

1993 TSJCL PENTATHLON TEST

DIRECTIONS: Mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

LANGUAGE SKILLS for Level 1/2 and I - Read the following passage and answer the questions about it.

Achilles non solum vir fortis potensque, sed etiam Thetidis deae filius erat. Ille cum Agamemnone alioque Graecis ad Troiam venerat et bellum longum difficileque gesserat. sed nunc post IX annos ira acrius eum movebat; nam foetum captivam ei caram Agamemnon ceparat. itaque Achilles matrem suam vocavit: "Iuva mihi in mari Thetis sum audivit et ad eum cucurrit: "tuae sententias intellego, ni dulcis fili," dixit. "omnes Graeci te magno honore habere debent; sine te enim Troianos vincere non possunt. cogita haec: si nunc hoc ex bello fugies, tibi erit parva gloria, sed vita longa; si autem hoc loco manebis, magnam gloriam invenies, sed tuam vitam amittes."

"O beata mater, bonum animum habet" dixit Achilles. "omnibus hominibus vita brevis est. ego celerem mortem non timeo. sed, quoniam ira me tenet, bellum non geram." quam magna est vis irae!

Achilles, -is, m - best of the Greek warriors non solum . . . sed etiam - not only . . . but also Thetis, -idis, f. - sea-nymph married to the mortal Peleus Agamemnon, -eas, m. - leader of the Greek Army at Troy Troia, -as, f. - an ancient city in Asia Minor ei caram - dear to him erit, manebis, invenies, amittes, geram - future tense forms quoniam - because vis - power, strength, force, energy

- Achilles was the son of a goddess. (a) true (b) false
- The plural of the phrase vir fortis (line 1) is (a) viri fortī (b) viri fortēs (c) virōs fortēs
- Achilles cum militibus Graecis contra Troianōs pugnavit. (a) verum (b) falsum
- Which of the following is not a derivative of bellum (line 1)? (a) bellicosus (b) rebel (c) belligerent (d) bellow
- What had motivated Achilles for nine years? (a) his hatred of the Trojans (b) his wrath over the kidnapping of Helen (c) his all-consuming lust for war (d) he was angry with Agamemnon
- The verb ceperat (line 5) is translated (a) was taking (b) took (c) had taken (d) has taken
- Agamemnon is the type of leader who is concerned with the morale of his troops. (a) true (b) false
- The word iuvā (line 6) is in the imperative mood because it expresses a/an (a) statement of fact (b) wish (c) command (d) question
- The plural of ne (line 6) is (a) vōs (b) mōī (c) tā (d) nōs
- Where was Thetis when Achilles called to her? (a) on Mt. Olympus (b) at Troy (c) in the sea (d) in the Greek camp
- The word eum (line 7) refers to (a) Achilles (b) Agamemnon (c) Thetis (d) the captive
- An antonym of cucurrit (line 7) is (a) properavit (b) ambulavit (c) festinavit (d) fluxit
- The case of the phrase mī dulcis fili (line 8) is (a) nominative (b) genitive (c) dative (d) vocative
- Which of the following is a derivative of omēs (line 8)? (a) omen (b) omelet (c) omnivorous (d) omit
- Thetis tells Achilles that the Greeks (a) are without honor (b) ought to hold him in great esteem (c) want a new leader (d) think they can win without him
- The case of tē (line 9) is (a) nominative (b) dative (c) accusative (d) ablative
- Which of the following is a derivative of possunt (line 9)? (a) possible (b) posit (c) position (d) opossum
- The phrase cogitā haec (line 10) is best read as (a) these things having been thought (b) consider these (c) she reflected (d) having pondered this
- An synonym of nunc (line 10) is (a) ibi (b) semper (c) iam (d) enim
- Which of the following is not a derivative of vīta (line 11)? (a) vial (b) viable (c) vitamin (d) vital
- Achilles will have a long life if (a) he fights bravely in the Trojan war (b) he avenges his honor in battle (c) he avoids fighting in this war (d) he follows his mother's advice
- Achilles will earn great glory if (a) he kills more Trojans than anyone else (b) he stays and fights at Troy (c) he can force Agamemnon to return his captive (d) he can survive the dangers of fighting in the war
- The plural of mātēr (line 13) is (a) mātērī (b) mātēris (c) mātēres (d) mātēre
- The phrase bonum animum habet (line 13) is best translated as (a) take heart (b) have a good life (c) you are an inspiration (d) hold the line
- The case of omnibus hominibus (line 14) is (a) genitive (b) dative (c) accusative (d) ablative
- An antonym of celerem (line 14) is (a) velociem (b) rapidum (c) tardum (d) stultum
- Mors Achilles terret. (a) verum (b) falsum
- Achilles pugnare non vult quod (a) vincere non possit (b) longam vitam cupit (c) vita brevis est (d) est irritissimus
- Which of the following is not a derivative of magna (line 16)? (a) magnet (b) magnificent (c) magnitudo (d) magnata
- The best title for this passage is (a) Agamemnon et Achilles (b) Mors Achilles (c) Ira Achilles (d) Bellum Troianum

GO TO QUESTION #30 ON REVERSE SIDE.

LANGUAGE SKILLS for Levels II, III, IV, and V - Read the following passage and answer the questions about it.

eo tempore nuntius advēnit ab Octaviāno missus. Cleopātrae persuādere volebat ut turre relicta se dederet; prōmisit se ei usū esse summā humanitāte. Cleopātra autem ei nōn credidit nōluitque turra relinquare; astuebat enim se Octaviānus vellet se captivam per viās Rōmae dūcere, cum triumphum ageret; tāle dēdecus ferre nōn potuit.

Octaviānus iam urbem Alexandriam occupaverat. legātis missis qui iterum cum Cleopātra colloquerentur, insidiās paravit. dum Cleopātra legātis loquitur, duo hominēs scāla ad turram advēerunt; peleriter ascendērunt, per fenestram irrupērunt, in Cleopātram irruērunt. sic regīna capta est.

Cleopātra summā diligentīā custodiēbatur nō se occideret. diū cogitabat quōmodo custōdēs fallere possat; tandem viam mortis invenit. diū quōdam colōnus senex carcerem ingressus custōdēs rogavit ut se ad regīnam admittarent; dixit se velle aliquid Cleopātrae dōnare. illi rogāvērunt quāle dōnum ferret. senex eis ostendit calathū ficis plēnum eosque iussit ficōs gustāre. illi nūllā suspicātī senem ad regīnam admiserunt. Cleopātra, dōnō acceptō, senem dimisit.

cum scīa esset, calathum diligenter inspexit, sub ficis latēbant duo parvi serpentēs. omnibus dimissis praeter duos servās fīdēles, vestimenta pulcherrima induit omniaque insignia regālia, in lectō recubuit. tum serpentēs ē calathō sublātōs ad pectus applicuit; venūm celeriter in venā accepit. sic mortua est ultima regīna Aegypti, mulier et pulcherrima et valde superba.

- dēdecus, n. - disgrace scāla, f. - ladder colōnus, m. - peasant calathus, m. - basket ficus, f. - fig
- Which of the following is not a derivative of missus (line 1)? (a) missile (b) promise (c) message (d) mistress
 - Octavian sent the messenger (a) to persuade Cleopatra to surrender (b) to discover Cleopatra's hiding place (c) announce the death of Antony (d) to find a way of entering Cleopatra's tower
 - The word Cleopātrae (line 2) is in the _____ case. (a) nominative (b) genitive (c) dative (d) ablative
 - The clause ut turre relicta se dederet is in (a) primary sequence incomplete action (b) primary sequence complete action (c) secondary sequence incomplete action (d) secondary sequence complete action
 - Cleopātra, ignōminiam verita, turra relinquare nōluit, nō ab Octaviāno comprehenderetur. (a) verum (b) falsum
 - A synonym for relinquare (line 4) is (a) repellere (b) discedere (c) dēvertere (d) advenire
 - The word nō (line 5) is best translated as (a) lest (b) not even (c) truly (d) that
 - Which of the following is a derivative of ageret (line 6)? (a) agony (b) aguo (c) agile (d) age
 - An antonym of urbem (line 8) is (a) pondus (b) finem (c) rūs (d) moesia
 - The phrase legātis missis (line 9) is an example of a/an (a) ablative of accompaniment (b) dative of reference (c) ablative absolute (d) dative of agent
 - The words qui iterum cum Cleopātra colloquerentur (line 9) is an example of a/an (a) substantive result clause (b) clause of provision (c) relative clause of characteristic (d) relative clause of purpose
 - The word dum (line 10) is used with the present indicative to indicate (a) continued action in past time (b) intention (c) a concession (d) an action directed toward the future
 - The English word "obloquy", a derivative of loquitur (line 10) means (a) forgetfulness (b) abusive language (c) indecent behavior (d) darkness
 - Cleopatra was captured because (a) two of Octavian's men discovered her ladder (b) she had left a window open (c) she was distracted by the envoys (d) she was betrayed by two of her servants
 - When the word sic (line 12) is used in English, it indicates that a word or phrase is (a) not a mistake and should be read as it stands (b) misspelled (c) is incorrect and should be edited (d) colloquial rather than standard English
 - The phrase summā diligentīā (line 14) is an example of an ablative of (a) means (b) description (c) respect (d) manner
 - A synonym for occideret (line 15) is (a) noceret (b) cederet (c) fugeret (d) neceret
 - The word fallere (line 15) is an example of (a) a complementary infinitive (b) an objective infinitive (c) an historical infinitive (d) a subject infinitive
 - Which of the following is not a derivative of diō (line 16)? (a) dial (b) daily (c) diary (d) meridian
 - Cleopatra pondered for a long time about (a) how she could deceive her guards (b) the gift from the old man (c) how she might escape (d) the dishonor Octavian had planned for her
 - A synonym for rogavit (line 17) is (a) exclamavit (b) risit (c) quassavit (d) prōmisit
 - The words se velle aliquid Cleopātrae dōnare (line 18) are best translated (a) a certain old man wanted to visit her (b) he wished to give Cleopatra something (c) Cleopatra would surrender herself (d) Cleopatra herself would reward them
 - The word eis (line 20) is the object of (a) ostendit [line 19] (b) iussit [line 20] (c) plēnum [line 20] (d) gustāre [line 20]

GO TO QUESTION #24 ON REVERSE SIDE.

24. custōdēs, nihil suspiciōi, senam ad rēginam admiserunt, qui calathus Cleopātrae dedit. (a) verum (b) falsum
25. The superlative of diligētior (line 23) is (a) diligētissimū (b) diligētior (c) diligētius (d) diligētissimā
26. The best meaning for praeter (line 25) is (a) beyond (b) except (c) above (d) contrary to
27. Cleopatra is able to commit suicide with her guards watching, but unaware of what she is doing. (a) true (b) false
28. The participle sublatōs (line 27) modifies (a) serpentēs (line 27) (b) pectus (line 27) (c) venās (line 28)
29. Cleopātra tam superba erat ut non sallet quam captīva per viās Rōmae dūci. (a) verum (b) falsum
30. The best title for this passage is (a) Triumphus Octaviāni (b) Senex at Cleopātra (c) Mors ultimae Rēginae Aegypti (d) Perfidia Imperatoris Romani

FOR ALL LEVELS:

CLASSICAL CIVILIZATION - Indicate the answer which correctly completes each statement.

31. The mountain range extending from north to south in Italy is called the (a) Andes (b) Apennines (c) Pyrenees (d) Urals
32. In architecture the type of capital most favored by the Romans was the (a) Gothic (b) Corinthian (c) Doric (d) Ionic
33. The literary works of Cicero which shed the most light on the people and events in Rome during his lifetime are his (a) essays on philosophy (b) essays on rhetoric (c) letters (d) orations
34. Annuit coeptis on our one-dollar bill means (a) a new order of the ages (b) the years are passing (c) one out of many (d) He (God) has favored our undertakings
35. Aeneās and Achilles wore armor specially forged by (a) Mars (b) Daedālus (c) Vulcan (d) Neptune
36. Which of the following was not one of the Julio-Claudian emperors? (a) Nero (b) Galus (c) Germanicus (d) Tiberius
37. Nonis Junis refers to June (a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 13 (d) 15
38. The power of the veto belonged to the office of (a) praetor (b) tribunus plebis (c) quaestor (d) censor
39. The abbreviation used in footnotes to signify that two references are found in same book is (a) ibid. (b) etc. (c) et al. (d) i.e.
40. The emperor who restored imperial finances after the reign of Nero was (a) Vitellius (b) Septimius Severus (c) Aurelian (d) Vespasian
41. The tragic mother of seven sons and seven daughters who was turned into a column of stone from which tears continued to flow was (a) Eurydice (b) Hecuba (c) Helen (d) Niobe
42. The recipient of a famous letter describing the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in A. D. 79 was (a) Seneca the Elder (b) Pliny the Younger (c) Titus (d) Tacitus
43. The Cyclopes lived at the base of a volcano in Sicily called (a) Mt. Olympus (b) Mt. Ossa (c) Mt. Parnassus (d) Mt. Aetna
44. The emperor who moved the capital of the empire to Byzantium and renamed the city after himself was (a) Hadrian (b) Theodosius I (c) Constantine (d) Diocletian
45. The phrase ab ovo ad mala indicates that an ancient Roman dinner usually progressed from (a) fish to grapes (b) olives to pears (c) cheese to pomegranates (d) eggs to apples
46. The cyclops who was blinded by Odysseus was named (a) Argus (b) Polyphemus (c) Nestor (d) Nessus
47. The poet whose poems celebrated his love for his mistress Cynthia was (a) Ovid (b) Tibullus (c) Catullus (d) Propertius
48. Which of the following did not write during reign of Augustus? (a) Lucretius (b) Vergil (c) Ovid (d) Horace
49. Who was turned into a wolf for sacrificing a child on the altar of Zeus? (a) Ixion (b) Lycaon (c) Sisyphus (d) Tantalus
50. Lusitania is the modern country of (a) Portugal (b) Spain (c) Belgium (d) Monaco