

SACS/AREA B PENTATHLON 2006

Part A: Language Skills – FIRST YEAR STUDENTS begin on page 1. Read the passage and answer the questions. Mark the test code on your scantron as 98. After you have read the passage and answered questions 1 – 25, SKIP THE SECOND PASSAGE on pages 3 - 4. GO TO QUESTIONS 26 – 50 on pages 5 - 6 , and mark those answers on your scantron.

1 Gaius Martius est vir inter Rōmānōs praeclārus. populus Martium, quod Colriolōs,
 2 oppidum Volscōrum, expugnat, Coriolānum vocat. sed Coriolānus, propter magnam superbiam,
 3 populum contemnit; itaque Rōmānī virum praeclārum ē patriā expellunt. tum ad Volscōs migrat,
 4 quamquam Volscī tum bellum contrā Rōmānōs gerunt. Volscī summum imperium Coriolānō
 5 dant, et Romanus Volscōrum cōpiās in patriam suam dūcit. magnopere timēbant Rōmānī; frustrā
 6 lēgātōs in castra ad Coriolānum mittunt. dēsperant Rōmānī, sed tandem ex oppidō prōcēdunt
 7 duae fēminae, Volumnia et Veturia. nam Coriolānus est Veturiae filius, Volumniae marītus.
 8 ubi Coriolānum vident, “cūr, o marīte”, inquit Volumnia, “contrā tuam patriam cōpiās dūcis?”
 9 tandem fēminārum lacrimae Coriolānum movent. cōpiās ē castrīs dūcit, et in terram Volscōrum
 10 revenit. sed Coriolānī clēmētia Volscīs nōn placēbat; itaque mox Coriolānum necant.

praeclārus – *famous*
 oppidum – *town*
 superbia – *arrogance*
 propter – *on account of*
 patria – *country*

bellum – *war*
 imperium – *authority, power*
 legātus – *military officer*
 contra – *against*
 copiae – *troops*

clēmētia – *mercy*
 castra – *military camp*

1. quis est Gāius Martius?
 a. vir praeclārus b. populus c. Volscōrum d. inter
2. Which one of these is **not** a derivative of *vocat* in line 2?
 a. irrevocable b. revoke c. provocative d. envoy
3. quid nōmen populī Rōmānī Gāiō Martiō dant?
 a. Martium b. superbiam c. Coriolānus d. Volscī
4. Which of these words in the first two lines is **not** a direct object?
 a. Rōmānōs b. Martium c. oppidum d. Coriolānum
5. Why did Coriolanus reject the honor of the Roman people?
 a. because he was Volscian b. he was greedy c. he was arrogant d. he was shy
6. How did the Roman people react to his rejection?
 a. they kicked him out of Rome b. they continued to honor him
 c. they pleaded with him d. they killed him
7. What is the use of *Coriolānō* in line 4?
 a. direct object b. subject c. possession d. indirect object
8. What word is the closest in meaning to the word *tum* in line 3?
 a. ad b. deinde c. inter d. tamen
9. What does the word *quamquam* in line 4 suggest about Coriolanus’ actions in that sentence?
 a. they were perfectly normal b. they were somewhat inappropriate
 c. they never took place d. he had always planned this

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10. What is the best translation of *dant* in line 5?
a. they give b. they gave c. he was giving d. he gives
11. What is the subject of *migrat* in line 3?
a. Volscōs b. Rōmānōs c. Coriolānus d. populum
12. What is another word by which Coriolanus is described in line 5?
a. Romanus b. Volscōrum c. copiās d. summa
13. What is the best translation of *timebant* in line 5?
a. they are afraid b. they had feared c. they were afraid d. he fears
14. What derivative of *timebant* means “fearful”?
a. antimonious b. timorous c. timidity d. intimidate
15. From the sentence *magnopere timēbant Rōmānī* in line 5, what conclusion can we draw about Coriolanus’ skill as a commander?
a. he was terrible b. he was excellent
c. we can’t make any assumption d. he was both terrible and excellent
16. What action did the Romans initially take in response to the situation with Coriolanus in line 6?
a. they sent legions against him b. they sent messengers to him
c. they sent spies to his camp d. they sent his wife to him
17. Which word is **not** derived from the Latin word in line 6 meaning *send*?
a. submit b. dismissal c. mixture d. omit
18. quis est Veturia?
a. soror Coriolānī b. māter Coriolānī c. uxor Coriolānī d. filia Coriolānī
19. cūr ex oppidō procedunt duae fēminae?
a. quod Coriolānus eās vocat b. quod Rōmānī dēspērant
c. quod sunt fēminae d. quod lēgātī sunt in castra
20. What did Volumnia ask Coriolanus?
a. when he is coming home b. how many Volscians there are
c. whether he likes the Volscians better d. why he is betraying Rome
21. What is the case of *oppidō* in line 8?
a. nominative b. dative c. accusative d. ablative
22. What is the best translation for *dūcis* in line 8?
a. they lead b. he was leading c. you lead d. we lead
23. What is the unstated subject of *vident* in line 9?
a. fēminae b. Volscī c. Rōmānī d. lacrimae
24. What effect did the question of Volumnia have on Coriolanus?
a. Coriolanus kept attacking the Romans b. Coriolanus attacked the Volscians
c. Coriolanus quit attacking the Romans d. Coriolanus killed himself
25. What is the case of *Volscīs* in line 12?
a. nominative b. accusative c. dative d. ablative

- Skip to #26 -

SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH YEAR students begin HERE. Mark the test code on your scantron as 99. Part A: Language Skills

1 ōlim, Caesar iuvenis ā multīs sociīs ad Asiam nāvigāvit. quamquam prope lītus erat, nāvis eius ā
2 pīrātīs capta est. in castrīs in īnsulā pīrātārum, illī laetissimī erant, quod nōbiliōrem cīvem
3 cēperant, et magnum pretium salūtī eius postulāre poterant. autem Caesar, postquam hoc
4 pretium audīret, rīsīt! “vōs nescītis quis sim,” respondit. “ego sum Rōmānus ā gente
5 nobilissimā; petite pretium dignius.” deinde Caesar sociōs Rōmānōs ad urbem proximam mīsīt
6 ut affirmārēnt Caesarem ā pīrātīs captum esse. igitur Caesar sōlus erat cum multīs pīrātīs in
7 īnsulā.

8 sed iuvenis nōn timēbat. saepe, sī dormīre volēbat, pīrātīs imperāvit ut tacērent. aliquandō
9 Caesar versūs, quōs composuerat, pīrātīs recitābat. aliī pīrātae versūs amābant, aliī nōn amābant.
10 quibus amantibus nūllōs versūs, Caesar dīxit eōs stultissimōs erant. Caesar in īnsulā multōs
11 mēnsēs habitābat. quidem Caesar rīsīt et prōmīsīt: “sī mē solvētis, ego redībō, et vōs omnēs
12 necābō.” pīrātae quoque rīsērunt.

13 tandem familiārēs Caesaris litterās ad pīrātās mīsīt quae multās pecūniās continuērunt quod dē
14 vītā Caesaris dēsperābant. postquam pīrātae Caesarem liberāvērunt, iuvenis nāvēs nautāsque
15 condūxit, ad īnsulam pīrātārum revēnit, et omnēs pīrātās necāvit.

ōlim – *once*
socius – *companion*
castra – *camp*

sī – *if*
dignus – *worthy*
sim – (*present subjunctive*) sum

condūcō – *hire*

1. quō Caesar nāvigāvit?
a) ad īnsulam b) ad Asiam c) cum pīrātīs d) ōlim
2. quī nāvem cēpērunt?
a) Caesar b) pīrātae c) sociīs d) Asia
3. quālēs erant pīrātae?
a) capta b) eius c) laetissimī d) nobiliōrem
4. quō cōnsiliō pīrātae magnum pretium postulāvērunt?
a) cīvem b) salūtī c) ā pīrātīs d) postquam
5. Why did the young Caesar laugh?
a) He didn't want to be seen crying b) The pirate's jokes were so bad
c) the ransom was so high d) the price was insufficient
6. quālis erat Caesar, prō Caesare ipsō?
a) nobilissimus b) timidus c) dignius d) sōlus
7. Why did Caesar send his companions away?
a) to collect the cash b) to confirm the capture of Caesar
c) to collect supplies for the island d) they had betrayed him to the pirates

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8. How did Caesar react to the pirates?
a) terror
b) he pretended to sleep
c) not fearful
d) angrily cursed at them
9. Who did Caesar react to people who did not like his poetry?
a) he called them stupid
b) he agreed his attempts were stupid
c) he tried to get them to love it
d) he was indifferent since he loved it
10. *quam diū Caesar cum pīrātīs habitābat?*
a) in īnsulā
b) prōmīsīt
c) multōs mēnsēs
d) stultissimōs
11. Why did the relatives send money?
a) Caesar prōmīsīt
b) dēsperābant
c) continuērunt
d) nōn amābant
12. *quid significat “quamquam”?*
a) nevertheless
b) each
c) although
d) on the next day
13. What is the meaning of the derivative littoral from *lītus* in line 1?
a) existing on a beach
b) according to the letter of the law
c) suitable for renovation
d) pertaining to an island
14. Which of these is the active form of *capta est* in line 2?
a) caperet
b) cepit
c) cepisset
d) capiēbat
15. Which of these is a synonym for *postulāre* in line 3?
a) poscere
b) implicāre
c) pellere
d) adipiscī
16. What use of the subjunctive is *quis sim* in line 4?
a) indirect question
b) indirect command
c) purpose
d) result
17. What derivative of *proximam* in line 5 means “to come close to”?
a) approximate
b) approximation
c) proximity
d) probity
18. Which of these is a synonym of *igitur* in line 6?
a) talis
b) demum
c) atque
d) itaque
19. Which of these is an antonym of *timēbat* in line 8?
a) audeō
b) haereō
c) occidō
d) terreō
20. What is the form of *dormīre* in line 8?
a) present participle
b) infinitive
c) imperative
d) gerund
21. What use of the subjunctive is in line 8?
a) purpose
b) indirect question
c) indirect command
d) result
22. What is the best translation of the first *aliī* in line 9?
a) alternate
b) some
c) others
d) another
23. *Amantibus* in line 10 translates:
a) must love
b) to love
c) loving
d) having been loved
24. What use of the accusative is *multōs mēnsēs* in lines 10-11?
a) direct object
b) time when
c) extent of time
d) place where
25. Give the form of *dūcō* corresponding to *necābō* in line 12.
a) dūcēbat
b) dūcit
c) dūcet
d) dūxerit

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Part B: Roman Culture. ALL STUDENTS answer the following questions as numbers 26 – 50 on your scantron answer sheets.

26. Who is the Roman goddess of civilization, wisdom and warfare?
a) Juno b) Athena c) Hestia d) Minerva
27. Which hero killed Medusa?
a) Perseus b) Theseus c) Heracles d) Belerophon
28. Which goddess fell in love with Adonis?
a) Hebe b) Rhea c) Diana d) Aphrodite
29. Which of these was not associated with the Cretan Labyrinth?
a) Medea b) Theseus c) Minotaur d) Minos
30. Which of these couples was separated by a channel?
a) Pyramus and Thisbe b) Deucalion and Pyrrha
c) Hero and Leander d) Baucis and Philemon
31. Pluto kidnapped and married the daughter of Ceres named:
a) Ariadne b) Atalanta c) Penelope d) Proserpina
32. Which of these was not a king of Rome?
a) Numa Pompilius b) Horatius Cocles c) Tullus Hostilius d) Tarquinius
33. Calliope, Melpomene, and Clio were:
a) Fates b) Muses c) Graeae d) Furies
34. The cleverest, most precocious of the gods, who invented the lyre and became the god of thieves and merchants, was:
a) Dionysus b) Hermes c) Poseidon d) Prometheus
35. The half-man, half-goat creatures who attended Dionysus were:
a) centaurs b) minotaurs c) harpies d) satyrs
36. Orpheus was known in the ancient world as the greatest:
a) archer b) poet c) hunter d) musician
37. Into what was Daphne transformed?
a) peacock b) laurel tree c) swan d) cow
38. Who was the first emperor of Rome?
a) Nero b) Caesar c) Augustus d) Tiberius
39. Who reformed the Roman military?
a) Sulla b) Marius c) Scipio d) Cincinnatus
40. In the Punic Wars, the Romans defeated:
a) Greece b) the Carthaginians c) Spain d) Gaul
41. The magistracy created to protect the interests of the plebeians was:
a) Tribune b) Aedile c) Quaestor d) Pro-Consul
42. The king of Pontus ordered that on a certain day every Roman and Italian living in the province was to be killed. At least 80,000 were murdered at the order of King:
a) Attalus b) Jugurtha c) Mithradates d) Nicomedes

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43. The Roman commander commissioned to eliminate pirates, who was sent against Sertorius and Spartacus, and married the daughter of Caesar:
a) Crassus b) Sulla c) Pompey d) Drusus
44. The emperor who used a vision of a cross including the phrase “*in hōc signō vincēs*” was:
a) Tiberius b) Constantine c) Marcus Aurelius d) Caracalla
45. During the life of Caesar, the boundary between Gaul and Italy was what river?
a) the Tiber b) the Po c) the Rhone d) the Rubicon
46. What was the Campus Martius?
a) a sewer b) the main shopping district
c) the military training ground d) the harbor and warehouse district
47. Which of these would one wear if in mourning?
a) toga praetexta b) toga virilis c) toga picta d) toga pulla
48. The first province of Rome outside of Italy was:
a) Sicilia b) Sardinia c) Cisalpine Gaul d) Aegyptia
49. Which author’s magnum opus, *Metamorphoses*, is a series of mythological transformations?
a) Horace b) Ovid c) Vergil d) Catullus
50. Which modern country corresponds to Helvetia?
a) Portugal b) France c) Turkey d) Switzerland