2022 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
DECATHLON

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

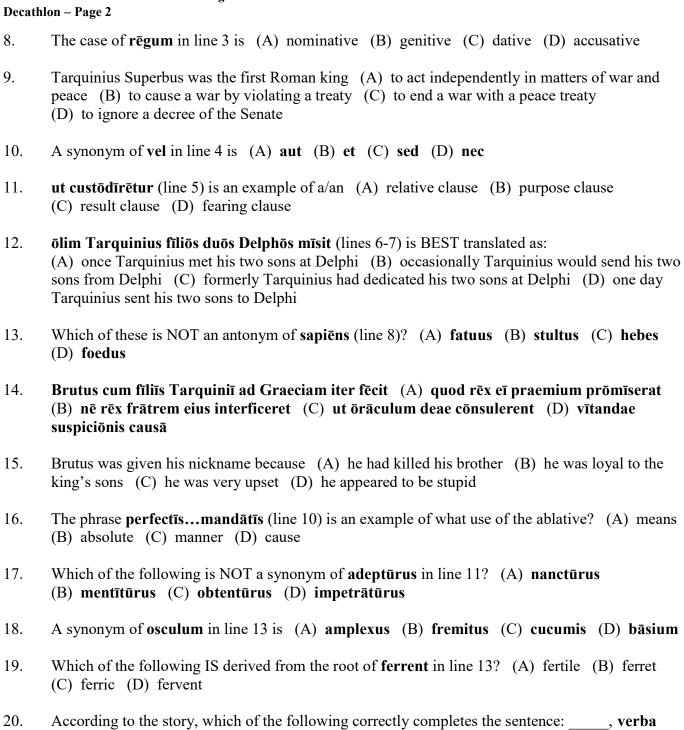**Part A** – Language Skills

Passage #1: Rome's Last King

1   Rōmānus rēx ultimus fuit L. Tarquinius Superbus, quī rēgnābat annōs quīnque et
2   vīgintī. multa bella contrā Latīnōs et Volscōs gessit et ē spoliīs templum Iovis in
3   Capitōliō aedificāvit. prīmus rēgum bellum et pācem per sē sine auctōritāte populī
4   vel senātūs faciēbat. quod regnum suum timōre tenuit, corpus suum mīlitibus semper
5   circumdābat ut custōdīrētur.
6   fīliī Tarquiniī quoque erant iniūstissimī et improbissimī. ōlim Tarquinius fīliōs
7   duōs Delphōs mīsit, ubi erat Apollinis ōrāculum. eōs comitābātur L. Iunius Brutus,
8   iuvenis sapiēns quī autem stultitiam simulābat ut mortem vītāret; nam frāter eius ā
9   Tarquiniō interfectus erat. eī igitur Brutī cognomen datum est. postquam Delphōs
10   pervēnērunt, perfectīs patris mandātīs iuvenēs ōrāculum interrogāvērunt, quis eōrum
11   regnum Rōmānum adeptūrus esset. deus hanc vōcem reddidit, "imperium summum
12   Rōmae habēbit, quī vestrum prīmus, ō iuvenēs, osculum mātrī tulerit." Tarquiniī
13   duo igitur Rōmam, ut mātrī osculum ferrent properāvērunt. sed Brutus, quod terra
14   est omnium mortālium māter commūnis, ēgressus cecidit et terram osculō contigit.
15   inde Rōmam regressus Brutus rēge expulsō cōnsul prīmus factus est.

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

2.   Which of the following words is NOT a derivative of the root of **annōs** in line 1? (A) annuity
      (B) anniversary (C) annex (D) biennium

3.   **prō līneā II, quō cāsū est "bella"?** (A) **nōminātīvō** (B) **datīvō** (C) **accūsātīvō**
      (D) **ablātīvō**

4.   An antonym of **contrā** in line 2 is (A) **prō** (B) **sine** (C) **per** (D) **trāns**

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) Tarquinius 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.   **prō līneā II, quō tempore est "gessit"?** (A) **praesente** (B) **imperfect** (C) **perfecto**
      (D) **futūrō**

7.   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

8. The case of **rēgum** in line 3 is (A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) accusative

9. 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

10. A synonym of **vel** in line 4 is (A) **aut** (B) **et** (C) **sed** (D) **nec**

11. **ut custōdīrētur** (line 5) is an example of a/an (A) relative clause (B) purpose clause (C) result clause (D) fearing clause

12. **ōlim Tarquinius fīliōs duōs Delphōs mīsit** (lines 6-7) is BEST translated as:
(A) once Tarquinius met his two sons at Delphi (B) occasionally Tarquinius would send his two sons from Delphi (C) formerly Tarquinius had dedicated his two sons at Delphi (D) one day Tarquinius sent his two sons to Delphi

13. Which of these is NOT an antonym of **sapiēns** (line 8)? (A) **fatuus** (B) **stultus** (C) **hebes** (D) **foedus**

14. **Brutus cum fīliīs Tarquiniī ad Graeciam iter fēcit** (A) **quod rēx eī praemium prōmīserat** (B) **nē rēx frātrem eius interficeret** (C) **ut ōrāculum deae cōnsulerent** (D) **vītandae suspiciōnis causā**

15. 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 upset (D) he appeared to be stupid

16. The phrase **perfectīs…mandātīs** (line 10) is an example of what use of the ablative? (A) means (B) absolute (C) manner (D) cause

17. Which of the following is NOT a synonym of **adeptūrus** in line 11? (A) **nanctūrus** (B) **mentītūrus** (C) **obtentūrus** (D) **impetrātūrus**

18. A synonym of **osculum** in line 13 is (A) **amplexus** (B) **fremitus** (C) **cucumis** (D) **bāsium**

19. Which of the following IS derived from the root of **ferrent** in line 13? (A) fertile (B) ferret (C) ferric (D) fervent

20. According to the story, which of the following correctly completes the sentence: _____, **verba ōrāculī vēra facta sunt.** (A) **cum Brutus cōnsul prīmus factus esset** (B) **cum duo fīliī Tarquiniī Rōmam redīrent** (C) **cum Tarquinius Superbus expulsus esset** (D) **cum Brutus sē esse stultum simulāret**

Passage #2: A Thrush And A Glowworm

1 **turdus volucris est fuscus, quī vōcem habet liquidam et canōram: cicindēla vermis est, quī**
2 **lūcem ēmittit clārissimam.**
3   **turdī, sīc ut cēterī volucrēs, vermibus vescuntur.**
4   **turdī grātiās agunt deīs, quod lūmen hoc in caudīs cicindēlārum posuērunt quō facilius**
5 **ēscam suam inveniant. utrum idem faciant cicindēlae, necne, nesciō.**
6   **quondam turdus aliquis cicindēlam procul cōnspexit splendentem. quem ubi vīdit**
7 **advolantem cicindēla, hīs verbīs adloquitur: "ō turde," inquit, "nōlī festīnāre, et aliquid**
8 **commōdī percipiēs. ego enim ūna sum cicindēla, at sī mē sequēris, mōnstrābō tibi ubi sint**
9 **sescentae." dūcit eum igitur quō colōnī quīdam ignem incenderant. mōnstrat scintillās.**
10 **"ecce," inquit, "calefaciunt sēsē multae cicindēlae: hās ubi ēderis, aliās tibi mōnstrābō."**
11 **continuō advolat turdus, exsorbet quāsdam ex scintillīs. quae cum guttur laesissent,**
12 **exclāmat, "est in cicindēlā perīculum!" at cicindēla, "vale!" inquit. "vincit ignōrantiam**
13 **sapientia."**

21.   **prō līneā, turdus suāviter cantāre potest.** (A) **vērum** (B) **falsum**

22.   A derivative of **vermis** (line 1) is "vermilingual". Which of the following can be described as "vermilingual"? (A) starfish (B) anteater (C) leopard (D) cuttlefish

23.   Which of the following is a synonym of the root of **clārissimam** (line 2)? (A) **caecus**
      (B) **obfuscus** (C) **splendēns** (D) **furvus**

24.   Which of the following does NOT govern the same case as **vescuntur** (line 3)? (A) **fruuntur**
      (B) **ūtuntur** (C) **patiuntur** (D) **funguntur**

25.   The BEST translation of **ut** as it is used in line 3 is (A) so that (B) in order to (C) just like
      (D) to use

26.   Which of the following is NOT derived from the root of **agunt** in line 4? (A) adage
      (B) examine (C) intransigent (D) cache

27.   The BEST translation of **quō** as it is used in line 4 is (A) than (B) when (C) by whom
      (D) in order to

28.   **faciant** in line 5 is subjunctive because it is used in a/an (A) indirect question (B) result clause
      (C) optative subjunctive (D) substantive clause of purpose

29.   **quem** in line 6 refers to (A) **cicindēla** (line 7) (B) **turdus** (line 6) (C) **quondam** (line 6)
      (D) **verbīs** (line 7)

30.   Which of the following is NOT a synonym of **adloquitur** (line 7)? (A) **dicat** (B) **adfātur**
      (C) **cōntiōnātur** (D) **ait**

31.   Which of the following is NOT a correct way to render the phrase **nōlī festīnāre** (line 7)?
      (A) **nē festīnāverīs** (B) **cavē festīnēs** (C) **nē festīnēs** (D) **nōlī festīnāveris**

32.   **commodī** in line 8 is an example of what use of the genitive? (A) objective (B) description
      (C) partitive (D) subjective

33. The BEST translation of **sī mē sequēris** as it is used in line 8 is (A) if you should follow me (B) if you follow me (C) if you will be followed by me (D) if you would follow me

34. Which of the following corresponds with **sescentae** (line 9)? (A) CL (B) MCM (C) DC (D) LX

35. Which of the following is NOT a synonym of **incenderant** (line 9)? (A) **cremāverant** (B) **ārserant** (C) **ūsserant** (D) **toruerant**

36. What derivative of the root of **scintillās** (line 9) can be an adjective meaning "gaudy or tawdry"? (A) obtrusive (B) stenciled (C) tinsel (D) chintzy

37. **prō līneā XI, quō cāsū est "guttur"?** (A) **nōminātīvō** (B) **datīvō** (C) **accūsātīvō** (D) **vocātīvō**

38. Which of the following is a synonym of **exsorbet** (line 11)? (A) **conātur** (B) **fundit** (C) **aggreditur** (D) **haurit**

39. What is the tense of **laesissent** in line 11? (A) present (B) imperfect (C) perfect (D) pluperfect

40. **prō līneīs XII-XIII, cicindēla est animal magnae magnitūdinis sed parvae sapientiae**. (A) **vērum** (B) **falsum**

Part B – Mythology

41. This son of Aeetes was dismembered by his own sister Medea. (A) Apsyrtus (B) Itys (C) Pelops (D) Thespius

42. She discovered Odysseus on the shore while washing clothes. (A) Arete (B) Callidice (C) Nausicaa (D) Penelope

43. He didn't win the favor of the Athenians with his creation of Scyphius. (A) Cecrops (B) Hephaestus (C) Poseidon (D) Theseus

44. This king of Tyre, murdered by his brother-in-law, waits patiently for his wife Dido to join him in the Underworld. (A) Belus (B) Iarbas (C) Pygmalion (D) Sychaeus

45. Iobates was the task master of (A) Bellerophon (B) Heracles (C) Perseus (D) Theseus

46. He became the first Greek casualty of the Trojan War when he jumped ashore. (A) Antilochus (B) Eurybates (C) Protesilaus (D) Thrasymedes

47. Whom did Neoptolemus throw from the walls of Troy, for fear that he would grow up and avenge his father? (A) Astyanax (B) Dardanus (C) Lycaon (D) Polydorus

48. The only wind that to be put in the bag that was given to Odysseus by Aeolus was (A) Boreas (B) Eurus (C) Notus (D) Zephyrus

49. Hippomenes and Atalanta were transformed into (A) dogs (B) eagles (C) lions (D) sparrows

50. The daughter of Danaus who refused to her husband Lynceus on their wedding night was (A) Agave (B) Clite (C) Hypermnestra (D) Sthenele

Part C – Roman History (**N.B.** – All dates are BC unless otherwise specified)

51. Which Scipio was said to have quoted the *Iliad* and wept after the destruction of Carthage? (A) Nasica (B) Aemilianus (C) Asiaticus (D) Barbatus

52. The **lēx** that reversed a portion of the **duodecim tabulae** by allowing intermarriage between Plebeians and Patricians was promulgated by (A) Hortensius (B) Canuleius (C) Valerius (D) Genucius

53. The assassination of Livius Drusus the Younger sparked the (A) Pyrrhic War (B) Marsic War (C) Celtiberian War (D) Great Latin War

54. The origin story of which of the following is associated with a **fīcus** that was sacred to Rumina, the Roman goddess of childbirth? (A) Tullus Hostilius (B) Romulus (C) Numa (D) Tarquinius Priscus

55. Whose military successes resulted in 5 dictatorships and led him to be called **Romulus ac parēns patriae conditorque alter urbis?** (A) Appius Claudius (B) Cincinnatus (C) Camillus (D) Coriolanus

56. Who spent his consulship practicing augury in his house, neglecting his duties so completely in 59 that it became known as the year of the "Consulship of Julius and Caesar"? (A) Milo (B) Curio (C) Bibulus (D) Vatinius

57. Which of the following was NOT one of the battles of the First Punic War? (A) Agrigentum (B) Panormus (C) Lipari Islands (D) Herdonia

58. Which enemy of Rome was said to have drunk poison daily after first taking remedies to achieve immunity and experimented with antidotes derived from the blood of ducks which suffered no harm even though they ate poisonous plants? (A) Jugurtha (B) Mithridates (C) Andriscus (D) Antiochus

59. The **senātūs cōnsultum ultimum** was used for the first time in Roman history against (A) Pompeius Magnus (B) Servilius Caepio (C) Sulla Felix (D) Gaius Gracchus

60. Whom did Julius Caesar divorce in an effort to distance himself from the possible legal ramifications resulting from the desecration of the rites of the **Bona Dea** festival? (A) Calpurnia (B) Cornelia (C) Julia (D) Pompeia

Part D – Roman Life

61. What type of marriage involved the fictitious sale of the bride for one coin? (A) **coemptiō** (B) **ūsus** (C) **cōnfarreātiō** (D) **contubernium**

62. What type of chair had curved ivory legs designed for the comfort of curule magistrates? (A) **sella curūlis** (B) **solium** (C) **cathēdra** (D) **monopodium**

63. **cisium** or **pīlentum** were used for (A) entertainment (B) education (C) gardening (D) transportation

64. What Latin term refers to the dinner dress worn over the tunic at the table during a symposium? (A) **synthesis** (B) **toga trābea** (C) **tunica manicāta** (D) **mamillāre**

65. What animals are sacrificed in the **suovetaurīlia**? (A) goat, pig, sheep (B) pig, sheep, bull (C) snake, pig, rooster (D) sheep, bull, peacock

66. The **mālum Cȳdōnicum** was what the Romans called the (A) pomegranate (B) cherry (C) apricot (D) quince

67. In a Roman **amphitheārum**, the **vēnātiōnēs** were the (A) chariot races (B) dramas (C) fake naval battles (D) wild animal hunts

68. A single apartment within an apartment building was the (A) **cēnāculum** (B) **īnsula** (C) **andron** (D) **faucēs**

69. Into how many **vīgiliae** did the Romans divide their nights? (A) IV (B) V (C) VI (D) VIII

70. The large siege engine that shot spears horizontally was called (A) **ballista** (B) **catapulta** (C) **scorpiō** (D) **onager**

Part E – Latin Literature

71. Which author died in exile at Utica after declaring **"Fātō Metellī Rōmae fiunt cōnsulēs"**? (A) Accius (B) Ennius (C) Naevius (D) Terence

72. In keeping with his claim to be the Roman Callimachus, what author gave his first book of elegies the Greek title ***Monobiblos***? (A) Propertius (B) Tibullus (C) Horace (D) Catullus

73. The author who won the praise of Titus for composing a book of poems celebrating the opening of the Colosseum was (A) Persius (B) Lucan (C) Martial (D) Juvenal

74. The Neoplatonis who wrote a commentary on the ***Somnium Scipiōnis*** and a work entitled ***Saturnālia*** was (A) Eutropius (B) Macrobius (C) Frontinus (D) Cyprian

75. In which book of Caesar's ***Dē Bellō Gallicō*** does he mention the exploits of his centurions Vorenus and Pullo? (A) III (B) IV (C) V (D) VI

76. In which book of Vergil's *Aeneid* does he mention Aeneas' descent into the Underworld? (A) III (B) IV (C) V (D) VI

77. Who accuses Caelius Rufus of having such bad body odor that it smells like he has a goat living under his armpit? (A) Martial (B) Catullus (C) Juvenal (D) Lucilius

78. Suetonius' *Dē Vītā Caesarum* ends with the biography of which emperor? (A) Vespasian (B) Nerva (C) Commodus (D) Domitian

79. The Milesian Tale about a widow at Ephesus is related by Eumolpus in whose work? (A) Petronius (B) Apuleius (C) Statius (D) Lactantius

80. In which Plautine play does the Carthaginian Hanno make an appearance? (A) *Stichus* (B) *Poenulus* (C) *Rudēns* (D) *Epidicus*

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

96. Which Roman author is said to have expressed his **saeva indignātiō** in his 5-book work? (A) Persius (B) Juvenal (C) Martial (D) Catullus

97. At what city did the blinded, exiled Oedipus eventually die? (A) Aea (B) Colonus (C) Iolcus (D) Tiryns

98. Who was responsible for a series of victories against Philip V that culminated in a crushing defeat for the Macedonian phalanx at Cynoscephalae? (A) Aemilius Paullus (B) Metellus Numidicus (C) Scipio Asiaticus (D) Quinctius Flamininus

99. Quintus is worthy of praise. **Quīntus est dignus _____.**
(A) **laudī** (B) **quī laudārētur** (C) **ut laudētur** (D) **laudem**

100. Which of the following is NOT derived from the same root as the others? (A) budget (B) ebullient (C) bowling (D) boil