**FOR LEVELS ½ A, ½ B, and I ONLY**

**CONTEST CODE: 98**

**2013 San Antonio Classical Society**

**TSJCL Area B Academic Olympics**

**Pentathlon**

**PART I – Read the story and answer questions 1-20.**

SOROR ET FRATRĒS

Iūlia parva puella Rōmāna erat, quae duōs frātrēs habēbat. cum eīs semper esse cupiēbat; illī tamen eam discēdere iubēbant. “puellās,” inquiunt, “in lūdōs nostrōs nōn accipimus, nam nōs paene virī sumus.”

prīmō **aestātis** diē, frātrēs ad mare ambulāre cōnstituērunt, nam propter magnum **aestum** nāre cupiēbant. Iūlia etiam cum eīs ambulāre incipiēbat, sed mox, quod illī currēbant, ab eīs **relicta est**. in vīllā patris manēre recūsāvit et cum cane, quī propter **aetātem** gravis erat et iam currere nōn **poterat**, post frātrēs discessit.

subitō ūnus dē puerīs clamāvit: “**polypus** meōs pedēs capit!” ad eum nāvit frāter, quem quoque polypus cēpit. Iūlia magnō timōre ad vīllam cucurrit. ad mare vocat patrem, ā quō puerī ē magnō mortis perīculō **servātī sunt**. itaque posteā frātrēs sorōrem in lūdōs semper accipiēbant.

*aestātis* – summer *aestum* – heat

*relicta est* – was left behind *aetātem* – age

*poterat* – from possum *polypus* – sea animal

*servātī sunt* – were saved

1. **quot frātrēs Iūlia habuit?**

A. Romānī B. trēs C. duō D. parva

2. Why do Julia’s brothers want her to stay away?

A. She annoys them. B. They are too old to play with her.

C. They don’t want to accept her. D. She is rude.

3. What is the case and use of *lūdōs nostrōs* in Line 3?

A. accusative, direct object B. dative, indirect object

C. ablative, place where D. accusative, place to which

4. **quid significat *nostrōs* (Line 4)?**

A. your B. their C. our D. his

5. To what declension does *frātrēs* in Line 5 belong?

A. First B. Second C. Third D. Second, neuter

6. What is the tense of *cupiēbant* in Line 6?

A. imperfect B. present C. perfect D. future

7. **quid significat *mare* (Line 5)?**

A. camp B. sea C. house D. field

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**PART I – Read the story and answer questions 1-20.**

IUDICĒS TRĒS…ET HERCULĒS

postquam mānēs Styga hōc modō trānsiērunt, ad alterum flūmen vēnērunt quod Lēthē appellābatur. aqua ex hōc flūmine eīs bibenda erat; quod cum fēcissent, rēs omnēs in vītā gestās ex memoriā dēpōnēbant. dēnique ad sēdem ipsīus Plūtōnis vēnērunt, cuius introitus ā cane Cerberō custōdiēbātur. ibi Plūtōn cum uxōre Prōserpinā in soliō sedēbat. tria alia solia nōn procul ab eō locō stābant, in quibus sedēbant Mīnōs, Rhadamanthus, et Aeacus, iūdicēs apud īnferōs. hī iūs dīcēbant, et praemia poenāsque cōnstituēbant. bonī enim in campōs Ēlysiōs, sēdem beatōrum ventūrī erant; improbī autem mittendī erant in Tartarum, ac multīs et variīs suppliciīs ibi puniendī erant.

Herculēs postquam imperia Eurystheī accēpit, in Lacōniam ad Taenarum statim sē contulit; ibi enim spēluncaerat ingentī magnitūdine per quam hominibus ad Orcum dēscendendum erat. nec tamen sōlus iter fēcit; Mercurius enim et Minerva sē eī sociōs adiūnxerat. ubi ad rīpam Stygis vēnit, Herculēs ad rīpam ulteriōrem trānseundī causā nāvem cōnscendit.

1. **quō mānēs advēnērunt?**

A. Tartarus B. Lethe C. Styga D. Pluto

2. What is the voice of *appellabātur* in Line 2?

A. active B. passive C. middle D. deponent

3. What is the case and use of the word *eīs* in Line 3?

A. dative, indirect object B. ablative, agent

C. dative, agent D. agent, means/instrument

4. What is the mood of *fēcissent* in Line 3?

A. subjunctive B. participle C. indicative D. infinitive

5. What is the consequence of drinking from Lethe?

A. The spirits will suffer eternally.

B. Positive memories will remain intact.

C. Nothing significant. D. All past memories will be lost.

6. **quid significat *ipsīus* (Line 5)?**

A. myself B. herself C. himself D. themselves

7. **quis sedem Plūtōnis custodiēbat?**

A. Minos B. Proserpina C. flumen D. Cerberus

8. **quid significat *soliō* (Line 6)?**

A. table B. throne C. desk D. room

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8. How was Julia left behind?

A. She slowed down, allowing her brothers to leave.

B. The dog distracted her.

C. Her brothers ran away.

D. Her brothers told her to stay behind at home.

9. What is the case of *patris* in Line 8?

A. genitive B. nominative C. accusative D. ablative

10. Which Latin words in Lines 8-9 indicate Julia’s reaction to her brothers’ actions?

A. in vīllā patris B. et cum cane

C. quī propter aetātem gravis erat D. manēre recūsāvit

11. What derivative of the word *clamāvit* in Line 11 means “an enthusiastic vote of approval”?

A. disclaimer B. proclamation

C. acclamation D. exclamation

12. The sea creature clutched the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of Julia’s brother.

A. feet B. hands C. arms D. legs

13. What is the gender of *quem* in Line 12?

A. neuter B. feminine C. middle D. masculine

14. If the word *ad* in Line 12 were replaced by *ab*, the word *eum* would change to…

A. eō. B. eīs C. id. D. It would need no change.

15. What does Julia do to help her brother?

A. Nothing. B. She looks for her father.

C. She finds her mother. D. She brings the dog to help.

16. **quid significat *cucurrit* (Line 13)?**

A. She was running B. to run

C. She ran D. She had run

17. What derivative of the word *vocat* in Line 13 means “to call on someone for help or assistance”?

A. invoke B. provoke C. evoke D. advocate

18. **quid significat *posteā* (Line 15)?**

A. after B. beforehand C. in front of D. afterwards

19. At the end, Julia’s brothers…

A. always show their appreciation for her help.

B. allow her to always join them when playing.

C. forget about her again.

D. avoid sea animals.

20. What is the use of *sororem* in Line 15**?**

A. place where B. place to which

C. direct object D. possession

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9. Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Aeacus determined…

A. rewards and punishments B. money and penalties

C. penalties and punishments D. rewards and prizes

10. The phrase *ventūrī erant* in Line 11 is…

A. a passive periphrastic. B. a perfect subjunctive.

C. an active periphrastic. D. a future participle.

11. **quō bonī et improbī mittuntur?**

A. sedem beatōrum B. Tartarum et variīs suppliciīs

C. Tartarum D. Elysiōs et Tartarum

12. What is the best translation of *puniendī erant* (12)?

A. They will have to be punished.

B. They must be punished.

C. They had to be punished.

D. Punish them!

13. Change *Lacōniam* in Line 14 to the genitive, plural.

A. Lacōniārum B. Lacōniīs C. Lacōniae D. Lacōniā

14. What word does the word *quam* modify (Line 15)?

A. magnitūdine B. ingentī C. Lacōniam D. hominibus

15. **quid significat *iter* (Line 16)?**

A. plan B. map C. journey D. in this way

16. The phrase *dēscendendum erat* in Line 16 is…

A. an active periphrastic. B. a passive periphrastic.

C. a perfect subjunctive. D. a pluperfect indicative.

17. *eī* in Line 17 is a \_\_\_\_\_\_ pronoun in the \_\_\_\_\_\_case.

A. reflexive; accusative B. personal; dative

C. reflexive; dative D. personal; ablative

18. Which derivative of the word *adiūnxerat* in Line 17 means “something added on” or “an assistant”?

A. juncture B. injunction C. conjunction D. adjunct

19. **cūr Herculēs nāvem cōnscendit?**

A. To cross over to the furthest part of the riverbank

B. To arrive at the riverbank of Styx

C. To visit Pluto himself

D. To prove that he could do it

20. Which Latin word best describes Mercury and Minerva’s companionship with Hercules?

A. solus B. sē C. sociōs D. et

**PART II – HISTORY**

1. Emperor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ruled Rome after the death of his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Augustus.

A. Tiberius, father B. Caligula, stepson

C. Tiberius, stepfather D. Caligula, grandfather

1. The Roman Empire instituted Christianity as its official state religion during the reign of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Romulus Augustulus B. Constantine C. Caracalla D. Nero

1. Which of the following events is most associated as the beginning of the empire?

A. The Battle of Actium B. The assassination of Julius Caesar

C. The defeat of Brutus and Cassius D. The formation of the Second Triumvirate

1. The “Year of the Four Emperors”, in which four individuals attempted to secure power in Rome, occurred immediately after the death of Emperor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Caligula B. Trajan C. Claudius D. Nero

1. After the death of Marcus Aurelius, his son \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, became emperor.

A. Commodus B. Hadrian C. Antoninus Pius D. Nerva

1. Which of the following remained in power after the events of the “Year of Five Emperors”?

A. Pertinax. B. Didius Julianus C. Septimus Severus D. Clodius Albinus

1. Which Roman emperor was responsible for and built the Arch of Titus?

A. Domitian B. Titus himself C. Caracalla D. Vespasian

1. What is the traditional date for the end of the Western Roman Empire?

A. 509 B.C. B. AD 476 C. AD 1453 D. AD 285

1. Who introduced the Roman era known as the *Pax Romana*?

A. Marcus Aurelius B. Hadrian C. Augustus. D. Constantine

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were defeated at the Battle of Actium.

A. Marc Antony and Cleopatra B. Brutus and Cassius

C. Octavian and Lepidus D. Octavian and Cleopatra

**PART III – MYTHOLOGY**

1. All of the following were first-generation Titans, except…

A. Oceanus B. Prometheus C. Kronos D. Rhea

1. Which of the following is not a symbol associated with Aphrodite?

A. owl B. myrtle C. dove D. sparrow

1. The Fates are typically depicted as three individuals who maintain control of mortal lives through the use of what tool?

A. stringed harp B. hourglass C. orbs of prediction D. loom or spindle

1. Which of the following was not one of Hercules’ Twelve Labors?

A. Kill the Nemean lion B. Defeat Hippolyta, the Amazon queen

C. Capture the bull of Crete D. Clean the Augean stables

1. The ghost of which Trojan warrior visits Aeneas in his sleep, warning him about Troy’s doomed future?

A. Hector B. Patroclus C. Priam D. Ajax

1. Whom did Zeus and Mercury visit as beggars to test their generosity and hospitality?

A. Pyramus and Thisbe B. Odysseus and Penelope

C. Daphne and Apollo D. Baucis and Philemon

1. In fear of a prophecy that her son would die young, Thetis dipped her child Achilles into the river \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the underworld.

A. Phlegethon B. Styx C. Acheron D. Cocytus

1. Hestia was most notably known as the goddess of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the hearth B. marriage C. the harvest D. archery

1. The god Pan is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Roman mythology.

A. Aegipan B. Echo C. Bacchus D. Faunus

1. Theseus is responsible for killing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the center of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Medusa, a cave B. Hydra, a forest

C. Minotaur, the Labyrinth. D. Minotaur, an arena

**PART IV – CULTURE and LITERATURE**

1. In what room would Romans typically eat the *cēna*?

A. triclinium B. atrium C. culina D. tablinum

1. What was the function of the *curia* in the Roman Forum?

A. It represented the open, public spaces where citizens could purchase goods.

B. They were established areas for candidates to deliver political speeches

C. It was the temple where the emperor himself made sacrifices and carried out rituals.

D. It was largely used by the Senate for meetings and judicial decisions.

1. Cicero maintained a long series of correspondence with, and dedicated his book *De Amicitia* to, his trusted friend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Julius Caesar B. Brutus C. Atticus D. Antonius Hybrida

1. Roman clients often visited the homes of their patrons at the beginning of each day as part of a traditional business meeting known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sportula B. salutatio C. amicitia D. quid pro quo

1. Petronius wrote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, largely considered the first novel.

A. Fabulae B. Res Gestae C. De Rerum Natura D. Satyricon

1. Horace wrote all of the following works, except…

A. Fasti B. Odes C. Epistles D. Satires

1. Which of the following gladiators was heavily armored and typically used a large shield, short sword, and plumed helmet?

A. hoplomachus B. Samnite C. retiarius D. scissor

1. What is the central structure of Vergil’s *Eclogues/Bucolics*?

A. a series of descriptive poems about farming

B. a set of pastoral poems featuring songs about change and prophecy in nature

C. a ten-part novel about the importance of the family

D. a listing of philosophies about living

1. Consuls traditionally served for a term of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. life B. three years C. five years D. one year

1. The Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus is located on what Roman hill?

A. Capitoline B. Palatine C. Aventine D. Esquiline