

2002 TSJCL PENTATHLON TEST

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

LANGUAGE SKILLS - Read the following passage and answer the questions by referring to the passage.

- 1 **Marcus Petronius erat octavae legionis centurio in**
 2 **exercitū Caesaris, quī bellum contrā Gallōs gerēbat. semel in**
 3 **obsidiōne difficilī Marcus portās oppidī excidere temptābat,**
 4 **sed ā multitudīne hostium oppressus et vulnerātus est. centuriō**
 5 **salūtem suam dēspērābat quod multa vulnera accēperat.**
 6 **militibus suis, quī illum secūtī erant, centuriō clāmāvit,**
 7 **“mē servāre nōn possum. cupidus glōriae vōs in**
 8 **periculum dēdūxī. cūrāte vōs!”**
 9 **simul in mediōs hostēs sōlus irrūpit, duōbusque**
 10 **interfectīs, reliquōs ā portā paulum summōvit. cōnantibus**
 11 **auxiliārī suis inquit,**
 12 **“frūstrā mihi subvenīre cōnāminī, quem iam sanguis**
 13 **vīresque dēficiunt; proinde abīte, dum est facultās, vōsque ad**
 14 **legiōnem recipite.”**
 15 **ita pugnāns post paulum cecidit ac suis salūtī fuit.**

adapted from Caesar, *Dē Bellō Gallicō*, vii, 50

semel - once	summoveō, summovere - drive off	subveniō, subvenire - support, bring
obsidiō, -ōnis, f. siege	auxilior, auxiliārī - help, assist	relief to
excidō, excidere - cut down		proinde - therefore, so, accordingly

1. Marcus Petronius was a centurion in Caesar's eighth legion. (a) true (b) false
2. The antecedent (noun to which a pronoun refers) of **quī** in line 2 is
(a) **legiōnis** (b) **bellum** (c) **Caesaris** (d) **Gallōs**
3. Which of the following is not derived from **bellum** in line 2?
(a) **bellicose** (b) **rebellion** (c) **embellish** (d) **duel**
4. In the context of line 2, **gerēbat** means
(a) used to wear (b) was waging (c) did bear (d) was carrying
5. **cum portās oppidī frangere cōnātus esset, Petronius**
(a) **militēs hostium reppulit** (b) **hostēs multōs interfecit**
(c) **graviter nocēbatur** (d) **vulnerātus fūgit**
6. The phrase **ā multitudīne** in line 4 is an example of an ablative of
(a) means (b) agent (c) place from which (d) accompaniment
7. An antonym of **hostium** in line 4 is
(a) **amicōrum** (b) **servōrum** (c) **inimicōrum** (d) **barbarōrum**
8. The derivative from the root of **salūtem** in line 5 which means "conductive or favorable for health" is
(a) **salubrious** (b) **salvable** (c) **salutatory** (d) **salvageable**
9. **militibus suis vulnerātis, Petronius erat maximē anxius.** (a) **yērum** (b) **falsum**
10. In the context of line 5, **quod** means
(a) that (b) what (c) but (d) because

11. The case of **multa vulnera** in line 5 is
(a) nominative (b) ablative (c) accusative (d) dative
12. Which of the following words is derived from the root of **accēperat** in line 5?
(a) cap (b) caper (c) capillary (d) capable
13. The case of the phrase **mīlitibus suis** in line 6 is
(a) nominative (b) genitive (c) dative (d) ablative
14. In the context of line 6, **illum** means
(a) him (b) this (c) that (d) it
15. In lines 6 & 7, the reader learns all of the following except
(a) the centurion can't save himself (b) the centurion tells his soldiers to save themselves
(c) the centurion commands his men to fight to the death
(d) the centurion was eager for glory
16. The phrase **duōbusque interfectis** in line 9 is an example of an
(a) ablative of agent (b) ablative absolute (c) ablative of accompaniment
(d) ablative of manner
17. The noun "dereliction," a derivative of the root of **reliquōs** in line 10, means
(a) sarcastic ridicule (b) decrease in value (c) extreme poverty (d) willful neglect
18. An antonym of the adverb **paulum** in line 10 is
(a) **multum** (b) **ibi** (c) **undique** (d) **aliquā**
19. Which of these words is not derived from the root of **submōvit** in line 10?
(a) momentum (b) commotion (c) emote (d) motto
20. In lines 9-11, the reader learns all of the following except
(a) his soldiers were trying to help the centurion
(b) two of the centurion's soldiers were killed
(c) the centurion broke into the middle of the enemy
(d) the enemy was driven a short distance from the gate
21. According to Petronius, there was no point in trying to rescue him because
(a) he was capable of singlehandedly holding back the few remaining enemy
(b) he had lost too much blood and strength
(c) he was totally surrounded by enemy soldiers
(d) he knew that another legion was coming to their relief
22. In the context of line 13, **facultās** means
(a) skill (b) power (c) opportunity (d) abundance
23. Which of these words is not derived from the root of **recipite** in line 14?
(a) reciprocal (b) receipt (c) receptacle (d) recipient
24. In line 15, **pugnans** is an example of a
(a) gerund (b) present active infinitive (c) gerundive (d) present active participle
25. In the last line of the story, the reader learns that
(a) the bravery of the centurion and his soldiers saved the legion
(b) the centurion saved the lives of his men
(c) although his strength was waning, the centurion was to hold on until rescued
(d) by sacrificing his own life, the centurion enabled his men to take the city gate

CULTURE - Mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.

26. The Roman king who established many of Rome's religious institutions was
(a) Tarquinius Priscus (b) Numa Pompilius (c) Ancus Marcius (d) Servius Tullius
27. In the early republic, the plebeians forced the nobles to give them more rights by
(a) forming alliances with the Etruscans (b) refusing to pay taxes (c) by seceding and refusing to serve in the army (d) by rioting in the forum
28. The Roman general who ended the Second Punic War by defeating Hannibal at the battle of Zama was (a) Fabius Maximus Cunctator (b) Gaius Marius (c) Tiberius Gracchus (d) Scipio Africanus
29. Rome's Italian allies revolted in 90 B.C. and began the Social War because they had been denied (a) the right of intermarriage (b) the right to serve in the Roman army and share the booty (c) the rights of full citizenship (d) the right to own land and serve in the Senate
30. The members of the First Triumvirate were Caesar, Pompey, and
(a) Crassus (b) Cato (c) Cicero (d) Clodius
31. The forces of Octavian defeated those of Antony and Cleopatra in a short naval battle in 31 B.C. at (a) Pharsalus (b) Actium (c) Cannae (d) Beneventum
32. The Roman magistrates who could remove members of the Senate for immoral behavior were the (a) consuls (b) quaestors (c) praetors (d) censors
33. The temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus was on the _____ Hill.
(A) Esquiline (b) Palatine (c) Capitoline (d) Aventine
34. The highest enlisted rank in the Roman army was the
(a) **centurio** (b) **legatus** (c) **optio** (d) **aquilifer**
35. The type of structure in which the Romans usually held chariot races was a/an
(a) **amphitheatrum** (b) **theatrum** (c) **balneum** (d) **circus**
36. Which Roman meal, served about 11 a.m., consisted of mostly cold foods: bread, salads, olives, cheese, fruits, and left-over meat?
(a) **cena** (b) **vesperna** (c) **prandium** (d) **ientaculum**
37. The toga which was crimson in color and covered by gold embroidery was the **toga**
(a) **splendens** (b) **virilis** (c) **picta** (d) **praetexta**
38. The Roman goddess of the hearth was
(a) Diana (b) Venus (c) Vesta (d) Ceres
39. The princess who fell in love with Jason and helped him secure the golden fleece was
(a) Medea (b) Ariadne (c) Danae (d) Andromeda
40. The goddess who sent two serpents to kill the infant Heracles was
(a) Athena (b) Hera (c) Demeter (d) Artemis
41. The Trojan warrior Hector was killed by
(a) Ajax (b) Menelaus (c) Diomedes (d) Achilles
42. The riddle of the Sphinx was solved by
(a) Theseus (b) Daedalus (c) Oedipus (d) Perseus

43. The couple who repopulated the earth after the great flood were (a) Baucis & Philemon (b) Pyramus & Thisbe (c) Hero & Leander (d) Deucalion & Pyrrha
44. The Roman author famous for his orations against Verres, Cataline, and Mark Antony is (a) Cicero (b) Hortensius (c) Cato the Younger (d) Julius Caesar
45. Which of the following is not one of the poetic works of Vergil? (a) *Epodes* (b) *Georgics* (c) *Eclogues* (d) *Aeneid*
46. The 142 book history of Rome entitled *Ab Urbe Condita* was written by (a) Tacitus (b) Livy (c) Sallust (d) Suetonius
47. The poet who was exiled by the emperor Augustus, probably for writing the *Ars Amatoria*, was (a) Catullus (b) Horace (c) Tibullus (d) Ovid
48. Who wrote a famous letter describing the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius? (a) Pliny the Younger (b) Martial (c) Quintilian (d) Seneca the Elder
49. Which of the following was not one of the provinces of the Roman Empire? (a) Dacia (b) Lusitania (c) Bithynia (d) Hibernia
50. The Latin phrase which means "nothing more beyond; perfection" is (a) *mirabile dictu* (b) *summum bonum* (c) *ut supra* (d) *ne plus ultra*