**FOR LEVELS ½ A, ½ B, and I ONLY**

**CONTEST CODE: 98**

**2023 San Antonio Classical Society**

**TSJCL Area B Academic Olympics**

**Pentathlon**

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

TROIA ET EQUUS

ōlim Paris, fīlius rēgis Trōiānī, per Graeciam iter faciēbat. ibi Helenam rēgīnam pulchram Graecōrum vīdit et statim amāvit. posteā eam trāns mare ad urbem Trōiam dūxit.

īrātī ob rēgīnae discessum prīncipēs Graeciae multās nāvēs paravērunt. atque ad illam urbem cum multīs et fortibus cōpiīs nāvigāvērunt.

post novem annōs tamen ab hostibus nōn superāta erat Trōia propter virtūtem Trōiānōrum. itaque decimō annō clārus imperātor Graecus cōnsilium novum et audāx cēpit. mīlitēs eius iussū magnum equum ligneum fēcērunt, cuius corpus erat cavum. ille exercituī, “in hōc equō cavō,” inquit, “partem peditum nostrōrum ponēmus. hoc animal, sī in urbem ductum erit, nōbīs victōriam dabit.”

*iter –* journey *mare* – the sea *ob* – on account of, because *superāta erat* – was defeated *imperātor* – general

*ligneum* – wooden sī – if *ductum erit* – will be led

1. **quandō Paris iter faciēbat?**

A. fīlius B. rēgis Trōiānī C. per Graeciam D. ōlim

2. What happened after Paris saw Helen?

A. He fell in love and traveled back to Troy alone.

B. She set sail across Greece.

C. They traveled to Troy together.

D. They fell in love but didn’t remain together.

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

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

4. What is the tense of *dūxit* in Line 3?

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

5. **quid significat *discessum* (Line 4)?**

A. disagreement B. departure C. death D. love

6. What word best describes the *princīpēs* in Line 4?

A. multās B. fortibus C. īrātī D. paravērunt

7. What is the case and use of *cōpiīs* in Line 6?

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

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

8. If the word *post* in Line 7 were replaced by *ante*, the word *annōs* would change to…

A. annum. B. annī. C. annīs. D. It would need no change.

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

ANSERES SACRI (SACRED GEESE)

Gallī urbem Rōmam oppugnābant. eōrum ducēs mīlitibus imperāvērunt ut acerrimē pugnārent. Rōmānī timēbant nē tōta urbs dēlērētur. sed Gallī eam expugnāre nōn poterant, quod mōns Capitōlīnus erat altus et moenia valida erant.

circum Capitōlium Gallī statiōnēs disposuerant nē Rōmānī in monte cibum et aquam acciperent. Rōmānī autem Gallōs dērīsērunt; pānem etiam ad Gallōs dēiēcērunt.

ūnā nocte tertiā vigiliā ūnus ex custōdibus Gallicīs vīdit nūntium Rōmānum nūdīs pedibus discēdere dē Capitōliō in forum. statim custōs ad ducem Gallicum properāvit ut id nūntiāret.

proximā nocte quartā vigiliā dum lūna obscūra est Gallī suīs mīlitibus imperāvērunt ut montem ascenderent magnō silentiō, nē Rōmānī eōs audīrent. ānserēs autem sacrī excitātī sunt ubi Gallī ad summum montem appropinquāvērunt, et magnum strepitum ēmisērunt. mīles Rōmānus, Mānlius nōmine, ē somnō excitātus, prīmum Gallum in summum mūrum ascendentem petīvit et eum dē mūrō dēiēcit. hic Gallus recidēns in Gallōs aliōs incidit, et eī cēterōs Gallōs ad īmum montem reiēcērunt.

1. **quomodō Gallī pugnābant? (Lines 1-2)**

A. Rōmam B. acerrimē C. ducēs D. mīlitibus

2. What is the use of the verb *pugnārent* in Line 2?

A. purpose clause B. optative subjunctive

C. indirect command D. fearing clause

3. What is the voice and mood of *dēlērētur* in Line 3?

A. passive subjunctive B. active indicative

C. passive infinitive D. deponent subjunctive

4. What delayed the Gauls from conquering Rome?

A. The Roman army remained very resistant.

B. The gods protected the Capitoline hill.

C. The Gauls could not find the right walls to attack.

D. The Capitoline hill was steep and difficult to attack.

5. The sentence *circum…acciperent* in Lines 5-6 represents what strategy the Gauls tried to use against Rome?

A. attacking the Capitoline hill with overwhelming force

B. laying siege to the Capitoline hill to cut off supplies

C. negotiating with the Romans. promising food and water D. tracking the Romans’ movement with stations

6. **quid significat *etiam* (Line 7)?**

A. immediately B. when C. even D. now

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9. What is the best way to translate *tamen* in Line 7?

A. or B. and C. finally D. however

10. **cur Trōia nōn superāta erat(Line 7)?**

A. ab hostibus B. virtūtem Trōiānōrum

C. novem annōs D. propter

11. **quid significat *cōnsilium* (Line 9)?**

A. idea B. council C. warning D. army

12. What derivative of the word *iussū* in Line 10 means “showing care in making decisions”?

A. judicious B. adjudicate C. judiciary D. jocund

13. What was a unique feature of the *equum* in Line 10?

A. The soldiers built it quickly.

B. It was a bold plan.

C. The inside was hollow.

D. It was built in the tenth year of the war.

14. What is the best way to translate *eius* in Line 10?

A. our B. his C. she D. them

15. What is the tense of *erat* in Line 11?

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

16. To what declension does *cavō* in Line 11 belong?

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

17. What is the best way to translate *hoc* in Line 12?

A. those B. that C. these D. this

18. What Latin word expresses the confidence the Greek general has in his plan?

A. ponēmus B. victōriam C. animal D. urbem

19. What derivative of the word *partem* in Line 12 means “favoring one thing or group over another”?

A. partial B. particular C. partake D. bipartite

20. What is the case of *nōbīs* in Line 13?

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

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7. What is the case and use of *nocte* in Line 8?

A. ablative, respect B. accusative, duration of time

C. ablative, accompaniment D. ablative, time when

8. **quis nūntium Rōmānum vīdit** **(Line 9)?**

A. mīlitēs Rōmānī B. nūdīs pedibus

C. ūnus ex custōdibus Gallicīs D. tertiā vigiliā

9. **quid significat *in* (Line 9)?**

A. in B. into C. against D. on

10. The verb *discēdere* in Line 9 is \_\_\_\_ inside a/an \_\_\_\_.

A. subjunctive; result clause

B. infinitive; indirect statement

C. subjunctive; relative clause of purpose

D. participle; ablative absolute

11. The subject of *properāvit* in Line 10 is…

A. ducem. B. id C. custōs D. Gallicum

12. The tense of *nūntiāret* in Line 11 is…

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

13. **quid significat *dum* (Line 12)?**

A. while B. into C. finally D. however

14. What was NOT one of the conditions that allowed the Gauls to climb the hill in Lines 12-14 (*proxima…audirent*)?

A. The Gauls moved silently.

B. The moon was obscured, making things hard to see.

C. The Romans couldn’t hear the approaching Gauls.

D. The Romans were overconfident about their position.

15. The tense of *excitātī sunt* in Line 15 is…

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

16. **quid significant *ubi* (Line 15)?**

A. when B. where C. who D. why

17. How was Manlius alerted about the Gauls?

A. Manlius was feeding the geese and noticed the Gauls.

B. The Gauls made noise when they reached the top.

C. A Roman guard noticed the Gauls and reported it.

D. The sacred geese made a loud noise.

18. What did Manlius do to the Gaul climbing the hill?

A. threw him off the hill B. took him prisoner

C. sent him back down with a warning D. questioned him

19. Which derivative of the word *dēiēcit* in Line 19 means “miserable, sunk to a very low condition”?

A. reject B. abject C. conjecture D. interjection

20. What is the best way to translate *eī* in Line 20?

A. he B. him C. them D. they

**PART II – HISTORY**

1. Which of the following best represents the era of the Roman Empire?

A. 27 BC –  AD 476   B. 753 BC – 27 BC C. 753 BC – 509 BC D. 509 BC – AD 27

1. All of the following served as emperor in AD 69, EXCEPT for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Otho B. Galba C. Titus D. Vespasian

1. Arrange the following emperors from earliest to latest:

A. Caligula, Tiberius, Claudius, Nero     B. Nero, Claudius, Tiberius, Caligula

C. Tiberius, Claudius, Caligula, Nero    D. Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero

1. Upon becoming the first emperor of Rome, Augustus declared himself the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
   A. *rex optimus*     B. *filius Iulii*     C. *princeps civitatis*     D. *divus Augustus*
2. Who established the Tetrarchy system of governance?

A. Maxentius B. Diocletian C. Maximian D. Constantine

1. The Constantinian Dynasty ended with Emperor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Julian    B. Constantine II     C. Constans     D. Jovian

1. The “Year of the Five Emperors” was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. AD 83 B. AD 437 C. AD 193 D. 205 BC

1. The Roman Empire reached its greatest size and extent under Emperor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Commodus     B. Marcus Aurelius     C. Trajan     D. Nerva

1. Emperor Tiberius spent the last years of his life ruling Rome from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Capri     B. Corsica     C. Sicily     D. Crete

1. Gnaeus Julius Agricola was most known for his governorship of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Gallia     B. Germania     C. Britannia    D. Africa

**PART III – MYTHOLOGY**

1. In Book VI of the *Aeneid*, who guides Aeneas through the underworld?

A. Anchises        B. the flamen Dialis        C. the Sibyl        D. Proserpina

1. Who was the divine sibling of Helen?

A. Agamemnon          B. Clytemnestra        C. Pollux        D. Castor

1. Who was NOT one of the “Seven Against Thebes”?

A. Polynices       B. Tydeus       C. Capaneus      D. Opheltes

1. In an epic poem, what Muse would the narrator invoke?

A. Clio B. Ourania C. Calliope D. Terpsichore

1. The legendary Twelve Labors of Hercules were assigned by King \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Thespius B. Lycomedes C. Tyndareus         D. Eurystheus

1. What was the inspiration for the name Argonauts?

A. Argo, the ship    B. Argus, a Greek city

C. Argos, the river     D. Argos, Odysseus’ dog

1. Aeneas’ father was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and his son was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Evander, Pallas     B. Anchises, Ascanius    C. Atreus, Orestes     D. Numitor, Romulus

1. If Jupiter needed to consult a fellow Olympian god about earthquakes, he would call upon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Neptune B. Apollo C. Pluto D. Vulcan

1. If you multiply the number of Fates by the number of Grey Sisters and then subtract the number of Muses, your answer would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. fifteen (15)     B. seventy-two (72)     C. eighteen (18)     D. zero (0)

1. Who built a labyrinth to house the Minotaur?

A. Aegeus     B. Daedalus C. Icarus     D. Minos

**PART IV – CULTURE and LITERATURE**

1. The Parthenon was a temple dedicated to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
   A. Zeus     B. Athena    C. all Olympian gods     D. Hera
2. Which of the following authors did not write in the same genre as the others?

A. Tacitus B. Horace C. Ovid D. Tibullus

1. The *secunda mensa* was understood to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the informal name for a restaurant or food stall     B. the dessert course of a meal     C. the table at which enslaved people at meals in a Roman villa     D. the second month

1. The divisions of a Roman army, from largest to smallest:

A. legion, century, cohort, maniple    B. cohort, maniple, century, legion

C. century, maniple, cohort, legion    D. legion, cohort, maniple, century

1. The Subura neighborhood in Rome was located at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hills.

A. Caelian and Palatine B. Quirinal and Viminal

C. Palatine and Capitoline D. Aventine and Esquiline

1. A Roman father held the power of life and death over his children, known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. *patria potestas*     B. *potestas Imperatoris*    C. *dignitas patris*     D. *auctoritas magistri*

1. In what room of the Roman *thermae* would one’s clothing and belongings be stored?

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

1. Vergil’s *Aeneid* is written in what poetic meter?

A. iambic strophes      B. dactylic hexameter      C. elegiac couplets        D. Galliambics

1. The Colossus of Rhodes depicted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Kronos        B. Apollo        C. Helios        D. Aeolus

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a writer during the Hellenistic period of Greek literature.

A. Menander       B. Euripides       C. Polybius       D. Sophocles