

TSJCL Area B & San Antonio Classical Society

2004 DECATHLON TEST

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

Language Skills - Read the Latin passage and answer the questions following it by referring to the passage.

Marcus Porcius Catō

1 Marcus Porcius Catō erat novus homō quod nōn erat ex familiā nōbilī. Catō
2 ad summōs honōrēs per labōrēs suōs pervēnit. adulēscēns in agrīs cum
3 servīs labōrāvit. cum servīs vērō eundem cibum edēbat et idem vīnum
4 bibēbat. inde Rōmam migrāvit et per omnēs gradūs cursūs honōrum ad
5 cōsulātum Catō prōgressus est. prīmum tribūnus mīlitum in Siciliā fuit,
6 deinde quaestor P. Scīpiōnī Africānō, quōcum semper per tōtam vītā
7 dissensit. namque Scīpiō hūmānior et liberālior quam Catō erat. Catō, homō
8 asperī animī et linguae acerbae, nōn solum cum Scīpōne sed cum multīs aliīs
9 inimīciātīs habuit.

10 cōsulātum gessit cum L. Valeriō Flaccō et sorte nactus est prōvinciam
11 Hispāniam citeriōrem, ē quā triumphum dēportāvit. paucīs annīs Catō
12 cēnsor cum eōdem Flaccō factus est. dum Catō cēnsor est, sevērē praefuit eī
13 potestātī. nam et in complūribus nōbilibus avaritiā animadvertit et multās
14 rēs novās in ēdictum addidit, quibus rēbus lūxuria reprimerētur, quae iam
15 tum incipiēbat crēscere. frustrā fēminārum lūxuriā et ōrnāmenta coercēre
16 cōnābātur.

17 in omnibus rēbus singulārī fuit industriā. nam et agricola callidus et perītus
18 iūris cōsultus et magnus imperātor et iucundus orator et cupidissimus
19 litterārum fuit. quārum studium etsī senior arripuerat, tamen tantum
20 prōgressum fēcit, ut nōn facile aliquid reperīrī posset neque dē Graecīs
21 neque dē Italicīs rēbus, quod eī fuerit incognitum. ab adulēscēntiā cōnfēcit
22 ōrātiōnēs. senex historiās scrībere īstituit.

inde - from that place/time, next

cōsulātus, -ūs, m. - consulship

quaestor, -ōris, m. - financial officer

P. Scīpiō Africānus - proper name of the general who defeated Hannibal

asper, -a, -um - harsh

acerbus, -a, -um - bitter, sharp

inimīcitia, -ae, f. - enmity, hostility

L. Valerius Flaccus - proper name

nancīscor, nancīscī, nactus sum - obtain, get, receive

citerior, -ius - nearer, closer

cēnsor, -ōris, m. - Roman official who conducted the census & supervised public behavior

ēdictum, -ī, n. - proclamation, edict

reprimō, -ere, repressī, repressum - check, restrain, repress

coerceō, -ēre, coercuī, -citum - limit

cōsultus, -a, -um - experienced, knowing

arripīō, -ere, -ripuī, -reptum - seize upon, pick up

īstituō, -ere, -uī, ūtum - start on

1. Cato was considered to be a “new man” because
(A) he was not born in Rome (B) he had just been elected
(C) he did not have any experience in politics (D) his family background was not noble
2. Which of the following words is derived from the root of **homō** in line 1?
(A) homogenize (B) homonym (C) hominid (D) homestead
3. In the context of line 2, **suōs** means
(A) his (B) his own (C) their (D) their own
4. The tense of **pervēnit** in line 2 is
(A) present (B) perfect (C) future (D) pluperfect
5. In the context of line 2, the phrase **in agrīs** means
(A) in the fields (B) into the fields (C) onto the fields (D) toward the fields
6. The case of **servīs** in line 3 is
(A) genitive (B) ablative (C) accusative (D) dative
7. Which of the following words is not derived from the root of **vīnum** in line 3?
(A) vincible (B) vine (C) vintage (D) vinegar
8. In lines 1-3, the reader learns all of the following except
(A) Cato worked along side the field slaves
(B) Cato ate and drank the same things the slaves did
(C) Cato was a slave until as he was freed as a young adult
(D) Cato achieved the highest honors
9. The case of **cursūs** in line 4 is
(A) dative (B) nominative (C) accusative (D) genitive
10. Which of the following words is not derived from the root of **progressus est** in line 5?
(A) grid (B) ingredient (C) retrograde (D) congress
11. An antonym of **primum** in line 5 is
(A) **dum** (B) **saepe** (C) **postrēmō** (D) **tamen**
12. **Catō tribūnus in exercitū Scīpiōnis in Siciliā mīlitābat**
(A) **vērūm** (b) **falsūm**
13. Which of the following words is not derived from the root of **vītā** in line 6?
(A) viable (B) vitamin (C) vital (D) vitiate
14. The tense of **dissentit** in line 6 is
(A) perfect (B) pluperfect (C) present (D) future

15. Which of the following sentences expresses the same idea as <**namque Scīpiō hūmānior et liberālior quam Catō erat**> in lines 6-7?
- (A) **namque Catōnī erat nōn hūmanitās libertāsque Scīpiōnis.**
(B) **namque Scīpiō erat multō hūmānior et liberālior Catōnī.**
(C) **namque Scīpiō erat Catōne hūmānior et liberālior.**
(D) **namque Catō Scīpiōnī in hūmanitāte et libertāte superāvit.**
16. An antonym of **animī** in line 7 is
- (A) **sententiae** (B) **ingenī** (C) **mortis** (D) **corporis**
17. In the last sentence of the first paragraph (lines 7-9), the reader learns that
- (A) at every opportunity Cato insulted Scipio in public
(B) Scipio led the opposition to Cato
(C) Cato had many enemies besides Scipio
(D) Cato did not trust the urbane and sophisticated Scipio
18. Which of the following words is derived from the root of **sorte** in line 10?
- (A) sorrel (B) sorcerer (C) sore (D) sorrow
19. A synonym of **nactus est** in line 10 is
- (A) **repperit** (B) **acceptus est** (C) **obsessus est** (D) **obtinuit**
20. In the first sentence of the second paragraph, the reader learns that
- (A) Cato was awarded a triumph for his achievements in Spain
(B) Cato was born in nearer Spain and came to Rome with Flaccus
(C) Cato argued against allowing Flaccus to celebrate a triumph
(D) Cato and Flaccus made nearer Spain a Roman province
21. The phrase **paucis annīs** in line 11 is best translated
- (A) for a few years (B) after a few years (C) in a few years (D) a few years ago
22. Derived from the root of **cēnsor** in line 12, the English verb *censure* means
- (A) to count by hundreds
(B) to express official disapproval of
(C) to tightened
(D) to tax excessively
23. The sentence <**dum Catō cēnsor est, sevērē praefuit eī potestātī**> in lines 12-13 is best translated as
- (A) While Cato was censor, he exercised the power of his office with severity.
(B) As long as Cato was a censor, he wielded a harsh power over all.
(C) When Cato is a censor, he significantly increased the power of the office.
(D) Until Cato was a censor, the power of the office with severely limited.
24. An antonym of **animadvertit** in line 13 is
- (A) **renuntāvit** (B) **praemīsīt** (C) **resistit** (D) **praeteriit**

25. The tense of **reprimerētur** in line 14 is
(A) imperfect (B) future (C) present (D) pluperfect
26. Which of the following words is not derived from the root of **crēscere** in line 15?
(A) crescendo (B) crest (C) increase (D) recruit
27. In lines 13-15, the reader learns all of the following except:
(A) luxurious living was increasing in Rome
(B) Cato was jealous of the riches which had been acquired by some nobles
(C) the greed of many nobles caught Cato's attention
(D) Cato issued many new regulations into law
28. A synonym of **cōnābātur** in line 16 is
(A) **temptābat** (B) **pollicēbātur** (C) **volēbat** (D) **patiēbātur**
29. The first sentence of the last paragraph is best translated
(A) In every endeavor he was uniquely successful.
(B) In all his affairs he preferred to work alone.
(C) In every case he surpassed (others) with his industry.
(D) In all things he was a man of unusual diligence.
30. Which of the following words is an antonym of **callidus** in line 17?
(A) **ērudītus** (B) **fallāx** (C) **ignārus** (D) **incommodus**
31. Derived from the root of **iūris** in line 18, a *jurist* is
(A) a member of a jury (B) an official who hears cases in a law court
(C) one who has a thorough knowledge of the law (D) one who has the authority of the law
32. A synonym for **iucundus** in line 18 is
(A) **placidus** (B) **egregius** (C) **benignus** (D) **amoenus**
33. The phrase **cupidissimus litterārum fuit** in lines 18-19 is best translated as
(A) he was a zealous letter-writer
(B) he was very desirous of learning
(C) he wished very eagerly to write
(D) he was very fond of literature
34. The clause **ut non facile . . . de Italicīs rēbus** in lines 20-21 is an example of
(A) an indirect statement
(B) a result clause
(C) an indirect question
(D) a purpose clause
35. Identical in spelling to **facile** in line 20, the English word *facile* means
(A) artificial or deceptive (B) pliable (C) done or achieved with little effort
(D) playfully humorous

36. The form **reperīrī** in line 20 is a/an
(A) present passive infinitive (B) perfect active infinitive
(C) present participle (D) future active infinitive
37. In the context of the clause in line 21, **eī** literally means
(A) his (B) of him (C) to him (D) by him
38. The tense of **fuērit** in line 21 is
(A) perfect (B) future (C) future perfect (D) pluperfect
39. In the context of the sentence in lines 21-22, **cōnfēcīt** is best translated as
(A) accomplished (B) wrote (C) arranged (D) consumed
40. In the last three sentences, the reader learns all of the following except that Cato
(A) started writing history in his old age
(B) was very knowledgeable about Greek and Italian affairs
(C) as a youth composed speeches
(D) learned to read Greek as an old man

Mythology - Mark the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

41. The daughter of Zeus and Hera who was the goddess of youth was
(A) Harmonia (B) Hebe (C) Hestia (D) Herse
42. Who, out of jealousy, caused a discus thrown by Apollo to strike and kill the beautiful youth Hyacinthus? (A) Zephyrus (B) Minos (C) Hermes (D) Midas
43. The daughter of Eurystheus who coveted the girdle of the Amazon queen Hippolyte was
(A) Iole (B) Alcmene (C) Megara (D) Admete
44. The river in the Underworld from which shades drank to forget their past lives was the
(A) Lethe (B) Acheron (C) Styx (D) Phlegethon
45. Perdix, the inventor of the saw, chisel, and compass, was pushed off the Acropolis to his death by his jealous uncle (A) Ixion (B) Pelops (C) Tantalus (D) Daedalus
46. The daughter of the king of Lemnos who bore twin sons to Jason, the leader of the Argonauts, was (A) Glauce (B) Medea (C) Hypsipyle (D) Andromeda
47. What maiden was transformed into a heifer by Zeus to hide her from his jealous wife Hera? (A) Semele (B) Io (C) Danae (D) Europa
48. Paris was mortally wounded by an arrow shot from the bow of
(A) Patroclus (B) Menelaus (C) Philoctetes (D) Pyrrhus

49. The youngest member of Odysseus' crew who died when he fell off the roof of Circe's house was (A) Hylas (B) Elpenor (C) Telemachus (D) Eurylochus
50. Who built the walls of Thebes by playing his lyre and charming the stones? (A) Orpheus (B) Cadmus (C) Creon (D) Amphion

Roman History - Mark the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

51. In 42 BC Octavian and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius at the battles of (A) Mutina (B) Pharsalus (C) Dyrracchium (D) Philippi
52. The Roman king whose reforms included the **census** was (A) Numa Pompilius (B) Tullus Hostilius (C) Ancus Marcius (D) Servius Tullius
53. The plebeian tribune in 57 BC who was instrumental in securing Cicero's recall from exile was (A) Clodius (B) Saturninus (C) Milo (D) Gabinius
54. Hasdrubal, was prevented from taking aid to his brother Hannibal in Italy when he was defeated and killed at the battle of (A) Metaurus River (B) Saguntum (C) Carthago Nova (D) Trebia
55. The Roman general who defeated the Cimbri and Teutones in 102 BC was (A) Cn. Pompeius Magnus (B) C. Marius (C) Q. Metellus Pius (D) L. Cornelius Sulla
56. The King of Pontus who ordered the massacre of all the Romans and Italians in Asia in 88 BC was (A) Mithridates (B) Jugurtha (C) Vercingetorix (D) Pyrrhus
57. The tribune of the plebs in 133 BC whose land reform program was met with violent opposition was (A) Livius Drusus (B) Appius Claudius (C) Tiberius Gracchus (D) Scipio Nasica
58. At the battle of Sentinum in 295 BC, the Romans defeated the Umbrians, Gauls, and (A) Aequi (B) Senones (C) Marsi (D) Samnites
59. Sardinia and Corsica became a Roman province after the (A) Second Samnite War (B) war with Pyrrhus (C) First Punic War (D) Social War
60. Rome's original three tribes were the Tities, Ramnes, and (A) Sabines (B) Luceres (C) Vulcans (D) Marcians

Latin Literature - Mark the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

61. Which of the major works of Vergil was dedicated to Maecenas? (A) *Aeneid* (B) *Georgics* (C) *Eclogues* (D) *Catalepton*

62. The comedies of which Roman writer were popular with the public long after his death in 184 BC? (A) Plautus (B) Ennius (C) Terence (D) Naevius
63. What famous orator published his defense of Milo although he lost his nerve and did not present the speech in court?
(A) Hortensius (B) Pliny (C) Cicero (D) Seneca the Younger
64. What Roman poet published collections known as *Sermōnēs*, *Epodes*, *Carmina*, and *Epistulae*? (A) Horace (B) Catullus (C) Tibullus (D) Martial
65. Who wrote and acted in the first Latin drama, which was based on a Greek model, in 240 BC? (A) Accius (B) Ennius (C) Pacuvius (D) Livius Andronicus
66. Who cast his just completed work on mythological transformations into the flames when he learned of his banishment in AD 9?
(A) Ovid (B) Martial (C) Propertius (D) Perseus
67. Whose history of the early empire is known as the *Annales* although its official title is *Ab Excessu divi Augusti*? (A) Livy's (B) Tacitus' (C) Sallust's (D) Eutropius'
68. Who composed a didactic poem in hexameters on the teachings of Epicurus and the world of nature?
(A) Lucan (B) Ennius (C) Lucretius (D) Naevius
69. To what writer of biographies did Catullus dedicate a collection of 116 of his poems?
(A) Suetonius (B) Cornelius Nepos (C) Plutarch (D) Tacitus
70. The *Cena Trimalchionis* is a largest principle of episode in the surviving portion of the *Satyricon* by (A) Lucilius (B) Juvenal (C) Petronius (D) Martial

Roman Life - Mark the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

71. Who wore the **tunica angusti clavi**?
(A) priests (B) senators (C) equestrians (D) tribunes of the people
72. What did the guests at a Roman dinner party usually bring with them?
(A) a napkin (B) a basket in which to take leftovers (C) olive oil (D) a basket of fruit
73. What type of atrium had neither an **impluvium** or a **compluvium**?
(A) **Corinthium** (B) **testudinatum** (C) **tetrasydon** (D) **Tuscanicum**
74. At what festival was gambling permitted?
(A) Lupercalia (B) Liberalia (C) Ferialia (D) Saturnalia

75. An **amanuensis** was a slave who
(A) took dictation & wrote letters (B) dressed the mistress' hair
(C) helped the master put on his toga (D) shaved the master
76. The area of a Roman bath closest to a modern swimming pool was the
(A) **laconicum** (B) **unctorum** (C) **piscina** (D) **tepidarium**
77. Besides certain priests, who was allowed during the day to ride in a carriage or wagon in the city of Rome? (A) senators (B) magistrates (C) doctors (D) Vestal Virgins
78. What kind of performance did **desultores** give in a circus?
(A) jumped from one running horse to another (B) throwing spears at a moving target
(C) fighting wild animals without any weapon except a stick (D) tight rope walking
79. What type of gladiator was known as an **auctoratus**?
(A) one who fought blind-folded (B) one who volunteered
(C) one who was under the age of 17 (D) one whose contract was for sale
80. At what age was a Roman male baby given his name?
(A) one month (B) 15 days (C) two months (D) 9 days

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

96. Who captured the Marathonian bull and sacrificed it to Apollo?
(A) Theseus (B) Heracles (C) Perseus (D) Bellerophon
97. Which of the following phrases does not appear on the Great Seal of the United States?
(A) **novus ordo seclorum** (B) **spes mea est in Deo** (C) **annuit coeptis**
(D) **e pluribus unum**
98. In what meter had epic poems been written before Ennius introduced dactylic hexameter into Latin literature?
(A) sapphic (B) glyconic (C) choliambic (D) saturnian
99. This does not concern you. **Hoc _____ nōn interest.**
(A) **tuā** (B) **tuō** (C) **tuī** (D) **tē**
100. ground - (A) **solium** (B) **sōlus** (C) **sōlum** (D) **sola**