

Texas State Junior Classical League

Area F

Academic Pentathlon, 2001

Section One: Vocabulary: Give the English or Latin meaning as required.

1. *amo* A. love B. buy C. give D. say
2. *ferio* A. bring B. holiday C. strike D. make
3. *leo* A. read B. law C. light D. lion
4. *solere* A. sun B. to be accustomed C. to be alone D. to sing
5. *ius* A. curse B. custom C. law D. order
  
6. walk A. *ambulo* B. *navigo* C. *guberno* D. *iamua*
7. carry A. *porto* B. *careo* C. *curo* D. *curro*
8. sell A. *emo* B. *venio* C. *vendo* D. *celo*
9. grain A. *fructus* B. *malum* C. *pira* D. *frumentum*
10. destroy A. *cedo* B. *vasto* C. *terreo* D. *cado*

Section Two: Derivatives, Part 1: Give the meaning of the Latin element from which item is derived.

11. onion A. fruit B. skin C. one D. cell
12. fruit A. eat B. seed C. enjoy D. flourish
13. onager A. one B. unity C. once/formerly D. burden
14. count A. think B. order C. place D. arrange
15. amiable A. serve B. like C. save D. sell

Section Three: Derivatives, Part 2: Which word is not derived from the same Latin element as the others?

16. A. tepid B. tempo C. contemporary D. All are from the same element.
17. A. translate B. latitude C. transfer D. relative
18. A. octette B. octopus C. occident D. octogenarian
19. A. decadent B. deciduous C. fratricide D. cadence
20. A. regal B. royal C. regnant D. All are from the same element.

Section Four: Grammar: Choose the best response for each item.

21. The case used for a predicate adjective with *est* is the \_\_\_\_.  
A. genitive B. vocative C. nominative D. ablative
22. Besides the genitive, the case that can show possession is the \_\_\_\_.  
A. dative B. accusative C. ablative D. nominative
23. The tense that shows action habitual or incomplete in the past is the \_\_\_\_.  
A. imperfect B. perfect C. pluperfect D. present

24. In secondary, what tense of the subjunctive shows incomplete action?  
 A. present B. imperfect C. perfect D. pluperfect
25. What principal part of the verb gives us the perfect stem?  
 A. first B. second C. third D. fourth
26. What principal part of the verb gives us the present stem?  
 A. first B. second C. third D. fourth
27. Choose the grammatically correct completion for the following sentence.  
*Caesar \_\_\_ milites in exercitu suo habebat.*  
 A. *multi* B. *multae* C. *multos* D. *multas*
28. Which of the following does not belong with the rest because of some point of grammar?  
 A. *templa* B. *agricola* C. *poeta* D. *nauta*
29. What is the gender of words like *corpus*, *genu*, and *domum*?  
 A. masculine B. feminine C. common D. neuter
30. What is the grammatical structure of the item in **bold type**?  
***Proelium** Caesarpugnandum est.*  
 A. dative of agent B. indirect object C. direct object D. ablative of agent

Section Five: Classical Knowledge: Always choose the best response for each item.

31. The Greek girl who ran very fast and was beaten in a race only when she stopped to pick up some golden apples was \_\_\_\_.  
 A. Camilla B. Baucis C. Atalanta D. Daphne
32. \_\_\_\_ had to roll a rock up hill in the Underworld.  
 A. Ixion B. Sisyphus C. Tantalus D. Orpheus
33. The Roman god whose bird was the eagle was \_\_\_\_.  
 A. Mars B. Vulcan C. Jupiter D. Bacchus
34. The Roman goddess of grain was \_\_\_\_.  
 A. Demeter B. Venus C. Minerva D. Ceres
35. The Queen of Carthage who loved Aeneas was \_\_\_\_.  
 A. Anna B. Julia C. Dido D. Calliope
36. The last king of Rome was \_\_\_\_.  
 A. Tarquinius Priscus B. Tarquinius Superbus  
 C. Numa Pompilius D. Servius Tullius
37. The last Julio-Claudian emperor was \_\_\_\_.  
 A. Nero B. Vespasian C. Galba D. Caligula
38. The emperor associated with *in hoc signo vinces* was \_\_\_\_.  
 A. Constantine B. Constantius C. Commodus D. Marcus Aurelius
39. The author of orations against Marcus Antonius was \_\_\_\_.  
 A. Gaius Julius Caesar B. Marcus Tullius Cicero  
 C. Marcus Brutus D. Gaius Valerius Catullus
40. The year of the four emperors was \_\_\_\_.  
 A. A. D. 79 B. A. D. 476 C. A. D. 69 D. A. D. 80

Section Six: Reading Comprehension: Read the passage and answer the question about it.

*Concerning the Battle of Actium*

- dum Quīntus in fundō Sabīnō quiēscit, rēspūblica in bellum cīvile iterum rapiēbātur. Octāviānus Antōniusque, cum alter alterum scelerum accūsāret gravissimōrum, plūs odiī inter sē in diēs concipiēbant. tandem Octāviānus ad bellum apertē sē parāvit. tōta Italia in verba eius iurāvit atque eum ducem bellī poposcit. eī senātōrēs quī Antōniō favēbant Rōmā ēgressī ad Antōnium cōnfūgerunt.
- Antōnius autem Octāviānam, quam iamdūdum Rōmam remiserat, repudiāvit et Cleopātram uxōrem suam esse prōnūntiāvit. quae cum cognōvissent senātōrēs, statim bellum Cleopātrae indixērunt.
- Antōnius sine morā plūrimās cōpiās collectās ad Graeciam dūxit ut Octāviānō occurreret. Octāviānus autem, Maecēnāte Rōmae relictō quī Italiā administrāret, Brundisium profectus est cum Agrippā, quī optimus erat ducum suōrum. cum cōpiās trāns mare in Graeciam trāiēcisset, castra apud Actium collocāvit haud procul ab Antōniī castrīs.
- Agrippa, proeliō cum Antōniī classe commissō, hostēs ita vicit ut marī dominārētur. Antōnius, cum milītēs eius terrā marīque obsessi et famē et morbō morerentur, tandem ērumpere coactus est. legiōnibus ūndēvigintī in lītore relictīs ut castra dēfenderent, classem ē portū dūxit, Cleopātrā sequente.
- quattuor diēs tantae tempestātēs erant ut proelium committere nōn possent. quīntō diē, cum mare esset tranquillum, classis utraque ad proelium prōdiit. diū aequō Marte pugnābant, cum subitō Cleopātra nāvem suam vertit classemque Aegyptiam in fugam dūxit.
- cum since; **alter alterum** the one the other, i.e. each other  
**concupiēbant** harbored, felt  
**in verba eius iurāvit** swore allegiance to him
- repudiāvit divorced  
indixērunt declared
- trāiēcisset had taken across, transported
- ērumpere to break out  
ūndēvigintī nineteen
- aequō Marte on equal terms
41. Ubi est Quintus ubi respublica in bellum civile rapiebatur?  
A. in Rome      B. in Greece      C. on a farm      D. with Octavian
42. According to line 3, the chief emotion towards each other shared by Antony and Octavian is  
A. respect      B. love      C. indifference      D. hatred
43. Whom did Antony divorce?  
A. Octavia      B. Cleopatra      C. both the above      D. neither "A" nor "B"
44. Q quibus bellum Cleopatrae indictum est?  
A. ab Antonio      B. a senatoribus      C. ab Antonio Octavianoque  
D. a Graecis

45. Octavian left Brundisium \_\_\_\_.
- A. in charge of Agrippa
  - B. with nobody in charge at Rome
  - C. with Agrippa
  - D. with Greek soldiers
46. According to lines 15 and 16, where was Octavian's camp?
- A. near Actium
  - B. not far from Antony's camp
  - C. in Greece
  - D. all of the above
47. \_\_\_\_ helped to defeat Antony.
- A. Fear and lack of water
  - B. Fear and disease
  - C. Hunger and disease
  - D. Disease and lack of water
48. When Antony left camp, \_\_\_\_.
- A. nobody stayed behind to defend the camp
  - B. the fleet stayed in port
  - C. Cleopatra followed
  - D. Agrippa was nearby
49. What happened on the fourth day?
- A. The sea became calm.
  - B. A great storm arose.
  - C. Cleopatra finally left to be with Antony.
  - D. The god Mars intervened in a supernatural manner.
50. Where did Cleopatra finally go, according to this selection?
- A. to Egypt
  - B. back to Actium
  - C. to come to Antony's aid
  - D. to help Octavian after a change of heart because he was Caesar's adopted son