

2010 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE PENTATHLON TEST

DIRECTIONS: Please mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron document.

Part A – Language Skills

To the Fuller’s We Shall Go

- 1 **Lūcius et Publius, prīmō māne ē lectīs surrēxērunt, et, manibus ōribusque lavātīs, in**
 2 **tablīnum ad ientāculum vēnerunt. post ientāculum in peristylīō paulīspēr manēbant, ubi**
 3 **servōs flōrēs cūrāntēs spectābant. deinde Publius rogāvit, “quid hodiē faciēmus?” Lūcius**
 4 **respondit, “ferēmus togam meī patris, quae ā scelestō fūre sordidāta est, ad fullōnicam.**
 5 **cupiō enim vidēre nostrum canem Rūfum quī fullōicam bene custōdit. nēmō intrāre**
 6 **audēbit Rūfō vivō et vigilante.” Publius, “euge!” inquit, “simul enim Anterum vidēbō,**
 7 **bonum et hilarem senem quī semper mē amīcissimē accipit.”**
- 8 **profectī igitur puerī lentē per viās progrediuntur. tandem, ubi fullōnica in cōspectū erat,**
 9 **Lūcius “age, Publī,” inquit, “ego Pompēiānus sum, tū Nōlānus; cursū certābimus. uter**
 10 **nostrum prior ad fullōnicam perveniet?” summā vī certāvērunt, sed Publius prior ad**
 11 **fullōnicam pervēnit. cum Publius intrātūrus esset, Rūfus ingentī lātrātū exsiluit. territūs**
 12 **fūgit Publius. Rūfus tamen catēnā impeditus sequī nōn poterat. Lūcius accūrrit et, rīdēns,**
 13 **caput Rūfī mulcēre coepit.**

Vocabulary

fullōnica, -ae, f. – fullery, dry-cleaner’s shop

hilaris, -is, -e – funny

lātrātus, -ūs, m. – barking

1. **quandō Lūcius et Publius surrēxērunt?** (A) **ē lectīs** (B) **māne** (C) **manibus ōribusque lavātīs** (D) **ad ientāculum**
2. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root word of **manibus** (line 1)?
(A) manufacture (B) manure (C) menu (D) manner
3. Which of the following is a synonym of **–que** (line 1)? (A) **et** (B) **nec** (C) **sed**
(D) **nisi**
4. The best translation of **in tablīnum** (lines 1-2) is (A) in the study (B) into the study
(C) from the study (D) by the study
5. The best translation of **ubi** (line 2) is (A) where (B) when (C) from (D) to where
6. The participle **cūrāntēs** (line 3) is modifying (A) **servōs** (B) **flōrēs** (C) **spectābant**
(D) **ientāculum**
7. What derivative of the root word of **rogāvit** (line 3) is a “privilege”? (A) subrogation
(B) corvee (C) surrogate (D) prerogative
8. **prō līnē IV, quō cāsū est “meī patris”?** (A) **ablātīvō** (B) **accūsātīvō** (C) **datīvō**
(D) **genitīvō**

9. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root word of **fūre** (line 4)?
(A) ferret (B) bifurcate (C) furuncle (D) furtive
10. **quis erat Rūfus?** (A) **fullō** (B) **amīcus** (C) **canis Lūcī** (D) **custōs fullōnicae**
11. In line 5, **vidēre** is an example of (A) objective infinitive (B) subjective infinitive
(C) complementary infinitive (D) historical infinitive
12. What use of the ablative case can be found in line 6? (A) manner (B) time when
(C) absolute (D) specification
13. **quōmodō Anterus Publium accēperat?** (A) **amīcissimē** (B) **bonum** (C) **hilarem**
(D) **semper**
14. The best translation of **profectū** (line 8) is (A) having set out (B) setting out
(C) while setting out (D) to set out
15. **prō lineā VIII, cuius dēclīnātiōnis est “cōspectū”?** (A) **prīmae** (B) **secundae**
(C) **tertia** (D) **quarta**
16. Lucius and Publius are brothers. (A) **vērum** (B) **falsum**
17. The best translation of **intrātūrus esset** (line 11) is (A) is about to enter
(B) was about to enter (C) will enter (D) about to enter
18. What type of **cum** clause can be found in line 11? (A) concessive (B) causal
(C) temporal (D) circumstantial
19. Which of the following is a synonym of the root word of **catēnā** (line 12)? (A) **agger**
(B) **gladius** (C) **lorīca** (D) **vinculum**
20. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root word of **sequī** (line 12)?
(A) suite (B) executive (C) sequence (D) secant

Part B – Mythology

21. The goddess who sprung fully armed from Zeus’ head was (A) Artemis (B) Athena
(C) Demeter (D) Hera
22. The commander-in-chief of the Greek forces at Troy during the Trojan War was
(A) Agamemnon (B) Diomedes (C) Menelaus (D) Odysseus
23. The queen of Carthage who fell in love with Aeneas was (A) Creusa (B) Dido
(C) Eurydice (D) Thisbe
24. Who was the enchantress who turned Odysseus’ men into pigs? (A) Calypso
(B) Leucothea (C) Circe (D) Nausicaa
25. Heracles had the help of his Iolaus when he was trying to kill the (A) Nemean Lion
(B) Hydra of Lerna (C) Stymphalian Birds (D) Mares the Diomedes

26. Who stole the eye of the Graeae so that he can find out where to find their sisters?
(A) Bellerophon (B) Jason (C) Perseus (D) Theseus
27. By which river do the gods swear their unbreakable oaths? (A) Acheron (B) Cocytus
(C) Lethe (D) Styx
28. Into what kind of creatures were Ceyx and Alcyone transformed? (A) lions
(B) snakes (C) kingfishers (D) beetles
29. The slayer of the Minotaur was (A) Heracles (B) Perseus (C) Jason (D) Theseus
30. The **talaria**, **petasus**, and the **caduceus** were all associated with (A) Hermes
(B) Dionysus (C) Ares (D) Poseidon

Part C – History

31. The 2nd king of Rome was (A) Romulus (B) Tarquinius Priscus (C) Servius Tullius
(D) Numa Pompilius
32. How many wars did Rome wage against Carthage? (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
33. Romans saw elephants for the first time when they fought against (A) Pyrrhus
(B) Hannibal (C) Jugurtha (D) Mithridates
34. Which of the following was NOT a member of the First Triumvirate? (A) Julius Caesar
(B) Marc Antony (C) Pompey (D) Crassus
35. The early Roman hero who demonstrated his bravery by thrusting his hand into a burning
fire was (A) Cincinnatus (B) Horatius Cocles (C) Camillus (D) Mucius Scaevola
36. What Thracian slave started a rebellion in Capua in 73 BC? (A) Eunus (B) Cleon
(C) Spartacus (D) Aristonicus
37. The Battle of Cannae occurred during the (A) 1st Macedonian War (B) 2nd Punic War
(C) 3rd Samnite War (D) Great Latin War
38. What Roman statesman received the title **pater patriae** because he exposed the
conspiracy of Catiline? (A) Cicero (B) Lepidus (C) Octavian (D) Sulla
39. How many times was Marius elected **cōnsul**? (A) 7 (B) 6 (C) 5 (D) 4
40. At what battle in 48 BC did Julius Caesar defeat Pompey? (A) Alesia (B) Philippi
(C) Gergovia (D) Pharsalus

Part D – Culture

41. In a typical Roman house, the dining room was called (A) **cubiculum** (B) **tablinum**
(C) **triclinium** (D) **lararium**

42. During which month was the **Lupercālia** celebrated? (A) February (B) March (C) April (D) December
43. What type of **toga** was worn by magistrates and aristocratic boys under the age of 16? (A) **candida** (B) **picta** (C) **pulla** (D) **praetexta**
44. Which of the following rooms would be the furthest from a the **hypocaustum** in a Roman **thermae**? (A) **caldārium** (B) **lacōnicum** (C) **frigidārium** (D) **tepidārium**
45. In Roman theatrical productions, actors who portrayed slaves often wore (A) white (B) black (C) blue (D) red
46. How many laps usually comprised a Roman chariot race? (A) 7 (B) 6 (C) 5 (D) 4
47. The **Cloaca Maxima** was a (A) tomb (B) fortified camp (C) sewer (D) gladiator school
48. The **Metamorphoses**, a 15-book epic on various mythological transformations, was written by (A) Vergil (B) Ovid (C) Horace (D) Plautus

49. Whose triumphant arch is in Figure #1?
(A) Constantine
(B) Septimius Severus
(C) Tiberius
(D) Titus



Figure #1

50. #7 on the map below is:
(A) Gallia
(B) Dalmatia
(C) Germania
(D) Sicilia

