

## 2000 TSJCL PENTATHLON TEST

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

**READING COMPREHENSION** - Read the story and answer the questions according to the content of the Latin passage.

### Dē Bellō Octāviānī Cum Antōniō et Cleopatra

- 1 Antōnius, quī Asiam et Orientem tenēbat, Octāviam sorōrem  
 2 Caesaris<sup>1</sup> repudiāvit et Cleopātrē, Aegyptī regīnam fēminamque magnā  
 3 potestāte, uxōrem dūxit. Deinde bellum civīle movēre cōnātus est, cōgente  
 4 Cleopātrā, quod illa cupīvit etiam Rōmae rēgnāre.  
 5 Profectus est igitur Caesar Octāviānus Brundisiō adversus Antōnium,  
 6 quī iam omne litus Actium nāvibus obsidēbat. Nāvēs Caesaris erant  
 7 ducentae trīgintā. Classis autem Antōniī centum septuāginta nāvium fuit,  
 8 numerō cēdēns sed magnitūdine superāns.  
 9 Ab hōrā quīntā usque ad septimam incertā spē, reliquum diē cum  
 10 sequentī nocte in victōriam Caesaris vertit. Cleopātra rēgīna cum sexāginta  
 11 nāvibus domum ad Aegyptum fūgit; Antōnius quoque fugientem secūsus est  
 12 uxōrem. Proximō diē victōriam Caesar finīvit.  
 13 Antōnius igitur, quia classem exercitumque Caesaris veritus est, sē  
 14 gladio interfecit. Cleopātra, cum sē ad triumphum Rōmae servārī  
 15 cognōvisset, ē custōdibus fugiēns in mausolēum suum sē recēpit, ibique ad  
 16 suum Antōnium sē posuit. Mōtis ad vēnās serpentibus, sic morte quasi  
 17 somnō solūta est.  
 18 Sic Caesar Octāviānus Alexandriā urbe cum tōtā Aegyptō potius est.

<sup>1</sup>The name of Caesar here means Octavian, later called Augustus.

**Oriēns, Orientis, m.** - the East      **vena, venae, f.** - vein

- In the first sentence, the reader learns all of the following except:  
 (a) Antony controlled Asia and the East    (b) Cleopatra was the queen of Egypt  
 (c) Octavia had been divorced by Antony    (d) Cleopatra's power rivaled that of Caesar.
- The words which explicitly tell the reader that Antony was influenced by the Egyptian queen are  
 (a) **fēminaque magnā potestāte** [line 3]    (b) **uxōrem dūxit** [line 3]  
 (c) **movēre cōnātus est** [line 4]    (d) **cōgente Cleopātrā** [line 4]
- The clause **quod illa cupīvit etiam Rōmae rēgnāre** is best translated  
 (a) because she desired to rule in Rome too  
 (b) which woman he desired more than ruling Rome  
 (c) since they wanted what Rome had long ruled  
 (d) so that her kingdom would not be threatened by Rome
- According to the second paragraph, which of the following was not true of the situation when Antony and Octavian met at Actium?  
 (a) Octavian had more ships than Antony.    (b) Octavian's fleet blockaded Antony's.  
 (c) Antony controlled the coast of Actium    (d) Antony's ships were larger than Octavian's.
- The outcome was the battle was uncertain (a) for the first day    (b) for the first two hours  
 (c) for the first five hours    (d) for the first seven hours
- Rēgīnā cum sexāginta nāvibus egressā, postrīdiē Antōnius sē necāvit.**  
 (a) **vērū**    (b) **falsus**

7. Antony committed suicide because  
(a) Cleopatra had deserted him at Actium (b) his fleet had gone over to Octavian  
(c) he thought Cleopatra was dead (d) he feared Caesar's fleet and army
8. Cleopatra retreated to her mausoleum (a) after she had recovered Antony's body  
(b) when Octavian arrived in Egypt with his army (c) when she heard about Octavian's  
victory (d) after she realized she was being saved for Octavian's triumph
9. Having placed serpents where they could inject poison into her veins,  
Cleopatra (a) appeared to have died in her sleep (b) solved her problem with death  
(c) was freed by death as if by sleep (d) used death to get revenge
10. **Antōniō et Cleopātrā mortuīs, Caesar Octāviānus urbem Alexandriam et tōtam  
Aegyptum dominātus est.** (a) vērus (b) falsus

**GRAMMAR** - Select the word or words to complete correctly each Latin sentence.

11. **Nauta lūnam et stellās \_\_\_\_\_ ostendit.**  
(a) amīcī (b) amīcum (c) amīcō (d) amīcōrum
12. **Rōmam \_\_\_\_\_ vēnī.**  
(a) comīfī (b) comitis (c) comite (d) cum comite
13. **Duo mīlia \_\_\_\_\_ in proeliō interfectī sunt.**  
(a) ē militibus (b) militium (c) mīlitēs (d) mīlitibus
14. **Ursa erat maior \_\_\_\_\_.**  
(a) quam leō (b) quam leōnem (c) leōnem (d) leō
15. **Serve, nōlī \_\_\_\_\_ pecūniam meam!**  
(a) āmitte (b) āmittite (c) āmittere (d) āmittī
16. I am asking you whether you did this. **Tē rogō num haec \_\_\_\_\_.**  
(a) fecerīs (b) facerēs (c) faciās (d) fecissēs
17. **Dixit Gallōs cum Germānīs, quī trāns Rhēnum \_\_\_\_\_, bellum gerere.**  
(a) incolere (b) incolunt (c) incolerent (d) incolēbant
18. This causes you pain. **Hoc tibi \_\_\_\_\_ est.**  
(a) dolorī (b) dolōrem (c) dolorum (d) dolōre

**VOCABULARY** - Select the word which is an antonym of the capitalized word.

19. **SEDEŌ** - (a) sentiō (b) stō (c) sciō (d) servō
20. **CŌNFICIO** - (a) incipiō (b) cōnfirmō (c) cōnstituō (d) intrō
21. **POENA** - (a) paene (b) praemium (c) praeda (d) fuga
22. **VALIDUS** - (a) firmus (b) dēfessus (c) mortuus (d) aeger
23. **CRESCO** - (a) minuō (b) ingravescō (c) tollō (d) prohibeō
24. **IMMĀNIS** - (a) exiguus (b) faustus (c) tener (d) germānus
25. **TINGŌ** - (a) mulceō (b) velō (c) torreō (d) sternō

**DERIVATIVES** - Select the best meaning for the italicized derivative.

26. The Congress *convened* at the announced time.  
(a) recessed (b) assembled (c) adjourned (d) debated
27. The defense attorney presented many *cogent* reasons for an acquittal.  
(a) quasi-legal (b) forcibly convincing (c) extremely reasonable (d) believable
28. The political candidate made a few *invidious* remarks in his speech.  
(a) offensive (b) jocular (c) trite (d) impromptu
29. There were several *impediments* to the proposed merger.  
(a) advantages (b) conditions (c) obstructions (d) factions
30. The victim's family made many *acrimonious* remarks to the media.  
(a) grief-filled (b) slanted (c) hateful (d) bitter
31. The ambassador did what he could to *mitigate* the Emperor's displeasure.  
(a) erase (b) understand (c) rationalize (d) alleviate
32. The doctor was surprised by the *delitescence* of the cancer.  
(a) resistance to treatment (b) tendency to produce swelling (c) disappearance of symptoms (d) rapid spreading

**MYTHOLOGY** - Select the correct answer.

33. The Greek deity of music, prophecy, archery, and healing was  
(a) Artemis (b) Hermes (c) Apollo (d) Dionysus
34. Helen's mortal brother who was famous as a tamer of horses was  
(a) Pollux (b) Tyndareus (c) Idas (d) Castor
35. The hero who had to rescue his men from the effects of eating the fruit of the lotus was  
(a) Odysseus (b) Jason (c) Theseus (d) Aeneas
36. The labor which Heracles had to perform for King Augeias was  
(a) capturing a huge, savage boar (b) cleaning his stables (c) building walls for his city  
(d) capturing a golden-horned deer
37. The labyrinth was built on the island of Crete as a prison for the Minotaur by  
(a) Icarus (b) Perdix (c) Daedalus (d) Hephaestus
38. The winged horse Pegasus was tamed and flown for a time by  
(a) Perseus (b) Bellerophon (c) Theseus (d) Meleager
39. The eldest son of King Priam and the leader of the Trojans in the war against the Greeks was  
(a) Hector (b) Paris (c) Deiphobus (d) Polydorus
40. The daughter of Demeter who was kidnaped by Hades to be his wife was  
(a) Penelope (b) Philomela (c) Polyxena (d) Persephone
41. The leader of the Muses and the mother of Orpheus was  
(a) Calliope (b) Melpomene (c) Cleio (d) Urania

**ROMAN HISTORY & LIFE** - Select the correct answer.

42. The First Triumvirate ended when \_\_\_\_\_ was killed in the East fighting the Parthians.  
(a) Crassus (b) Pompey (c) Cicero (d) Brutus

43. The Etruscan king of Clusium who tried to restore Tarquinius Superbus to the throne of Rome was (a) Aristodemus (b) Mamilius Octavius (c) Lars Porsenna (d) Arruns
44. The tribune of 133 B.C. whose land reform program met with fierce opposition and mob violence was (a) Livius Drusus (b) Publius Scaevola (c) Appius Claudius (d) Tiberius Gracchus
45. Until the reign of Domitian, the usual number of chariots which would compete in a race at the Circus Maximus was (a) six (b) eight (c) ten (d) twelve
46. On the **diēs lūstricus** a Roman child was (a) given his/her name (b) enrolled as a citizen (c) taken out of swaddling clothes (d) accepted or rejected by its father
47. The first published laws of the Roman were known as the (a) **Lex Appia** (b) **Annales** (c) **Duodecim Tabularum** (d) **Leges Publicae**
48. Rome got its first province Sicily as a result of the (a) First Punic War (b) Third Samnite War (c) Second Macedonian War (d) War with Pyrrhus
49. The two Romans whose fight over the command against Mithridates led to a bloody civil war were (a) Brutus & Julius Caesar (b) Marius and Sulla (c) Cato the Elder & Scipio Africanus (d) Octavian & Mark Antony
50. The magistrate who had possessed the power of **intercessio** in order to protect the interests of the people was the (a) aedile (b) quaestor (c) tribune (d) praetor