

FOR LEVELS ½ A, ½ B, and I ONLY
CONTEST CODE: 98

2008 San Antonio Classical Society
TSJCL Area B Academic Olympics
Pentathlon

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

EQUUS TRŌIĀNUS

Aenēās rēgīnae et amīcīs fābulam dē Bellō Troīanō narrābat: “Graecī bellum parābant contrā Trōīam et ad Asiam nāvīgābant. diū pugnābant, sed oppidum nōn occupābant. dēnique, post multōs annōs, magnum equum **ligneum** aedificābant. equum dōnum deae Minervae vocābant. deinde ā nostrō oppidō nāvīgābant **quasi** ad Graeciam; sed **profectō** nāvīgia post Insulam vicīnam Tenedum cēlābant.

“Trōiānī laetī clāmābāmus, ‘nostra est victōria! cum ferīs Graecīs nōn iam **pugnābimus!** equus ligneus profectō est dōnum **dīs** nostrī oppidī,’ et equum per oppidī portās portābāmus.”

ligneum – wooden

quasi – as if

profectō – in fact, actually

pugnabimus – from pugno, pugnāre, pugnāvī

dīs = deīs

1. What is the subject of *narrābat* in Line 1?

- A. rēgīnae B. fābulam
C. amīcīs D. Aenēās

2. As a result of the fighting between the Greeks and Trojans, _____.

- A. The Greeks were severely weakened.
B. Troy was occupied and burned to the ground.
C. Troy had not been conquered.
D. The Greeks succeeded in negotiating a peace treaty.

3. Graecī magnum equum nōn aedificāvērunt.

- A. vērūm B. falsūm

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

- A. accusative, direct object B. ablative, place where
C. accusative, place to which D. dative, indirect object

5. The tense of *occupābant* in Line 4 is _____; it would become _____ in the perfect tense.

- A. imperfect; occupābam B. imperfect; occupāvērunt
C. imperfect; occupāvit D. present; occupāvērunt

6. Change *aedificābant* in Line 5 to the present tense.

- A. aedificant B. aedificāvērunt
C. aedificāvit D. aedificat

FOR LEVELS II, III, IV, V, and Veteran ONLY
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PART I – Read the story and answer questions 1-20.

MĀLA AUREA

Eurystheus postquam bovēs Gēryonis accēpit, labōrem undecimum Herculī imposuit, graviōrem quam eōs quōs suprā nārrāvimus. mandāvit enim eī ut aurea māla ex hortō Hesperidum referret. Hesperidēs autem nymphae pulcherrimae erant, quae in terrā longinquā habitābant, quibus aurea quaedam māla ā Iūnōne commissa erant. multī hominēs aurī cupiditate adductī haec māla auferre anteā cōnātī erant. rēs tamen difficillima erat; nam hortus in quō erant mūrō altō undique circumdatus erat. praetereā dracō quīdam, cui centum erant capita, portam hortī dīlīgenter custodiēbat. opus igitur quod Eurystheus Herculī imperāverat erat summae difficultātis, quod Herculēs ignōrābat quō in locō hortus esset.

1. What case is *Gēryonis* in Line 1?

- A. accusative B. nominative C. ablative D. genitive

2. Change *accēpit* to its pluperfect, plural form.

- A. accēperat B. accēperant C. accēpērunt D. accēpēram

3. Retrieving the golden apples was the _____ labor.

- A. eleventh B. tenth C. twelfth D. thirteenth

4. How would one classify the part of speech of *graviōrem* in Line 2?

- A. comparative adverb B. comparative adjective
C. superlative adjective. D. positive adjective

5. What case and gender is the pronoun *quōs* in Line 2?

- A. accusative, masculine B. accusative, feminine
C. ablative, feminine D. ablative, masculine

6. What is the use of *eī* in Line 3?

- A. subject B. direct object
C. indirect object D. object of the preposition

7. What is the grammatical construction that starts with *ut* in line 3?

- A. indirect question B. purpose clause
C. indirect command D. result clause

8. What is the tense, voice, and mood of *referret* in Line 4?

- A. imperfect active subjunctive
B. perfect active participle
C. perfect passive participle
D. imperfect active indicative

7. What is the use of *Minervae* in Line 5?
 A. place to which B. indirect object
 C. subject D. direct object
8. **quō modō nāvēs Graeci nāvīgābant?**
 A. profectō nāvīgia cēlābant B. ab nostrō oppidō
 C. quasi ad Graeciam D. post īnsulam vicīnam
9. What gender is *nāvīgia* in Line 7?
 A. masculine B. feminine C. neuter D. dative
10. What is the case and use of *Graeciam* in Line 7?
 A. accusative, direct object B. accusative, place to which
 C. ablative, place where D. ablative, place from which
11. What is the best translation of *vicīnam* in Line 7?
 A. vicinity B. nearby C. approaching D. faraway
12. Change *cēlābant* to the present tense, singular.
 A. cēlāvit B. cēlābat C. cēlant D. cēlat
13. Which of the following best describes the Trojans' reaction to the Greeks' departure?
 A. happiness B. anger
 C. disappointment D. sadness
14. If the word *post* in Line 8 were replaced by *prō*, how would *īnsulam* change?
 A. It would change to *īnsulās*.
 B. It would change to *īnsula*.
 C. It would change to *īnsulā*.
 D. It would need no change.
15. What tense is *pugnābimus* in Line 10?
 A. present B. future C. imperfect D. perfect
16. To what declension does *victoria* in Line 9 belong?
 A. 1st Declension. B. 2nd Declension
 C. 3rd Declension. D. 2nd Declension, neuter
17. What is the case and number of *Graecīs* in Line 10?
 A. nominative, plural B. dative, plural
 C. ablative, plural D. ablative, singular
18. What case is *diīs* in Line 11?
 A. accusative B. dative C. genitive D. ablative
19. The Trojan Horse was seen as:
 A. a curse cast upon the people of Troy
 B. a gift from the Greeks
 C. a special delivery
 D. a gift from the gods
20. What word does *per* in Line 11 modify?
 A. *equum* B. *oppidī*
 C. *portābāmus* D. *portās*
9. *quibus* in Line 6 is a/an _____ pronoun
 A. personal B. interrogative
 C. relative D. demonstrative
10. What is the best way to translate *commissa erant*?
 A. they had been brought together
 B. they have been brought together
 C. he had been brought
 D. you all have been brought together
11. Why were the apples such an appealing treasure?
 A. Juno sent visions to the men.
 B. The Herperides' invitations were irresistible.
 C. Men worshipped Cupid and his association with the apples.
 D. Men dearly desired the gold.
12. What made such a task difficult?
 A. The apples were expensive.
 B. The dark sky hindered the men's vision.
 C. The garden was surrounded by a high wall.
 D. The entire land was surrounded by a high wall.
13. What is the voice of *conātī erant* in Line 8?
 A. active B. passive C. middle
14. What is particularly noteworthy about the dracō?
 A. It has one head. B. It has one hundred heads.
 C. It has fifty heads D. It guards the garden lazily.
15. *cui* in Line 10 is an _____ pronoun in the _____ case.
 A. relative; dative B. relative; genitive
 C. demonstrative; nominative D. demonstrative; dative
16. Change *custodiēbat* in Line 11 to the passive voice.
 A. custodiēbamur B. custodiēbar
 C. custodiēbatur D. custodiēbāminī
17. The *quod* in Line 11 is identical in meaning to the *quod* in Line 12.
 A. *vērūm* B. *falsūm*
18. Why is *esset* in Line 13 subjunctive?
 A. It is a verb in an indirect question.
 B. It is a verb in an indirect command.
 C. It is a verb in a purpose clause.
 D. It is a verb in a result clause.
19. Why is this *opus* difficult for Hercules?
 A. He doesn't know the apples' location.
 B. He hasn't paid attention. C. He's too stubborn.
 D. He doesn't know how the apples are grown.
20. Which derivative of the word *ignōrābat* in Line 13 means "unaware of one's surroundings or reality"?
 A. ignoramus B. ignoble C. ignore D. ignorant

PART II – HISTORY

21. What is the date for the Battle of Actium?
A. A.D. 31 B. 31 B.C. C. 509 B.C. D. 33 B.C.
22. Which of the following kings developed Rome's religious system?
A. Romulus B. Ancius Marcius C. Tullus Hostilius D. Numa Pompilius
23. Which of the following was not a member of the Second Triumvirate?
A. Crassus B. Octavian C. Lepidus D. Marc Antony
24. Brutus and _____ served as Rome's first pair of consuls.
A. Cassius B. Collatinus C. Octavianus D. Lepidus
25. In what year was Rome founded?
A. A.D. 476 B. 753 B.C. C. 752 B.C. D. 510 B.C.
26. Who led the Carthaginian forces in the Battle of Cannae?
A. Scipio Africanus B. Hasdrubal Barca C. Hannibal Barca D. Hamilcar Barca
27. When did the Second Punic War end?
A. 218 B.C. B. 201 B.C. C. 264 B.C. D. 241 B.C.
28. Which two kings followed Ancus Marcius?
A. Tarquinius Priscus, Tarquinius Superbus
B. Servius Tullius, Tarquinius Superbus
C. Servius Tullius, Tarquinius Priscus
D. Tarquinius Priscus, Servius Tullius
29. "alea iacta est" – Who said these words and in what context?
A. Horace, expressing his philosophy on life and living
B. Hannibal, when discussing his hatred of the Romans
C. Gladiators, saluting the sponsoring the games
D. Julius Caesar, just before crossing the Rubicon River.
30. He is credited for bridging the gap between the Republic and the rise of the Empire.
A. Octavian B. Julius Caesar C. Marcellus D. Tiberius

PART III – MYTHOLOGY

31. The hero Bellerophon required the assistance of the creature _____ to defeat the monster _____
A. Pegasus; Sirens. B. Hydra; Scylla C. Pegasus; Chimaera D. Pegasus; Polyphemus
32. What do Circe, Calypso, and Athena all have in common in the *Odyssey*?
A. All of them are immortal women. B. All assist Odysseus in returning home.
C. All attempt to kill Odysseus. D. All of them develop intimate love for Odysseus.

33. Which of the following is not one of the main Olympian deities?
A. Eros B. Vulcan C. Ceres D. Juno
34. How did Theseus destroy the Minotaur?
A. He beat the monster with his bare hands.
B. He struck it with a great club.
C. He and Ariadne poisoned the Minotaur while asleep.
D. Ariadne distracted while Theseus snuck behind and attacked him.
35. The Hydra famously had _____ heads.
A. ten B. five C. eleven D. nine
36. Persephone was the daughter of Demeter who spent five months in the Underworld.
A. vĕrum B. falsum
37. What symbol is associated with Juno?
A. rose B. peacock C. parrot D. eagle
38. Whom did Aeneas defeat to take control of the Italian peninsula?
A. Turnus B. Paris C. Dido D. Juno
39. _____ transformed Arachne into a _____.
A. Artemis; spider B. Athena; spider
C. Artemis; spider D. Athena; ant
40. Why were Baucis and Philemon rewarded by Jupiter and Mercury?
A. They showed strength. B. They showered the gods with the finest food and gifts.
C. They showed unselfish kindness. D. They bribed the gods with large sums of money.

PART IV – CULTURE and LITERATURE

41. Who was the author of the *Metamorphoses*?
A. Ovid B. Livy C. Petronius D. Horace
42. The “political ladder” of public service in Rome was known as the _____.
A. cursus magnus B. cursus senātum C. cursus Imperātōris D. cursus honōrum
43. These public magistrates were in charge of the law courts and legal systems in Rome.
A. quaestor B. praetor C. aedile D. consul
44. Which of the following does not belong?
A. culīna B. triclinium C. hortus D. cubiculum
45. This toga was worn by those mourning the death of a loved one.
A. toga virilis B. toga picta C. toga pulla D. toga praetexta

46. Select the correct sequence of daily meals, beginning from earliest to last.
A. ientāculum, prandium, cēna B. prandium, ientāculum, cēna
C. cēna, prandium, ientāculum D. ientāculum, cēna, prandium
47. Who coined the phrase “Carthago delenda est”?
A. Cicero B. Cato the Elder C. Scipio Africanus D. Crassus
48. Homer’s *Iliad* centers around _____.
A. Odysseus’ homecoming B. Agamemnon
C. the Trojan War D. the fall of Troy
49. This gladiator was identified by his prominent trident weapon and net.
A. hoplomachus B. Thracian C. murmillō D. rētiārius
50. The Forum Romanum was located at the bottom of what hill?
A. Capitoline B. Aventine C. Viminal D. Quirinal