

2015 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 Cornēlia bona et proba fēmina Rōmāna erat, quae duōs habuit filiōs, quōrum alterī
2 Tiberius, alterī Gāius nōmina erant. filiōs Cornēlia valdē amābat, atque ab eīs amābatur.
3 ōlim fēmina Rōmāna, nōmine Tullia, Cornēliam vīsīt, cupida ōrnāmenta sua ostendendī;
4 quae, superbē mōnstrāns gemmās, quās in digitīs et in collō gerēbat, “multās” inquit “novās
5 et pulchrās gemmās habeō, quae mē valdē dēlectant. spectā! aspice hōs ānulōs, hās lineās
6 margarītārum, hās gemmās pretiōsās, quās mihi vir meus magnā pecūniā ēmit. quam
7 pulchra sunt haec ōrnāmenta! nōne tē dēlectant hae gemmae?”
8 Cornēlia vērō, cum tam superba verba audiendō nōn laetārētur, gemmās aspiciēns
9 respondit: “ita est, Tullia. mihi enim pulchrae videntur esse gemmae, quās marītus tuus
10 tibi ēmit. certē ille valdē tē amat. ego quoque tamen pulchrās gemmās habeō.”
11 “ain’ vērō?” ait Tullia, “ō mea Cornēlia, imperō ut mihi pulchrās hās gemmās tuās
12 ostendās! sī vērō hās gemmās habērēs, studiōsissima essem eās aspiciendī!”
13 Cornēlia igitur surgēns vocat: “Ō filiī, venīte hūc!” Tiberius et Gāius, mātris vōce
14 audītā, accurrentēs in ātrium intrant. quōs Cornēlia digitō mōnstrāns, “ecce!” inquit,
15 “gemmae meae. filiī enim meī ōrnāmenta mea sunt. nullās aliās gemmās cupiō.”



1. quālis fēmina nōn erat Cornēlia? (A) bona (B) proba (C) Rōmāna (D) pulcherrima
2. What derivative of the root word of **filiōs** (line 1) means “of or relating to reverence of forebears or tradition, especially if carried to excess”? (A) affiliative (B) filio pietistic (C) disaffiliated (D) unfilial
3. The case of both **alterī** (lines 1 & 2) is (A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) ablative
4. The best translation of **amābatur** as it is used in line 2 is (A) she was loved (B) she was loving (C) she is being loved (D) she kept on loving
5. Which of the following does NOT describe Tullia? (A) **volēbat Cornēliae suās gemmās ostendere** (B) **erat quae aliōs nulliūs pretiū esse putābat** (C) **gerēbat multās gemmās in digitīs et in collō** (D) **accēperat multās gemmās ā marītō et patre**
6. Which of the following is a synonym of the root of **mōnstrāns** (line 4)? (A) **ostendō** (B) **videō** (C) **superō** (D) **intermittō**
7. What derivative of the root word of **collō** (line 4) refers to an illegal maneuver in football where a defender tackles another player by grabbing the back-inside of an opponent’s shoulder pads and pulling the ball carrier directly downward in order to pull his feet from underneath him? (A) decollation (B) horse-collar (C) wing-collar (D) dorso-collar

8. **aspice** (line 5) is an example of (A) future active infinitive (B) perfect passive participle (C) present active imperative (D) gerundive
9. Which of the following was NOT one of the types of jewelry Tullia was showing off to Cornelia? (A) rings (B) pearl necklaces (C) precious gems (D) earrings
10. The best translation of **quam** as it is used in line 6 is (A) than (B) which (C) how (D) as...as possible
11. **cuius generis est “ōrnāmenta”**? (A) **masculīnī** (B) **fēminīnī** (C) **neutrius** (D) **commūnis**
12. Which of the following is a proper response for the question in line 7? (A) **ita vērō** (B) **hae gemmae mē nōn dēlectant** (C) **minimē** (D) **sōdēs**
13. The best translation of **cum** as it is used in line 8 is (A) while (B) since (C) with (D) although
14. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of the root of **audiendō** (line 8)? (A) obey (B) auditorium (C) audience (D) oboe
15. The antecedent of **quās** (line 9) is (A) **gemmae** (B) **Tullia** (C) **marītus** (D) **pulchrae**
16. What derivative of the root of **ēmit** (line 10) means “to make amends for”? (A) ransom (B) redeem (C) exempt (D) sample
17. **prō lineā XI, quō cāsū est “Cornēlia”**? (A) **nōminātīvō** (B) **ablātīvō** (C) **genitīvō** (D) **vocātīvō**
18. What use of the subjunctive is in lines 11-12? (A) adverbial purpose clause (B) result clause (C) indirect command (D) indirect question
19. The best translation of “**sī vērō...eās aspiciendī**” (line 12) is (A) If indeed you had these jewels, I would be most eager to see them (B) If indeed you do have these jewels, I will be most eager to see them (C) If truly you did have these jewels, I would be desirous of seeing them (D) If truly you should have these jewels, I would be most desirous of seeing them
20. Based on the last paragraph, how does Cornelia feel about Tiberius and Gaius? (A) **attonita** (B) **amōrābunda** (C) **odiōsa** (D) **maesta**

Part B – Mythology

21. The lyre and the laurel tree were associated with (A) Apollo (B) Hermes (C) Poseidon (D) Zeus
22. He was given the golden touch by Bacchus. (A) Atreus (B) Midas (C) Minos (D) Oeneus
23. Arachne was transformed into a spider by (A) Ceres (B) Diana (C) Juno (D) Minerva

24. The girl depicted in Figure #1 is (A) Clytemnestra (B) Helen (C) Pandora
(D) Telethusa

25. The sinner depicted in Figure #2 is (A) Ixion (B) Sisyphus (C) Tantalus
(D) Tityus

26. The hero who tamed Pegasus was (A) Bellerophon (B) Heracles (C) Perseus
(D) Theseus

27. The Roman god of beginnings was (A) Bacchus (B) Janus (C) Mavors
(D) Saturn

28. During the Trojan War, Achilles returned to the battlefield after the death of
(A) Ajax (B) Menelaus (C) Nestor (D) Patroclus

29. Odysseus spend a year with whom on the island of Aeaea? (A) Calypso (B) Circe
(C) Nausicaa (D) Scylla

30. Which of the following was NOT one of the judges of the Underworld? (A) Aeacus (B) Minos
(C) Pentheus (D) Rhadamanthys



Figure #1



Figure #2

Part C – History

31. The only child of the emperor Augustus was (A) Livia (B) Fulvia (C) Julia (D) Agrippina

32. The last of the Julio-Claudian emperor who supposedly played his lyre while Rome burned was
(A) Tiberius (B) Caligula (C) Claudius (D) Nero

33. The emperor who celebrated the opening of the Colosseum was (A) Vespasian (B) Titus
(C) Nerva (D) Hadrian

34. The emperor who instituted the Tetrarchy was (A) Diocletian (B) Constantine (C) Trajan
(D) Septimius Severus

35. This emperor was famous for his *Meditations*. (A) Augustus (B) Antoninus Pius (C) Geta
(D) Marcus Aurelius

36. She poisoned her husband Claudius with a bowl of mushrooms. (A) Agrippina the Younger
(B) Julia the Younger (C) Agrippina the Elder (D) Antonia the Elder

37. Which of the following did NOT suffer a **damnatio memoriae**? (A) Domitian (B) Maximian
(C) Caligula (D) Geta

38. The phrase **ōderint dum probent** is associated with the emperor (A) Tiberius (B) Hadrian
(C) Constantine (D) Julian

39. The king of Dacia defeated by Trajan was (A) Chosroes (B) Decebalus (C) Arminius
(D) Maroboduus

40. The imperial arch illustrated in Figure #3 was dedicated to (A) Titus
(B) Septimius Severus (C) Augustus (D) Constantine

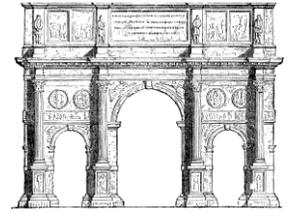


Figure #3

Part D – Culture, Literature, Geography

41. Which of the following is NOT usually found in an **ātrium** of a typical Roman **villa**?
(A) **implūvium** (B) **complūvium** (C) **culīna** (D) **larārium**

42. The changing room in a **thermae** was called (A) **caldārium** (B) **ūnctōrium** (C) **tepidārium**
(D) **apodytērium**

43. The type of gladiator who fought with two swords was the (A) **rētiārius** (B) **dimachaerus**
(C) **andabata** (D) **murmillo**

44. The favorite meat of the Romans was the (A) pork (B) beef (C) chicken (D) mutton

45. Boys of aristocratic families under the age of 16 wore the **toga** (A) **picta** (B) **praetexta**
(C) **pulla** (D) **pūra**

46. What piece of Roman military equipment is depicted in Figure #4?
(A) **galea** (B) **scūtum** (C) **lōrica** (D) **balteus**

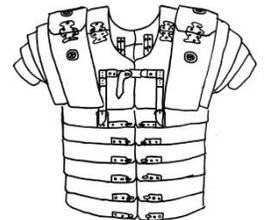


Figure #4

47. The second wedding feast hosted on the day after the wedding was called
(A) **repōtia** (B) **cēna nūptiālis** (C) **mustāceum** (D) **dēductiō**

48. The author who was famous for his epigrams was (A) Tacitus (B) Livy (C) Lucretius
(D) Martial

49. The author who wrote poems addressed to a certain Lesbia was (A) Ovid (B) Tibullus
(C) Propertius (D) Catullus

50. The provinces of Bithynia, Cappadocia, and Galatia were all found near
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 6

