

# 2004 SACS AREA Advanced Pentathlon

## I. Reading Comprehension: Read the following story and then answer questions 1-20:

Ad Prusiam regem Bithynae legatus T. Quinctius Flamininus venit. Post primum colloquium cum Flaminino, Prusias milites statim ad domum Hannibalis custodiendam misit. Hannibal semper talem exitium vitae animo perspexerat, cum et Romanorum odium in se cerneret et fidei regis non confideret. Perfidam vero Prusiae cognoverat; Flaminii quoque adventum fatalem sibi futurum esse sensit. Ut semper iter aliquod fugae haberet, septem exitus occultos domo fecerat. Sed tota domus a custodibus circumventa est ut nemo inde effugere posset. Hannibal, posquam nuntiatum est milites in vestibulo esse, fugere conatus est, sed cum sensisset omnia a custodibus clausa esse, venenum, quod multo ante paratum est, postulavit. "Liberemus," inquit, "cura populum Romanum." Deinde venenum consumpsit.

1. Prusias was:
  - a) the capital of Bithynia; b) a Roman ambassador; c) king of Bithynia; d) a Bithynian ambassador
2. In lines 2-3,
  - a) soldiers were sent to find Hannibal;
  - b) soldiers were sent to guard the house of Hannibal;
  - c) soldiers went to alert Hannibal;
  - d) soldiers were sent to arrest Hannibal
3. "exitium vitae" in line 3 refers to:
  - a) an end to life; b) an escape; c) a dream; d) a trial
4. In line 4, "in" is best translated:
  - a) in; b) into; c) on; d) against
5. "Perfidiam" in line 5 means:
  - a) treachery; b) distrust; c) hopelessness; d) loyalty
6. Lines 3-5 tell us that Hannibal:
  - a) understood his danger;
  - b) trusted the king;
  - c) hoped for escape;
  - d) was caught by surprise.
7. Lines 6-7 suggest:
  - a) Hannibal had planned for his escape;
  - b) was desperate;
  - c) was still a danger to the Romans;
  - d) was now blind.

8. What prevented Hannibal from escaping?
  - a) he was taken by surprise;
  - b) the house was surrounded by guards;
  - c) he was weary of running from the Romans;
  - d) Prusias had him put in chains
9. Line 10-11 suggests that Hannibal:
  - a) tried to hide;
  - b) had anticipated the futility of escape;
  - c) was determined to survive;
  - d) was unprepared to die
10. Hannibal's statement in line 11 is best translated as:
  - a) Let us be free of the care of the Roman People;
  - b) Let the Roman people be at peace with us;
  - c) Let us free the Roman people from their concern;
  - d) Let us bow to the Roman people
11. Hannibal's statement in line 11 is an example of:
  - a) simile; b) hyperbole; c) word play; d) irony
12. In what declension is the name Hannibal declined?
  - a) 1<sup>st</sup>; b) 2<sup>nd</sup>; c) 3<sup>rd</sup>; d) 4<sup>th</sup>
13. In what declension is the name Prusias declined?
  - a) 1<sup>st</sup>; b) 2<sup>nd</sup>; c) 3<sup>rd</sup>; d) 4<sup>th</sup>
14. In line 6, to whom does "sibi" refer?
  - a) Prusias; b) Hannibal; c) the soldiers; d) Flamininus
15. In line 6, the best translation of "futurum esse" is:
  - a) would be; b) will be; c) was; d) could
16. Which of these Latin words is also an English word meaning "a time and place for discussion"?
  - a) odium; b) colloquium; c) perfidia; d) vestibulum
17. Which of these Latin words is also an English word meaning "hatred"?
  - a) odium; b) colloquium; c) perfidia; d) vestibulum
18. "inde" in line 8 is best translated:
  - a) here; b) there; c) in this place; d) from this place
19. Which one of the following is a deponent verb?
  - a) circumventa est; b) paratum est; c) nuntiatum est; d) conatus est.
20. A good title for this passage would be:
  - a) Flamininus Hannibalem Vincit.
  - b) Mors Hannibalis
  - c) Fuga Hannibalis
  - d) Hannibal Captivus