

TSJCL AREA B & SAN ANTONIA CLASSICAL SOCIETY
2003 DECATHLON TEST

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

LANGUAGE SKILLS - Read the following story and answer the following questions by referring to the passage.

- 1 Rōmānus rēx ultimus fuit L. Tarquinius Superbus, quī
 2 rēgnābat annōs quīnque et vīgintī. multa bella contrā Latīnōs
 3 et Volscōs gessit et ē spoliīs templum Iovis in Capitōliō
 4 aedificāvit. prīmus rēgum bellum et pācem per sē sine
 5 auctōritāte populī vel senātūs faciēbat. quod regnum suum
 6 timōre tenuit, corpus suum militibus semper circumdābat ut
 7 custōdirētur.
 8 filiū Tarquinī quoque erant iniūstissimī et improbissimī.
 9 ōlim Tarquinius filiōs duōs Delphōs mīsīt, ubi erat Apollōnis
 10 ōrāculum. eōs comitābātur L. Iunius Brutus, iuvenis sapiens
 11 quī autem stultitiā simulābat, ut mortem vitāret; nam frāter
 12 eius ā Tarquinīo interfectus erat. eī igitur Brutī cognōmen
 13 datum est. postquam Delphōs pervēnerunt, perfectīs patris
 14 mandātīs iuvenēs ōrāculum interrogāverunt, quis eōrum
 15 regnum Rōmānum adeptūrus esset. deus hanc vōcem reddidit,
 16 “imperium summum Rōmae habēbit, quī vestrum prīmus, ō
 17 iuvenēs, osculum mātrī tulerit.” Tarquinī duo igitur Rōmam,
 18 ut mātrī osculum ferrent, properāverunt. sed Brutus, quod
 19 terra est omnium mortāliū māter commūnis, ēgressus cecidit
 20 et terram osculō contigit. inde Rōmam regressus Brutus post
 21 rēgem expulsum consul prīmus factus est.

rēgnō, -āre - rule, reign

Latīnōs et Volscōs - Latins & Volscians, two Italian
 tribes

spolium, -ī, n. - plunder, booty, loot

Iuppiter, Iovis, m. - Jupiter

Capitolium, -ī, n. - Capitoline Hill

circumdō, -dare - surround

Delphī, -ōrum - Delphi, a Greek city

comitor, -arī - to accompany

Answer these questions by referring to the passage:

1. L. Tarquinius Superbus was 25 years old when he became the last Roman king.
 (A) true (B) false

2. Which of the following words is not a derivative of the root of **annōs** in line 2?
(A) anniversary (B) annuity (C) annex (D) biennium
3. The case of **bella** in line 2 is
(A) nominative (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative
4. An antonym of **contrā** in line 2 is
(A) **prō** (B) **sine** (C) **per** (D) **trans**
5. In the second sentence (lines 2-3) of the first paragraph, the reader learns that
(A) the temple on the Capitoline has been destroyed in war
(B) Tarquin attacked his neighbors and looted their temples
(C) the Latins had built the first temple to Jupiter Capitolinus
(D) Tarquinius used plunder to build the temple of Jupiter
6. The tense of **gessit** in line 3 is
(A) present (B) imperfect (C) perfect (D) pluperfect
7. In the context of line 3, the word **in** is best translated as
(A) into (B) in (C) against (D) on
8. Derived from the root of **aedificāvit** in line 3, the English word *edify* means
(A) to instruct (B) to correct (C) to lengthen (D) to wipe out
9. The case of **rēgum** in line 4 is
(A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) accusative
10. Tarquinius Superbus was the first Roman king
(A) to act independently in matters of war and peace
(B) to cause a war by violating a treaty
(C) to end a war with a peace treaty
(D) to ignore a decree of the Senate
11. Which of the following is not derived from the root of **pācem** in line 4?
(A) peace (B) pacify (C) appease (D) peasant
12. A synonym of **vel** in line 5 is
(A) **aut** (B) **et** (C) **sed** (D) **nec**
13. Which of the following words is not derived from the root of **timōre** in line 5?
(A) timid (B) intimidate (C) timocracy (D) timorous
14. The case of **mīlitibus** in line 6 is
(A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) ablative

15. The clause **ut custōdirētur** in line 6 is an example of
(A) a relative clause (B) a purpose clause (C) a result clause (D) an indirect statement
16. The reader can infer from the last sentence (lines 5-6) in the first paragraph that the king was (A) a tyrant (B) a warmonger (C) a fraud (D) a curmudgeon
17. "Affiliate," derived from **filii** in line 7, means
(A) to swear solemnly (B) to bind (C) to become associated (D) to insult
18. The best translation of **improbissimī** in line 7 is
(A) very dishonest (B) rather dishonest (C) more dishonest (D) dishonest
19. The clause **ōlim Tarquinius filiōs duōs Delphōs mīsit** (line 8) is best translated
(A) once Tarquinius met his two sons in Delphi
(B) occasionally Tarquinius would dispatch his two sons from Delphi
(C) formerly Tarquinius had dedicated (the lives of) his two sons to Delphi
(D) one day Tarquinius sent his two sons to Delphi
20. In the context of line 8, **ubi** means
(A) whenever (B) which (C) where (D) when
21. Which of these is not a antonym of **sapiens** (line 9)?
(A) **fatuus** (B) **stultus** (C) **hebes** (D) **foedus**
22. **Brutus cum filiis Tarquiniū ad Graeciam iter fēcit**
(A) **quod rēx eī praemium prōmiserat**
(B) **nē rēx fratrem eius interficeret**
(C) **ut ōrāculum cōsulerent**
(D) **vītandae suspīcionis causā**
23. Which of the following is not derived from the root of **mortem** (line 10)?
(A) mortgage (B) morsel (C) morbid (D) morgue
24. In the context of line 11, the preposition **ā** means
(A) from (B) away from (C) by (D) of
25. The phrase **interfectus erat** in line 11 is translated correctly as
(A) had been killed (B) was killed (C) has killed (D) had killed
26. Brutus was given his nickname because
(A) he had killed his brother (B) he was loyal to the king's sons
(C) he was very clever (D) he appeared to be stupid

27. Which of the following is not derived from the root of **patris** in line 12 ?
(A) patrol (B) patron (C) patrimony (D) patriotic
28. The phrase **perfectis . . . mandāfis** in lines 12-13 is an example of an ablative
(A) of means (B) absolute (C) of manner (D) of cause
29. Which of the following is not a synonym of **adeptūrus** in line 14?
(A) **nanctūrus** (B) **mentitūrus** (C) **obtentūrus** (D) **impetrātūrus**
30. The clause **quis eōrum regnum Rōmānum adeptūrus esset** in lines 13-14 is an example of a
(A) relative purpose clause (B) indirect question (C) result clause (D) indirect command
31. **Brutus et filiū Tarquinii ōrāculum rogāverunt quis Rōmānus rēx ultimus futūrus esset.** (A) **vērus** (B) **falsus**
32. The present tense of **reddidit** in line 14 is
(A) **redit** (B) **reddet** (C) **reddit** (D) **rediit**
33. Which of the following is not derived from the root of **summum** in line 15?
(A) consummate (B) summary (C) summon (D) summit
34. The case of **vestrum** in line 15 is
(A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) accusative
35. A synonym for **osculum** in line 16 is
(A) **amplexus** (B) **fremitus** (C) **cucumis** (D) **bāsium**
36. **Ōrāculum praedixit unum ex filiis Tarquinii rēgem futūrum esse.**
(A) **vērus** (B) **falsus**
37. Which of the following is derived from the root of **ferrent** in line 17?
(A) fertile (B) ferret (C) ferric (D) fervent
38. In the context of lines 17-18, **quod** means
(A) what (B) that (C) which (D) because
39. The verb **cecidit** in line 18 means
(A) killed (B) sang (C) went (D) fell
40. According to the story, which of the following correctly completes the sentence:
... **verba ōrāculi vēra facta sunt.**
(A) **Cum Brutus consul p̄rimus factus esset**
(B) **Cum duo filiū Tarquinii Rōmam redirent**
(C) **Cum Tarquinius Superbus expulsus esset**
(D) **Cum Brutus sē esse stultum nōn simulāret**

MYTHOLOGY - Mark the letter of the best answer on your answer sheet.

41. The Greek god who possessed a helmet which made the wearer invisible was
(A) Apollo (B) Hades (C) Hermes (D) Poseidon
42. The Olympian god who was born on the island of Delos was
(A) Zeus (B) Dionysus (C) Apollo (D) Hephaestus
43. Jason was sent on the quest for the golden fleece by
(A) Creon (B) Aeson (C) Acrisius (D) Pelias
44. The Palladium was stolen from the city of Troy by Odysseus and
(A) Diomedes (B) Ajax Telamon (C) Agamemnon (D) Teucer
45. The young man who defeated Atalanta in a foot race because she stopped to gather the golden apples he threw in her path was
(A) Haemon (B) Melanion (C) Orestes (D) Endymion
46. The Athenian king who captured and married Antiope, the queen of the Amazons, was
(A) Aegeus (B) Cecrops (C) Theseus (D) Erichthonius
47. The daughter of Priam and Hecuba who was the first wife of Aeneas was
(A) Cassandra (B) Lavinia (C) Polyxena (D) Creusa
48. Bellerophon captured Pegasus when the winged horse was drinking at the fountain of
(A) Gargaphia (B) Hippocrene (C) Canathus (D) Pirene
49. Dionysus rewarded Midas with the golden touch for his kindness to
(A) Ariadne (B) Silenus (C) Marsyas (D) Pan
50. Who gave Heracles the rattle with which he startled the Stymphalian Birds?
(A) Athena (B) Hephaestus (C) Chiron (D) Eurystheus

ROMAN LIFE - Mark the letter of the best answer on your answer sheet.

51. Which of the following was not a typical furnishing in a Roman house?
(A) vappa (B) arca (C) lectus (D) mensa delphica
52. A vicarius was
(A) an estate manager (B) a late supper (C) a vineyard (D) the slave of a slave
53. The first teacher by whom a Roman child would be taught was a(n)
(A) grammaticus (B) rhētor (C) litterātor (D) paedagōgus

54. Roman wedding ceremonies were usually performed
(A) in the house of the bride's father (B) in the forum
(C) at one of Juno's temples (D) at the temple of Vesta
55. The garment which Romans wore at Saturnalia and to dinner parties was the
(A) paenula (B) synthesis (C) endromis (D) toga splendēns
56. Olive oil was used for all of the following except
(A) lamp fuel (B) laundry detergent (C) perfume base (D) cooking
57. Before the building of the huge public baths, where would a young Roman go to exercise or play athletic games?
(A) forum (B) outside the city walls (C) circus (D) Campus Martius
58. In chariot racing, a missus was
(A) the goal post (B) the starting gate (C) a lap in a race (D) a wrecked chariot
59. Gladiators who fought from chariots were called
(A) essedārīi (B) dimachaerī (C) secūtōrēs (D) hoplomachī
60. The strip of wood about which a scroll of papyrus would be rolled was called a(n)
(A) capsā (B) schedā (C) umbilicus (D) cornu

ROMAN HISTORY - Mark the letter of the best answer on your answer sheet.

61. The emperor who was responsible for the deaths of Britannicus, Agrippina the Younger, and Octavia was (A) Domitian (B) Nero (C) Caracalla (D) Caligula
62. Who became the sole ruler of the empire after he defeated Licinius at Adrianople in AD 324? (A) Theodosius I (B) Diocletian (C) Galerius (D) Constantine I
63. Which of these emperors was not murdered by a Praetorian Guard or Guards?
(A) Pertinax (B) Aurelian (C) Septimius Severus (D) Caligula
64. The emperor who summoned the famed physician Galen to Rome when the plague broke out in AD 162? (A) Marcus Aurelius (B) Vespasian (C) Antoninus Pius (D) Nerva
65. Which of the following was never designated as Augustus' heir?
(A) Marcellus (B) Drusus (C) Lucius Caesar (D) Tiberius
66. What future emperor was awarded the **ornamenta triumphalis** for his part in the conquest of Britain? (A) Claudius (B) Domitian (C) Caligula (D) Vespasian

67. The emperor who captured the Parthian capital in AD 115 was
(A) Trajan (B) Septimius Severus (C) Hadrian (D) Lucius Verus
68. The emperor whose reforms included dividing the empire into dioceses was
(A) Constantine I (B) Maximian (C) Diocletian (D) Theodosius
69. The governor of Lusitania who reigned as emperor from January 15 to April 16, 69 AD was (A) Otho (B) Vespasian (C) Galba (D) Vitellius
70. In AD 404 the western emperor Honorius moved capital from Rome to
(A) Byzantium (B) Ravenna (C) Nicomedia (D) Medolanum

LATIN LITERATURE - Mark the letter of the best answer on your answer sheet.

71. Vergil's most polished work, the *Georgica*, was undertaken at the suggestion of
(A) Octavian (B) Pollio (C) Agrippa (D) Maecenas
72. The comic poet who may have supported himself working at a bakery while he wrote three plays was (A) Seneca (B) Plautus (C) Q. Roscius (D) Terence
73. The poet who published a collection of his work with a dedication to Cornelius Nepos in 54 BC was (A) Horace (B) Lucretius (C) Catullus (D) Ovid
74. What author began writing his great history of Rome c. 27 BC with the support of the emperor Augustus? (A) Tacitus (B) Varro (C) Sallust (D) Livy
75. The orator who distinguished himself with his impeachment of Verres for provincial extortion in 70 BC was (A) Cicero (B) Seneca (C) Caesar (D) Hortensius
76. The author of the 37 book *Historia Naturalis* which was dedicated to the emperor Titus (A) Seneca the Younger (B) Quintilian (C) Pliny the Elder (D) Suetonius
77. The poet whose correspondence from Tomi on the Black Sea begged for help and forgiveness was (A) Lucan (B) Ovid (C) Tibullus (D) Martial
78. The satirist whom Martial addressed in three of his epigrams was
(A) Lucullus (B) Horace (C) Juvenal (D) Persius
79. The poet who introduced hexameter verse into Latin poetry when he wrote his historic epic entitled *Annals* was (A) Ennius (B) Naevius (C) Pacuvius (D) Lucretius
80. What historian had access to the imperial archives until he was dismissed by Hadrian for being overly familiar with the Empress Sabina?
(A) Velleius Paterculus (B) Eutropius (C) Ammianus Marcellinus (D) Suetonius

TIE-BREAKERS: The answers to the following questions will be scored only to break ties. Please be sure to mark your answers in the slots for numbers 96-100.

96. Whose translation of Homer's *Odyssey* into Latin Saturnian meter remained a school textbook for more than two centuries?
(A) Apollonius Rhodius' (B) Cato the Elder's (C) Pacuvius' (D) Livius Andronicus'
97. Which of the Seven Against Thebes did Athena deprive of immortality because he split open the skull of his enemy and devoured his brains?
(A) Tydeus (B) Amphiaraus (C) Melanippus (D) Polynices
98. Which word does not belong in this group because of its meaning?
(A) lētum (B) nummus (C) obitus (D) mors
99. The Secular Games, celebrated every century to ward off pestilence, were celebrated in 17 BC by Augustus and in AD 204 by
(A) Caracalla (B) Elagabalus (C) Septimius Severus (D) Macrinus
100. *tuae lacrimae mē impediunt _____.*
(A) dīcere (B) ut dīcerem (C) ut non dīcam (D) nē dīcam