

2010 FJCL State Latin Forum Heptathlon

Part I. Mythology

1. The offspring of Zeus and Mnemosyne, these goddesses inspired literature, music, and the arts.
a. Fates b. Muses c. Graces d. Pleiades
2. What name was Heracles given at birth?
a. Admetus b. Iphicles c. Amphitryon d. Alcides
3. What king of the Rutulians was killed in combat by the father of Ascanius?
a. Turnus b. Latinus c. Mezentius d. Sarpedon
4. Name the woman who mated with a bull and gave birth to the Minotaur.
a. Phoebe b. Procris c. Pasiphae d. Pydna
5. Athena planned to make this man immortal, but withdrew the offer after he ate the brains of a defeated enemy.
a. Tydeus b. Achilles c. Hector d. Oeneus
6. *Dis* was another name for what god?
a. Pluto b. Vulcan c. Apollo d. Neptune
7. In what land was Leto refused water – a slight which she avenged by turning the peasants who had refused her water into frogs?
a. Lycia b. Elis c. Scyrus d. Caria

Part II. Customs

8. What were *bracae*?
a. belts b. socks c. pants d. underwear
9. A teaching slave was occasionally allowed to accept a fee from students, known as what?
a. donum b. denarius c. cingulum d. peculium
10. It wasn't until the time of which emperor that a full beard became fashionable?
a. Marcus Aurelius b. Hadrian c. Tiberius d. Constantine
11. A slave assigned to *latifundia* worked in which of these?
a. wine press b. farm c. lumber yard d. mine
12. In which room of the baths might a Roman get some exercise?
a. caldarium b. unctorium c. palaestra d. apodyterium
13. What was a *tirocinium*?
a. a training weapon b. an apprenticeship c. a newly passed law d. low-cost housing

14. *Plebeius, castrensis, sordidus, and rusticus* were all types of
a. bread b. wine c. soup d. pork

Part III. Latin Literature

15. On whom did Cicero rely as a model for his *Philippics*?
a. Xenophon b. Thucydides c. Sophocles d. Demosthenes
16. Which Latin author was born the earliest?
a. Juvenal b. Sallust c. Ovid d. Terence
17. Which author is well-known for the letters he exchanged with the emperor Trajan?
a. Seneca b. Cicero c. Horace d. Pliny the Younger
18. Whose works primarily focused on architecture?
a. Vitruvius b. Volcatius c. Vitellius d. Valerius
19. The type of literature which abuses, denounces, or attacks is known as
a. panegyric b. invective c. didactic d. elegiac
20. Which author wrote a monograph on the origin, geography, and institutions of the German people?
a. Tacitus b. Livy c. Asinius Pollio d. Sallust
21. Plautus is best known as a writer of
a. tragedy b. love poetry c. comedy d. history

Part IV. Roman History

22. Which of the following was not emperor in A.D. 69?
a. Vespasian b. Domitian c. Otho d. Galba
23. Name the brother of Hannibal who was decapitated in the late 3rd Century B.C.
a. Hamilcar b. Hanno c. Harris d. Hasdrubal
24. Which emperor took his nickname from a long Gallic cloak which he made fashionable at Rome?
a. Caracalla b. Elagabalus c. Geta d. Papienus
25. Which emperor executed his competent praetorian Perennis on an unsubstantiated charge of treason and appointed a freedman named Cleander in his place?
a. Commodus b. Hadrian c. Nero d. Diocletian
26. Which army was victorious at the battle of the Caudine Forks?
a. Carthaginian b. Roman c. Macedonian d. Samnite
27. Who quelled the British rebellion of A.D. 61, which was led by Boudicca?
a. L. Appuleius Saturninus b. Q. Petillius Cerialis
c. Cn. Lutatius Catulus d. C. Suetonius Paulinus

28. This law made it legal for plebeians to marry patricians:

- a. Lex Canuleia b. Lex Hortensia c. Lex Publilia d. Lex Gabinia

Part V. Latin Derivatives. Choose the Latin word from which the two English words are derived.

29. osprey and frail

- a. frater b. frango c. frigo d. fruor

30. present and absentee

- a. appello b. praesto c. sum d. maneo

31. embellish and beautiful

- a. bis b. bonus c. brevis d. bulla

32. infant and ineffable

- a. fanum b. facio c. for d. fortuna

33. patron and patrician

- a. pater b. pascor c. patior d. pateo

34. fusion and refuse

- a. fungor b. sum c. fundo d. fur

35. natural and puny

- a. cogo b. pugio c. munus d. nascor

Part VI. Vocabulary

36. fuga

- a. picture b. roof c. escape d. grief

37. cratera

- a. claw b. bowl c. sandal d. fence

38. somnium

- a. dream b. paw c. clock d. oatmeal

39. lues

- a. plague b. earring c. grape d. collar

40. traho

- a. intimidate b. suppress c. embrace d. drag

41. pagus

- a. rake b. candle c. village d. sign

42. dedecet

- a. it is unbecoming b. it shames c. it annoys d. it is possible

Part VII. Grammar

43. Which adjective modifies the noun *ducī*?
a. altus b. altō c. altī d. altīs
44. The trees were about to fall when we cut them down.
a. casurī erant b. casurae erant c. cadendae erant d. cadendae sunt
45. Which case is used to denote agency with a passive periphrastic?
a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. ablative
46. Which of the following does not belong grammatically?
a. intus b. apud c. coram d. prae
47. They were two of the most beautiful girls I had ever seen.
a. pulcherrimae b. pulcherrimārum c. pulcherrimīs d. ex pulcherrimīs
48. Rogāvit quid fēcissēmus.
a. He asked what we had done. b. He asks what we will do.
c. He asks what we have done. d. He asked what we would do.
49. Which of the following does not belong grammatically?
a. rogō b. moneō c. postulō d. orō
50. Take the number of rivers of the underworld, multiply by the number of hills of Rome, subtract the number of tenses found in the subjunctive, multiply by the number of Julio-Claudian emperors, subtract the number of books in Livy's *Ab Urbe Condita*, and add the number of letters in the third principle part of *tangō*. What do you get?
a. 7 b. 303 c. 19 d. 291