**CONTEST CODE: 20**

2019 TSJCL AREA B SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

**DECATHLON TEST**

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

**Language Skills**: For questions 1-35 refer to the passage below.

*Spartacus, the Slaves’ Hero*

Nēmō servus erat praeclārior quam Spartacus quī inter barbarās gentēs 1

Thrāciae nātus est. Erat vir summā virtūte ingeniōque. Īdem ā Rōmānīs 2

captus prīmum in exercitū Rōmānō mīles fuit; deinde Capuam ductus est 3

ut apud lanistam artem gladiātōriam disceret et in arēnā pugnāret. 4

Paucīs post annīs ē manibus lanistae Spartacus et cēterī gladiātōrēs 5

effugere constituērunt. Cultrīs et dolābrīs\* ē culīnā arreptīs, lanistam 6

et custōdēs adortī, ē lūdō ērupuērunt. Vesuvium montem occupāvērunt. 7

Facile reppulērunt mīlitēs quī ad eōs capiendōs missī erant. Armīs mīlitum 8

collectīs, Spartacus per omnem regiōnem suōs mīsit quī vīllās dīriperent, 9

oppida incēderent, servōs līberārent. 10

Cum ipsī in lūdō gladiātōriō pugnāre didicissent, reī mīlitāris erant perītī. 11

Itaque servōs nūper līberātōs exercere poterant. Quō factō, omnibus cōpiīs 12

Rōmānīs victīs, per omnēs Ītaliae partēs servī ubique erant victōrēs, nam 13

prōgressī ut cum consulum exercitū manum consererent\*, etiam consulēs 14

vīcērunt. Victīs ita Rōmānīs, in ultimam Ītaliae partem abiērunt ut novam 15

cīvitātem conderent. Quā in cīvitāte nūllī erant servī, nēmō dīves, nēmō 16

pauper; omnēs cīvēs partēs omnium rērum aequās habēbant. 17

Mox tamen M. Licinius Crassus, quī novō exercituī praeerat, urbem 18

servōrum obsēdit. Servī, quod ex urbe effugere nōn poterant, sibi dēspērāre 19

coepērunt. Spartacus autem nuntiōs ad pīrātās mīsit ut cum nāvibus 20

venīrent et auxilium suīs ferrent. Pīrātae cum advēnissent, Spartacus eīs 21

persuāsit ut suōs adiuvārent. At pīrātae, praemiō ā Rōmānīs acceptō, servōs 22

fefellērunt; nam, relictīs servīs, nāvēs statim solvērunt. 23

Quō factō, cum nūlla via salūtis iam relicta esset, servī Spartacum coepērunt 24

reprehendere quod rem male gesserat. Itaque ex urbe nocte ēgressī sunt ut 25

aciem Rōmānam perrumperent\*. 26

Rōmānī tamen, cum sensissent quid servī in animō habērent, sē ad 27

dīmicandum\* parāvērunt. Diū et ācriter pugnātum est. Spartacus ipse in mediōs 28

hostēs irrūpit ut Crassum necāret. Sed ad Crassum ipsum pervenīre nōn potuit. 29 vulneribus tandem confectus cecidit. Iam Rōmānī, multīs servīs necātīs, vīcērunt. 30

\**dolābra,-ae* = axe \* *manum conserere* = to join battle, fight

\**perrumpere* = to break through \* *dīmicare* = to fight

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to read the story alongside the questions.

1. (Line 1) What is the part of speech and degree of *praeclārior*?

1. comparative adjective c) superlative adjective
2. comparative adverb d) superlative adverb

2. (Line 2) Why is *Rōmānīs* in the ablative case?

1. place from where c) accompaniment
2. means/instrument d) agent

3. (Line 4) What is the best translation of *ut* in this sentence?

1. as c) to
2. that d) so

4. (Line 4) What is the meaning of *disceret*?

1. depart, leave c) learn
2. go down d) teach

5. (Line 4) What is the tense and mood of *pugnāret*?

1. present subjunctive c) pluperfect indicative
2. imperfect subjunctive d) present indicative

6. (Lines 1-4) Which of the following is **NOT** true about Spartacus?

1. He conquered barbarians in Thrace.
2. He was a very courageous man.
3. He was a Roman soldier.
4. He was a trained gladiator.

7. (Line 5) Which word is the best **antonym** of *paucī*?

1. omnes c) aliqui
2. nihil d) multi

8. (Line 6) What is the meaning of *constituērunt*?

1. begin c) stop
2. decide d) insist

9. (Line 8) Quae pars ōrātiōnis est *facile*?

1. adverbium c) verbum
2. adiectīvum d) nōmen

10. (Line 8) What is the syntax of *ad eōs capiendōs*?

1. ablative absolute c) gerundive of purpose
2. passive periphrastic d) indirect command

11. (Line 9) What is the best translation of *suōs* in this sentence?

1. them c) himself
2. their men d) his own men

12. (Lines 9-10) Why is the subjunctive mood used in this sentence?

1. indirect statement c) indirect question
2. result clause d) relative clause of purpose

13. (Line 10) In what declension is *oppida*?

1. 1st c) 3rd
2. 2nd d) 4th

14. (Lines 5-10) Which of the following did **NOT** happen in this paragraph?

1. Spartacus and his men went through the region setting slaves free.
2. Spartacus and his men seized Mt. Vesuvius.
3. Soldiers easily killed some of Spartacus’ men because they were not armed.
4. After attacking the guards, Spartacus was able to escape.

15. (Line 11) What is the best translation of *cum* in this sentence?

1. when c) with
2. although d) because

16. (Line 11) What is the grammatical form of *didicissent*?

1. perfect infinitive c) perfect passive participle
2. pluperfect subjunctive verb d) future indicative verb

17. (Line 11) Quid significat *perītī*?

1. skilled c) exhausted
2. terrified d) unwilling

18. (Line 12) What is the meaning of *nūper*?

1. soon c) above
2. recently d) near

19. (Line 12) What is the tense of *poterant*?

1. present c) pluperfect
2. imperfect d) future perfect

20. (Line 15) Which of the following words is derived from *victīs*?

1. invincible c) vice
2. vicissitude d) service

21. (Line 15) What is the case of *Ītaliae*?

1. locative c) dative
2. genitive d) ablative

22. (Line 15) What is the best **antonym** of *novam*?

1. ignotam c) cadentem
2. scurrilem d) veterem

23. (Lines 16-17) Which of the following is **NOT** stated in the last sentence?

1. All citizens had equal parts of everything.
2. There were no slaves.
3. No one was rich.
4. There was plenty of water for everyone.

24. (Line 18) Quō cāsū est *exercituī*?

1. genitīvō c) nominatīvō
2. datīvō d) ablatīvō

25. (Lines 21-22) In the clause, *Spartacus...adiuvārent*, why is the subjunctive used?

1. purpose clause c) indirect command
2. result clause d) fearing clause

26. (Line 23) Which of the following English words is **NOT** derived from *solvērunt*?

1. solid c) resolution
2. solvent d) insoluble

27. (Lines 21-23) Which of the following did **NOT** happen in these lines?

1. Spartacus persuaded the pirates to help him and the other slaves
2. The pirates set sail without the slaves
3. The pirates chose only a few slaves to help
4. The Romans had given a reward to the pirates

28. (Line 24) What is the syntax of *quō factō*?

1. ablative absolute c) gerundive of obligation
2. supine d) imperative

29. (Line 24) Which of the following words is derived from *salūtis*?

1. salvation c) salivate
2. salubrious d) salary

30. (Line 24) What is the best **antonym** of *coepērunt*?

1. finxērunt c) subiērunt
2. oblītī sunt d) perfecērunt

31. (Line 26) Quid significat *aciem*?

1. field c) battle line
2. bitter d) drive, compel

32. (Line 27) To whom does *sē* refer?

1. the Romans c) Spartacus
2. the slaves d) Crassus

33. (Line 29) What is a **synonym** of *necāret*?

1. vulnerāret c) invenīret
2. interficeret d) superāret

34. (Line 30) What is the grammatical form of *confectus*?

1. perfect passive participle c) gerund
2. future active participle d) present passive infinitive

35. (Lines 28-30) Which of the following did **NOT** happen in these lines?

1. The Romans killed many of the slaves.
2. Spartacus died after receiving many wounds.
3. Spartacus rushed into the middle of the enemies.
4. Spartacus killed Crassus.

**Language Skills General Questions**

36. Which of the following abbreviations would **NOT** be found on a prescription?

1. p.o. c) a.c.
2. i.a. d) b.i.d.

37. What do the verbs in the mottoes “fiat lux” and “caveat emptor” have in common?

1. future indicative c) present subjunctive
2. present infinitive d) future imperative

38. In the quote, “Exēgī monumentum aere perennius,” what is the grammatical form of

*perennius*?

1. perfect passive participle c) adverb
2. imperative d) comparative adjective

39. Who is the author of the quote, “Exēgī monumentum aere perennius?”

1. Ovid c) Vergil
2. Horace d) Julius Caesar

40. *Ventitāre* and *volitāre* are examples of what type of verb?

1. frequentative c) deponent
2. reduplicative d) defective

**Latin Literature**

41. The description of the ideal orator as simply “a good man skilled in speaking” was

written by

1. Seneca the Younger c) Cicero
2. Cato the Elder d) Quintilian

42. Beauty emergency! Which of the following poets reprimands his addressee for going

bald from an overuse of hair dye?

1. Horace c) Ovid
2. Catullus d) Propertius

43. All of the following Latin authors fell victim to the suspicions of the emperor Nero and

were forced to commit suicide except for

1. Seneca the Younger c) Petronius
2. Lucan d) Persius

44. *Chorographia*, the earliest surviving Roman geographical treatise was written by

1. Pomponius Mela c) Verrius Flaccus
2. Frontinus d) Celsus

45. In his work on agriculture, this author famously referred to slaves as “inarticulate

instruments.”

1. Cato the Elder c) Varro
2. Columella d) Cicero

46. In a poem addressed to Asinius Marrucinus, Catullus exposes him for his theft of this

item at dinner parties.

1. silverware c) wine cups
2. jewelry d) napkins

47. Apuleius’ *The Golden Ass* describes the performance of a second century A.D.

pantomime on this popular myth.

1. the judgment of Paris c) the birth of Venus
2. the labors of Hercules d) the rape of Persephone

48. One of the only descriptions of the procession of Cybele, Magna Mater, can be found in

this work.

1. Livy’s *Ab Urbe Condita* c) Petronius’ *Satyricon*
2. Lucretius’ *De Rerum Natura*  d) Ovid’s *Metamorphoses*

49. The ancient Romans had superfoods too! According to Cato the Elder, this green

vegetable was a cure everything from insomnia to tumors.

1. cabbage c) kale
2. asparagus d) leeks

50. Mind your manners! In an epigram addressed to his dinner guest Caecilianus, Martial

criticizes him for

1. always arriving late c) drinking too much wine

b) chewing with his mouth open d) packing a doggy bag

**Mythology**

51. In contrast to Hesiod’s *Theogony*, the first principle in the Orphic theogony is

1. Aether c) Eros
2. Chronus d) Erebus

52. Of the Greek heroes returning home after the Trojan war, only this one decided to take

the land route

1. Idomeneus c) Diomedes
2. Neoptolemus d) Philoctetes

53. Hercules’ ancestry can be traced all the way back to his father’s affair with this mortal

woman

1. Europa c) Leda
2. Danaë d) Io

54. The old adage “be careful what you wish for” is best exemplified by the myth of

1. Eos and Tithonus c) Pygmalion and Galatea

b) Pyramus and Thisbe d) Selene and Endymion

55. No good deed goes unpunished! This father and daughter died in a tragic series of

events after receiving a gift of wine in return for helping Dionysus.

1. Celeus and Metanaira c) Minyas and Leucippe

b) Proetus and Iphinoe d) Icarius and Erigone

56. The curse on the House of Atreus was believed to have originated from this event

1. the sacrifice of Iphigenia at Aulis c) the murder of Myrtilus

b) the banquet of Thyestes d) the rape of Cassandra

57. According to Pindar, the music of the flute was first invented by

1. Apollo upon hearing the song of Cycnus
2. Pan in sorrow over the death of Echo
3. Persephone to put Cerberus to sleep
4. Athena in imitation of the Gorgons’ lament for Medusa

58. As revenge for their various wrongdoings all of the following mythological characters

were served their children in a meal except for

1. Catreus c) Thyestes
2. Clymenus d) Tereus

59. In a variant on the traditional myth of Dionysus, the god was first born as Zagreus to

his parents Zeus and

1. Hecate c) Dia
2. Persephone d) Aphrodite

60. In the final lines of this Greek tragedy, the chorus sings, “Call no man happy until he

reaches the end of his life without suffering.”

1. *Agamemnon* c) *Prometheus Bound*

b) *Ajax* d) *Oedipus Rex*

**Roman History**

61. The emperor Claudius was married four times to the following women in this order

1. Aelia Paetina, Messallina, Plautia Urgulanilla, Agrippina the Younger
2. Plautia Urgulanilla, Aelia Paetina, Messallina, Agrippina the Younger
3. Messallina, Plautia Urgulanilla, Agrippina the Younger, Aelia Paetina
4. Plautia Urgulanilla, Agrippina the Younger, Aelia Paetina, Messallina

62. Misled by false reports of Marcus Aurelius’ death, this governor of Syria attempted to

usurp the Empire

1. Terentius Maximus c) Avidius Cassius
2. Pescennius Niger d) Clodius Albinus

63. In Augustus’ Settlement of 23 B.C., all of the following constitutional adjustments were

made except for

1. he became *princeps senatus* c) he received *tribunia potestas*

b) he resigned his consulship d) he received *imperium maius*

64. What is the correct succession order (earliest to latest) of the following emperors?

1. Philip the Arab, Decius, Gallus, Gordian III
2. Decius, Gallus, Gordian III, Philip the Arab
3. Gordian III, Philip the Arab, Decius, Gallus
4. Gallus, Gordian III, Philip the Arab, Decius

65. Caracalla received his nickname from this frequently worn item of clothing

1. cape c) scarf
2. belt d) hat

66. This emperor instituted the first systematic execution of all Christians in the Empire.

1. Septimius Severus c) Valerian
2. Domitian d) Decius

67. To which emperor are the final words “*qualis artifex pereo*” attributed?

1. Augustus c) Nero
2. Domitian d) Caligula

68. During his illustrious military career, Trajan earned all of the following titles except

1. *Brittanicus* c) *Parthicus*
2. *Dacicus*  d) *Germanicus*

69. Caligula rode his horse over a bridge of ships built across the Bay of Baiae wearing the

breastplate of this famous general.

1. Alexander the Great c) Marcus Agrippa
2. Scipio Africanus d) Hannibal

70. Who held the title “*mater Augusti et castrorum et senatus et patriae*?”

1. Livia Drusilla c) Agrippina the Younger

b) Julia Domna d) Julia Mamaea

**Roman Culture**

71. *Xenodochium*, *nosocomium*, *brephotrophium*, and *orphanotrophium* are various names

for

1. farm buildings c) military camps
2. schoolhouses d) hospitals

72. According to Pliny the Elder, tying worms found in hairy spiders to the body was a

common medical treatment for

1. contraception c) jaundice
2. gout d) gout

73. *Assafoetida*, *caroenum*, *urticae*, and *passum* are all items that might be found in a

1. *thermae* c) *fullonica*
2. *thermopolium* d) *palaestra*

74. For which especially severe crime was the punishment to be sewn up in a sack with a

live rooster, dog, snake, and monkey, and then thrown into the ocean?

1. incest between a parent and child c) killing your father

b) a slave harming their master’s child d) killing your firstborn male infant

75. In this style of Pompeian wall paintings, popular in the 1st century B.C., paintings are

characterized by architectural illusions and “trick of the eye” compositions.

1. first c) third
2. second d) fourth

76. As a mark of their position, these priests wore a purple *trabea*.

1. *flamines* c) *decemviri*
2. *augures*  d) *pontifices*

77. Before Domitian, all of the following colors were used for chariot team races except

1. purple c) blue
2. green d) white

78. The *lex Fufia Caninia* was passed under the emperor Augustus to limit this

1. the expenses spent on funeral services
2. the number of slaves freed in a master’s will
3. the number of divorces allowed for a Roman man
4. the number of slaves put to death at the same time

79. During this spring festival, animals such as hares and goats were ceremoniously

released from the Circus Maximus while the crowd was pelted with beans.

1. Robigalia c) Floralia
2. Cerealia d) Parilia

80. Which of the following lists the Roman currency from lowest to highest value?

1. *semis*, *as*, *dupondius*, *sestertius*, *denarius*
2. *as*, *semis*, *sestertius*, *denarius*, *dupondius*
3. *denarius*, *as*, *sestertius*, *dupondius*, *semis*
4. *as*, *denarius*, *semis*, *dupondius*, *sestertius*

**TIE-BREAKERS**: N.B. These questions are numbered 96-100.

96. Which of the following is **NOT** a synonym of the others?

1. existimāre c) putāre
2. quaerere d) cogitāre

97. Which of the following is in the locative case?

1. Roma c) Romae
2. Romā d) Romam

98. Which famous Roman general was the first to create a map of the known Roman world

with an accompanying *commentarii*?

1. Pompey the Great c) Julius Caesar
2. Scipio Africanus d) Agrippa

99. In Mithraism, prospective members went through levels of initiation in this order

1. Raven, Nymph, Soldier, Lion, Persian, Runner of the Sun, Father
2. Soldier, Persian, Raven, Nymph, Lion, Father, Runner of the Sun
3. Nymph, Persian, Soldier, Lion, Runner of the Son, Father, Raven
4. Father, Soldier, Persian, Runner of the Sun, Raven, Lion

100. Columella composed book 10 of his *De Re Rustica* in dactylic hexameters in imitation

of this earlier work

1. Lucretius’ *De Rerum Natura*  c) Vergil’s *Georgics*

b) Ovid’s *Metamorphoses* d) Vergil’s *Eclogues*