

TSJCL AREA F PENTATHLON

AUSTIN HIGH SCHOOL

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GRAMMAR: Complete each sentence by choosing the correct answer and marking answer sheet to correspond.

1. Puella et puer in agrīs _____
a) currit b) currimus c) curritis d) currō e) currunt
2. Nauta est _____
a) pulcher b) pulchra c) pulchrum d) pulchrī e) pulchrum
3. Marcus _____ (his own) matrem vidit.
a) eius b) suus c) suam d) suum e) eam
4. Crās Rōmam omnēs vōs _____
a) imus b) eunt c) ibitis d) ibunt e) ivistis
5. Salve, _____! Quō vadis?
a) Marcus b) Patri c) Lucio d) Corneli e) Agricolaē
6. Mirābāmur quid ā Senātōribus _____
a) ageretur b) agatur c) agere d) ēgisse e) ēgissent
7. Equus est altior _____
a) puer b) puerī c) puerō d) puerum e) puerōrum
8. Habitābāmus Rōmae _____
a) multōs annōs b) multīs annīs c) multīannī d) multō annō e) multum annum
9. Puerī ad lūdum vēnērunt _____
a) ad puellās spectāre b) ut puellās spectent c) nē puellās spectentur
d) ut puellās spectārent e) ut nōn puellās spectāverint.
10. Mea mater mē puellam malam _____ dīxit.
a) habuisse b) fuisse c) futūrum esse d) habēre e) habitam esse

VOCABULARY: Choose the Latin word which means the same as the English:

11. MIND: a) mons b) mens c) mors d) mos e) mensis
12. WOMAN: a) vir b) mater c) filia d) mulier e) uxor
13. COLLECT: a) cogere b) cogitare c) agere d) ligare e) legere
14. DIE: a) moror b) vitare c) eo d) necare e) morior
15. BREEZE: a) aurum b) aula c) aēs d) aer e) aure

CHOOSE THE WORD WHICH DOES NOT BELONG WITH THE OTHERS:

16. a) raeda b) petasus c) tunica d) palla e) stola
17. a) cubiculum b) culina c) lectus d) triclinium e) atrium
18. a) aper b) cervus c) vulpes d) pavor e) agnus
19. a) galea b) scutum c) lorica d) exercitus e) gladius
20. a) flammeum b) faces c) nugas d) taedae e) deductio

DERIVATIVES: Choose the word which is NOT derived from the same root as the others:

21. a) viaduct b) indict c) deduction d) produce e) subdue
22. a) conference b) translate c) collate d) lattice e) somniferous
23. a) execute b) current c) cursive d) discourse e) courier
24. a) inactive b) agenda c) urgent d) agitate e) actress
25. a) session b) station c) resist d) statue e) consistent
26. a) capitulate b) capacity c) inception d) recipient e) captious
27. a) evidence b) envision c) invidious d) visage e) visceral
28. a) aggressive b) graduate c) gradient d) regress e) procession
29. a) remnant b) remain c) permanent d) mansion e) emancipate
30. a) conspicuous b) respect c) despise d) insipid e) specter

ROMAN LIFE, HISTORY, AND RELIGION: Choose the correct answer:

31. The Pontifex Maximus was a a) pirate b) priest c) consul d) king e) bridge
32. Roman law courts were called a) thermae b) Curiae c) basilicae d) iures e) signa

33. The king who gave Romans laws and religion was a) Romulus b) Numa Pompilius
c) Tarquinius Priscus d) Tullius Hostilius e) Ancus Martius
34. The seaport for Greece was a) Baiae b) Ostia c) Brundisium d) Ops e) Venusia
35. The office which acquired the veto was that of the a) censor b) aedile c) praetor
d) tribune e) quaestor
36. The household gods were called a) Penates b) Vestals c) Dis d) Inferiae e) Domi
37. _____ were unknown to the Romans. a) Apples b) Scallops c) Bananas d) Grapes
e) Peas
38. Neniae, rogos, lucernae were associated with Roman a) weddings b) funerals
c) banquets d) gladiators e) races in the Circus Maximus
39. The most powerful man in Rome in 100 B.C. was a) Gaius Marius b) Sulla
c) Gaius Iulius Caesar d) Lucius Iunius Brutus e) Caesar Augustus
40. The Roman Republic ended in a) 509 B.C. b) 31 A.D. c) 27 B.C. d) 476 A.D.
e) 44 B.C.

READING COMPREHENSION:

Octavianus, postquam Antonius cum Cleopatra ad Aegyptum fugit, non statim eos persecutus est sed iter per Graeciam insulasque lente faciebat. Proximo anno classem iussit ad Aegyptum navigare; ipse exercitum per Syriam duxit.

5 Octavianum prohibere in Aegyptum progredi, nullas insidias exercitui procedenti posuerat, urbem Alexandriam non satis muniverat. Octavianus igitur exercitum, nullo resistente, Alexandriam ductum iussit castra ponere prope urbem.

10 Tum vero Antonius ad se tardus rediit. Ex urbe erupit, Octaviani equites in fugam vertit, peditesque usque ad vallum castrorum pepulit. Sed virtus ei nihil profuit; milites disciplina carerent invictique pugnabant.

vero = indeed usque ad = right up to munire = to fortify insidiae = ambushes
carere = to lack (+abl.)

41. Quis per Syriam iter fecit?
a) Octavianus b) Antonius c) Cleopatra d) Aegyptus
42. According to the first paragraph, Octavian
a) chased Antony through Syria. b) immediately pursued Cleopatra's fleet.
c) traveled through Greece. d) ordered his own fleet to sail to Greece.
43. According to lines 4 - 6, Antony
a) had given up hope. b) was organizing his army. c) was trying to flee.
d) was urging his army to battle. e) was blocked from Egypt by Octavian's forces.
44. The best translation for posset in line 4 is
a) was he able b) he might be able c) he could d) is he able e) he would be able
45. The best translation of progredi in line 5 is
a) having advanced b) to have advanced c) advanced d) from advancing
46. According to lines 6-7, Octavian
a) fortified Alexandria. b) tried to stop Antony's army. c) ambushed Antony's army.
d) entered Egypt without a fight. e) was ambushed by Antony's army.
47. Antony's forces in Egypt a) were eager to fight. b) fought courageously
c) were outnumbered d) lacked discipline. e) cared about military discipline.
48. Octavian _____ Alexandria.
a) established camp in b) pitched camp near c) led his army into
d) was restrained from entering e) fortified
49. According to the last paragraph, Antony a) returned to Alexandria.
b) fled from Egypt. c) returned to Cleopatra. d) regained his fighting spirit.
50. According to lines 8 - 10, Octavian's cavalry a) was routed.
b) attacked Antony's forces. c) almost reached the walls. d) rushed from the city.