an aqueduct?  
A. aquālis                      B. castellum                      C. puteus                      D. serrācrum
46. Who was your *socer*?  
A. stepson                      B. father-in-law                      C. grandson                      D. godfather
47. A hoplomachus of the Empire was essentially the equivalent, weapon-wise, of what earlier type of gladiator?  
A. Thracian                      B. andabata                      C. Samnite                      D. laquearius
48. Which of these was NOT a power of the censors?  
A. to sell the rights to collect taxes                      C. to enter contracts for public works  
B. to maintain the list of the status of all citizens                      D. to oversee the storage of state documents
49. How many *diēs nēfastī* were there in March, according to the Roman calendar which has come down to modern times?  
A. one                      B. five                      C. eleven                      D. all of them
50. Which of the following *praenomina* was NOT used by the *gēns Iūlia*?  
A. Gaius                      B. Lucius                      C. Sextus                      D. Marcus

SECTION SIX: Geography and Monuments

51. Which of these is NOT a fort along Hadrian's Wall?  
A. Chester's Fort                      B. Chedworth                      C. Birdoswald                      D. Housesteads
52. Where in the modern world is the Roman Maison Carrée?  
A. Paris                      B. Bath                      C. Nimes                      D. Lyon
53. The ancient citadel of Troy has been identified at which site in Turkey?  
A. Abydos                      B. Miletus                      C. Afrodisias                      D. Hissarlik
54. St. Albans is the modern name of what British city?  
A. Verulamium                      B. Aquae Sulis                      C. Camelodunum                      D. Eboracum
55. Where was the Vallis Murcia?  
A. between the Aventine and the Palatine                      C. between the Esquiline and the Viminal  
B. between the Tiber and the Mons Vaticanus                      D. between Tibur and Horace's Villa
56. Which island is NOT located east of the Balkan peninsula?  
A. Naxos                      B. Euboea                      C. Chios                      D. Leucate
57. Which town is NOT located in Campania?  
A. Cumae                      B. Stabiae                      C. Lanuvium                      D. Nola
58. Where was Rome's Temple to Minerva located?  
A. Quirinal Hill                      B. Aventine Hill                      C. Forum Transitorium                      D. Campus Martius
59. Where was the seaport of Tingis?  
A. Sardinia                      B. Mauretania                      C. Africa Province                      D. Judaea
60. What island was the second largest of the Cyclades and famous for its marble?  
A. Carrara                      B. Paros                      C. Crete                      D. Naxos

SECTION SEVEN: Mythology

61. From where did Rhesus bring horses to aid Troy?  
A. Thrace                      B. Pergamum                      C. Lesbos                      D. Crete
62. The island of Aegina originally had what name?  
A. Myrmidonia                      B. Aeacida                      C. Oenone                      D. Doria
63. Who were the parents of Medus?  
A. Medea & Jason                      B. Medea & Aegeus                      C. neither A nor B                      D. both A and B
64. Pausanias says that Semele did not die as a result of Zeus's divine presence, but actually gave birth to Dionysus, whereupon King Cadmus threw mother and baby into the sea in a chest. Where did it eventually wash ashore?  
A. Calchis                      B. Brasiae                      C. Corinth                      D. Sounion
65. Mt. Phicium was just to the north of what city?  
A. Sparta                      B. Argos                      C. Thebes                      D. Corinth
66. Who was the daughter of Thyestes?  
A. Hippodameia                      B. Pelopia                      C. Aerope                      D. Thesproteia
67. What Ithacan seer predicted Odysseus' return to his homeland?  
A. Halitherses                      B. Halirrhothius                      C. Haliartus                      D. Halys
68. Who found special water at the side of a precipice of Mt. Aroanius in northern Arcadia?  
A. the Danaids                      B. Maia                      C. the Muses                      D. Psyche
69. "Agdistis" is another name for which divinity?  
A. Mnemosyne                      B. Athena                      C. Aphrodite                      D. Cybele
70. Sarpedon killed what king of Rhodes and son of Heracles?  
A. Tlepolemos                      B. Licymnius                      C. Ialysus                      D. Tlesimenes

SECTION EIGHT: Latin Derivatives

What Latin word is the root of the following English words?

- |           |                  |                  |                 |                   |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 71. onion | A. <i>onus</i>   | B. <i>onyx</i>   | C. <i>ūnus</i>  | D. <i>ion</i>     |
| 72. pert  | A. <i>pāreō</i>  | B. <i>aperiō</i> | C. <i>pariō</i> | D. <i>parō</i>    |
| 73. cadet | A. <i>cadō</i>   | B. <i>caedō</i>  | C. <i>caput</i> | D. <i>cēdō</i>    |
| 74. crew  | A. <i>creō</i>   | B. <i>crēscō</i> | C. <i>crēdō</i> | D. <i>crēta</i>   |
| 75. lace  | A. <i>lassus</i> | B. <i>licet</i>  | C. <i>latex</i> | D. <i>dēliciō</i> |

What English word is NOT derived from the given Latin word?

- |                  |                  |              |               |               |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 76. <i>bullā</i> | A. bulge         | B. billboard | C. boil       | D. budge      |
| 77. <i>caleō</i> | A. caldron       | B. chafe     | C. nonchalant | D. Calends    |
| 78. <i>cōlum</i> | A. color         | B. colander  | C. percolator | D. portcullis |
| 79. <i>emō</i>   | A. ransom        | B. emission  | C. example    | D. vintage    |
| 80. <i>ferō</i>  | A. proliferation | B. relative  | C. latent     | D. vociferous |

SECTION NINE: Reading Comprehension

Suetonius Dē Vītā Iūliī Caesaris [25]

1 Gessit autem novem annīs, quibus in imperiō fuit, haec ferē. Omnem Galliam, quae saltū Pyrenaeō  
2 Alpiusque et monte Cebenna, flūminibus Rhēnō ac Rhodānō continētur patetque circuitū ad bis et  
3 triciēs centum mīlia passuum, praeter sociās ac bene meritās cīvitātēs, in prōvinciae formam  
4 redēgit, eīque |CCCC| in singulōs annōs stipendiī nōmine inpōsuit. Germānōs, quī trāns Rhēnum  
5 incolunt, prīmus Rōmānōrum ponte fabricātō aggressus maximīs affēcit clādibus; aggressus est et  
6 Britannōs ignōtōs antea superātisque pecūniās et obsidēs imperāvit; per tot successūs ter nec  
7 amplius adversum cāsum expertus: in Britannīa classe vī tempestātis prope absūptā et in Galliā  
8 ad Gergōviam legiōne fūsā et in Germānōrum fīnibus Titūriō et Aurunculeiō lēgātīs per īnsidiās  
9 caesīs.

81. What is the best meaning of *gessit*, line 1?  
A. accomplished      B. wore      C. acted      D. carried
82. To what does *in imperiō*, line 1, refer?  
A. Caesar's dictatorship      C. Caesar's proconsulship in Gaul  
B. Caesar's many consulships      D. the last years of Caesar's life
83. *Omnem Galliam*, line 1, is the object of which verb?  
A. *continētur* (2)      B. *patet* (2)      C. *redēgit* (4)      D. *inpōsuit* (4)
84. The circumference of the land which Caesar added stretched about how many Roman miles?  
A. between 200 and 300      B. 30,000      C. 20,000      D. 3200
85. What does line 4 [*eīque |CCCC| in singulōs annōs stipendiī nōmine inpōsuit*] tell us that Caesar did?  
A. He demanded tribute from the province.      C. He required a certain number of hostages.  
B. He stationed troops in the province.      D. He received a bonus for every year of service.
86. Which statement is NOT true, based on line 5?  
A. He attacked the Germans.  
B. He destroyed the Germans' bridge across the Rhine.  
C. He brought much disaster to the Germans.  
D. He was the first Roman to attack the Germans
87. What is the best meaning of *et* at the end of line 5?  
A. and      B. also      C. but      D. both
88. What is the best translation of *adversum cāsum expertus*, line 7?  
A. He struggled toward his cause.      C. He headed into a disaster.  
B. He inflicted dire misfortune.      D. He endured adverse mishap.
89. What does *absūptā*, line 7, modify?  
A. *Britanniā*      B. *vī*      C. *classe*      D. none of these
90. According to line 8, what happened near Gergovia?  
A. The Gauls wiped out most of the Romans.  
B. The Gauls put the Romans to flight.  
C. It rained so hard that the Romans had to retreat.  
D. The legion was too confused to fight with any success.

SECTION TEN: Greek Derivatives

91. A hydrangea is, literally, a(n)  
A. water vessel      B. water monster      C. water messenger      D. angled flower
92. A surgeon, according to the derivative base of the word, works  
A. on bones      B. with the hands      C. on wounds      D. inside blood vessels

93. An androgynous person is which of the following?  
 A. a dominant male  
 B. a submissive female  
 C. one who can think “outside the box”  
 D. sexually ambiguous
94. The term “bubonic plague” refers to the bubo(ne)s which grow in which part of the body?  
 A. arm pit  
 B. neck  
 C. groin  
 D. knees
95. An agnathous animal has no  
 A. children  
 B. beliefs  
 C. jaws  
 D. sheep

#### TIE-BREAKERS

96. Which of the following was NOT established in 366 BC?  
 A. Two new tribes were created on land from Antium.  
 B. The first plebeian consul was elected.  
 C. The praetorship was created.  
 D. The curule aedileship was to alternate every year between patricians and plebeians.
97. The English word “overdose” is derived from which Greek word?  
 A. *dokeo/δοκεω*  
 B. *douleuo/δουλευω*  
 C. *drosos/δρσοος*  
 D. *didomi/ διδωμι*
98. What does the Latin verb *ganniō, gannīre* mean?  
 A. chew  
 B. organize  
 C. fit tightly  
 D. growl
99. According to Orphism, Chronos gave birth to all the following EXCEPT  
 A. Aither  
 B. Chaos  
 C. Night  
 D. Erebus
100. I do not know whether this is true or false. *Nesciō* ....  
 A. *num hoc sit vērūm aut falsum.*  
 B. *utrum hoc sit vērūm an falsum.*  
 C. *utrum hoc est vērūm vel falsum.*  
 D. *num hoc est vērūm an falsum.*