

2011 TSJCL Certamen
Intermediate Finals

- TU#1: Whose ashes did the emperor Caligula retrieve from Pandateria, her place of exile, so that they could be deposited in the Mausoleum of Augustus?
HIS MOTHER, AGRIPPINA THE ELDER
- B1: Name a relative of Agrippina who was also banished to Pandateria.
- B2: Name another
1. HER MOTHER, JULIA THE ELDER
 2. HER DAUGHTER, JULIA LIVILLA
 3. HER NIECE, OCTAVIA
- TU#2: According to Pindar, whose ghost was Jason ordered to bring back from Colchis along with the Golden Fleece that had been dedicated by that very person's ghost?
PHRIXUS'S
- B1: Who became king of Iolcus after Jason left?
ACASTUS
- B2: To what city did Jason then travel with Medea, perhaps becoming king there?
CORINTH
- TU#3: For what purpose did a wealthy Roman employ a slave called a **tabellarius**?
DELIVERING MESSAGES / CORRESPONDENCE
- B1: What for the Roman letter-writer was a **scheda**?
A SHEET OF PAPYRUS
- B2: What for the Roman letter-writer was **atramentum**?
(BLACK) INK
- TU#4: Which of the following Latin adjectives could describe a road: *salūbris*, *TORTUŌSA*, *liberālis*, *pontificālis*, *lentula*?
- B1: Define *tortuōsa*.
FULL OF TWISTS AND TURNS
- B2: From Latin verb with what meaning does *tortuōsa* derive?
TORQUEŌ, TORQUĒRE -- TO TWIST, WIND, WRENCH
- TU#5: Identify the use of the subjunctive in the following sentence: '**magister fabrōs hortābātur nē opus dēsineret** INDIRECT COMMAND/SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSE OF PURPOSE/JUSSIVE NOUN CLAUSE
- B2: Identify the use of the subjunctive in the following sentence: '**Totiēns magister mē vituperābat ut eum valdē timērem.** (ADVERBIAL)RESULT/CONSECUTIVE
- B2: Identify the use of the subjunctive in the following sentence: '**Pugnēmus fortiter!** HORTATORY
- TU#6: Whom did the Praetorian Guard proclaim as Emperor at the age of 29 on September 14 in the year in which the Arch of Titus was begun?
DOMITIAN
- B1: With what Dacian king did Domitian declare peace?
DECEBALUS
- B2: What governor of Upper Germany revolted against Domitian in AD 89?
SATURNINUS

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- TU#7: Translate the following sentence into English: **Prīmā luce Athēnās proficiscēmur.**
AT THE DAWN WE WILL SET OUT FOR ATHENS
- B1: Translate this sentence: DEAE SAPIENTIAE (PRUDENTIAE) PRECĀTUS EST /PRECĒBĀTUR
He prayed to the goddess of wisdom."
- B2: Now translate: **Gladiō utendō vincēs.**
BY USING A SWORD YOU WILL WIN
- TU#8: A hill in Athens was named in ancient times for the god who was put on trial there -- the first being, mortal or divine, to be tried for murder. Who was this god?
ARES
- B1: Who in the Trojan War wounded Ares severely, after being urged by Athena to do so?
DIOMEDES
- B2: How did Athena successfully defend herself from an attack by Ares later in the war?
SHE FLATTENED ARES WITH A BIG ROCK
- TU#9: Whose brutal murder at the door of his own home in 90 B.C. ignited a brief but bitter war between Rome and her Italian allies?
M. LIVIUS DRUSUS'
- B1: Drusus's assassination was brought about as a result of major reforms that Drusus had introduced. One of these concerned doubling the size of the Senate. How did he propose doing this?
BY ENROLLING 300 OF THE MOST PROMINENT **EQUITES/EQUESTRIANS**
- B2: What consul led the opposition to the reforms of Drusus and declared his laws null and void?
L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS
- TU#10: Translate this Shakespearean title back into English from Latin: **Nōx Duodecima.**
TWELFTH NIGHT
- B1: Translate this Shakespearean title back into English from Latin: **Mercātor Venetiae.**
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
- B2: Translate this Shakespearean title back into English from Latin: **Labor Amōris Amissus.**
LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST
- TU#11: What English word was invented from Latin in 1944 to describe the killing of large numbers of people of the same race?
GENOCIDE
- B1: Give both Latin roots with their definitions for 'genocide'
GENUS - TYPE, KIND or GĒNS - FAMILY / CAEDŌ, -ERE - TO KILL, CUT
- B2: What English derivative of genus means 'an offspring or descendant'?
PROGENY
- TU#12: Who was the mother of Laodice, Creusa, Polydorus, Troilus, Polyxena, Cassandra, Paris, and Hector?
HECUBA
- B1: To whom was Hecuba awarded as a prize at the end of the war?
ODYSSEUS
- B2: Into what was Hecuba transformed after killing the infant sons of Polymestor?
A (FIERY-EYED) DOG
- TU#13: What Roman emperor, thinking he could recruit the Visigoths into the Roman army, agreed to let

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them settle along the Danube but was killed in battle against them in 378 AD at Adrianople?

VALENS

B1: What emperor later reached a settlement with the Visigoths under which he allowed the Visigoths to settle within the boundaries of the empire as federated allies while retaining their own kings?

THEODOSIUS THE GREAT

B2: What successor of Valentinian and co-ruler of Valens recalled Theodosius from exile and made him his co-ruler after the death of Valens?

GRATIAN

TU#14: What military definition exists for the Latin noun *aciēs*?

LINE OF BATTLE, ARMY, BATTLE, BATTLEFIELD, EDGE OF A SWORD

B1: What non-military definition exists for *aciēs*, given its connection to the adjective *acer*?

SHARPNESS, KEENNESS

B2: What military definition exists for the Latin noun *ariēs*?

BATTERING RAM

TU#15: According to Ovid, Chiron made a statue of what hunter to soothe his grieving dogs after his death?

ACTAEON

B1: Name one of the stories told as to why Artemis killed Actaeon.

B2: Name another.

1. SAW ARTEMIS BATHING 2. CLAIMED HE WAS A BETTER HUNTER THAN SHE
3. OFFERED TO VIOLATE ARTEMIS IN HER TEMPLE 4. WANTED TO MARRY HIS
AUNT SEMELE, WHOM ZEUS WAS DATING AT THE TIME

TU#16: Listen to this Latin description of a location. When you know the location, signal, wait to be recognized, then tell me the location in English.

"Prīmō ascendere viā potes. Tum, carrō relicto, ascendere pedibus potes. In summō monte vidēre mare et multās urbēs potes. Caelo clārō, īnsulam Capream vidēre potes. Sub monte Neāpolim vidēre potes. Quī mōns super haec stat?"

MT. VESUVIUS

B1: Answer in Latin: Quibus modīs quīdam ascendere Vesuvium potest?

VIĀ ET PEDIBUS

B2: Answer in Latin: Quandō quīdam Capream et Neāpolim vidēre potest?

CAELŌ CLĀRŌ/UBI CAELUM EST CLARUM

TU#17: Using an active periphrastic, translate the following English sentence into Latin: I am going to leave soon.

MOX DISCESSŪRUS/EGRESSŪRUS SUM

B1: Now using a passive periphrastic, translate the following English sentence into Latin: I had to find food!

CIBUS MIHI INVENIENDUS ERAT

B2: Again using a passive periphrastic, translate the following English sentence into Latin:

"I will need to harm the pig."

NOCENDUM ERIT PORCŌ Ā MĒ

TU#18: What king of Elis banished his son Phyleus when he protested his father's refusal to pay Heracles for the services he had rendered?

AUGEIAS

B1: Realizing that he had angered a formidable foe in Heracles, Augeias enlisted the help of what two

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brothers who were known by the matronymic Moliones and were sometimes said to be conjoined twins?

CTEATUS & EURYTUS

B2: Who in the Iliad, while reminiscing about past glories, claims that he would have killed the Moliones himself during the siege of Pylos if Poseidon had not hidden them in a mist?

NESTOR

TU#19: What Latin noun related to a comparative adverb meaning 'more' is at the root of the English title "Mr."?

MAGISTER

B1: What derivative of magis means 'a powerful or influential person, especially in business or industry'?

MAGNATE

B2: How is a 'majuscule' letter written?

AS A CAPITAL, OR IN A LARGE SIZE (opposite of 'minuscule')

TU#20: For the verb **faciō**, give the 3rd person plural, imperfect passive indicative.

FIĒBANT

B1: Make **fiĕbant** subjunctive.

FIERENT

B2: Make **fierent** future.

Nōn fierī potest!/IT CAN'T BE DONE