

## 2012 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE PENTATHLON TEST

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

### Part A – Language Skills

- 1 **ōlim, quōdam in oppidō Italiae, Genuā, nātus est puer, cui pater nōmen “Columbum”**  
 2 **dedit. diū Columbus in officīnā patris laborāvit. officīna, autem, erat prope mare, et puer**  
 3 **saepe ad lītus ībat, quod volēbat vidēre nāvēs, quae ē portū ad terrās exhibant dīversās. in**  
 4 **nāvibus erant multī hominēs, et Columbus mare ipse trānsīre saepe voluit; tum autem**  
 5 **pecūniam nūllam habēbat. sed postea, cum pecūniam obtinēret, usque ad Britanniam et**  
 6 **Āfricam nāvīgāvit.**
- 7 **illīs temporibus nautae timēbant nē trānsīrent mare Atlanticum, et cursum prope lītus**  
 8 **tenēbant. interdum autem nautae secundum ōram Āfricae longē nāvīgāverant, quod**  
 9 **Henrīcus, rēx Lūsitāniae, invenire viam volēbat, quā nāvēs, circum Āfricam prōgressae, ad**  
 10 **Asiam pervenire possent.**
- 11 **quīdam crēdebant terram esse rotundam, Columbusque etiam spērāre coeperat sē trānsīre**  
 12 **mare Atlanticum posse, et ita ad Asiam pervenire; nēmō enim intellegēbat terram tam**  
 13 **magnam esse ut difficile esset circumnāvīgāre, nec Columbus ipse suspicātus est Americam**  
 14 **interpōnī.**



### Vocabulary

**officīna, -ae, f.** – workshop  
**usquē ad** – all the way to

**interdum** – sometimes  
**secundum** – along

**rotundus, -a, -um** – spherical, round

1. **Columbus nātus est Genuae.** (A) **vērūm** (B) **falsum**
2. Which of the following is NOT derived from the root of **nātus est**? (A) prenatal (B) nativity (C) natatorial (D) naïve
3. The antecedent of **cui** in line 1 is (A) **oppidō** (B) **puer** (C) **quōdam** (D) **pater**
4. Which of the following is an antonym of **diū** (line 2)? (A) **aliquandō** (B) **subitō** (C) **repentē** (D) **paulīspēr**
5. **quō Columbus saepe ībat?** (A) **in nāvibus** (B) **in officīnā** (C) **ad lītus** (D) **in portū**
6. According to the first paragraph, what made the ships so fascinating for Columbus? (A) the strength of the sailors who worked on the ships (B) the prospect of joining one of the ships so he can leave his father (C) the different nationalities of the ships and sailors (D) the prospect of becoming a well-known explorer
7. **prō lineā III, cuius generis est “quae”?** (A) **masculīnī** (B) **fēminīnī** (C) **neutrūs** (D) **commūnis**

8. What derivative of the root word of **volēbat** (line 3) is a synonym of “haphazardly; ambivalent”? (A) willy-nilly (B) benevolent (C) volitional (D) volitive
9. Which of the following is NOT a synonym of **autem** (line 4)? (A) **omnīnō** (B) **sed** (C) **at** (D) **etsī**
10. The best translation of **cum** in line 5 is (A) with (B) when (C) since (D) although
11. Which of the following grammatical constructions is NOT found in paragraph 1? (A) ablative of place from which (B) complementary infinitive (C) accusative of duration of time (D) **cum** circumstantial clause
12. What derivative of the root word of **temporibus** (line 7) means “living or occurring during the same period of time”? (A) extemporal (B) atemporal (C) temperamental (D) contemporaneous
13. The best translation of **nē trānsīrent** (line 7) is (A) not to cross (B) to cross (C) lest they didn’t cross (D) that they could not cross
14. Why did sailors sometimes sail along the coast of Africa, according to the second paragraph? (A) because they want to find a new route to Britain (B) because they want to find the fountain of youth (C) because they want to please King Henry with treasures (D) because they want to find a new route to Asia
15. Which of the following is a synonym of **invenīre** (line 9)? (A) **reperīre** (B) **tundere** (C) **mittere** (D) **populārī**
16. **prō hāc fābulā, Henrīcus erat rēx Britanniae.** (A) **vērum** (B) **falsum**
17. What is the best translation of **progressae** (line 9)? (A) proceeding (B) about to proceed (C) having proceeded (D) needing to proceed
18. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root of **crēdebant** (line 11)? (A) critter (B) grant (C) miscreant (D) incredulous
19. Which of the following uses of the subjunctive is NOT found in this story? (A) result clause (B) fearing clause (C) relative clause of purpose (D) indirect question
20. The best translation of **interpōnī** as it is used in line 14 is (A) to be placed between (B) had been placed between (C) must lie between (D) was lying between

**Part B – Mythology**

21. The jealous wife of Jupiter was (A) Vesta (B) Ceres (C) Minerva (D) Juno
22. The blacksmith of the gods was (A) Ares (B) Bacchus (C) Hephaestus (D) Zeus
23. Which of the following was NOT killed by Theseus? (A) Geryon (B) Periphetes (C) Sinis (D) Minotaur

24. Which sinner in the Underworld is depicted in Figure #1?  
(A) Tantalus (B) Ixion (C) Sisyphus (D) Tityus



Figure #1 Clipart.com



Figure #2

25. Which hero killed the monster that is depicted in Figure #2?  
(A) Heracles (B) Perseus (C) Jason  
(D) Bellerophon
26. He encountered the Sirens, Scylla, and the Cyclops Polyphemus.  
(A) Agamemnon (B) Odysseus (C) Achilles (D) Menelaus
27. This beauty was the cause of the Trojan War. (A) Andromache (B) Electra  
(C) Helen (D) Iphigeneia
28. Into what was Daphne transformed? (A) laurel tree (B) lotus flower (C) willow tree  
(D) sunflower
29. She was the last mortal wife of Heracles. (A) Admete (B) Deianeira (C) Hippolyta  
(D) Megara
30. Who defied the orders of Zeus and stole fire for the benefit of mankind? (A) Atlas  
(B) Epimetheus (C) Prometheus (D) Triton

**Part C – Roman History**

31. Which king of Rome established state religion? (A) Romulus (B) Numa Pompilius  
(C) Tullus Hostilius (D) Tarquinius Superbus
32. How many wars did the Romans wage against the Carthaginians? (A) one (B) two  
(C) three (D) four
33. What famous Roman was assassinated on the Ides of March, 44 BC? (A) Marius  
(B) Sulla (C) Pompey (D) Julius Caesar
34. Which king of Rome destroyed Alba Longa? (A) Romulus (B) Tullus Hostilius  
(C) Ancus Marcius (D) Tarquinius Superbus
35. The Romans encountered war elephants for the first time when they fought against  
(A) Hannibal (B) Mithridates (C) Jugurtha (D) Pyrrhus
36. What island became Rome's first oversea province? (A) Sicily (B) Crete  
(C) Sardinia (D) Corsica
37. What Roman oversaw the destruction of Carthage? (A) Scipio (B) Metellus  
(C) Sempronius (D) Cassius
38. How many people were on the commission that codified the first set of Roman laws?  
(A) three (B) ten (C) twelve (D) fifteen

39. Who called her sons, the Gracchi brothers, her jewels? (A) Sempronia (B) Hortensia (C) Cornelia (D) Claudia
40. Who served as **cōnsul** an unprecedented seven times? (A) Sulla (B) Brutus (C) Caesar (D) Marius

Part C – Roman Culture

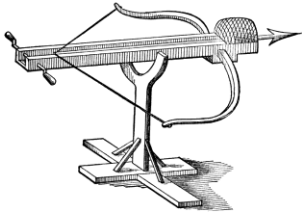


Figure #3

41. The siege engine depicted in Figure #3, which shot small arrows and darts as opposed to large spears, was known as (A) **scorpiō** (B) **ballista** (C) **catapulta** (D) **onager**
42. In a triumphal procession, a victorious general wore the **toga** (A) **candida** (B) **pulla** (C) **picta** (D) **praetexta**
43. Which of the following did the Romans not eat? (A) pork (B) asparagus (C) fish (D) tomato
44. In the name **Quīntus Fābius Maximus Cūnctātor**, what is the term for the name **Cūnctātor**? (A) **agnōmen** (B) **cognōmen** (C) **nōmen** (D) **praenōmen**
45. Slaves who attempted to assassinate their master most likely would be (A) sent to the mines (B) starved until they died (C) branded in the forehead (D) crucified
46. What type of gladiator was armed with an oblong shield and wore a helmet decorated with feathers? (A) **murmillō** (B) Samnite (C) Thracian (D) **rētiārius**
47. Which of the following was NOT located in the **Forum Rōmānum**? (A) Arch of Janus (B) Temple of Saturn (C) **cūria** (D) Basilica of Constantine & Maxentius
48. Which step of the Roman political ladder was the equivalent of a judge? (A) **cōnsul** (B) **quaestor** (C) **praetor** (D) **dictātor**
49. In which author's works could the advice **carpe diem** be found? (A) Ovid (B) Horace (C) Catullus (D) Vergil
50. In which of the areas labeled on this map were the Roman provinces of Baetica, Lusitania, & Tarraconensis located?
- (A) 1  
(B) 2  
(C) 3  
(D) 4

