

FOR LEVELS ½ A, ½ B, and I ONLY  
CONTEST CODE: 98

2014 San Antonio Classical Society  
TSJCL Area B Academic Olympics  
Pentathlon

PART I – Read the story and answer questions 1-20.

PYRRHUS ET FABRICIUS

Rōmānī cum Pyrrhō, rēge Epīrī, bellum gerēbant. ab rēge multīs proeliīs victī sunt. multī milītēs Rōmānī captī sunt. Rōmānī captīvōs ā Pyrrhō liberāre cupiēbant et ad rēgem lēgātōs mīsērunt. ūnus ex lēgātīs fuit Fabricius, vir bonus et in bellō fortis; clārum erat Fabricī nōmen, sed vir nōn magnam pecūniam habuit. Pyrrhus Fabricium benignē accēpit; fāma ducis Rōmānī rēgem dēlectāvit.

“Fabricī,” inquit Pyrrhus, “sī pacem cum meā patriā faciēs, pecūniam accipiēs; captīvōs liberābō et meōs milītēs ab iniūriā prohibēbō. eris socius meus.”

sed Fabricius patriam, nōn pecūniam, amābat. respondit, “sī, Pyrrhe, tua dona accēperō, meam amīcitiā nōn cupiēs. et Rōmānī et tuī magnō cum honōre bellum cōnficiēt. tum amīcī erimus.”

victī sunt – were won

iniūriā – injury, offense

captī sunt – were captured

fuit – from sum, esse

ducis – from dūx

1. quis est Pyrrhus?

A. bellum B. rēx C. Epīrus D. amīcus

2. The Romans and Pyrrhus are \_\_\_\_\_

A. enemies. B. allies. C. neutral neighbors. D. friends.

3. What is the tense of *gerēbant* in Line 1?

A. perfect B. present C. imperfect D. future

4. What is the case and use of *rēgem* in Line 3?

A. ablative, place where B. accusative, direct object  
C. accusative, place to which D. ablative, place from which

5. quid significat *lēgātōs* (Line 4)?

A. weapons B. people C. soldiers D. ambassadors

6. What two Latin adjectives best describe Fabricius?

A. bonus, bellō B. bonus, fortis C. vir, fortis D. bonus, vir

7. quid significat *nōmen* (Line 5)?

A. name B. occupation C. face D. initials

8. To what declension does *pecūniam* in Line 6 belong?

A. third B. first C. second D. second, neuter

9. What is the tense of *habuit* in Line 6?

A. future B. present C. imperfect D. perfect

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RĒS PŪBLICA

Tarquiniō expulsō, duo cōsulēs prō ūnō rēge creārī coeptī sunt ut, sī ūnus malus esset, alter eum coerceret. eīs annum imperium tribūtum est, nē per diūturnitatem potestātis īnsolentiōrēs redderentur. Fuērunt igitur annō prīmō, expulsīs rēgibus, cōsulēs L. Iūnius Brūtus, ācerimus libertātis vindex, et Tarquinius Collātīnus, marītus Lucrētiae. Sed Collātīnō paulō post dignitās sublāta est. placuerat enim, nē quis ex Tarquiniōrum familiā Rōmae maneret. ergō cum omnī patrimōniō suō ex urbe migrāvit, et in eius locum Valerius Pūblicola cōsul factus est.

Commōvit bellum urbī rēx Tarquinius. In primā pugnā Brūtus cōsul et Arrūns, Tarquinī filius, sēsē invicem occīderunt. Rōmānī tamen ex eā pugnā victōrēs discesserunt. Brūtum, quasi commūnem patrem, Rōmānae mātrōnae per annum lūxērunt. Valerius Pūblicola Spūrium Lucrētium, Lucrētiae patrem, collēgam sibi fēcit; quī cum morbō exstinctus esset, Horātium Pulvillum sibi collēgam sūmpsit. Ita prīmus annus quīnque cōsulēs habuit.

1. Why was power shared between two consuls?

A. to try something different  
B. to spread out the immense work required of rulers  
C. to allow for more cooperation among multiple individuals  
D. to avoid corruption in one ruler

2. The phrase *Tarquiniō expulsō* in Line 1 is...

A. an ablative absolute B. a passive periphrastic  
C. a future participle D. a condition

3. What is the voice and mood of *creārī* in Line 1?

A. active infinitive B. passive infinitive  
C. passive indicative D. passive participle

4. What is the mood of *esset* in Line 2?

A. participle B. infinitive C. subjunctive D. indicative

5. Why did the consuls serve for one year?

A. They wanted to try something different from the king.  
B. They wanted to avoid too much power over a long time.  
C. They followed the suggestions of the senate and people.  
D. They both disliked long-term governance.

6. The phrase *nē...redderentur* in Lines 3-4 is...?

A. a result clause B. an indirect command  
C. an indirect question D. a purpose clause

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10. How did Pyrrhus receive the arrival of Fabricius?  
A. Badly; he held a grudge.  
B. Kindly, like a guest  
C. Seriously, like a negotiation  
D. Indifferently; he didn't care.
11. What derivative of the word *fāma* in Line 7 means "damage to one's reputation through false accusations"?  
A. infamous B. fame C. famous D. defamation
12. What is the case of *Fabricī* in Line 8?  
A. vocative B. dative C. nominative D. accusative
13. Which of the following is NOT one of the benefits Fabricius might receive by agreeing to peace with Pyrrhus?  
A. alliance with Pyrrhus B. money  
C. military honors D. his prisoners released
14. What derivative of the word *liberābō* in Line 9 means "without moral restraint or control"?  
A. liberty B. liberal C. libation D. libertine
15. What is the gender of *meōs* in Line 9?  
A. feminine B. masculine C. neuter D. middle
16. If the word *ab* in Line 10 were replaced by *ante*, the word *iniūriā* would change to...  
A. iniūriam. B. iniūriīs.  
C. iniūriāe. D. It would need no change.
17. What is the tense of *prohibēbō* in Line 10?  
A. perfect B. future C. present D. imperfect
18. Why does Fabricius refuse Pyrrhus' offer?  
A. He is stubborn in his hostility towards Pyrrhus.  
B. Fabricius wants Pyrrhus' complete surrender.  
C. He does not want Pyrrhus' friendship.  
D. Fabricius wants honorable war with Pyrrhus.
19. **quid significat *tum* (Line 13)?**  
A. then B. however C. finally D. for
20. What is the case and use of *honōre* in Line 13?  
A. accusative, place to which  
B. ablative, place from which  
C. ablative, accompaniment  
D. accusative, object of preposition

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7. What is the case and use of *annō* in Line 4?  
A. ablative, time when B. ablative, time within which  
C. ablative, place where D. accusative, duration of time
8. **quid significat *marītus* (Line 6)?**  
A. partner B. sailor C. husband D. brother
9. The word *acerrimus* in Line 6 is a \_\_\_\_\_ adjective modifying the word \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. superlative, *vindex* B. comparative, *libertātis*  
C. superlative, *Collatinus* D. positive, *vindex*
10. What decision was made regarding the Tarquins?  
A. They would be left alone.  
B. They would not remain in Rome.  
C. They would all be executed.  
D. They would face public embarrassment.
11. What is the case of *Rōmae* in Line 8?  
A. locative B. dative C. nominative D. ablative
12. What is the best translation of *factus est* in Line 10?  
A. The deed was done. B. He is made  
C. He, having been made. D. He was made
13. *sēsē* in Line 12 is a \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun in the \_\_\_\_\_ case.  
A. personal; accusative B. reflexive; accusative  
C. personal; dative D. reflexive; ablative
14. **quandō Brūtus Arruntem occīdit?**  
A. in *primā pugnā* B. *urbī*  
C. *bellum* D. *filius*
15. Change *victōrēs* in Line 13 to the dative, plural.  
A. *victōrēs* B. *victōrum* C. *victōribus* D. *victōris*
16. Which derivative of the word *commūne* in Line 14 means "a community living together and sharing work"?  
A. commonality B. communal  
C. commune D. communism
17. Who took Brutus' place as consul after his death?  
A. Valerius Publicola B. Spurius Lucretius  
C. Lucretia D. Collatinus
18. Who died of an illness?  
A. Lucretia B. Valerius Publicola  
C. Spurius Lucretius D. Brutus
19. **quid significat *collēgam* (Line 17)?**  
A. partner B. rival C. leader D. citizen
20. **quot cōsulēs Rōma habuit?**  
A. *prīmus* B. *annus* C. *sūmptis* D. *quīnque*

## PART II – HISTORY

21. In what way were the fifth and seventh kings of Rome related?  
A. uncle, nephew                      B. older brother, younger brother  
C. grandfather, grandson              D. father, son
22. Rome built a massive racetrack called the \_\_\_\_\_ during the reign of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Circus Maximus; Lucius Tarquinius Priscus      B. Circus Maximus; Sextus Tullius  
C. Cloaca Maxima; Ancus Marcius                      D. Via Appia; Romulus
23. Before they became enemies in a bitter civil war, Marc Antony and Octavian were once allies in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. First Triumvirate                      B. Roman Senate  
C. Second Triumvirate                      D. *consualia*
24. What happened to Marc Antony and Cleopatra following their defeat at the Battle of Actium?  
A. Both unconditionally surrendered to Octavian and his forces.  
B. They both committed suicide.  
C. They both drowned after their ship was capsized.  
D. Antony and Cleopatra secretly conspired to kill the other.
25. According to Suetonius and Plutarch, what were Caesar's final words to Brutus?  
A. He said nothing.    B. et tū, Brute?    C. ēheu!    D. furcifer!
26. Who was Brutus' primary co-conspirator against Caesar?  
A. No one; Brutus alone planned the plot.    B. Octavian    C. Marc Antony    D. Cassius
27. Which king of Rome established the Vestal Virgins as an official religious institution?  
A. Romulus    B. Numa Pompilius    C. Tullus Hostilius    D. Sextus Tullius
28. In his war against Romulus, Remus established his base of operations on the \_\_\_\_\_ hill.  
A. Aventine    B. Palatine    C. Janiculum    D. Capitoline
29. In what year did Julius Caesar cross the Rubicon River?  
A. 49 BCE    B. 50 BCE    C. 39 BCE    D. 48 BCE
30. Considered one of the wealthiest individuals in Roman history, \_\_\_\_\_ was a member of the First Triumvirate.  
A. Lepidus                      B. Hipparchus  
C. Crassus                      D. Brutus

### PART III – MYTHOLOGY

31. Which of the following is not a child of the Titan, Hyperion?  
A. Eos    B. Helios    C. Selene    D. Kalypso
32. With what symbol is the goddess Hera associated?  
A. dove    B. peacock    C. owl    D. dog
33. The hunter Atalanta promised marriage to the man who would defeat her in a foot-race; using golden apples to distract her, \_\_\_\_\_ won the race, and subsequently married Atalanta.  
A. Meleager    B. Hippomenes    C. Iphicles    D. Toxeus
34. As a demigod, Achilles was the son of the goddess \_\_\_\_\_ and the mortal king, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Briseis, Peleus    B. Thetis, Jason    C. Thetis, Peleus    D. Briseis, Zeus
35. Which Greek warrior deceived the Trojans into accepting the Trojan Horse within the walls of the city?  
A. Sinon    B. Odysseus    C. Ajax    D. Agamemnon
36. Seeking help to defeat Medusa, Perseus sought out the Graeae, who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shared and competed over one eye to be able to see.  
B. controlled the destiny of all people using a loom to weave and cut their “threads of life”.  
C. were Nymphs of the North that supplies Perseus with the cap of darkness.  
D. attempted to kill Perseus when he approached them with his pleas.
37. The goddess Demeter is known as \_\_\_\_\_ in Roman mythology.  
A. Vesta    B. Diana    C. Persephone    D. Ceres
38. Which two mythological lovers inspired Shakespeare’s *Romeo and Juliet*?  
A. Odysseus and Penelope    B. Pyramus and Thisbe  
C. Baucis and Philemon    D. Apollo and Daphne
39. Hades granted Orpheus a second chance to retrieve his wife, Eurydice, from the underworld. How did Orpheus fail to bring her back?  
A. Orpheus moved too quickly for Eurydice to follow, and lost track of her.  
B. The music Orpheus played during the journey out attracted other shades, which pulled Eurydice back into the underworld.  
C. He looked back at her before they had reached the living world, thus violating Hades’ conditions and losing her forever.  
D. Eurydice struggled to see and hear Orpheus within the darkness and shadows of the underworld.
40. With “a face that launched a thousand ships”, \_\_\_\_\_ was taken by Paris from her husband \_\_\_\_\_ to the city of Troy.  
A. Helen, Agamemnon    B. Helen, Menelaus    C. Helen, Nestor    D. Helen, Protesilaus

**PART IV – CULTURE and LITERATURE**

41. In what room of the *thermae* would the Romans bathe in hot water?  
A. caldarium    B. tepidarium    C. sudatorium    D. apodyterium
42. Who wrote the *Ars Amatoria*?  
A. Vergil    B. Ovid    C. Pliny    D. Cicero
43. Tacitus' *Histories* primarily covers imperial events starting with \_\_\_\_\_ and ending with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Tiberius; Nero    B. Augustus; Marcus Aurelius  
C. Caligula; "Year of Five Emperors"    D. the "Year of Four Emperors"; Domitian
44. What Latin phrase did the Romans use to express the concept of "something for something", a practice that characterized many business transactions?  
A. *sālūtātīō*    B. *quid prō quō*    C. *rēs amicitiae*    D. *ars artis gratia*
45. Which of the following plays was not written by Sophocles?  
A. *Seven Against Thebes*    B. *Electra*    C. *Oedipus at Colonus*    D. *Antigone*
46. In which room of the home would the head of the family receive guests or business partners?  
A. hortus    B. atrium    C. tablinum    D. forum
47. Homer's *Odyssey* is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ books.  
A. 30    B. 6    C. 24    D. 12
48. What system or device supplied the city of Rome with clean, fresh water from the Tiber River and other Italian springs?  
A. aqueducts    B. the *Cloaca Maxima*    C. insulae    D. *thermae*
49. Following the collapse of the monarchy, what phrase or motto represented government of the Roman Republic?  
A. amor    B. *rēs pūblica*    C. SPQR    D. *cīvitās*
50. Which of the following represents the chronology of Vergil's works, from earliest to latest?  
A. *Georgics, Eclogues, Aeneid*    B. *Eclogues, Georgics, Aeneid*  
C. *Aeneid, Eclogues, Georgics*    D. *Eclogues, Aeneid, Georgics*