**FOR LEVELS ½ A, ½ B, & I**

**2019 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY**

**TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS**

**PENTATHLON - CONTEST CODE: 98**

**Part A** – Language Skills

CŌNSILIUM MŪCIĪ

1 Ētruscī, quōrum rēx Porsenna erat, Rōmam oppūgnābant.

2 cīvēs perterritī magnō in perīculō erant. in urbe tamen

3 erat iuvenis fortis, Gāius Mūcius nōmine. Mūcius

4 cōnsilium audācissimum cēpit: castra enim hostium

5 intrāre constituit. Senātoribus igitur ‘patrēs,’ inquit

6 ‘cōnsilium optimum habeō quod nōs līberābit Rōmamque

7 servābit. cupiō enim castra Ētruscōrum intrāre. ibi

8 auxiliō deōrum Porsennam necābō. post mortem rēgis,

9 Ētruscī ab urbe nostra discēdent.’

1. **Porsenna erat rēx Ētruscōrum.**

(A) **vērum** (B) **falsum**

2. **quid Ētruscī oppūgnābant**? (A) **rex**

 (B) **nihil** (C) **perīculum** (D)  **Rōmam**

3. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of **cīvis**?

(A) city (B) incite (C) civilize (D) citadel

4. **quālis iuvenis erat Mūcius**? (A)  **perterritus**

 (B) **rēx** (C) **fortis** (D) s**enātor**

5. **quō cāsū est “perīculō”** (line 2)? (A) **nōminātīvō**

 (B) **dātīvō** (C) **accusātīvō** (D) **ablātīvō**

6. **quid Mūcius facere constituit**?

 (A) **interficere hostēs** (B) **Porsennam servāre**

 (C) **intrāre** **castra** (D) **cōnsilium deserere**

7. **cuius generis est “urbs”**? (A) **masculīnī**

 (B) **fēminīnī** (C) **neutrīus** (D) **commūnis**

8. A synonym of **igitur** (line 5) is

 (A) **ergō** (B) **nunc** (C) **iam**  (D)  **tamen**

9. What is the tense of **necābō** (line 8)? (A) pluperfect

 (B) imperfect (C) perfect (D) future

10. Which of the following IS a derivative of **habeō**?

 (A) abdomen (B) ability (C) abbot (D) agent

11. The BEST translation of **cōnsilium...cēpit** as it is used in line is (A) took counsel (B) held command

 (C) formed a plan (D) relinquished power

12. What use of the ablative is exhibited by **auxiliō** (line 8)? (A) means (B) accompaniment

 (C) absolute (D) special adjectives

13. The best translation of **ab** (line 9) is

 (A) by (B) from (C) after (D) since

14. The BEST antonym of **intrāre** is (A)  **caedere**

 (B) **laudāre** (C) **auferre**  (D)  **exīre**

15. The present tense form of **servābit** is (A) **servābat** (B) **servāvit** (C) **servat** (D) **servet**

16. Which of the following is NOT derived from the root of **deōrum** (line 8)?

 (A) division (B) adieu (C) diva (D) deity

17. What derivative of **fortis** (line 3) means “to strengthen?”

 (A) fortune (B) fortify (C) fort (D) discomfort

18. **Quid Anglicē significat “cupiō”?**

 (A) plan (B) run (C) pour (D) desire

19. The BEST translation of **post mortem rēgis** (line 8) is

 (A) with the king having died (B) after the king dies (C) after the death of the king (D) once the king is dead

20. **quae pars ōrātiōnis est “ibi”**? (A) **coniūnctiō**

 (B) **adverbium** (C) **nōmen** (D) **prōnōmen**

**FOR LEVELS II, III, IV, & V**

**2019 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY**

**TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS**

**PENTATHLON – CONTEST CODE: 99**

**Part A** – Language Skills

EXERCITUS CAESARIS

1 cum Pompēius contrā Caesarem aciem īnstrūxisset,

2 Labiēnus, quī per decem annōs in Galliā lēgātus Caesaris

3 fuerat, persuāsit Pompēiō exercitum Caesaris facilē

4 superārī posse. ‘nōlī putāre,’ inquit ‘hunc esse exercitum

5 quī Gallōs Germānōsque vīcit. minima pars illīus exercitūs

6 superest. multī interfectī sunt; multōs pestilentia in Ītaliā

7 cōnsūmpsit; multī domum regressī sunt.’ Pompēius, cum

8 verba Labiēnī audīvisset, putāvit sē vīctōrem futūrum esse.

1. **Caesar persuāsit Pompēiō exercitum superari posse**

 (A) **vērum** (B) **falsum**

2. The BEST translation of **contrā** (line 1) is

 (A) with (B) by (C) for (D) against

3. **quō cāsū est “Pompēiō”**? (line 3) (A) **nōminātīvō**

 (B) **genitīvō** (C) **dātīvō** (D) **ablātīvō**

4. Which of the following IS a derivative of **putāre?**

 (A) account (B) putrid (C) expurgate (D) point

5. The BEST translation of **multī interfectī sunt** is

(A) many have been killed (B) many have defected (C) many have killed (D) many have made

6. **cuius generis est “pestilentia”**?

 (A) **masculīnī** (B) **commūnis**

 (C) **neutrīus** (D) **fēminīnī**

7. The BEST translation of **superest** (line 2) is

 (A) dies (B) survives (C) fights (D) deserts

8. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of **esse**?

 (A) absent (B) future (C) presume (D) entity

9. Many troops from Caesar’s army returned home alive.

 (A) **vērum** (B) **falsum**

10. A synonym of **lēgātus** (line 2) is

 (A) **statiō** (B) **dux** (C) **castra** (D) **sagittārius**

11. What tense is **audīvisset** (line 8)? (A) present

 (B) imperfect (C) perfect (D) pluperfect

12. To whom does the **sē** in line 8 refer? (A)  **Caesar**

 (B) **Pompēius** (C) **Labiēnus** (D)  **Gallia**

13. What use of the genitive is exhibited by **illīus exercitūs** (line 5)? (A) possession (B) reference

 (C) partitive (D) special verbs

14. **quae pars ōrātiōnis est “hunc”**? (A) **prōnōmen**

 (B) **adverbium** (C) **nōmen** (D) **adiectivum**

15. **cuius generis est “domum”**? (A) **masculīnī**

 (B) **fēminīnī** (C) **neutrīus** (D) **commūnis**

16. Which is NOT derived from the root of **vīcit**?

 (A) convict (B) evict (C) victim (D) evince

17. A synonym of **regressī sunt** is (A) **dīxērunt**

 (B) **redīvērunt**  (C) **amplexī sunt**  (D) **auxērunt**

18. What use of the genitive is exhibited by **Labiēnī** (line 9)? (A) possession (B) reference

 (C) partitive (D) special verbs

19. The tense of **cōnsūmpsit** (line 7) is

 (A) present (B) future (C) perfect (D) future perfect

20. What derivative of the root of **decem** (line 2) means “to kill one in every ten?”

 (A) dozen (B) dime (C) decimal (D) decimate

**Part B** – Mythology

21. Who was the smith of the gods? (A) Vulcan (B) Pluto (C) Jupiter (D) Neptune

22. Who had to overcome bandits like Procrustes and Pityocamptes on his way to Athens? (A) Perseus

 (B) Hercules (C) Theseus (D) Bellerophon

23. Which hero, the son of Telamon, fights Hector to a standstill in Book 7 of the Iliad?

 (A) Odysseus (B) Ajax the Greater (C) Achilles (D) Ajax the Lesser

24. Which menacing woman could only be overcome with moly after she changed Odysseus’ crew into swine? (A) Circe (B) Nausicaa (C) Helen (D) Calypso

25. Which fearsome monster’s riddle was solved by Oedipus, thus causing her to die outside of Thebes?

 (A) Cerberus (B) Chimaera (C) Typhaon (D) Sphinx

26. Which of the following was NOT sacred/related to Ares?

 (A) vulture (B) dog (C) dolphin (D) boar

27. Which of the following was NOT a judge of the Underworld?

 (A) Aeacus (B) Minos (C) Rhadamanthus (D) Charon

28. He was one of the surviving Trojans who took his son Ascanius with him to Italy

 (A) Helenus (B) Aeneas (C) Memnon (D) Sarpedon

29. Which of these was NOT a Muse?

 (A) Melpomene (B) Urania (C) Electra (D) Clio

30. This Titan was the husband of Pandora (A) Epimetheus (B) Iapetus (C) Atlas (D) Prometheus

**Part C** – Roman History

31. The second emperor of Rome was (A) Remus (B) Nero (C) Augustus (D) Tiberius

32. This emperor supposedly fiddled and recited poetry while Rome burned

 (A) Tiberius (B) Caligula (C) Titus (D) Nero

33. Under which emperor did the Roman empire reach its greatest geographical extent?

 (A) Augustus (B) Maximinus Thrax (C) Trajan (D) Aurelian

34. Which emperor famously placed a tax on urine? (A) Vespasian (B) Otho (C) Titus (D) Commodus

35. Under which emperor was the Colosseum completed? (A) Vespasian (B) Titus (C) Domitian (D) Nerva

36. This emperor co-ruled with Marcus Aurelius (A) Lucius Verus (B) Trajan (C) Commodus (D) Nero

37. This emperor built a wall across Britain. (A) Aurelian (B) Trajan (C) Hadrian (D) Diocletian

38. Which emperor attempted several times to kill his own mother, fearing her influence?

 (A) Nerva (B) Titus (C) Commodus (D) Nero

39. This man was declared emperor by the Praetorian Guard after Caligula’s assassination

 (A) Galba (B) Otho (C) Claudius (D) Nero

40. This emperor was known for fighting as a gladiator (A) Commodus (B) Otho (C) Vitellius (D) Galba

**Part D** – Roman Culture

41. The bedroom of a Roman house was the (A) **ātrium** (B) **tablīnum** (C) **culīna** (D)  **cubiculum**

42. What did the Romans call their lunch? (A) **vesperna** (B) **prandium** (C) **cēna** (D) **iēntāculum**

43. What was the Latin term for the overseer of a farm? (A) **vīlicus** (B) **rhētor** (C) **tōnsor** (D) **fullō**

44. Which of these would NOT be sacrificed at the **suovetaurīlia**? (A) bull (B) sheep (C) goat (D) pig

45. Which Roman festival was a coming-of-age festival in March?

 (A) Liberalia (B) Vulcanalia (C) Saturnalia (D) Lemuria

46. The *Mare Nostrum* was the name the Romans used for which sea?

 (A) Mediterranean (B) Red (C) Caspian (D) Black

47. The road that left from Rome towards Gaul was the **via** (A) **Appia** (B) **Salāria** (C) **Flāminia** (D) **Aurēlia**

48. What was the Roman term for a grandfather? (A) **avunculus** (B) **avus** (C) **sōbrīnus** (D) **avia**

49. How many laps made up a complete race in the **circus**? (A) 1 (B) 10 (C) 5 (D) 7

50. This author was known for his historical monographs. (A) Livy (B) Catullus (C) Sallust (D) Martial