

2013 TSJCL Area B San Antonio Classical Society

DECATHLON TEST

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

Language Skills: Read the following story and answer the questions about it by referring to the Latin.

The Fattest Lion

1 erat ōlim Rōmae servus, nōmine Geta, quī omnium puerōrum celerrimus,
2 cotīdiē in Campō Martiō suī exercendī causā currēbat. illō tempore, multī hominēs
3 persuadebantur ut sodalitātī Christianōrum sē iungerent. Geta, quod audīvit Christiānōs
4 esse benignōs pauperibus, constituit sē Christianum fierī.
5 cum Rōma igne vastāta esset, populus dolōre perturbātus dīxit Nerōnem imperātōrem
6 urbem incendisse ut Carmen dē Trōiae cāsū melius scrīberet. ad hunc rŭmōrem
7 opprimendum, Nerō dīxit Christiānōs urbī ignem intulisse, atque cīvibus persuāsīt ut ab
8 illīs poenam mortis sūmerent. “licet,” inquit, “eōs leōnibus darī.” plēbs, sanguinis semper
9 cupida, “Christiānōs ad leōnēs!” clāmāvit.
10 Geta, captus, ante iūdicēs trāctus est, quī imperāvērunt ut ad leōnem iacerētur. leō erat
11 quīdam, cui Geta edendus erat. plēbs scīre voluit cur hic leō praecipuus electus esset.
12 iūdicēs eīs respondērunt hunc leōnem numquam dēfēcisse ut victimās caperet, corpora
13 eōrum omnīnō dēvorāta esse, et esse maximum, fortissimum, crassissimum.
14 diē constitutā, in arēnam vēnit Geta quī sōlus, sine pīlō, sine scūtō, cum animālī
15 pugnāret. mox, rugitū leōnis mīrō auditō, in arēnam cucurrit leō crassissimus, quī statim
16 Getae appropinquāvit. fūgit Geta quam celerrimē, leōne celeriter quoque sequente. bis
17 circum arēnam currunt anhēlantēs et Geta et leō. tum Geta ante imperātōrem ipsum
18 lapsus cadit. omnī spē āmissā, iam moritūrus leōnis impetum exspectat. sed leō, iam
19 appropinquāns, subitō cecidit, corde crassō cursū longō ruptō, atque moriēns ante pedēs
20 Getae iacēbat. populus, hōc spectāculō laetissimus, “deī iūdicāvērunt,” clāmāvit.
21 “parce eī! līber sit!” Nerō, recūsāre nōn ausus, “līber es,” inquit; “iam abīre licet.”

sodalitas, -tatis, f. society

constituō, -ere, ūi decide

sūmō, sūmere, sumpsī, sumptum: to inflict

praecipuus – particular, especial cado, ~~cadere~~, cecidī, casus - fall

crassus – fat

rugitus - roar

1. **nēmō puerōrum erat celerior Getā. (A) vērūm (B) falsum**

2. What is the case of *Rōmae* in line 1?

- a. locative b. vocative c. nominative d. genitive

3. In lines 1-2, which of the following descriptions is NOT accurate of Geta?

- a. he exercises everyday b. he prays to Mars everyday
c. he is a slave d. he is the swiftest boy

4. Which of the following does NOT correctly express the meaning found in the clause *sui...causā*?

- a. sē exercitum b. ut sē exerceat c. sibi exercendus est d. ad sē exercendum

5. In line 1, a synonym for **celerrimus** would be

- a. lenissimus b. clarissimus c. difficillimus d. citissimus

6. Based on your knowledge of the Latin root *currebat* in line 2, what is the correct definition of the English derivative *succōr*?

- a. to run to aid b. to taste sour c. to succeed d. under the heart

7. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of *iungerent* in line 3?

- a. joust b. subjunctive c. conjugation d. subject

8. In lines 3-4, Geta...fieri, the reader learns

- a. that Geta had been a Christian his whole life b. that Geta received kindness from Christians
c. the reason Geta wanted to become a Christian d. that Geta swore never to become Christian

9. What is the best translation of *esse* in line 4?

- a. will be b. were c. have been d. are

10. What is the use of the dative case of *pauperibus* in line 4?

- a. indirect object b. possession c. purpose d. with special adjective

11. In lines 6-7, *ad hunc rumōrem opprimendum* could also be **best** expressed as

- a. ut hunc rumōrem opprimeret b. eī hic rumor opprimendus est
c. hōc rumōre oppressō d. hunc rumōrem oppressūrus

12. Which of the following is derived from the Latin root *casū* in line 6?

- a. chance b. chivalry c. chalice d. chanticleer

13. **imperātor Nero Rōmam delēvit ut Christianōs ignibus incenderet.**

(A) vērūm (B) falsum

14. In the second paragraph, why were the common people receptive to Nero's punishment of the Christians?

- a. religious intolerance b. fear of the Christians' new social status
c. basic lust for blood and violence d. love and devotion to the emperor Nero

15. What is the use of case illustrated by *sanguinis* in line 8?
- a. w/ special adjective b. partitive c. possession d. description
16. In lines 5-7, what is the rumor circulated by the people about the burning of Rome?
- a. it's an attack by the Trojans b. it was a conspiracy of the Christians
c. it was a punishment from the gods d. it was set by Nero to further his artistic pursuits
17. What is the best translation of *intulisse* in line 7?
- a. brought in b. had brought in c. to have brought in d. will have brought in
18. In line 8, to whom does the pronoun **eōs** refer?
- a. plebs b. Christianōs c. imperator d. leōnēs
19. Which of the following is the best antonym for *darī* in line 8?
- a. capī b. donārī c. ferī d. audīrī
20. Which of the following is NOT a quality of the particular lion described in the paragraph from lines 10 – 13?
- a. it was very big b. it never missed its target
c. it ate its victims completely d. the plebs especially wanted this lion
21. Which of the following does NOT come from the Latin root *edendus* in line 11?
- a. comestible b. edition c. obese d. inedible
22. In line 10, what is the antecedent of the relative pronoun *qui*?
- a. Geta b. captus c. iudicēs d. populī (understood)
23. **quot leōnēs ēlectī sunt?**
- a. ūnus b. duō c. trēs d. omnēs
24. Why is *ēlectus esset* subjunctive in line 11?
- a. indirect question b. relative clause of characteristic
c. adverbial purpose clause d. relative clause of purpose
25. In line 13, if the mood of *devorata esse* were changed to subjunctive, which of the following forms would be the best equivalent?
- a. devorata sint b. devorarent c. devoraverint d. devoraverunt
26. What is the best translation of the clause *cui ... erat* in line 11?
- a. for whom there was an edible Geta b. whom Geta must eat
b. who must eat Geta d. for whom Geta put on a show
27. What is the use of case of *leōnem* in line 12?
- a. direct object b. respect c. subject of indirect statement
d. apposition

28. Which of the following is the best **antonym** for *fortissimus* in line 13?
 a. ignavissimus b. facillimus c. agilissimus d. pinguissimus
29. In lines 14-15, what was one condition under which Geta was to face the lion?
 a. with another condemned criminal b. with other animals to help
 c. without a spear d. armed with a shield
30. **Geta celeriter cucurrit, autem leō erat quoque celer. (A) vērūm (B) falsum**
31. Based on your knowledge of the Latin root *scūtum*, what is the definition of the English derivative *escutcheon*?
 a. an incomprehensible puzzle, unable to be deciphered
 b. a shield-like surface on which a coat of arms is depicted
 c. a place of punishment, where the victim is struck on the head and shoulders
 d. a small dungeon, employed by schoolmasters in early times to teach children manners
32. In lines 14-19, how many times around the arena did the lion chase Geta.
 a. zero b. one c. two d. many
33. Which of the following is the best synonym for *rugitu* in line 15?
 a. rubōre b. latrōne c. fremitū d. cane
34. What is the best translation of the phrase *quam celerrime* in line 16?
 a. quickly b. rather quickly c. very quickly d. as quickly as possible
35. Which of the following is a derivative of *lapsus* in line 17?
 a. elapse b. elaborate c. belabor d. release
36. What is the difference grammatically in *Getae* in line 16 and *Getae* in line 20?
 a. different cases b. different uses of the same case
 c. different numbers d. no difference at all
37. From line 21, *Nero... ausus*, we can surmise that Nero's reaction was _____ the reaction of the crowd as a result of the arena spectacle.
 a. the same as
 b. the opposite of
 c. probably different from {but the emperor would not go against their wishes}
 d. better than
38. What is the best translation of the word *moriēns* in line 19?
 a. dying b. having died c. about to die d. he was dying
39. What is the case of *ei* in line 21?
 a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. ablative
40. **in fine fabulae, Geta est vīvus. (A) vērūm (B) falsum**

Mythology

41. According to Hesiod, Nike (Victory), was the daughter of whom?
a. Phorcys and Ceto b. Styx and Pallas c. Oceanus and Tethys d. Zeus and Hera
42. Which of the following did Cinyras, king of Paphos, **NOT** send to the Trojan war to fulfill the Oath of Tyndareus?
a. clay ships with toy soldiers b. a real ship c. his own son d. the bow of Heracles
43. Which of the following is an epithet of Athena?
a. gray eyed b. ox-eyed c. rosy-fingered d. none of them are
44. At the wedding of Pirithous, a battle broke out between the centaurs, and these people, of whom Pirithous was king:
a. Argives b. Teucrians c. Lapiths d. Tyrians
45. This young man was the youngest son of Creon, king of Thebes, and was betrothed to Antigone.
a. Eteocles b. Haemon c. Polynices d. Euphemus
46. Zeus, after seducing Io, a priestess of his wife's cult, turned her into this creature to avoid his wife's wrath:
a. peacock b. fly c. cow d. swan
47. After Dionysius' mother viewed Zeus in his full glory and was burned to a crisp, the infant Dionysius was placed in the care of this woman, who was Semele's sister:
a. Amalthea b. Ino c. Io d. Autonoe
48. This monstrous creature plagued the city of Thebes with its riddle:
a. Hydra b. Charybdis c. Typhoeus d. Sphinx
49. Which of the following was NOT a monster or creature bested by Hercules:
a. Hydra b. Nemean Lion c. Medusa d. Geryon
50. Eileithyia was the goddess of
a. childbirth b. the moon c. friendship d. animal husbandry

Roman Life

51. The two additional spaces to the left and right of the entrance of the *atrium* in the Roman house were called
a. alae b. cubiculum c. fores d. tablinum
52. The name for a troupe of actors was
a. fabula b. grex c. pantomimi d. scaena
53. Quintus, Sextus, and Decimus were common
a. agnomina b. cognomina c. nomina d. praenomina

54. The gladiator who used the net and the trident, and whose name derives from the Latin word for "net" was called the
- a. bestiarius b. murmillo c. retiarius d. Samnite
55. A *laudatio* was a speech delivered on the occasion of
- a. banquet b. birth c. funeral d. games
56. The *corona civica*, made of oak leaves, was awarded to a soldier who
- a. saved the life of a fellow soldier in battle by displaying unusual bravery
 b. was the first soldier to board an enemy ship
 c. was an army general who broke a siege as a token of victory
 d. was the first soldier to scale the walls of the city during a siege
57. Which of the following terms is NOT associated with Roman marriage
- a. dos b. flammeum c. sponsalia d. sportula
58. During the festival of Saturnalia, what was one of the traditions that the Romans observed?
- a. banqueters put their togas on backwards
 b. gambling was legal in public
 c. images of famine and poverty were burned
 d. young men slapped women with goat skins
59. Soleae would be worn on the
- a. feet b. head c. shoulders d. torso
60. Which of the following meats were popular foods among the Romans?
- a. fish b. peacock c. pork d. all of the above

Roman History

61. Which of the following was NOT a Julio-claudian emperor?
- a. Augustus b. Hadrian c. Nero d. Tiberius
62. This former equestrian became emperor in 193 CE after the assassination of Commodus.
- a. Septimius Severus b. Pertinax c. Marcus Aurelius d. Didius Julianus
63. In what manner was Caracalla rid of the co-rule of his younger brother Geta in 211 CE?
- a. Caracalla murdered Geta b. Geta abdicated the throne
 c. Geta died on campaign in Pannonia d. Geta was removed by vote of the senate
64. Which emperor's motto was *oderint dum probent*, "let them hate me, so long as they approve of what I do."
- a. Augustus b. Tiberius c. Caligula d. Nero

65. Which of the following insane actions was **NOT** taken by Caligula?
- rode across the bay of Naples on a bridge wearing the breastplate of Alexander the Great
 - named his horse, Incitatus, as a member of the senate
 - rigged a lavish dinner boat to fall apart on the water, killing his mother
 - had his soldiers collect shells from the shore as the “spoils of the sea”
66. Which of the following was NOT one of the “five good emperors”
- Constantine
 - Hadrian
 - Marcus Aurelius
 - Trajan
67. During the reign of the emperor Gallienus, several areas splintered off from the Roman Empire. This kingdom, centered around the city of _____, was begun by Odoenaethus, and then ruled by Zenobia, a cunning and beautiful queen:
- Alexandria
 - Palmyra
 - Babylonia
 - Sarmizegethusa
68. In order to avoid the mistakes of some of his predecessors who lost the support of the German legions, Nerva bolstered the security of his reign by adopting the commander of the legions in Upper Germany as his heir and co-regent. This commander thus later became the emperor
- Hadrian
 - Vespasian
 - Trajan
 - Septimius Severus
69. Augustus said of the city of Rome, “I found her a city of _____, and left her a city of _____.”
- brick; marble
 - peasants; citizens
 - thieves; merchants
 - huts; monuments
70. True to his portrayal by Joaquin Phoenix in the movie *Gladiator*, this emperor did indeed like to enter the gladiatorial arena.
- Marcus Aurelius
 - Nero
 - Valerian
 - Commodus

Latin Literature

71. Which of the following works was NOT written by Ovid?
- Fasti
 - Metamorphoses
 - Amores
 - Eclogues
72. Which of the following plays by Plautus has a name that translates roughly to “pot of gold”?
- Rudens
 - Aulularia
 - Mostellaria
 - Menaechmi
73. Who was the literary patron of Vergil?
- Messala
 - Tibullus
 - Maecenas
 - Scipio Aemilianus
74. Who was Rome’s only poetess, thought by some critics to have been a man adopting a literary persona?
- Sappho
 - Clodia
 - Polyxo
 - Sulpicia
75. To what woman did Propertius dedicate his love poetry?
- Cynthia
 - Corinna
 - Clodia
 - Delia

76. Known as the father of Latin Literature, this author translated the *Odyssey* of Homer into Latin in an archaic meter known as Saturnians:

- a. Silius Italicus b. Naevius c. Vergil d. Livius Andronicus

77. The so-called “three hearts” of Ennius were

- a. his children b. his lovers c. languages d. his 3 villas

78. Cicero’s delivered speeches condemning this corrupt governor of Sicily at the behest of the Sicilian people:

- a. Caelius b. Verres c. Catilina d. Archius

79. The *Satyricon* was written by this author, thought to be Nero’s *arbiter elegantiae*, who was forced to commit suicide by the emperor:

- a. Petronius b. Phaedrus c. Seneca the Younger d. Aulus Gellius

80. In the *Golden Ass* by Apuleius, the main character Lucius, is changed into a donkey, and is finally rescued and returned to his original form by

- a. a witch b. Athena c. Isis d. an owl

TIE BREAKERS: Please fill out the corresponding answers in numbers 96 – 100 of your scantron answer document. These questions will only be scored in the case of a tie.

96. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of *cēdō*, *cēdere*?

- a. incessant b. antecedence c. precept d. they are all from *cēdō*

97. Quintilia dona _____ puellīs dedit.

- a. ambābus b. ambōbus c. ambīs d. ambō

98. Palaemon was the deific name of this unfortunate youth, who plummeted into the sea into the arms of his mother Ino.

- a. Celeus b. Euphemus c. Pessimus d. Melicertes

99. St. Jerome was often criticized for his excessive admiration of this long-dead, pagan Roman orator and author, whom he called “my Tully”

- a. Terentius b. Seneca the Elder c. Hortensius d. Cicero

100. The emperor Hadrian made this, formerly considered a sign of youth, fashionable again for older gentlemen:

- a. gambling on chariot teams b. beards c. toga palliata d. caligae