

2016 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE PENTATHLON

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

Part A – Language Skills

1 Corōnis erat puella pulchra quae in Graeciā habitābat. Apollō, quī in silvīs et agrīs errābat,
2 cum prīmum eam in eīsdem locīs laetē ludentem cōspexit, statim amāre coepit.

3 deus sōlis, igitur, accessit ad puellam et, amōrem suum confessus, sīc dīcere coepit: “Ō
4 Corōnis,” inquit, “ōrō tē ut mē audiās: ego tē amō; pulchrior enim deā mihi vidēris esse!”,
5 verbisque magnificīs eam laudābat.

6 Corōnis autem, quae sē cum improbitāte gessit, “ego quoque,” inquit, “tē amō, ō
7 Apollō; ōrō igitur tē ut mē amāre pergās, nēve umquam mē dēserās!” occultāvit vērō sē
8 alium amāre virum. deus autem, quī hoc plānē ignōrābat, gaudēbat quod tālia verba ē
9 fōrmōsissimā virgine audiēbat, atque, Corōnidem vidēre cupiēns, cotīdiē dē summō Olympō
10 dēscendere solēbat.

11 itaque Corōnis Apollinem in silvā exspectābat: erat laetissima quod deus pulcherrimās
12 gemmās ferēbat, quibus et digitōs et collum et braccia ōrnāre poterat. puellā illīs gemmīs
13 ōrnātā, Apollo dixit sē Corōnidem semper cūrātūrum esse. aiēbat, “nōlī timēre! nam
14 cūrābō ut cotīdiē novīs gemmīs novisque margarītīs corpus tuum formōsissimum ōrnētur.”

15 Apollō autem corvum album habēbat, quī puellam ōderat. dum
16 igitur Corōnis et amīcus suus in silvīs errant atque inter sē ōscula dant,
17 corvus, quī eōs cōspexit, statim ad Apollinem volāvit ad certiōrem
18 faciendum. Apollō, veritāte cognitā, adeō saeviēbat ut statim sagittam
19 in Corōnidem mitteret. cum Apollinem paenituerit necandī Corōnidem,
20 pennās Corvī in ātrās convertit.



1. quālis erat Corōnis? (A) in Graeciā (B) in silvīs (C) pulchra (D) habitābat
2. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root of **agrīs** (line 1)? (A) inaugurate (B) agrarian (C) acre (D) peregrine
3. The participle **ludentem** (line 2) is modifying (A) **locīs** (B) **eam** (C) **prīmum** (D) **amāre**
4. A synonym of **igitur** (line 3) is (A) **itaque** (B) **subitō** (C) **repentē** (D) **dēmum**
5. The best translation of **confessus** (line 3) (A) he revealed (B) having revealed (C) about to reveal (D) to reveal
6. What derivative of the root of **dīcere** (line 3) means “a decree issued by a sovereign or other authority”? (A) edict (B) verdict (C) diction (D) adjudication
7. Which of the following is NOT true according to the second paragraph? (A) Apollo approached Coronis after revealing his feelings for her (B) Apollo begs Coronis to listen to him (C) Coronis seems to be as beautiful as a goddess to Apollo (D) Coronis was praised by Apollo’s magnificent words

8. What use of the subjunctive is **audiās** (line 4) an example? (A) result clause (B) indirect command (C) indirect question (D) adverbial purpose clause
9. A synonym of **autem** (line 6) is (A) **itaque** (B) **paulātim** (C) **tamen** (D) **passim**
10. **prō lineā VII, quō cāsū est “Apollō”?** (A) **nōminātīvō** (B) **datīvō** (C) **ablātīvō** (D) **vocātīvō**
11. What derivative of the root of **amāre** (line 8) is used to refer to someone who engages in an activity for pleasure rather than financial gain? (A) amateur (B) amenity (C) mon ami (D) paramour
12. The best translation of **summō** as it is used in line 9 is (A) highest (B) greatest (C) top of (D) most magnificent
13. The use of **dēscendere** in line 10 is dependent upon (A) **cupiēns** (B) **solēbat** (C) **audiēbat** (D) **cotīdiē**
14. Which of the following is NOT true according to lines 11-14? (A) Coronis was happy because she was able to decorate her fingers and neck with the gems that Apollo gave her (B) Apollo considered Coronis’ body to be very shapely (C) Apollo said that he would decorate Coronis’ body with new gems and pearls everyday (D) Apollo promised that he will take care of Coronis as she was putting on the jewelry
15. The best translation of **ōderat** (line 15) is (A) will hate (B) had hated (C) hates (D) hated
16. Which of the following does NOT express the same idea as **dum...errant** (lines 15-16)? (A) **Corōnide et amīcō suō in silvīs errantibus** (B) **ubi Corōnis et amīcus suus in silvīs errābant** (C) **ut Corōnis et amīcūs in silvīs errārent** (D) **cum Corōnis et amīcus suus in silvīs errārent**
17. Why did the raven fly to Apollo? (A) to seek his favor (B) to inform him (C) to make him stronger (D) to ask him what to do
18. What use of the subjunctive is **ut...mitteret** (lines 18-19) an example? (A) result clause (B) indirect command (C) indirect question (D) adverbial purpose clause
19. The use of the genitive gerund **necandī** (line 19) is necessitated by (A) **convertit** (B) **pennās** (C) **cum** (D) **paenituerit**
20. The best translation of **cum** as it is used in line 19 is (A) with (B) although (C) because (D) as

Part B – Mythology

21. The vulture & the dog were symbols of (A) Ares (B) Dionysus (C) Hephaestus (D) Hermes
22. The Nemean Lion and the Hydra of Lerna were defeated by (A) Bellerophon (B) Heracles (C) Perseus (D) Theseus
23. Who plunged to his death because he didn’t follow the advice of his father Daedalus? (A) Dolon (B) Icarus (C) Meleager (D) Phaethon

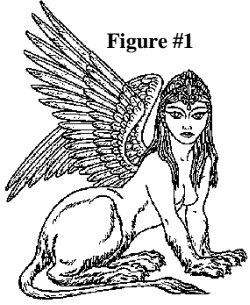


Figure #1

24. Who defeated the monster in Figure #1 by correctly answering a riddle? (A) Aegeus (B) Jason (C) Oedipus (D) Sisyphus
25. Which of the following was NOT one of the Fates? (A) Atropos (B) Clotho (C) Eurynome (D) Lachesis
26. Who wandered for ten years after the Trojan War before he returned home? (A) Agamemnon (B) Diomedes (C) Menelaus (D) Odysseus
27. The Chimera was killed by (A) Bellerophon (B) Heracles (C) Perseus (D) Theseus
28. He led the Trojan refugees to Italy. (A) Aeneas (B) Helenus (D) Paris (D) Polites
29. They were transformed into an oak and a linden that were intertwined. (A) Hero & Leander (B) Thisbe & Pyramus (C) Echo & Narcissus (D) Baucis & Philemon
30. The Trojan youth depicted in Figure #2 is (A) Ascanius (B) Ganymede (C) Polites (D) Troilus

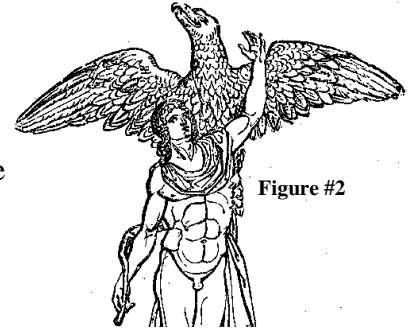


Figure #2

Part C – Roman History

31. Which king of Rome was responsible for the destruction of Alba Longa? (A) Romulus (B) Tullus Hostilius (C) Servius Tullius (D) Tarquinius Superbus
32. Where did Scipio Africanus defeat the Carthaginians in 202 BC? (A) Ilipa (B) Baecula (C) Aegates Islands (D) Zama
33. Where were the Romans defeated by the Samnites in 315 BC? (A) Sentinum (B) Antium (C) Lautulae (D) Caudine Forks
34. Whose kingdom of Pergamum was bequeathed to the Romans in 133 BC and became the province of **Asia**? (A) Attalus III (B) Nicomedes IV (C) Philip V (D) Mithridates II
35. Which Roman showed his bravery by maiming his right hand in a fire? (A) Horatius Cocles (B) Mucius Scaevola (C) Spurius Lartius (D) Manlius Capitolinus
36. Who ran over the body of her father with a chariot on what will later be called the **vīcus scelerātus**? (A) Cloelia (B) Lucretia (C) Verginia (D) Tullia
37. Name the mother of Coriolanus who persuaded her son not to attack Rome. (A) Veturia (B) Volumnia (C) Ocrisia (D) Servilia
38. Who was known as the “shield of Rome” and was appointed **dictātor** after the Battle of Lake Trasimene in 217 BC and was able to delay the advances of Hannibal? (A) Aemilius Paullus (B) Scipio Africanus (C) Marcellus (D) Fabius Maximus
39. Which of the following was NOT a member of the “Second Triumvirate”? (A) Octavian (B) Marc Antony (C) Cicero (D) Lepidus
40. Who was elected **cōnsul** to deal with the invasion of the Cimbri and the Teutones? (A) Terentius Varro (B) Caecilius Metellus (C) Gaius Marius (D) Pompeius Magnus

Part D – Roman Culture

41. A Roman in mourning would have worn the **toga** (A) **praetexta**
(B) **picta** (C) **pulla** (D) **pūra**
42. Wine mixed with honey was called (A) **mulsum** (B) **gārum**
(C) **liquāmen** (D) **acētum**
43. The event depicted in Figure #3 was called the (A) **naumachia**
(B) **compōtātiō** (C) **lūdus scaenicus** (D) **vēnātiō**
44. Which of these was closest to the **hypocaustum**? (A) **tepidārium** (B) **frigidārium**
(C) **apodytērium** (D) **caldārium**
45. In a Roman **circus**, the **mēta** was a (A) dividing wall (B) turning post (C) signal to start the race (D) lap counter
46. The minimum age for a Roman slave to be manumitted was (A) 30 (B) 40 (C) 45 (D) 55
47. The Pont du Gard is an example of a Roman (A) temple (B) theater (C) aqueduct (D) road
48. The words “**nōn amo tē Sabidī nec possum dīcere quāre**” were written by (A) Juvenal
(B) Martial (C) Catullus (D) Horace
49. The **Īnstitūtiō Ōrātōria** was written by (A) Tacitus (B) Suetonius (C) Pliny (D) Quintilian
50. The provinces of **Lusitania** and **Baetica** were closest to (A) 7 (B) 6 (C) 4 (D) 1

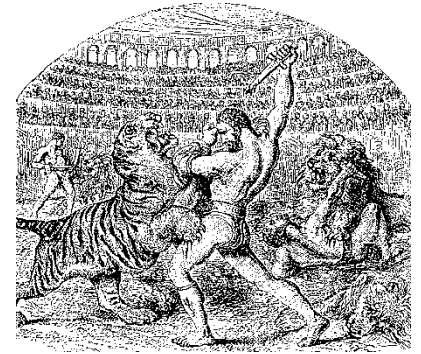


Figure #3

