

2014 TSJCL AREA B SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

DECATHLON TEST

DIRECTIONS: Mark the letter of your answer on your scantron answer sheet.

Language Skills: For questions 1-30 refer to the passage below.

Ulysses and his men have been trapped in the cave of the man-eating Cyclops, Polyphemus. While Polyphemus was herding his sheep in the fields, Ulysses formed a plan for the Greeks' escape.

Ulixēs consiliū explicāvit: "Sī gigantem illum saevum necāverimus, 1
numquam ad nāvem redīre **poterimus**, nam **saxum** ab exitū revolvi nōn potest. 2
At sī gigantem caecum **fēcerimus**, hinc **facile** ēvādēmus, nam saxum ab exitū 3
eī revolvendum est quod ovēs in agrōs agendī sunt. Ecce! Multī **pālī** hīc **iacent**. 4
Sī ūnus ex eīs calefactus erit, dēlēre poterimus illum oculum quem solum in 5
mediā fronte habet Polyphēmus. Hōc factō **furtim** ēgrediēmur. Tum **quam** 6
celerrimē ad mare ad nāvem nostram **nōbīs** proficiscendum est." 7

Nocte rediit Polyphēmus **cui** Ulixēs pōculum **plēnum** vīnī **dedit**. Polyphēmus 8
inquit, "Tū optimum vīnum in spēluncam meam attulistī. **Funde**, obsecrō, etiam 9
plūs **vīnī** atque dīc mihi tuum nōmen!" Ulixēs **callidus** respondit, "Mihi nōmen 10
est Nēmō. Ita ā patre et **mātre** et omnibus amīcīs vocātus sum." Deinde 11
Polyphēmus, vīnō superātus, obdormīvit. 12

Tum dēmum Ulixēs et quattuor comitēs, **cum** pālus ardēret, **eum** ē flammīs 13
extractum in oculum gigantis **dormientis** audacter impulērunt. Quō factō, gigās 14
foedē **vulnerātus** spēluncam clāmōribus horrendīs complēvit. Cēterī Cyclōpēs 15
ab aliīs insulae partibus concurrērunt. Polyphēmus clāmāvit, "Nēmō mē **graviter** 16
laesit. Nēmō mē foedē vulnerāvit." Frātrēs eius dīxērunt, "Sine dubiō insānus 17
es. Sī nēmō tē **laesit**, sī nēmō tē vulnerāvit, cūr insulam tot clāmōribus 18
complēvistī?" Atque irātī abiērunt. 19

Postrīdiē Polyphēmus ovēs in agrōs ad pascendum agere constituit. Saxum 20
ingēns igitur ab exitū spēluncae revolvere coāctus est. Ipse autem ad exitum 21
consēdit et ovēs exeuntēs manibus tangēbat. Cum enim ovēs ita numerāre 22
posset, spērābat nautās in spēluncā retinēri **posse**. Graecī tamen sub ovibus 23
suspensī ē spēluncā furtim ēgressī sunt neque Cyclops sēnsit eōs abisse. Ita 24
Graecī incolumēs ad nāvem summā **celeritāte** effūgērunt. 25

gigās, gigantis = giant

ovis, ovis = sheep

calefactus-a-um = heated

pascō, pascere, pāvī, pastum = feed

caecus-a-um = blind

pālus, pālī = stake, post

foedē = terribly

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Feel free to tear off this page to make it easier
to read the story alongside the questions.

1. In what tense is *poterimus* (line 2)?
 - a. present
 - b. imperfect
 - c. future
 - d. perfect
2. What kind of condition is *Sī gigantem...poterimus* (lines 1-2)?
 - a. simple
 - b. future less vivid
 - c. contrary to fact
 - d. future more vivid
3. What is a synonym of *saxum* (line 2)?
 - a. scūtum
 - b. scopulus
 - c. iānua
 - d. clavus
4. Cuius temporis est *fēcerimus* (līnea III)?
 - a. futūri
 - b. perfectī
 - c. plusquam perfectī
 - d. futūri perfectī
5. What is the superlative degree of *facile* (line 3)?
 - a. facilior
 - b. facilius
 - c. facillimē
 - d. facilissimē
6. Cūr saxum revolvendum est? (lines 3-4)
 - a. quod ovēs in agrōs agendī sunt
 - b. ab exitū
 - c. facile
 - d. sī gigantem caecum fēcerimus
7. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of *pālī* (line 4)?
 - a. impale
 - b. palisade
 - c. palatial
 - d. palification
8. Quid significat *iacent* (līnea IV)?
 - a. throw
 - b. lie
 - c. open
 - d. join
9. Quid Ulixēs dēlēre vult? (līnea V)?
 - a. multī pālī
 - b. in mediā fronte
 - c. ēvadere vult
 - d. oculum solum Polyphēmī
10. What is a synonym of *furtim* (line 6)?
 - a. clam
 - b. statim
 - c. paulatim
 - d. celeriter
11. What is the best translation of *quam celerrime* (line 6)?
 - a. very quickly
 - b. as quickly as possible
 - c. more quickly
 - d. how quickly
12. Why is *nobīs* in the dative case (line 7)?
 - a. indirect object
 - b. possession
 - c. agent
 - d. impersonal verb

25. What rhetorical device is used in line 18?
- a. ellipsis b. onomatopoeia c. anaphora d. apostrophe
26. Which of the following words is a derivative of *laesit* (line 18)?
- a. lesion b. release c. lesson d. least
27. Quō Polyphēmus ovēs agit?
- a. postrīdiē b. ad pascendum c. trātus est d. in agrōs
28. What is the best translation of *posse* (line 23)?
- a. would be able b. to be able c. are able d. were able
29. What is the meaning of the root verb from which *suspensī* is formed? (l. 24)
- a. think b. hang c. hide d. breath
30. What is a synonym of *celer*, the root word of *celeritāte* (line 25)?
- a. tardus b. sollicitus c. pernix d. vēcors

Language Skills Continued

31. From what Latin word is **internecine** derived?
- a. internectere b. necāre c. nequīre d. intendere
32. Which of the following is **NOT** derived from the same Latin root as the others?
- a. salvage b. salmon c. resilient d. salient
33. Which of the following words is derived from the same Latin root as **livid**?
- a. liver b. oblivion c. deliver d. relieve
34. From what Latin word is **insolent** derived?
- a. sōlus b. sōl c. īnsula d. solēre
35. Which of the following is **NOT** derived from the same Latin root as the others?
- a. composition b. positive c. potable d. postpone

36. Which Latin phrase refers to something which is a necessity?
 a. sine quā nōn b. nē plūs ultrā c. quid prō quō d. per sē
37. What abbreviation is used to show a reference to the same place just cited?
 a. et al. b. ibid. c. s.d. d. cf.
38. Which of these abbreviations would **NOT** be found on a prescription?
 a. p.o. b. q.d. c. a.c. d. ad val.
39. Whose state motto is *Dum spiro, spēro*?
 a. South Carolina b. Wyoming c. California d. New York
40. Which of the sentences has the same meaning as this sentence?
Thēsēus nāvigāvit ad Crētam ut Mīnōtaurum necāret.
 a. Thēsēus nāvigāvit ad Crētam Mīnōtaurum necāre.
 b. Thēsēus nāvigāvit ad Crētam ad Mīnōtaurum necāndum.
 c. Thēsēus nāvigāvit ad Crētam Mīnōtauro necātō.
 d. Thēsēus nāvigāvit ad Crētam quod Mīnōtaurus necābitur.

Mythology

41. Who was the Roman god of the Tiber River?
 a. Voltumnus b. Forculus c. Vertumnus d. Limentinus
42. Which of the following was not one of the sons of Zeus and Europa?
 a. Asterius b. Mīnos c. Rhadamanthys d. Sarpedon
43. As the Greeks prepare to sacrifice Iphigenia to Artemis upon their departure to Troy, what animal does the goddess suddenly substitute in her place on the altar?
 a. lamb b. deer c. cow d. bear
44. Which of the following constellations is not explicitly mentioned in the description of Achilles' shield in Homer's *Iliad*?
 a. Pegasus b. Orion c. Pleiades d. Ursa Major
45. Which of the following love interests of Apollo rejected his advances?
 a. Chione b. Marpessa c. Creusa d. Aethusa

46. The king of Cyprus who carved his ideal woman out of ivory and later married her after she was changed into human form was
- a. Cephalus b. Erysichthon c. Pygmalion d. Cinyras
47. The first Greek that was able to breach the walls of Troy was
- a. Heracles b. Peleus c. Telamon d. Odysseus
48. When Odysseus first catches sight of Nausicaa on the banks of a river, in a famous simile she is compared to which of the following goddesses?
- a. Artemis b. Aphrodite c. Athena d. Hera
49. Which of the following was not a wife of Zeus before his marriage to Hera?
- a. Themis b. Demeter c. Mnemosyne d. Metis
50. Aeneas is stopped from killing Helen during the sack of Troy by his
- a. mother b. father c. wife d. son

Roman History

51. Which of the following is not one of the peoples that produced the seven kings of Rome?
- a. Etruscans b. Latins c. Sabines d. Samnites
52. Which of the following did not serve as the first consuls of the Republic?
- a. Appius Claudius b. Brutus c. Collatinus d. Publicola
53. On what bridge did the legendary Horatius and his two comrades successfully block an attack on Rome from the invading army of Lars Porsenna?
- a. Milvian b. Fabrician c. Aemilian d. Sublician
54. During the Gallic sack of Rome in 390 B.C., the Capitol was saved from capture by an alert made by these animals.
- a. cows b. dogs c. geese d. horses
55. The Roman general Fabius Maximus' successful delaying tactics against the superior army of Hannibal earned him this title.
- a. *Cunctātor* b. *Victor* c. *Spectātor* d. *Haesitātor*

56. The *rostra* in the Roman Forum is so-named for its adornment of ship beaks captured in this major Roman war.

- a. First Punic War
- b. Second Punic War
- c. First Macedonian War
- d. Second Macedonian War

57. Which of the following was not one of the reforms instituted during the dictatorship of Sulla?

- a. creation of standing courts for all trials
- b. abolishment of the position of *princeps senatus*
- c. decrease in the senate membership
- d. restriction of tribunican power

58. Which of the following was not an outcome of the Conference of Luca in 56 B.C.?

- a. consulship of Pompey and Crassus
- b. renewal of Caesar's proconsulship
- c. restriction of Cicero's speechmaking
- d. Pompey's marriage to Caesar's daughter

59. At what battle were Brutus and Cassius finally defeated by Antony?

- a. Pharsalus
- b. Dyrrhachium
- c. Philippi
- d. Actium

60. Which political rival to Cicero was brought to trial in the *Bona Dea* scandal of 62 B.C.?

- a. Catiline
- b. Clodius
- c. Crassus
- d. Caesar

Roman Life

61. Which of the following is not one of the four virtues valued in early Roman society?

- a. *pietas*
- b. *fides*
- c. *gravitas*
- d. *libertas*

62. The title *pontifex* reflects the original duty of these priests as caretakers of

- a. aqueducts
- b. bridges
- c. roads
- d. gate

63. Which of the following was not an item of clothing worn by Roman men?

- a. *paludamentum*
- b. *endromis*
- c. *paenula*
- d. *mulleus*

64. The board of twenty priests who dealt with issues of peace and war was the
a. *fetiales* b. *duoviri* c. *augures* d. *decemviri*
65. What was the Roman marriage ceremony that involved a fictitious sale of the bride in the presence of witnesses?
a. *confarreatio* b. *coemptio* c. *manus* d. *usus*
66. Which of the following was not one of the circumstances in which the *patria potestas* could be terminated?
a. emancipation of a son or daughter
b. son's appointment as a *Flamen Dialis*
c. incarceration of the father or son
d. marriage of a daughter
67. What was the name of the empty tomb erected in honor of a deceased person whose body could not be recovered for any reason?
a. *sepulcrum* b. *cenotaphium* c. *columbaria* d. *ustrina*
68. Which of the following is not a term for a Roman relative?
a. *avunculus* b. *nurus* c. *nutrix* d. *noverca*
69. Which of the following names did a freedman receive from his master?
a. *nomen* b. *cognomen* c. *praenomen* d. any one of the above
70. The special boundary that separated the city of Rome from its surrounding territory was known as the
a. *pomerium* b. *imperium* c. *sacrarium* d. *lararium*

Latin Literature

71. Which of the following Roman authors did not compose an epic poem?
a. Ennius b. Lucilius c. Vergil d. Livius Andronicus
72. Tibullus' poetry includes elegies devoted to all of the following except for
a. Delia b. Glycera c. Marathus d. Nemesis
73. The genre which Quintilian credits as being completely Roman in origins and devoid of Greek influence is
a. *oratoria* b. *commentarius* c. *satura* d. *epistula*

74. Which of the following works is not an example of a Menippean satire?
- a. Seneca's *Apocolocyntosis* b. Apuleius' *Metamorphoses*
c. Petronius' *Satyricon* d. Juvenal's *Satires*
75. To what elegiac poet did Vergil dedicated his tenth eclogue?
- a. Cornelius Gallus b. Catullus c. Propertius d. Tibullus
76. Seneca's *Ludus de Morte Claudii*, more commonly known by its Greek title *Apocolocyntosis* compares the dead emperor Claudius to this fruit.
- a. tomato b. cucumber c. pumpkin d. fig
77. Book 8 of Caesar's *De Bello Gallico* was written by
- a. Aulus Hirtius b. Varro c. Cornelius Nepos d. Cicero
78. The tenth book of Pliny's *Epistulae* contains his correspondence with this Roman emperor.
- a. Nerva b. Trajan c. Domitian d. Hadrian
79. Which of Terence's plays revolves around the two lovers Glycerium and Pamphilus?
- a. *Hecyra* b. *Andria* c. *Heautontimoroumenos* d. *Eunuchus*
80. Which of the following works does not belong to Cicero?
- a. *Laelius de Amicitia* b. *Pro Balbo* c. *Aratea* d. *De Poetis*

Continue on to the next page for the tie-breakers.

Tie-Breakers: N.B. These are numbers 96-100. Please fill in your answer in the appropriate space on your scantron.

96. What is the best translation of *cum* in this sentence?

Cum timēamus, tamen fortiter pugnāmus.

- a. when b. since c. with d. although

97. Which word is an antonym of *mansuētus*?

- a. *ferus* b. *inēlegans* c. *validus* d. *blandus*

98. Aeneas is overwhelmed with rage when he sees his enemy Turnus wearing this item claimed as a spoil of war from the young Pallas

- a. quiver b. breastplate c. helmet d. swordbelt

99. Which law was passed in 82 b.c. appointing Sulla as dictator for an undefined period of time?

- a. *lex Villia Annalis* b. *lex Valeria*
c. *lex Plautia Papiria* d. *lex Pompeia*

100. Which of the following authors did not write a version of the tragedy of *Medea*?

- a. Accius b. Seneca the Elder c. Pacuvius d. Ovid