

LEVELS ½ A, ½ B, and 1
CONTEST CODE: 98

FOR LEVELS ½ A, ½ B, and I ONLY

2007 San Antonio Classical Society
TSJCL Area B Academic Olympics
Pentathlon

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

BAUCIS ET PHILEMON

ōlim Iuppiter et Mercurius in Phrygiā iter faciēbant. nōn deī vidēbantur, sed hominēs. nox aderat. hī deī longō itinere dēfessī erant. Cibum vīnumque ab multīs petēbant, sed omnēs inimīcī erant. Tum parvam vīllam in colle vidērunt. Hōc tempore in hāc villā habitābant bonus vir Philēmon et bona fēmina Baucis. erant veterēs et liberōs nōn habēbant. Inopiā magnā labōrābant, sed deōs amābant. magnā cum amīcitiā deōs recepērunt, sellās posuērunt, et cēnam parāvērunt. Deī liberē grātēque ēdērunt et bibērunt.

Post cēnam Iuppiter virō fēminaeque, “sum,” inquit, “Iuppiter. Multa dōna dabō. Omnēs bonōs fēlicēs faciam.”

vidēbantur – they seemed, looked like

colle – hill

veterēs – old (people)

inopiā – lack, scarcity

dabō – from do, dare, dedi

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1. Iuppiter et Mercurius deī nōn sunt.
A. vērūm B. falsūm
 2. What is the tense of *aderat* in Line 2?
A. imperfect B. perfect
C. present D. future
 3. Why were the Jupiter and Mercury tired?
A. They didn't get enough sleep the night before.
B. They were walking around Mt. Olympus.
C. They had traveled a long journey.
D. The games at Phrygia distracted them.
 4. **quid Iuppiter et Mercurius petēbant?**
A. cibum cenamque B. cibum vinumque
C. cibum pecuniamque D. vinum gladiumque
 5. What is the case and use of *cibum* in Line 3?
A. dative, indirect object
B. accusative, object of the preposition
C. ablative, place where
D. accusative, direct object
 6. What is the use of *inimīcī* in Line 4?
A. subject B. direct object
C. predicate nominative D. possession

LEVELS II, III, IV, V, AND VETERAN
CONTEST CODE: 99

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

2007 San Antonio Classical Society
TSJCL Area B Academic Olympics
Pentathlon

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

HERCULES

tum Eurystheus Herculī dīxit, “refer ad mē vīvum aprum, quī hōc tempore agrōs Erymanthiōs vastat, et incolās huius regiōnis magnopere terret.” Herculēs respondit sē susceptūrum esse negotium, et in Arcadiam statim profectus est. postquam in silvam paulum prōgressus est, aprō occurrit. ille autem simul atque Herculem appropinquāre vīdit, statim refūgit et in altam fossam sē prōiēcīt. Herculēs laqueum quem attulerat iēcīt, et summā cum difficultāte aprum ē fossā extrāxit. ille etsī fortiter pugnābat, tamen nullō modō sē liberāre posse sēnsit; itaque ab Hercule ad Eurystheum vīvus relātus est.

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1. Change *dīxit* to its imperfect tense, plural form.
A. dīxēbant B. dīcēbant C. dīcēbat D. dīxērunt
 2. What mood is *refer* in Line 1?
A. subjunctive B. indicative C. imperative D. infinitive
 3. What is the use of *hōc tempore* in Line 2?
A. time when B. duration of time
C. time within which D. place from which
 4. Why does Eurystheus command Hercules to bring back a boar?
A. He wants the boar as a pet.
B. The boar is disrupting the fields and people.
C. The boar will become a companion for Hercules.
D. The boar is alive.
 5. Change *huius regiōnis* to its dative, singular form.
A. hic regiō B. hunc regiōnem
C. huic regiōnibus D. huic regiōnī
 6. What is the use of *sē* in Line 3?
A. direct object B. place to which C. subject of the indirect statement D. object of the preposition
 7. What is the best way to translate *susceptūrum esse negotium* in Line 4?
A. he would undertake the task B. he might undertake the task
C. he is undertaking the task D. he was undertaking the task
 8. What is the tense, voice, and mood of *profectus est* in Line 5?
A. perfect active indicative B. perfect passive indicative
C. perfect passive participle D. imperfect active indicative

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7. Which is an antonym of *parvam* in Line 5?
A. tristis B. multa C. homunculus D. ingens
8. Change *habitābant* in Line 6 into the perfect tense.
A. habitāvērunt B. habitāvit
C. habitābat D. habitant
9. What differentiates *bonus* and *bona* in Line 6?
A. case B. tense C. gender D. number
10. Which is not derived from *vir* in Line 6?
A. virulent B. triumvirate
C. virtuous D. virile
11. *veterēs* and *liberōs* in Line 7 are both accusative.
A. vērum B. falsum
12. Baucis and Philemon _____.
A. are old B. live in a small house
C. have no children D. all of the above
13. What case is *inopiā* in Line 7?
A. nominative B. ablative
C. dative D. genitive
14. **quō modō Baucis et Philemon deōs recēpērunt, sellās posuērunt?**
A. cēnam parāvērunt B. hōc tempore in hāc villā
C. magnā cum amīcitiā D. liberē grātēque
15. What is the best way to translate *liberē* in line 10?
A. thankfully B. free C. book D. freely
16. If the word *post* in Line 11 were replaced by *sine*, how would *cenam* change?
A. It would change to *cēna*.
B. It would change to *cēnās*.
C. It would change to *cēnā*.
D. It would need no change.
17. What case is *fēminae* in Line 11?
A. nominative B. dative
C. ablative D. accusative
18. What gender is *dōna* in Line 12?
A. neuter B. feminine C. masculine D. plural
19. What is the best way to translate *dabō* in Line 12?
A. I give B. I will give C. I was giving D. give
20. **quid Iuppiter dedit?**
A. multa dona B. cēnam
C. sellās D. bonōs fēlicēs

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9. **quandō Herculēs aprum occurrit?**
A. ubi in Arcadiam profectus est
B. ubi respondit sē susceptūrum esse negotium
C. postquam in silvam prōgressus est
D. postquam aper Herculem appropinquāre vīdit
10. What type of word is *appropinquāre* in Line 7?
A. perfect infinitive B. infinitive in indirect statement
C. future infinitive D. complementary infinitive
11. What happened after the boar encountered Hercules?
A. It immediately attacked Hercules. B. It immediately roared.
C. At once, it fled and charged into a hiding place.
D. Hercules killed the boar.
12. What is the tense of *attulerat* in Line 8? A. imperfect
B. perfect C. future D. pluperfect
13. What kind of *cum* construction is in Lines 8-9?
A. prepositional B. temporal C. causal
D. circumstantial
14. *Ille* in Line 9 is a/an _____ pronoun.
A. relative B. interrogative
C. demonstrative D. personal
15. What's the best way to translate *etsi* in Line 10?
A. and if B. although C. nevertheless D. if and
16. What's the best way to translate *tamen* in Line 10?
A. nevertheless B. however
C. finally D. although
17. *liberāre* and *posse* in Line 10 are both complementary infinitives.
A. vērum B. falsum
18. What method does the boar use to escape?
A. strength B. determination
C. luck D. There was no way for it to escape.
19. **quō modō aper relātus est?**
A. mortuus B. vīvus
C. fortiter D. summa cum difficultate
20. Which derivative of the word *sēnsit* in Line 11 means "a sense that something will happen soon"?
A. sensual B. consensus C. sentient D. presentiment

N.B.: ALL LEVELS OF LATIN ANSWER QUESTIONS 21 - 50

PART II – HISTORY

21. What is the traditional date for the end of the Roman Empire?
A. A.D. 470 B. A.D. 500 C. A.D. 471 D. A.D. 476
22. This elite group of soldiers was established solely to protect the emperor.
A. Praetorian Guard B. The Augustan Guard C. Optimi Milites D. Legion XIII
23. What temple was intended to pay respect and honor to all the gods?
A. Colosseum B. Pantheon C. Triumphal Arches D. Circus Maximus
24. Who was Augustus' first choice to succeed him as emperor?
A. M. Agrippa B. Marcellus C. Tiberius D. Octavia
25. Which of the following was not one of the four emperors of A.D. 69?
A. Otho B. Vespasian C. Vitellius D. Titus
26. After the great fire that nearly destroyed the entire city of Rome, Nero built the _____.
A. Domus Magnus B. Domus Aurea C. Villa Magna D. Villa Pulchra
27. Nerva, Trajan, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and _____ were the "Five Good Emperors".
A. Hadrian B. Augustus C. Romulus Augustulus D. Caligula
28. He was the son of Marcus Aurelius and ended the reign of the "Five Good Emperors."
A. Septimus Severus B. Commodus C. Caracalla D. Elagabalus
29. Emperor Vespasian had two sons: Titus and _____.
A. Nero B. Galba C. Otho D. Domitian
30. Which emperor followed Tiberius?
A. Claudius B. Nero C. Caligula D. Vespasian

PART III – MYTHOLOGY

31. Although not as warlike as Achilles, Odysseus excelled in cunning and resourcefulness. How was he responsible for the Greeks' victory in the Trojan War?
A. He developed the Trojan horse. B. Odysseus surrendered the Greek army.
C. He helped Achilles defeat Hector. D. He stole Achilles' armor and impersonated him.
32. Aeneas' journey into the underworld occurs in which book of the *Aeneid*?
A. Book IV B. Book IX C. Book VI D. Book V
33. Which of the following is not one of Mars' symbols?
A. woodpecker B. vulture C. dog D. bull

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34. If Jupiter needed someone to send a message to a mortal or a fellow god, he would call upon _____.
- A. Venus B. Mercury C. Apollo D. Dionysus
35. Who was the queen of Carthage?
- A. Alexandra B. Scylla C. Cleopatra D. Dido
36. How many heads did Cerberus, the guard of Tartarus, have?
- A. Three B. Five C. Seven D. One
37. How did Ariadne help Theseus escape the labyrinth of the Minotaur?
- A. She made a sincere prayer to the gods for guidance.
B. She produced a map of the maze for Theseus to use.
C. She convinced the Minotaur to assist Theseus escape.
D. She provided thread for Theseus to use in his journey inside the labryinth.
38. The Gorgon sisters were all immortal except for Medusa.
- A. verum B. falsum
39. What were the names of Odysseus' wife and son?
- A. Circe and Polyphemus B. Penelope and Telemachos
C. Penelope and Eurymachus D. Antikleia and Telemachos
40. Which of the following was not of the three goddesses competing for the golden apple?
- A. Eris B. Athena C. Aphrodite D. Hera

PART IV – CULTURE and LITERATURE

41. Who was the author of the Lesbia poems?
- A. Vergil B. Ovid C. Horace D. Catullus
42. The dessert course of a Roman cena was known as _____.
- A. mensa dulce B. mensa malorum C. secunda mensa D. secunda cena
43. What was the meaning behind this Latin phrase: “ave Caesar, nos morituri te salutamus”?
- A. It was a greeting directed only at Gaius Julius Caesar.
B. It was a gesture of mockery directed towards the sponsor of the games.
C. It meant almost nothing.
D. It was a greeting of respect from the fighters to the sponsor of the gladiatorial games.
44. Which of the following would teach subjects such as public speaking, politics, and philosophy?
- A. rhetor B. grammaticus C. litterator D. paedagogus
45. Who coined the phrase “carpe diem”?
- A. Vergil B. Horace C. Seneca D. Tacitus

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46. This was the full-length dress worn by Roman women.
A. toga B. tunica C. stola D. palla
47. Which of the following does not belong?
A. caldarium B. palaestra C. tepidarium D. frigidarium
48. The *murmillio* gladiator was easily recognized by his _____.
A. fish-shaped helmet B. curved sword
C. inscriptions on the breastplate D. circular shield
49. Romans who had distinguished themselves in battle or with great deeds might be awarded another name called a _____.
A. cognomen B. nomen C. agnomen D. praenomen
50. What was significant about the Mausoleum Tomb of Augustus?
A. It held the bodies of Julius Caesar and his family as a tribute to Octavian's uncle.
B. It was the tomb for Augustus and his family members.
C. It was the secret storage vault of Nero's treasure.
D. It was Rome's official tomb.