

Texas State Junior Classical League



The Armadillo Classical Society  
Presents the MMXIV Academic Pentathlon

Section One: Reading Comprehension

Adapted from T. Livii *Ab Urbe Condita*, 1.2  
What Came of A War

1. Bellum in Italiā erat. Turnus, rex Rutulōrum, ante adventum Trōiānī Aenēae
2. Lāvīniam adamāverat (*had fallen in love with*). Quod Aenēas bellum gessit contrā
3. Rutulōs Turnumque superāvit, victōres Aboriginēs (*original inhabitants of*
4. *Latium*) Trōiānīque ducem Latīnum amīsērunt ex Latiō. Turnus igitur inde cum
5. Rutulīs ad Ētrūscōs et ad Mezentium tyrannum fūgit. Hic Mezentius tum oppidum
6. opulentum nōmine Caere rexit. Populus et rex Caeris Aenēam et Trōiānam rem
7. nōn amāvērunt; itaque sē Rutulīs iunxit. Aenēas adversus tantī bellī terrōrem ut
8. animōs Aboriginum sibi conciliāret nec sub eōdem iūre solum sed etiam nōmine
9. omnēs essent, Latīnōs ūtramque gentem appellāvit.

1. Ubi bellum pugnābātur?  
(A) Rōmae (B) Trōiae  
(C) in Italiā (D) in Āsiā
2. Who or what was Turnus?  
(A) a king (B) a Trojan  
(C) a stranger (D) all or none of the above
3. According to the reading, who had recently arrived in Italy?  
(A) Lavinia (B) Turnus  
(C) Aeneas (D) Mezentius
4. Quis in Turnum bellum gerebat?  
(A) Aenēas (B) Ētrūscī  
(C) Mezentius (D) Rōmānī
5. Who were the victors in the war?  
(A) the Rutuli  
(B) the original inhabitants of Latium  
(C) the original inhabitants of Latium and the Trojans  
(D) Mezentius's soldiers

*The passage is presented to you again so that you can easily complete reading comprehension portion of the pentathlon.*

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What Came of A War

1. Bellö in Italiä erat. Turnus, rex Rutulörum, ante adventum Tröianī Aenēae
  2. Läviniam adamäverat (*had fallen in love with*). Quod Aenēas bellum gessit conträ
  3. Rutulös Turnumque superävit, victöres Aboriginēs (*original inhabitants of*
  4. *Latium*) Tröianīque ducem Turnum amiserunt ex Latiö. Turnus igitur inde cum
  5. Rutulis ad Etruscös et ad Mezentium tyrannum fūgit. Hic Mezentius tum oppidum
  6. opulentum nömine Caere rexit. Populus et rex Caeris Aenēam et Tröianam rem
  7. nön amävèrent; itaque sä Rutulis iunxit. Aenēas adversus tantī bellī terrörem ut
  8. animös Aboriginum sibi conciliäret nec sub eödem iüre sölum sed etiam nömine
  9. omnēs essent, Latinös ütramque gentem appellävit.
6. Whom did Aeneas exile from Latium?
- (A) Mezentius  
(B) the king of the Rutuli  
(C) the population of Caere  
(D) the treacherous Trojans
7. What best describes Caere?
- (A) poverty stricken  
(B) opulent  
(C) arid  
(D) belligerent
8. What is the best interpretation of *Tröianam rem* in line 6?
- (A) Trojan things  
(B) Trojan matter  
(C) Trojan republic  
(D) king or kingdom of Troy
9. What about war did Aeneas most fear?
- (A) its terror  
(B) the uncertainty of the outcome  
(C) having to command  
(D) the filthy conditions
10. What did Aeneas do in order that he might appease or conciliate the Aborigines?
- (A) He placed them and the Trojans under the same sets of laws.  
(B) He gave to both groups the single name of Latins.  
(C) Both (A) and (B)  
(D) He killed Mezentius and Turnus with his bare hands.

Section Two: Roman History and Culture : Always choose the **best** response for each item.

11. In ancient Rome, what was an *insula*?
- (A) a type of chariot  
(B) a place of worship  
(C) a public library  
(D) a tenement or apartment house
12. The power a father over his children was called \_\_\_\_.
- (A) *manus*  
(B) *mäterfamilias*  
(C) *pätria potestas*  
(D) *confarreätio*

13. There are many foods Americans eat regularly, and there were many foods a Roman would have eaten regularly. Which American food listed below would a Roman not have eaten?

- (A) eggs (B) ham  
(C) beans (D) tomatoes

14. In ancient Rome, what was a *tonsor*?

- (A) a cook (B) a butcher  
(C) a barber (D) a baker

15. Who in ancient Rome wore the *tunica recta*?

- (A) only the emperor (B) a centurion  
(C) a bride (D) the *pontifex maximus*

16. Remus's twin was \_\_\_.

- (A) Romulus (B) Tarpeius  
(C) Aeneas (D) Titus Tatius

17. Rome fought the Punic Wars with \_\_\_.

- (A) Greece (B) France  
(C) Carthage (D) Pontus

18. With which of the following wars is Gaius Julius Caesar identified?

- (A) Punic (B) Social  
(C) Gallic (D) all of the above

19. What are the month, day, and year of the Battle of Actium?

- (A) March 15, 44 B. C. (B) September 2, 31 B. C.  
(C) August 24 A. D. 79 (D) August 4, A. D. 9

20. Who was the mother of the Gracchi?

- (A) Cornelia (B) Cloelia  
(C) Arria (D) Calpurnia

### Section Three: Grammar

21. What is the tense of *amārem*, *amābam*, and *eram*?

- (A) present (B) imperfect  
(C) future (D) future perfect

22. Which of the choices gives a correct description of *duābus filiābus*?

- (A) nominative singular (B) nominative or accusative plural  
(C) dative or ablative plural (D) accusative singular

23. What is the mood of *vale!*, *mementōte!*, and *salvēte!*?

- (A) masculine (B) indicative  
(C) imperative (D) subjunctive

24. What is the correct translation of "for my two sons" in the sentence "I bought a chariot for my two sons"?

- (A) duo filiis (B) duobus filiis  
(C) duo filiū (D) duorum filiōrum

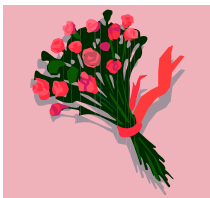
25. Which verb, because of its tense, does not belong with the others?  
 (A) erö (B) dūcam  
 (C) audiö (D) tenëbö
26. How many genders does Latin have?  
 (A) two (B) three  
 (C) four (D) five
27. In the sentence "Marce, audi!" what is the case of the noun?  
 (A) nominative (B) locative  
 (C) vocative (D) genitive
28. In the sentence in number 27 above, what is the third principal part of the verb?  
 (A) audiṽi (B) audire  
 (C) auditus (D) ausus est
29. What kind of pronoun is used in the sentence "Est puella quam amö" ?  
 (A) reciprocal (B) interrogative  
 (C) reflexive (D) relative
30. Which of the following is not a gerund?  
 (A) dandi (B) amandae  
 (C) audiendum (D) capiendö

Section Four: Vocabulary and Derivatives

Choose the Latin word that names or otherwise identifies the picture.



31. (A) canis (B) fëlis (C) urna (D) via



32. (A) flörës (B) mätrës (C) cor (D) aedificum



33. (A) aetas (B) trës (C) amor (D) timor



34. (A) arēna (B) tabula (C) ĩnsula  
(D) domus



35. (A) sagitta (B) hasta (C) pilum (D) gladius

**Choose the Latin equivalent for each English word below.**

36. soon (A) mōs (B) mox (C) mors (D) mons  
37. hut (A) casa (B) cadō (C) cēdō (D) cāsus  
38. sail (A) nauta (B) nāvis (C) nāvigō (D) frangō  
39. freeborn children (A) lĭbertus (B) lĭberī (C) librī (D) lĭbertas  
40. write (A) scrĭbō (B) currō (C) donō (D) legō

**Section Five: Mythology**

41. \_\_\_ turned Odysseus's men into pigs.  
(A) Calypso (B) Circe  
(C) Penelope (D) Pandora
42. \_\_\_ is Juno's messenger.  
(A) Hermes (B) Mercury  
(C) Iris (D) Ganymede



43. Who is in the picture?  
(A) Hades (B) Tantalus  
(C) Zeus (D) Poseidon

44. Who was the husband of Baucis?  
(A) Philemon (B) Sisyphus  
(C) Mercury (D) Apollo
45. \_\_\_ became a laurel tree.  
(A) Atalanta (B) Medea  
(C) Andromeda (D) Daphne
46. Who was the queen of the Underworld?  
(A) Demeter (B) Athena  
(C) Persephone (D) Penelope
47. What beautiful woman was the cause of the Trojan War?  
(A) Creusa (B) Cassandra  
(C) Clytemnestra (D) Helen
48. Who was the twin of Apollo?  
(A) Castor (B) Pollux  
(C) Artemis (D) Aphrodite



49. What deity does the picture suggest?  
(A) Bacchus (B) Venus  
(C) Neptune (D) Minerva
50. Which of the following was a grandson of Tiresias?  
(A) Calchas (B) Mentor  
(C) Mopsus (D) Polynices

