

2016 Area F Pentathlon

Section I: Reading Comprehension

The Battle of Zama

1 Annō decimō tertio postquam in Ītaliā Hannibal vēnit, Scīpiō
 2 cōsul creātus est, et posterō annō in Āfricā missus est. Ibī contrā
 3 Hannōnem, ducem Carthāgiēnsium, prōsperē pugnat, tōtumque
 4 eius exercitum dēlet. Secundō proeliō ūndecim mīlia hominum occīdit,
 5 et castra cēpit cum quattuor mīlibus et quīngentīs mīlitibus.
 6 Syphāchem, Numidiāe rēgem, quī sē cum Poenīs coniūxerat, cēpit,
 7 eumque cum nōbilissimīs Numidīs et īfinītīs spoliīs Rōmam misit.

1. What use of the ablative is shown in “*posterō annō*”?
 (A) Time when (C) Time within which
 (B) Ablative absolute (D) Ablative of means
2. According to the passage, what happened the year before Scipio was sent into Africa?
 (A) He killed a consul (C) He became consul
 (B) He fought against Hannibal (D) He journeyed to Sicily
3. At the beginning of the passage, where is Hannibal?
 (A) Italy (B) Carthage (C) Spain (D) Africa
4. What is the antecedent of *quī* in line 6?
 (A) *Hannonem* (C) *Scīpiō*
 (B) *Syphāchem* (D) *ūndecim mīlia hominum*
5. Change *coniūxerat* in line 6 to the present tense.
 (A) *Coniungit* (B) *Coniugit* (C) *Coniugo* (D) *Coniugeret*
6. What kind of ablative is found in *quattuor milibus et quingentis militibus* in line 5?
 (A) Ablative of manner (C) Ablative absolute
 (B) Ablative of means (D) Ablative of accompaniment
7. According to the passage, against whom did Scipio fight in Africa?
 (A) Hannibal (B) Hanno (C) Hamilcar (D) Regulus
8. According to line 6 of the passage, where was Syphax king?
 (A) Carthage (B) Poenia (C) Numida (D) Rome
9. How many soldiers did Scipio’s army kill according to line 4 of the passage?
 (A) 11,000 (B) 1100 (C) 10,000 (D) 100
10. According to the last line of the passage, what happened to Syphax after the battle?
 (A) He was killed c. He was seized and sent to Rome
 (B) Nothing, he died in battle d. He joined the Roman army

Section II: Roman History and Culture

11. In what year was the battle of Zama, described in the comprehension passage?
 (A) 204 BC (B) 198 BC (C) 202 BC (D) 210 BC
12. According to tradition, what Roman king founded the city of Ostia and built the first bridge at Rome, the Pons Sublicius?
 (A) Romulus (C) Tullus Hostilius
 (B) Numa Pompilius (D) Ancus Marcius
13. What general under Honorius famously repelled the advances of Alaric into until his death in 408?
 (A) Arcadius (B) Stilicho (C) Eugenius (D) Aetius
14. How was Octavian, the future emperor Augustus, related to Gaius Julius Caesar, prior to his official adoption by Caesar?
 (A) Grandson (B) Son (C) Grand-nephew (D) Son-in-law
15. What emperor, sometimes referred to as “the darling of all mankind,” endured a devastating plague and fire in his short reign?
 (A) Titus (B) Commodus (C) Marcus Aurelius (D) Tiberius
16. Who were the four emperors of the year 69 AD?
 (A) Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius (C) Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva
 (B) Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian (D) Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian
17. What is the name of the standard progression of political offices in Rome?
 (A) *Cursus Honoris* (C) *Cursus Honorum*
 (B) *Officia Publica* (D) *Cursus Officiorum*
18. What were the three basic names of a Roman male?
 (A) *Praenomen, agnomen, nomen* (C) *Nomen, cognomen, agnomen*
 (B) *Praenomen, nomen, cognomen* (D) *Praenomen, cogomen, metanomen*
19. At a Roman bathhouse, what was the function of the *apodyterium*?
 (A) Cold-water bath (C) Exercise room
 (B) Changing room (D) Oil-anointing room
20. What was an *ūstrīna*?
 (A) Pyre for cremation (C) Four-horsed chariot
 (B) Personal tomb (D) Flower garden

Section III: Grammar

21. Names of rivers, winds, months, and mountains are generally what gender in Latin?
 (A) Masculine (B) Neuter (C) Feminine (D) Common
22. What use of the genitive is found in the phrase *cāritās tuī*?
 (A) Subjective genitive (C) Objective genitive
 (B) Genitive of material (D) Possessive genitive
23. What is the 3rd person plural, perfect, passive, subjunctive of the Latin verb *duco*?
 (A) *Ducti sunt* (B) *Duxerit* (C) *Ducti sint* (D) *Ductus esset*

24. Which conditional sentence below is past contrary to fact?
 (A) *Sī aderit, bene erit* (C) *Sī adesset, bene esset*
 (B) *Sī adfuierit, bene sit* (D) *Sī adfuisset, bene fuisset*
25. Choose the correct conjunction to complete the following sentence: *Claudianus scripsit poemam _____ facilius placeret imperatorem*
 (A) *Ut* (B) *Qui* (C) *Quo* (D) *Ut non*
26. How would you say the phrase “both goddesses” in the dative case?
 (A) *Amoibus deīs* (C) *Ambis deīs*
 (B) *Ambabus deabus* (D) *Ambibus deibus*
27. Which verb listed below does not take the dative case?
 (A) *Noceō* (B) *Parcō* (C) *induō* (D) *appellō*
28. Choose the correct translation of the English sentence “she had set out from Rome”
 (A) *Profecta erat Rōmā* (C) *Profecta est ē Rōmā*
 (B) *Profecta erat ē Rōmā* (D) *Profectus est Rōmā*
29. What independent use of the subjunctive is found in the following English sentence “if only this test were over”?
 (A) Potential (B) Optative (C) Hortatory (D) Deliberative
30. What is the masculine, nominative, singular, superlative of the adjective *idōneus*?
 (A) *Idōneissimus* (C) *Idōnerimus*
 (B) *Maximē idoneus* (D) *Idōnilimus*

Section IV: Vocabulary and Derivatives

Choose the best meaning of the Latin word.

31. *Nubō* : (A) Eat (B) Marry (C) Dedicate (D) Vow
32. *Anceps* : (A) Serpent (B) Headlong (C) Two-headed (D) Axe
33. *Accidō* : (A) Kill (B) Die (C) Consume (D) Happen
34. *Dēnique* : (A) And not (B) Neither (C) Finally (D) Indeed

Choose the best synonym of the Latin word.

35. *Dēmum* : (A) *Tandem* (B) *Tamen* (C) *Nēquiquam* (D) *Utinam*
36. *Auxilium* : (A) *Fas* (B) *Salus* (C) *Dignus* (D) *Subsidium*
37. *Caedo* : (A) *Cado* (B) *Cedo* (C) *Interficiō* (D) *Morior*

Choose the English word which does NOT share the same root as the others.

38. (A) Disfavor (B) Faience (C) Favose (D) Fautor

39. (A) Cervix (B) Cervine (C) Cervicorn (D) Serval
40. (A) Court (B) Curtsey (C) Courage (D) Cohort

Section V: Mythology

41. What faithful friend of Aeneas accompanied him to Italy?
(A) Achates (B) Tros (C) Odysseus (D) Anchises
42. What friend of Achilles did Hector kill, compelling Achilles to rejoin the fighting at Troy?
(A) Neoptolemus (B) Patroclus (C) Agamemnon (D) Deiphobus
43. What nephew of Heracles aided him in defeating the Lernean Hydra?
(A) Iulus (B) Iobates (C) Iolaus (D) Anaximander
44. What two humans, a woman and her husband, survived the flood Zeus sent to purge humanity?
(A) Pasiphae and Minos (C) Phyleus and Ctimine
(B) Alcmene and Amphitryon (D) Pyrrha and Deucalion
45. Complete the following analogy: Aeneas : Ascanius :: Daedalus : _____
(A) Perdix (B) Talos (C) Icarus (D) Theseus
46. The men that sprung from dragon teeth sown by Cadmus are called what?
(A) Theboi (B) Spartoi (C) Cadmoi (D) Athenoi
47. Complete the analogy: Heracles : Nemean Lion :: _____ : Chimera
(A) Theseus (B) Achilles (C) Bellerophon (D) Perseus
48. Who slew the Minotaur at Crete with the aid of Ariadne?
(A) Theseus (B) Chrysaor (C) Perseus (D) Heracles
49. Who was the Nereid wife of Poseidon?
(A) Amphitrite (B) Rhode (C) Antiope (D) Europa
50. What nymph, fleeing the advances of Apollo, was turned into a laurel tree by her father?
(A) Marpessa (B) Coronis (C) Cyrene (D) Daphne