**2018 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY**

**TSJCL AREA B**

**DECATHLON**

**DIRECTIONS:** Please mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron answer sheet.

**Part A** – Language Skills

* 1. **colōnī, quī ex Hispāniā in Americam vēnerant, aurum multum et argentum ibi**
	2. **inveniēbant. Britannī quoque colōnōs quōsdam mīsērunt, quī castra posuērunt in eā terrā**
	3. **quam Virginiam appellābant. Indī mox colōnōs oppugnāvērunt et paucōs sagittīs**
	4. **necāvērunt. colōnī tamen castra prope rīpam posuerant, et Britannicī nautae ē nāvibus tēla**
	5. **multa mīsērunt in hostēs, quī celeriter in silvās effūgērunt.**
	6. **brevī tempore autem erat perīculum etiam maius; nam paene omnis cōnsūmptus est**
	7. **cibus, quem colōnī ā Britanniā nāvibus vēxerant. statim igitur eōrum dux, nōmine Faber, vir**
	8. **fortis, cum scaphā paucīsque mīlitibus trāns flūmen prōcessit, frūmentum quaerēns, quod**
	9. **incolae libenter dabant prō rēbus quās colōnī sēcum ferēbant.**
	10. **posteā dux īdem, cum iterum profectus esset ut invenīret viam, quā ad Āsiam nāvēs**
	11. **pervenīre possent (omnēs enim iam intellegēbant Americam nōn esse Āsiae partem), fortiter**
	12. **pugnāns ab Indīs captus est.**
	13. **postrēmō tamen in colōniam incolumis reductus, Faber posteā per lītora omnia iter**
	14. **fēcit; spērābat enim semper sē flūmen esse inventūrum, quō Americam trānsīre et ita ad**
	15. **Āsiam pervenīre posset. in itineribus et dux et mīlitēs noctū saepe frīgora maxima ferre**
	16. **cōgēbantur; tum, remōtō ignī et haud procul collocātō, humī iacēre solēbant eōdem locō, ubi**
	17. **ignis modo fuerat. interdum aquam dulcem nōn habēbant, eōrumque pānis fluctibus**
	18. **corruptus est.**
	19. **ōlim in eōs, cum prope lītus quoddam nāvigārent, ab incolīs sagittae subitō ex**
	20. **arboribus missae sunt; mīlitēs tamen, cum posteā in lītore eōsdem Indōs canistra manibus**
	21. **tenentēs vīdissent, incolās velle frūmentum sibi dare crēdidērunt. dux autem, īnsidiās**
	22. **veritus, mīlitēs iussit hostēs prius sonō armōrum terrēre; tum, cum Indī perterritī in silvās**
	23. **fūgissent, colōnī ad lītus vēnērunt, et in harēnā multa dōna posuērunt. quae cum Indī**
	24. **invēnissent, gaudēbant, ac colōnīs iam factī amīcī, frūmentum eīs libenter dedērunt.**

1. According to lines 1-3, which of the following is NOT true? (A) colonists came to America

from Spain (B) there are lots of precious metals in America (C) Spanish colonists settled in

Virginia (D) British colonists were attacked by the Indians

2. What English derivative of the root of **aurum** (line 1) means “yielding or containing gold”?

(A) auric (B) auriferous (C) aureate (D) ormolu

3. Which of the following is a SYNONYM of **inveniēbant** (line 2)?

(A) **appropinquō** (B) **reperiō** (C) **permittō** (D) **circumeō**

4. The antecedent of **quī** in line 2 is (A) **Britannī** (B) **castra** (C) **quōsdam** (D) **colōnōs**

5. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root of **posuērunt** (line 2)?

 (A) deposit (B) component (C) provost (D) expostulate

6. **prō līneā II,** **castra ā colōnīs in terrā \_\_\_\_\_.** (A) **posita sunt** (B) **posita est**

(C) **posuērunt** (D) **posita esse**

7. According to the first paragraph, which of the following best characterizes the relationship

between the native inhabitants and the colonists? (A) friendly (B) hostile (C) indifferent

(D) curious

8. Which of the following is an ANTONYM of **oppugnāvērunt** (line 3)?

 (A) **aggredior** (B) **occurō** (C) **serviō** (D) **dēfendō**

9. **sagittīs** in line 3 is an example of an ablative of (A) comparison (B) means (C) material

(D) cause

10. Which of the following does NOT govern the same case as **prope** (line 4)? (A) **ad** (B) **sine**

 (C) **extrā** (D) **circum**

11. According to lines 4-5, the British sailors (A) were able to completely annihilate the natives

 (B) ancored their ships far from the camp of the colonists (C) provided support for the colonists

who had set up camp (D) dropped off supplies for the colonists at the campsite in Virginia

12. Which of the following would NOT be considered a type of **tēla** (line 4)? (A) **hasta**

 (C) **sagitta** (C) **pīlum** (D) **scūtum**

13. Which of the following is NOT derived from the root of **mīsērunt** (line 5)? (A) permission

 (B) transmit (C) mitigate (D) messy

14. The BEST translation of **in** as it is used in line 5 is (A) in (B) on (C) onto (D) against

15. The adjective **maius** (line 6) modifies (A) **perīculum** (B) **etiam** (C) **tempore**

 (D) **cōnsūmptus**

16. What derivative of the root of **vēxerant** (line 7) means “the vertical transport of atmospheric

properties, especially upwards”? (A) advection (B) convection (C) planoconvex

(D) transvector

17. A synonym of the root of **scaphā** (line 8) is (A) **impedimentum** (B) **lembus**

(C) **frumentum** (D) **praesidium**

18. **cuius generis est “incolae” (in līneā IX)?** (A) **masculīnī** (B) **fēminīnī** (C) **neutrius**

(D) **commūnis**

19. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root of **“ferēbant”** (line 9)? (A) relative

 (B) transfer (C) ablation (D) ferric

20. Which of the following grammatical constructions is NOT in lines 10-12?

(A) **cum** circumstantial clause (B) indirect question (C) adverbial purpose clause

(D) present active participle

21. Which of the following is a SYNONYM for the word **incolumis** (line 13)?

 (A) **tūtus** (B) **idōneus** (C) **vulnerātus** (D) **perīculōsus**

22. Which Latin phrase from lines 13-15 shows that the search for a water route to get to Asia was thorough and exhaustive? (A) **incolumis reductus** (B) **per lītora omnia** (C) **iter fēcit**

 (D) **sē flūmen esse inventūrum**

23. Which of the following is the best translation of **inventūrum** (line 14)?

 (A) will come upon (B) would find (C) will allow (D) would go around

24. **posset** (line 15) is a subjunctive because it is in a (A) substantive clause of purpose

 (B) subordinate clause within an indirect statement (C) relative clause of purpose

 (D) proviso clause embedded within a result clause

25. According to lines 15-17, what strategy did the travelers have to employ to survive the harsh conditions? (A) they slept on ground recently warmed by fire (B) they covered themselves in

 animal pelts (C) they slept during the day and travelled at night (D) they always walked in the

 sunlight

26. What is the best translation of **et...et** in line 15? (A) either...or (B) both...and (C) neither...nor (D) and...indeed

27. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the 1st principal part of **habēbant** (line 17)?

 (A) inhibit (B) habiliments (C) positron (D) able

28. The best translation of **dulcem** as it is used in line 17 is (A) fresh (B) sweet (C) charming

 (D) friendly

29. Which of the following is NOT a challenge that the travellers faced from lines 13-18?

 (A) dehydration (B) starvation (C) becoming lost (D) harsh weather conditions

30. Which of the following is a SYNONYM for the word **lītus** (line 19)? (A) **ōra** (B) **gēna**

(C) **rīvus** (D) **āra**

31. Which of the following is a derivative of the root of **tenentēs** (line 21)? (A) détente (B) pretend

 (C) sustenance (D) attentive

32. To whom or what does the pronoun **eōs** in line 19 refer? (A) the native inhabitants (B) explorers

 from Asia (C) their supplies (D) the colonists

33. According to the last paragraph (lines 19-24), who attacked first? (A) the native inhabitants

 attacked first (B) the colonists attacked first (C) they both attacked simultaneously

 (D) neither - they peacefully traded

34. The best translation of **vīdissent** (line 21) is (A) they saw (B) they were seeing

 (C) they had seen (D) they have been seen

35. Which of the following is NOT a type of **arboribus** (line 20)? (A) **quercus** (B) **silex**

 (C) **tilia** (D) **pīnus**

36. What type of participle is **veritus** in line 22 an example? (A) perfect deponent (B) future

 passive (C) perfect active (D) future passive

37. Which of the following is TRUE if the main verb **iussit** (line 22) were changed to **imperāvit**?

 (A) **hostēs…terrēre** would become **ut hostēs…terreant** (B) **hostēs…terrēre** would become **ut**

 **hostēs…terruissent** (C) **hostēs…terrēre** would become **ut hostēs…terreant**

(D) **hostēs…terrēre** would remain the same

38. By what means did the colonists insure that they would not be attacked by the native inhabitants in lines 21-24? (A) frightening them by rattling their weapons (B) calm and diplomatic negotiations (C) hiding in the woods (D) displaying hostages before they approached

39. What derivative of the root of **dedērunt** in line 24 means "a widow who has received property or titles from her late husband"? (A) matron (B) dowager (C) viduage (D) dame

40. Which of the following is an ANTONYM of **libenter** as it is used in line 24? (A) **suāviter**

 (B) **invītē** (C) **magnopere** (D) **fortiter**

**Part B** - Mythology

41. The dove and the myrtle are often associated with (A) Ceres (B) Juno (C) Minerva

(D) Venus

42. The best archer among the Trojans during the Trojan War was (A) Teucer (B) Eurytus

 (C) Aeneas (D) Paris

43. According to Book IV of Vergil’s *Aeneid*, Aeneas’ sword was studded with (A) emerald

 (B) ruby (C) sapphire (D) jasper

44. The Phaeacian princess who discovered the naked Odysseus near the beach on Scheria was

 (A) Arete (B) Eurydice (C) Nausicaa (D) Perimede

45. Heracles finally trapped what creature in deep snow after pursuing it for a whole year?

 (A) Cerynitian Hind (B) Cretan Bull (C) Nemean Lion (D) Erymanthian Boar

46. Theseus killed him by tying him to a pine tree and catapulting him to his death.

 (A) Sceiron (B) Procrustes (C) Sinis (D) Polypemon

47. Into what were Atalanta and Hippomenes transformed for defiling Zeus’ temple?

 (A) lions (B) birds (C) rocks (D) trees

48. The River of Woe in the Underworld was (A) Styx (B) Lethe (C) Acheron (D) Cocytus

49. Otus and Ephialtes were also called by this patronymic (A) Aloedae (B) Dioscuri (C) Alcides (D) Ophiogenes

50. What woman, the grandmother of Jason, Nestor, and Melampus, did Odysseus speak to

 immediately following his mother in the underworld? (A) Dirce (B) Aglaia (C) Tyro

 (D) Chloris

**Part C** – Roman History (**N.B.** – Unless otherwise specified, all dates are B.C.)

51. The establishment of the **flāminēs** was attributed to (A) Romulus (B) Numa Pompilius

 (C) Ancus Marcius (D) Servius Tullius

52. The Romans were forced to march under a yoke of spears after they were defeated by the

Samnites in 321 at the Battle of (A) Sentinum (B) Lautulae (C) Caudine Forks

(D) Lake Vadimo

53. The first enemy to use elephants against the Romans was (A) Hannibal (B) Pyrrhus

 (C) Hasdrubal (D) Philip V

54. Who was killed by her father because he wanted to protect her reputation before Appius Claudius

could violate her? (A) Cloelia (B) Lucretia (C) Hortensia (D) Verginia

55. The first co-consul of Julius Caesar was (A) Crassus (B) Pompey (C) Vatinius (D) Bibulus

56. Marius was elected consul for how many consecutive years? (A) 7 (B) 5 (C) 3 (D) 2

57. The city of Veii was finally captured by the Roman general (A) Camillus (B) Sulla

 (C) Coriolanus (D) Scipio Aemilianus

58. This man, elected tribune of the plebs in 91 BC, was assassinated in his house shortly after proposing a law that would extend citizenship to the Italian allies of the Romans.

 (A) Varro Atacinus (B) M. Calpurnius Bibulus (C) Q. Servilius Caepio (D) M. Livius Drusus

59. This ingenious military device, whose Latin name means "raven," was used by the Romans during the First Punic War to turn sea battles into land battles. (A) **vīnea** (B) **harpāx** (C) **corvus**

 (D) **pluteus**

60. Archimedes, the famed mathematician was killed during the seige of Syracuse in the

 (A) 2nd Punic War (B) 2nd Samnite War (C) 2nd Macedonian War (D) 2nd Mithridatic War

**Part D** – Roman Culture

61. A Roman bride’s hair was divided into how many braids? (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 6 (D) 9

62. A Roman in mourning would wear the **toga** (A) **praetexta** (B) **pūra** (C) **picta** (D) **pulla**

63. The room closest to the **hypocaustum** in a **thermae** was the (A) **frigidārium** (B) **tepidārium**

 (C) **apodytērium** (D) **lacōnicum**

64. The favorite meat of the Romans was the (A) beef (B) pork (C) peacock (D) fish

65. Which of the following rooms of a Roman **domus** was usually not situated **in ātriō**?

(A) **cubiculum** (B) **tablīnum** (C) **triclīnium** (D) **culīna**

66. What type of gladiator was armed with a sword and an oblong shield and was recognized by the

feathers on the helmet that he wore? (A) Samnite (B) Thracian (C) **rētiārius** (D) **murmillō**

67. Roman sailing season typically started in (A) January (B) March (C) July (D) September

68. A charioteer from the **factiō veneta** would wear what color? (A) red (B) white (C) blue

 (D) green

69. Which crown, considered the highest military decoration, was given to a soldier who saved either a legion or even perhaps the whole army? (A) **corōna grāminea** (B) **corōna mūrālis**

 (C) **corōna cīvica** (D) **corōna aurea**

70. If a slave were a **calceātor**, he would care for his master's (A) accounts (B) hunting weapons

 (C) social appointments (D) feet

**Part E** – Latin Literature

71. The author who translated the *Odyssey* into Latin as a school text was (A) Ennius (B) Naevius

 (C) Livius Andronicus (D) Fabius Pictor

72. Egnatius, Ravidus, and Fabullus were all addressees in whose poems? (A) Catullus (B) Ovid

 (C) Tibullus (D) Propertius

73. The author of the ***Hecyra*** was (A) Plautus (B) Caecilius Statius (C) Terence (D) Accius

74. A **rāra avis** was mentioned in the satires of (A) Persius (B) Martial (C) Horace

(D) Juvenal

75. A plague in Athens was recorded in the didactic works of (A) Lucretius (B) Vergil

 (C) Cornelius Nepos (D) Quintilian

76. The Catilinarian conspiracy was the subject of whose monograph? (A) Livy (B) Tacitus

 (C) Cicero (D) Sallust

77. The story of Cupid and Psyche can be found in the works of (A) Ovid (B) Tibullus

 (C) Apuleius (D) Propertius

78. In what work do we find the narrative of the fall of Troy, the death of a North African queen, and a journey to the underworld to see the future heroes of Rome? (A) *Metamorphoses* (B) *Aeneid* (C) ***Pūnica*** (D) ***Ab Urbe Conditā***

79. ***Noctēs Atticae***, a wandering exploration of a variety of topics, was written by (A) Aulus Gellius

 (B) Boethius (C) Cato the Elder (D) Varro

80. Which poet, a grandson to Seneca the Elder and involved in the circle of Nero, was eventually forced to kill himself at the age of twenty five for his involvement in the Pisonian conspiracy?

 (A) Silius Italicus (B) Statius (C) Petronius (D) Lucan

**TIE-BREAKERS:** Please mark these as **#96-#100**. These will be scored to break ties.

96. **\_\_\_\_\_ ūsus est \_\_\_\_\_.**

 (A) **gladiō…mihi** (B) **gladius…ā mē** (C) **gladiī…meī** (C) **gladium…ā mē**

97. Where did Julius Caesar defeat and capture Vercingetorix? (A) Gergovia (B) Alesia

 (C) Bibracte (D) Nola

98. As soon as she put on a poisoned crown given to her to celebrate her wedding to Jason, she

 burst into flames and died. (A) Eurydice (B) Creusa (C) Alcestis (D) Medea

99. In what work of Latin literature was Julius Caesar transformed into a comet?

 (A) ***Ab Urbe Conditā*** (B) ***Annālēs*** (C) ***Dē Rērum Nātūrā*** (D) ***Metamorphōsēs***

100. **fluctuat nec mergitur** is the Latin motto of what modern city? (A) Venice (B) London

 (C) Paris (D) Naples