**FOR LEVELS ½ A, ½ B, and I ONLY**

**CONTEST CODE: 98**

**2018 San Antonio Classical Society**

**TSJCL Area B Academic Olympics**

**Pentathlon**

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

HANNIBAL FLUMEN TRANSIT

Hannibal, nōtissimus Carthāginiēnsium imperātor, postquam urbem in Hispāniā, Saguntum, **cuius** populus erat socius Rōmānōrum, cēpit, bellum cum Rōmānīs in Ītaliā gerere cōnstituit.

multīs cum equitibus et **peditibus** et elephantīs itineribus maximīs per Pyrēnaeōs montēs ad flūmen Rhodanum tandem pervēnit. **ibi** consul Rōmānus ad **ostium** flūminis castra posuerat et hostēs cotīdiē exspectābat.

Hannibal nāvēs quam celerrimē **coēgit** et exercitum trāns flūmen dūcere parābat.

simul Hannibal nāvibus reliquās cōpiās trādūxit et partem **equitum** ad castra Rōmāna mīsit. simulatque Rōmānī hostēs vīdērunt, proelium **equestre** statim commīsērunt. illī hostēs nōn facile vīcērunt, sed tandem Rōmānī Carthāginiēnsēs in fugam dedērunt.

*cuius* – whose *peditibus* – foot soldiers, infantry

*ibi* – there, at that place *ostium* – mouth of river

*coēgit* – he pushed *equitum* – of the cavalry

*equestre* – knight, cavalry

*impetum iussit* – from *impetum iubere*, to order an attack

*ob* – on account of, because *laudātus sum* – was praised

1. **quis est Hannibal?**

A. in Hispāniā B. urbem C. socius D. imperator

2. Why did Hannibal capture the town of Saguntum?

A. Saguntum was an ally of Rome, Hannibal’s enemy.

B. He wanted to capture a city in Spain.

C. Hannibal knew Saguntum was a well-known town.

D. He hated the people of Saguntum.

3. What is the case of *Rōmānīs* in Line 3?

A. ablative B. dative C. accusative D. vocative

4. What is the tense of *cōnstituit* in Line 4?

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

5. What is the case and use of *equitibus* in Line 5?

A. accusative, place to which B. ablative, accompaniment

C. ablative, place where D. accusative, direct object

6. All of the following travel with Hannibal except for…

A. horsemen B. elephants C. infantry D. a consul

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DENTĒS DRACŌNIS

ubi ea diēs vēnit, quam rēx ad arandum agrum ēdīxerat, Iāsōn,ortā lūce, cum sociīs ad locum cōnstitūtum sē contulit. ibi stabulum ingēns repperit, in quō taurī inclūsī erant; tum, portīs apertīs, taurōs in lūcem trāxit, et summā cum difficultāte iugum imposuit. at Aeētēs, cum vidēret taurōs nihil contra Iāsonem valēre, magnopere mīrātus est; nēsciēbat enim fīliam suam auxilium eī dedisse. tum Iāsōn, omnibus aspicientibus, agrum arāre coepit; quā in rē tantam dīligentiam praebuit, ut ante merīdiem tōtum opus cōnficeret. hōc factō, ad locum, ubi rēx sedēbat, adiit, et dentēs dracōnis postulāvit; quōs ubi accēpit, in agrum quem arāverat, magnā cum dīligentiā sparsit. hōrum autem dentium nātūra erat tālis, ut in eō locō, ubi sparsī essent, virī armātī mīrō quōdam modō gignerentur.

1. **quis sē contulit? (Line 2)**

A. locum B. sociīs C. Iāsōn D. rēx

2. What is the form of the word *arandum* in Line 1?

A. gerundive B. infinitive C. subjunctive D. gerund

3. The phrase *ortā lūce* in Line 2 is…

A. a prepositional phrase B. an indirect command

C. an indirect statement D. an ablative absolute

4. What is the voice and mood of *inclūsī erant* in Line 3?

A. passive indicative B. deponent subjunctive

C. passive infinitive D. active subjunctive

5. What difficulty did Jason encounter with the bulls?

A. He had difficulty opening the doors to the stable.

B. Forcing the yoke on them was a challenge.

C. The bulls damaged everything they touched.

D. The bulls stayed in the stable and refused to move.

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

A. when B. with C. where D. from

7. The phrase *taurōs…valēre* in Lines 5-6 is…

A. a result clause B. an indirect command

C. an indirect question D. an indirect statement

8. What is the most literal translation of *magnopere mīrātus est* in Line 6?

A. He was greatly amazed. B. They were greatly amazed.

C. He is greatly amazed. D. He greatly amazed others.

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7. **quid significat *tandem* (Line 7)?**

A. sometimes B. finally C. never D. often

8. If the word *ad* in Line 7 were replaced by *ab*, the word *ostium* would change to…

A. ostiō. B. ostia.

C. ostiīs. D. It would need no change.

9. What Latin word best describes the size of the journey Hannibal’s army takes?

A. flūmen B. montēs C. multīs D. maximīs

10. What derivative of the word *nāvēs* in Line 9 means “suitable for sailing”?

A. circumnavigate B. navy C. navigable D. naval

11. **quid significat *quam celerrimē* (Line 9)**?

A. quick B. much more quickly

C. as quickly as possible D. more quickly

12. What is the best way to translate *dūcere* in Line 10?

A. to lead B. He led C. He leads D. Lead

13. **ubi Hannibal vēnit**?

A. flūmen Rhodanum B. castra C. montēs D. consul

14. What is the tense of *parābat* in Line 10?

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

15. To what declension does *nāvibus* in Line 11 belong?

A. first B. second C. third D. fourth

16. How did the Romans react when seeing the enemies?

A. Both sides surrendered. B. They started a battle.

C. Hannibal panicked. D. The cavalry ran away.

17. What is the gender of *proelium* in Line 13?

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

18. What happened to the Carthaginians at the end?

A. Nearly all of them were killed or captured.

B. They betrayed Hannibal and surrendered to the Romans.

C. They were forced to retreat.

D. They stopped fighting and begged for a treaty.

19. What derivative of the word *vīcērunt* in Line 14 means “to declare someone guilty of a crime”?

A. convict B. convince C. evince D. vanquish

20. What is the tense of *dedērunt* in Line 15?

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

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9. What allowed Jason to handle the bulls so easily?

A. Jason used only his own strength and power.

B. Aeetes was secretly offering help.

C. The daughter of Aeetes provided assistance.

D. The bulls developed a fondness for Jason.

10. The word *aspicientibus* in Line 8 is a/an…

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

11. The phrase *ut…cōnficeret* in Lines 9-10 is…

A. a result clause B. an indirect command

C. an indirect question D. an indirect statement

12. **quandō Iāsōn opus perfēcit?**

A. in rē B. agrum arāre

C. ante merīdiem D. dīligentiam

13. What is the case and gender of *locum* in Line 10?

A. accusative, masculine B. nominative, neuter

C. nominative, feminine D. ablative, feminine

14. To what word does the pronoun *quōs* in Line 11 refer?

A. dracōnis B. dentēs C. rēx D. factō

15. Which derivative of the word *agrum* in Line 11 means “relating to the cultivation of land”?

A. agriculture B. agrarian C. pilgrim D. agriculturist

16. Change *hōrum* in Line 12 to the dative, singular.

A. hunc B. huius C. huic D. hōrum

17. The tense of *sparsī essent* in Line 13 is…

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

18. **quid significat *tālis* (Line 13)?**

A. such B. greatly C. great D. any

19. What was the effect of the teeth in the land?

A. Nothing; the ground remained the same.

B. Armed men emerged from the land.

C. The land attracted the attention of armed men.

D. It became unusable for farming.

20. What is the voice of *gignerentur* in Line 14?

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

**PART II – HISTORY**

1. What year most accurately represents the end of the Roman Republic?

A. 753 BCE B. 509 BCE C. 27 BCE D. 476 CE

1. Which of the following individuals was NOT part of the First Triumvirate?

A. Octavian B. Crassus C. Pompey the Great D. Julius Caesar

1. The assassination of Julius Caesar took place on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Ides of April B. Kalends of May C. Nones of February D. Ides of March

1. The establishment of formal religious practices in Rome, such as the temple of Janus and the position of the *pontifex maximus*, is most often attributed to which of the following kings?

A. Servius Tullius B. Tullus Hostilius C. Numa Pomilius D. Romulus

1. Impressed by his willingness to endure unimaginable pain, Lars Porsena released which Roman hero from captivity?

A. Gaius Scaevola B. Horatius Cocles C. Cincinnatus D. Aeneas

1. The final battle of the war between Octavian and Marc Antony occurred at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Sicily B. Actium C. Rome D. Alexandria

1. Which consul formalized a policy allowing all Roman citizens to enlist in the military, regardless of social status or background?

A. Gaius Marius B. Julius Caesar C. Marcus Camillus D. Decimus Brutus

1. In what year did the first Punic War begin?

A. 150 BCE B. 264 BCE C. 241 BCE D. 149 BCE

1. The mythical Roman Monarchy began with Romulus, believed to the son of which god?

A. Vulcan B. Neptune C. Mars D. Jupiter

1. How were Gaius Gracchus and Scipio Africanus related?

A. Gracchus was Scipio’s adopted son.

B. Gracchus and Scipio were first cousins.

C. Scipio was Gracchus’ grandfather.

D. Gracchus married Africanus’ sister.

**PART III – MYTHOLOGY**

1. What is the name of the wife of King Minos of Crete who gave birth to the mythological creature, the Minotaur?

A. Circe B. Europa C. Pasiphae D. Perse

1. By what means did Odysseus hurt the giant Polyphemus?

A. Polyphemus walked into a death trap that sprung from the entrance of his cave.

B. He and his men stabbed his single eye with a hardened spear.

C. Odysseus poisoned the wine-sack from which Polyphemus drank.

D. Odysseus insulted Poseidon, Polyphemus’ father, with a hateful prayer.

1. Which of the following is NOT one of the three Fates?

A. Melpomeni B. Lachesis C. Clotho D. Atropos

1. What bird is commonly associated with Zeus?

A. hawk B. peacock C. eagle D. pigeon

1. Where did Theseus abandon Ariadne?

A. Lesbos B. Naxos C. Argos D. Helios

1. With what god or goddess are bows and arrows associated?

A. Athena B. Hera C. Ares D. Apollo

1. The god Persephone is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Greek mythology.
   1. Ersa B. Artemis C. Demeter D. Proserpina
2. Upon arriving to Italy, Aeneas and the Trojans face the Rutuli, led by their leader \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Turnus B. Pallas C. Evander D. Latinus

1. Which of the following represents the entrance to the underworld?
   1. Lake Lucrino B. Phlegethon C. Avernus D. Styx
2. Sisyphus was condemned in the underworld to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. be spun on a massive wheel for eternity.

B. endure his liver being eaten by vultures every day.

C. be forever tempted by food and water just beyond his reach.

D. push a boulder up a hill, only for it to slip away from his grasp near the top.

**PART IV – CULTURE and LITERATURE**

1. Homer’s *Odyssey* is divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. 8 B. 12 C. 6 D. 24

1. Martial is perhaps best known for his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. epic poetry B. epigrams C. histories D. speeches

1. What structure allowed water to flow from faraway sources to Rome’s fountains?

A. dams B. arches C. aqueducts D. pontes

1. All of the following were written by Ovid, EXCEPT for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. *Dialogus* B. *Fasti* C. *Amores* D. *Metamorphoses*

1. Saturnalia is a Roman festival celebrated in the month of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. March B. February C. December D. November

1. Which of the following terms does not belong?

A. unctorium B. sudatorium C. tepidarium D. triclinium

1. In Roman religion, the Penates were considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. family ancestors B. household gods C. local priests D. formal prayers

1. Which motto or symbol represents the emblem of the Roman Republic?

A. SPQR B. AUC C. amicitia et Roma D. Mos Maiorum

1. What Latin phrase did the Romans use to express the concept of “something for something”, a practice that characterized many business transactions?

A. sālutātiō B. quid prō quō C. rēs amicitiae D. ars artis gratia

1. What term best describes the dessert course of a Roman *cena*?

A. ientaculum B. secunda mensa C. promulsis D. prandium