**FOR LEVELS ½ A, ½ B, and I ONLY**

**CONTEST CODE: 98**

**2009 San Antonio Classical Society**

**TSJCL Area B Academic Olympics**

**Pentathlon**

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

ĪTALIA TANDEM

interim in mediō **marī** Aenēās cum Trōiānīs ad Siciliam celeriter nāvigābat. spectābat **lītus** Āfricae ubi flammae, **ut** ignis ācer **rogum** in arce occupāvit, ad caelum volābant. Timor dolorque Trōiānī pectus miserē occupāvit.

tum ad Siciliam in **rēgnum** amīcī Acestae, ubi Anchīsēs animam exspīrāverat, Trōiānī nāvigāvērunt. Acestēs fīlius erat Segestae Trōiānae fēminae (ad Siciliam ante nāvigāverat Segesta, **fugā** perīculōrum bellī Trōiānī) et Crīmīsī, nūminis **amnis** Siciliānī. ibi, ut Trōiānī fūneris mūnera animae patris Anchīsae dabant, pars fēminārum “satis terrārum spectāvimus,” pūtāvit, “mariumque satis; urbs nostra hīc **aedificātor**!” tum ignem in nāvīs portāvērunt, unde nāvēs flammīs occupātae sunt. at Iuppiter, ubi ab Aenēae vocātus erat, imbrem magnum de caelō dedit, itaque pars nāvium servāta est.

*marī* – sea *lītus* – seashore

*ut* – as *rogum* – funeral pyre

*rēgnum –* kingdom *fugā* – escape, flight

*amnis* – river, stream *aedificātor* = builder

1. How does Aeneas approach Sicily?

A. slowly B. with hesitation

C. quickly D. intently

2. Change *nāvigābat* in Line 2 to the perfect tense.

A. nāvigābant B. nāvigāvit

C. nāvigāverat D. nāvigat

3. Why does Aeneas stare at Africa’s shore?

A. He’s fixated on the fire consuming the funeral pyre.

B. The fire seems to be burning too quickly.

C. The fire is avoiding the pyre and heading to the sky.

D. Flames are damaging the African shore.

4. What is the case and use of *arce* in Line 3?

A. ablative, place from which B. dative, indirect object

C. ablative, time when D. ablative, place where

5. **quid Aenēās in pectore sēnsit?**

A. timor īraque B. amicitia C. timor dolorque D. dolor

6. **ubi in Siciliā Aenēās nāvigāvit?**

A. rēgnum Acestae B. rēgnum Anchīsis

C. Acestēs D. Anchīsēs

**FOR LEVELS II, III, IV, V, and Veteran ONLY**

**CONTEST CODE: 99**

**2009 San Antonio Classical Society**

**TSJCL Area B Academic Olympics**

**Pentathlon**

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

MORA

Pyrrhum bellum in Ītaliā gessūrum amīcus Cineās, homō praestantissimus sapientissimusque, rogāvit, “Ītaliā victā quid faciās?”, cui rēx respondit sē effectūrum ut omnēs terrae Eurōpae occidentālis sibi cēderent. “et cum omnium dominus eris, quid tum sequitur?” “tum sequitur,” inquit Pyrrhus, “ut quiētī nōs dēmus, bibāmus, epulēmur.” at Cineās, “nunc iam,” inquit, “sine labōre orbis vicendī quō voluptātēs tantum differs omnia haec nōn facere possīmus?” rēgī autem decoris cupidō nōn persāsum est nē bellum gereret.

post proelium Pyrrhus ad Rōman prōcessit, omnia ferrō igneque vastāns. Lēgātī ad Pyrrhum dē captīvīs redimendīs missī honōrificē ab eō acceptī sunt; rēx captīvōs sine pretiō reddidit. Ūnum ex lēgātīs, Fābricium, sīc admīrātus est ut eī quartam partem rēgnī suī prōmittēns temptāret facere ut ad sē trānsīret…

1. What part of speech is *gessūrum* in Line 1?

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

2. **quandō Pyrrhus bellum gerit?**

A. postmodo B. nunc C. heri D. septem diēbus

3. Make *sapientissimus* in Line 2 comparative.

A. sapiēns B. sapientissima C. sapientior

4. **quid Cineās rogāvit?** (Line 2)

A. if Pyrrhus would declare himself the winner of Italy

B. if Pyrrhus would be defeated by Italy

C. how Pyrrhus would accept defeat

D. what Pyrrhus would do after defeating Italy

5. According to Pyrrhus, what will happen to Europe?

A. Its population will surrender to him.

B. It will be destroyed. C. It will want to cede from him.

C. Its population will flee to the east.

6. What tense is *eris* in Line 5?

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

7. Which term best describes *sequitur* in Line 5?

A. passive B. deponent C. perfect D. subjunctive

8. What does Pyrrhus hope he will do in Line 6?

A. Bring peace and quiet to the people B. Quietly leave

C. Celebrate loudly D. Enjoy a drink and a great meal

7. What is the use of *Siciliam*  in Line 5?

A. place where B. place to which

C. subject D. indirect object

8. What do we learn about Acestes in Line 7?

A. He is the stepson of Segesta

B. He is the son of Trojan parents.

C. He is the son of Segesta. D. He’s a friend of Aeneas.

9. **cūr ad Siciliam Segesta nāvigāvit?**

A. fear of Troy B. danger of the Trojan War

C. protesting the Trojan War D. fear of fighting

10. Change *nāvigāvērunt* in Line 7 to the imperfect tense, plural.

A. nāvigābant B. nāvigāvī C. nāvigābat D. nāvigābam

11. What is the best way to translate *ante* in Line 8?

A. before B. in front of C. over

12. What two words does *et* join in Line 9?

A. Segesta, Trōiānī B. Segestae, Crīmīsī

C. Acestēs, Crīmīsī D. Segestae, Siciliam

13. What derivative of *animae* in Line 10 means “strong hate or dislike”?

A. animate B. animadversion C. animosity D. unanimity

14. How did the Trojans treat Anchises in Lines 9-10?

A. They asked Acestes to pay respect to Anchises.

B. They attempted to bring back the soul of Anchises.

C. They paid money at Anchises’ funeral.

D. They gave tributes in respect for Anchises.

15. What tense is *pūtāvit* in Line 11?

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

16. What word is the subject of *pūtāvit*?

A. Trōiānī B. fēminārum C. Aenēās D. pars

17. What is the best translation for “satis terrārum spectāvimus” in Line 11?

A. We have seen enough of land.

B. We saw enough earths. C. I have seen enough land. D. We are looking at enough land.

18. What is the best way to translate *hīc* in Line 12?

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

19. The ships in Lines 12-13 are:

A. declared condemned B. overwhelmed with flames

C. blessed with torches D. conquered by the gods

20. **quō modō Iuppiter nāvēs servāvit?**

A. de caelō inquit B. Aenēam vocāvit

C. imbrem dedit D. pars nāvium servāta est

9. What do *dēmus*, *bibāmus*, and *epulēmur* in Line 6 have in common?

A. all are future indicatives B. none are present tense

C. all are present subjunctives D. all involve consumption

10. What is the purpose of Cineas’ words in Lines 7-10?

A. He hopes to convince Pyrrhus not to wage war.

B. He’s trying to encourage Pyrrhus.

C. Cineas is displaying his powerful wisdom.

D. Cineas is attempting to deceive Pyrrhus.

11. What is the use of the word *nē* in Line 9?

A. purpose clause B. fearing clause

C. result clause D. indirect command

12. What case is *Rōman* in Line 11?

A. vocative B. locative C. ablative D. genitive

13. **cūr Pyrrhus ad Rōman prōcessit?**

A. sermōnem cum Imperātōre faceret B. templa dēlēret C. cīvēs caperet D. urbem superāret

14. What is the case and use of *igne* in Line 12?

A. ablative, means/instrument B. nominative, subject

C. ablative, agent D. ablative, separation

15. Why did ambassadors approach Pyrrhus?

A. to surrender B. to force the release of prisoners

C. to negotiate a release D. to honorably accept Pyrrhus

16. What word most accurately describes the interaction between Pyrrhus and the ambassadors?

A. begrudging B. respectful C. joyous D. angry

17. The derivative of which Latin word in Lines 13-14 means “enough to be felt or noticed”?

A. missī B. acceptī

C. redimendīs D. pretiō

18. Which best translates *missī* in Line 13?

A. sent B. sending C. was sending D. about to send

19. Change *reddidit* to the 1st person, plural, present.

A. reddimus B. reddō C. reddēmus D. redderēm

20. What does Pyrrhus do to demonstrate his regard for Fabricius?

A. He makes Fabricius king of a province.

B. Pyrrhus is willing to cede his power to him.

C. He offers a portion of his kingdom.

D. Pyrrhus makes him his ‘right hand’ ambassador.

**PART II – HISTORY**

1. In what year did the Roman Empire begin?

A. A.D. 476 B. 22 B.C. C. 29 B.C. D. 27 B.C.

1. Which of the following **followed/succeeded** the last of the Five Good Emperors?

A. Domitian B. Marcus Aurelius C. Commodus D. Pertinax

1. Arrange the following emperors in the correct sequence.

A. Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius

B. Augustus, Claudius, Caligula, Tiberius

C. Augustus, Caligula, Tiberius, Claudius

D. Tiberius, Augustus, Caligula, Claudius

1. Who was the last emperor of Rome?

A. Julius Nepos B. Olybrius C. Romulus Augustulus D. Octavian Augustus

1. Emperor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ built the Arch of Titus.

A. Titus B. Domitian C. Marcus Aurelius D. Nerva

1. What was Emperor Tiberius’ final fate?

A. Members of a rogue army successfully assassinated the emperor.

B. Tiberius lost the will to live and ordered the Praetorian Guard to quietly end his life.

C. Tiberius exiled himself to a secluded island, where he lived the rest of his life.

D. Close family members convinced Tiberius that retirement would be most beneficial.

1. Which span of time most accurately represents the era of the *Pax Romana*?

A. 753 BC – 509 BC B. 35 BC – AD 100 C. 47 BC – AD 150 D. 27 BC – AD 180.

1. The “Year of the Four Emperors” occurred in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and included \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. AD 69; Galba, Otto, Vitellius, and Vespasian

B. AD 69; Nero, Galba, Otto, and Vitellius

C. 69 BC; Galba, Otto, Vitellius, and Vespasian

D. 70 BC; Galba, Otto, Vitellius, and Domitian

1. Emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian made up the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty.

A. Julio-Claudian B. Severan C. Theodosian D. Flavian

1. The Domus Aurea is most commonly associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

**PART III – MYTHOLOGY**

1. Which of the following was a labor of Hercules?

A. Capture the bull of Crete. B. Embarrass the Hydra in battle.

C. Slay Cerberus, guard-dog of the underworld. D. Kill the Golden Stag of Artemis.

1. How was Achilles defeated in the Trojan War?

A. Paris’ arrow struck Achilles in the heel, his only weak spot.

B. Paris and several soldiers fired arrows simultaneously at Achilles’ heel.

C. Achilles, still in grief over Patroclus’ death, committed suicide.

D. Achilles lost in single combat against Paris.

1. For what act is Perseus most famous?

A. Defeating and beheading Medusa

B. He used the music of a lyre to enchant Medusa before killing her.

C. He had foreseen the tragic fate of his father.

D. Aridane distracted him while Theseus snuck behind and attacked him.

1. There were a total of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Olympian deities.

A. 12 B. 13 C. 7 D. 8

1. Herakles murdered his first wife.

A. vērum B. falsum

1. The waters of the River \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ granted immortality.

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Pollux were brothers, sons of Zeus.

A. Tyndareus B. Jason C. Peleus D. Castor

1. Who kidnapped Helen from Greece to Troy?

A. Paris B. Hector C. Priam D. Menelaus

1. The story of Romeo and Juliet, Shakespeare’s ‘star-crossed lovers’, takes its origins from the mythological story of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Cupid; Psyche B. Pyramus; Thisbe

C. Daphne; Apollo D. Baucis; Philemon

1. Jupiter, king of the gods, overthrew his Titan father, known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Saturn B. Ouranos C. Hyperion D. Coeus/Polus

**PART IV – CULTURE and LITERATURE**

1. Who was the author of the *Georgics* and *Eclogues*?

A. Catullus B. Vergil C. Petronius D. Ovid

1. The Roman consuls each served for a term of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. one year B. two years C. four years D. three years

1. *Quaestors* oversaw and monitored financial operations within the Roman Empire.

A. vērum B. falsum C. aedile D. consul

1. Which of the following foods would belong in the *gustatio/gustus/promulsis*?

A. grapes B. fish C. pork D. eggs

1. Which of the following was not a typical piece of equipment for a Roman soldier?

A. galea B. gladius C. toga D. lorica

1. What is the significance of the Via Appia?

A. It has the word ‘appia’ in its name.

B. It provided a long roadway from Rome to the port town of Brundisium.

C. It provided a direct route from Rome to the Bay of Naples.

D. It represented the first road in Rome’s history to successfully connect every city in Italy.

1. Name the platform in the Roman Forum on which political candidates and speakers could make speeches and announcements.

A. orātōrēs B. nautae C. rostra D. pavimentum

1. Ovid wrote the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. *Amores* B. *Odes* C. *Epodes* D. *Liber spectaculorum*

1. Gārum is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   A. grape sauce B. a type of Roman herb C. oyster stew D. fish sauce
2. Which of the following did **not** wear a *toga praetexta*?

A. magistrates B. victorious generals C. priests D. young sons of wealthy families