

NATIONAL JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
ACADEMIC PENTATHLON
1999

Always choose the best response for each item.

Section One: Grammar

1. What use of the subjunctive is in "*Quid faciamus*"?
 A. optative B. subjunctive in indirect statement
 C. deliberative D. volitive E. jussive
2. Supply the grammatically complete correction for "*Nuntiatum est ____ victos esse.*"
 A. *Persae* B. *Persis* C. *Persas* D. *Persarum* E. *Persa*
3. The case used for a predicate adjective after *est* is the ____.
 A. nominative B. genitive C. dative D. accusative
 E. ablative
4. What is the use of the first dative in "*Aduatuci auxilio Nervii venerunt*"?
 A. indirect object B. direct object with an intransitive
 C. reference D. purpose E. price
5. What case patterns with *carus* and *amicus*?
 A. genitive B. locative C. dative D. accusative E. ablative
6. What case patterns with *peritus*?
 A. genitive B. locative C. vocative D. accusative
 E. ablative
7. What is the tense of *amasset*?
 A. present B. perfect C. future D. pluperfect
 E. future perfect
8. Taken out of context, *dona* could be ____.
 A. nominative plural B. accusative plural C. imperative
 singular D. all of the above E. none of the above
9. What construction would follow *libet* (it is pleasing)?
 A. present subjunctive B. imperfect subjunctive
 C. present infinitive D. perfect passive participle
 E. future active participle
10. Which of the following does not belong with the rest because of the case it governs?
 A. *fruor* B. *vescor* C. *abutor* D. *polliceor* E. *utor*
11. What case is used with passive periphrastic to show the person upon whom the obligation falls?
 A. nominative B. genitive C. dative D. accusative
 E. vocative

Part B: Which does not belong with the others
because of its meaning?

31. A. *servus* B. *ancilla* C. *gladiator* D. *nauta* E. *auxilium*
32. A. *ad* B. *inter* C. *ex* D. *cum* E. *ab*
33. A. *gladius* B. *sagitta* C. *arcus* D. *pilum* E. *miles*
34. A. *carota* B. *beta* C. *panis* D. *mel* E. *murus*
35. A. *mus* B. *mare* C. *felis* D. *canis* E. *lupa*
36. A. *patera* B. *corbula* C. *culina* D. *arca* E. *amphora*
37. A. *milia* B. *milites* C. *duces* D. *imperatores* E. *muliones*
38. A. *stylus* B. *volumen* C. *tabula* D. *poena* E. *calamus*
39. A. *lux* B. *ius* C. *iudex* D. *lex* E. *basilica*
40. A. *regnator* B. *rego* C. *pugnator* D. *regina* E. *imperatrix*

Section Three: Roman History and Roman Life

41. Which of the following was never a color for racing factions?
A. red B. white C. purple D. green E. black
42. Who in ancient Rome would have worn the *tunica recta*?
A. a mourner B. a victorious general C. a bride
D. a boy on his sixteenth birthday E. a slave being
led in a triumphal procession
43. To the ancients, ___ was a symbol of victory.
A. an olive branch B. a laurel wreath C. an eagle D. a lion
E. a golden helmet
44. When a gladiator retired, he was given a _____.
A. wooden hammer B. *istefundium* C. wooden sword
D. *navem* E. none of the above
45. *Imagines* were used _____.
A. in funeral processions B. in nuptial processions
C. in the arena D. in the circus E. by maids to sweep the floor
46. Which of the following would a Roman in ancient times not have known
of or used?
A. whiskey B. pineapples C. cane sugar D. silk
E. all but "D"
47. A bride's veil was _____.
A. yellow or flame-colored B. green C. always made of
Egyptian cotton D. the *toga praetexta* E. the *toga picta*
48. During the Late Republican Period, most men were _____.
A. bearded B. clean-shaven C. beginning to wear trousers
D. wearing shoes with ivory crescents for decoration
E. none of the above
49. The slave who led the boy to school was the _____.
A. *medicus* B. *paedagogus* C. *magister* D. *domina* E. *fullo*

63. ablative A. *latus, -a, -um* B. *latus, lateris* C. *fero*
D. *abluo*
64. varsity A. *unus* B. *ver* C. *verus* D. *veritas*
65. ciborium A. good B. bread C. food D. church
66. cruciform A. cross B. cone C. light D. flame
67. vermiform A. worm B. stomach C. tongue D. truth
68. mansion A. *maneo* B. *moneo* C. *manus* D. *mas*
69. prudent A. *venio* B. *per* C. *video* D. *do*
70. disperse A. *parco* B. *spargo* C. *par* D. *pars*

Part B: Tell which English word is not from the same Latin element as the others.

71. A. nation B. native C. nautical D. nativity E. natal
72. A. itinerary B. ire C. initial D. concomitant E. issue
73. A. require B. acquiesce C. acquit D. quietude E. quit
74. A. varicolored B. variety C. varicose D. variance E. variation
75. A. vivid B. vitamin C. revive D. vitiate E. revitalize
76. A. proliferate B. reference C. ferocious D. offer E. suffer
77. A. precipice B. occupant C. participate D. principal
E. percipient
78. A. capillary B. capsule C. captive D. capacity E. incapable
79. A. alimentary B. coalition C. alimony D. alum E. alumnus
80. A. fluoride B. flourishing C. flurry D. flume E. affluent

Section Five: Mythology

81. Which of the following was strictly a Roman deity with no Greek counterpart?
A. Ceres B. Pomona C. Juno D. Mars E. Cupid
82. Who was the Roman goddess of war?
A. Flora B. Abeona C. Cuba D. Bellona E. Ossa
83. Which of the following was not a twin?
A. Castor B. Pollux C. Helen D. Heracles E. Aeneas
84. Who was worshiped--with "Capta" added to her name--in a shrine on the Caelian Hill?
A. Juno B. Venus C. Minerva D. Ceres E. Vesta
85. Which of the following is another name for Procrustes?
A. Damastes B. Polypemon C. Procaptas D. all of the above
E. none of the above
86. Who sent the Sphinx to Thebes to ask the riddle about the three ages of a human being?
A. Oedipus B. Jocasta C. Hera D. Zeus E. Apollo