

**2003 TSJCL CERTAMEN
LOWER DIVISION
ROUND ONE**

1. Who was killed when a bull from the sea frightened the horses that were pulling his cart?
HIPPOLYTUS
B1: Who was Hippolytus' father? THESEUS
B2: Who was Hippolytus' stepmother who attempted to seduce him? PHAEDRA
2. Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word 'fluctuate'.
FLUŌ, -ERE -- TO FLOW
B1: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word 'inflection'.
FLECTŌ, -ERE -- TO BEND, TWIST
B2: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word 'inflation'.
FLŌ, -ĀRE -- TO BLOW
3. Who served as consul in the years AD 91, 98, 100, 101, 103, and 112? TRAJAN
B1: Who was Trajan's wife? PLOTINA
B2: In what year did he die? AD 117
4. What operation in mathematics is the comparative adverb of the Latin adjective parvus?
MINUS
B1: Of what Latin adjective is the mathematical operation 'plus' the comparative
adverb? MULTUS
B2: Make the Latin adverb plūs superlative. PLŪRIMUM
5. Why was Oedipus a bit confused when he learned that Polybus, king of Corinth, had died
of natural causes? HE THOUGHT POLYBUS WAS HIS FATHER,
AND HE KNEW HE WAS FATED TO KILL HIS FATHER
B1: Who was Oedipus' real father, whom he did kill? LAIUS
B2: There was a second riddle of the Sphinx which asked, "There are two sisters; one
gives birth to the other, and then the second gives birth to the first." Who are
these sisters? DAY AND NIGHT
6. Translate into Latin the word 'is' for the following sentence: "I know that the river is
wide." ESSE
B1: Translate into Latin the word 'is' for this sentence: "I wonder why the river is
wide." SIT
B2: Translate into Latin the word 'is' for this sentence: "He is the type of man who is
good." SIT

7. What emperor died on the day after the Ides of March in the year 37? **TIBERIUS**
 B1: What change in his personal family status had Tiberius undergone in the year 4?
HE WAS ADOPTED AS AUGUSTUS' SON
 B2: Name Tiberius' only child to have lived to adulthood. **DRUSUS**
8. Although unable to see them, what blind king of Salmydessus knew most definitely that the Harpies were the ones who were taking away his food? **PHINEUS**
 B1: Which two of the Argonauts took flight in order to drive away the Harpies?
ZETES AND CALAIS
 B2: What future danger did Phineus supposedly warn the Argonauts about in gratitude for the removal of the Harpies? **THE CLASHING ROCKS (SYMPLEGADES)**
9. There is some controversy about which signal was given in the Colosseum to indicate that a fallen gladiator was to be killed. Some say it was thumbs up, some say it was thumbs down. There is little controversy, though, that the first emperor to have this duty fall to him in the Colosseum was who? **TITUS**
 B1: Identify the two-word Latin phrase which means 'with the thumb turned'
POLLICE VERSŌ
 B2: What feature of the Colosseum were the 'vomitoria'?
(NUMBERED) EXITS/ENTRANCES
10. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer in English the question that follows:
"Marcus et Sextus in hortō ludēbant. Subitō canis ferōx hortum intrāvit. Cane appropinquante, Marcus ē hortō cucurrit. Sextus tamen, vir magnae fortitudinis, sōlus rēmānsit et ferōciter latrāvit. Tam magna erat vōx Sextī ut canis perterritus ē hortō effūgeret." (repeat passage)
 Question: Who did not run out of the garden? **SEXTUS**
 B1: According to this passage, how would one describe Sextus?
A MAN OF GREAT COURAGE / A MAN WITH A LOUD VOICE! / COURAGEOUS
 B2: Why did the dog run out of the garden?
SEXTUS BARKED AT IT / THE VOICE OF SEXTUS SCARED IT
 If "It was frightened" is given as an answer, prompt for more information
11. Give the Latin root and its meaning for the English word 'morality'.
MŌS, MŌRIS -- CUSTOM, PRACTICE, RULE, LAW, WILL
 B1: Give the Latin root and its meaning for the English word 'mortality'.
MORS, MORTIS -- DEATH
 B2: Give the Latin root and its meaning for the English word 'moratorium'.
MORA, -AE -- DELAY

12. What do the following nouns have in common: **nuptiae, liberī, fēriae, castra?**
 THEY EXIST ONLY IN THE PLURAL
 B1: Define **fēriae**. HOLIDAY, HOLIDAYS
 B2: Define **nuptiae**. WEDDING, MARRIAGE
13. Which of the following words cannot introduce a causal construction in Latin: **quoniam, postquam, quod, quia?** **POSTQUAM**
 Translate into English the common phrase “**Quae cum ita sint.**”
 SINCE THESE THINGS ARE SO / BECAUSE THIS IS THE CASE / etc.
 Under what circumstance do **quod** and **quia** normally take the subjunctive in a causal construction? WHEN THE REASON GIVEN IS RELAYED SECOND-HAND / WHEN THE REASON GIVEN IS NOT THE AUTHOR’S OPINION
14. What American university uses the Latin word ‘**Vēritās**’ as its one-word motto?
 HARVARD
 B1: Define this word and give its genitive form. TRUTH, **VĒRITĀTIS**
 B2: Identify the three-word Latin motto of Harvard’s rival school, Yale, a motto which also includes the word ‘**vēritās**’. **LŪX ET VĒRITĀS**
15. In AD 66, a man accompanying Nero to Greece earned Nero’s disapproval for falling asleep during one of Nero’s performances. This man went on to become the first emperor of a new dynasty just a few years thereafter. Who was he? **VESPASIAN**
 B1: What province had Vespassian been subduing during these few intervening years? **JUDAEA**
 B2: Translate Vespassian’s dying words, “**Vae, putō deus fiō.**”
 ALAS, I THINK I AM BECOMING A GOD
16. Who in the underworld was punished by having a rock suspended above him ready to fall but never falling, OR by having nearby food and water just out of his reach?
 TANTALUS
 B1: What son of Tantalus was killed by him and served as a meal to the gods? **PELOPS**
 B2: What daughter of Tantalus witnessed the murders of her fourteen children? **NIOBE**
17. Translate the following sentence into English: **Iūlius semper it in cubiculum dormiendī causā.** **JULIUS ALWAYS GOES (IN)TO (HIS) BEDROOM TO SLEEP / FOR THE SAKE OF SLEEPING**
 Translate the following sentence into English: **Cubiculum est locus bene dormiendō idōneus.** **A BEDROOM IS A PLACE SUITABLE FOR SLEEPING WELL**
 Translate this sentence into Latin: Sleeping is fact of life.
DORMĪRE EST FACTUM / ACTUM VĪTAE

18. Who was assassinated on election day in 132 BC by a group of senators violently opposed to his land reform program? **TIBERIUS (SEMPRONIUS) GRACCHUS**
 B1: Who was the leader of these murderous senators? **(P.) SCIPIO NASICA**
 B2: Who tried to continue these popular reforms but was killed in a riot in 121 BC? **GAIUS (SEMPRONIUS) GRACCHUS**
19. Name both a feminine noun and a neuter noun that mean ‘star’.
STELLA, ASTRUM/SĪDUS
 B1: What is the genitive singular of sīdus? **SĪDERIS**
 B2: Say in Latin “Five beautiful stars.”
QUĪNQUE SĪDERA BELLA / PULCHRA / FORMŌSA
20. Among his children were Nicostratus and Hermione. According to one tradition he was gone from home for eighteen years during and after the Trojan War. He was said to have been taken alive to the Elysian Fields at the end of his life. Visitors to his home in Sparta continued to worship him as a god after this. Who was he?
MENELAUS
 B1: Where, supposedly, did Menelaus find his wife Helen, thinking she had actually been taken to Troy by Paris? **EGYPT**
 B2: Who was Menelaus’ father-in-law? **TYNDAREUS**

**2003 TSJCL CERTAMEN
LOWER DIVISION
ROUND TWO**

1. Who defeated both the consuls of 72 BC with an army of fugitive slaves? SPARTACUS
B1: To whom did the Senate then give the command against Spartacus?
(M. LICINIUS) CRASSUS
B2: Who tried to steal the credit for defeating Spartacus by crucifying 6000 slaves
along the Appian Way? POMPEY THE GREAT
2. Ladon was the dragon that guarded the tree containing the apples of the Hesperides.
According to one tradition the dragon was the offspring of Phorcys and Ceto. In
keeping with that tradition, name another child or group of children of Phorcys
and
Ceto.
B1: Name another.
B2: Name another.
THE GORGONS, THE HESPERIDES, THE GRAEAE, ECHIDNA
(DO NOT ACCEPT THOOSA OR SCYLLA, WHO WERE NOT CHILDREN OF CETO)
3. Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word ‘improvise’.
VIDEŌ, -ĒRE -- TO SEE
B1: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word ‘supplication’.
PLICŌ, -ĀRE -- TO FOLD
B2: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word ‘precision’.
CAEDŌ, -ERE -- TO CUT, BEAT, KILL
4. When the sun shines in just the right way, the shadow of London’s “Big Ben” clock
tower falls toward an equestrian statue on the bank of the river Thames. That
statue is of what queen of the Iceni who revolted against Rome?
BOUDICCA / BOADICEA
B1: Who was the governor of Britain at the time? SUETONIUS PAULINUS
B2: How did Boudicca die? SHE TOOK POISON
5. What is the meaning of the word element that is common to the Latin verbs vesperascō
and veterascō? TO BECOME, TO BEGIN TO BE
B1: What does vesperascō mean? TO GROW DARK, BECOME EVENING
B2: What Latin inceptive verb means “become angry”? ĪRĀSCOR, ĪRĀSCĪ

6. Whom did Alcmena think was sharing her bed on the night when Heracles was conceived?
 (HER HUSBAND) AMPHITRYON (some sources say Rhadymanthys)
 B1: Who was it in reality? ZEUS
 B2: What hero was Amphitryon's paternal grandfather? PERSEUS
7. **Quid Anglicē significat “fungor?”**. (I) PERFORM, DO
 B1: Name two other deponent Latin verbs that govern the Ablative in the same manner
 as **fungor**, which is properly an Ablative of Means.
ŪTOR, FRUOR, POTIOR, VESCOR, ABŪTOR, DEŪTOR, DĒFUNGOR, DĒFRUOR, PERFRUOR, PERFUNGOR
 B2: Translate into English: **Animalia carne vescēbantur.**
 THE ANIMALS WERE FEEDING ON MEAT /
 THE ANIMALS FED ON FLESH
8. Which emperor of the 2nd and 3rd century AD was born in Africa, died in Britain, and had two sons who were emperors? SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS
 B1: What were the dates of the reign of Septimius Severus? AD 193-211
 B2: Name either the city in which he was born or the city in which he died.
 BORN IN LEPCIS MAGNA, DIED IN EBORACUM (YORK)
9. Change the phrase **audāx mīles** to ablative singular. **AUDĀCĪ MĪLITE**
 B1: Change **audācī mīlite** to accusative plural. **AUDĀCĒS MĪLITĒS**
 B2: Change **audācēs mīlitēs** to genitive plural. **AUDĀCIUM MĪLITUM**
10. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer in Latin the question that follows:
“Magister discipulōs multa verba nova docēbat. Ūnus ex discipulīs, nōmine Publius, magistrō dīxit, ‘Cūr haec verba nōbīs discenda sunt?’ Magister Publiō dīxit, ‘Ignāve, quod crēdō haec verba ūtilissima esse!’”(repeat passage)
 Question: **Quibus necesse est multa verba nova discere?** **DISCIPULĪS**
 B1: **In sententiā magistrī, quālis est Publius?** **IGNĀVUS**
 B2: **Vērū aut falsum: Magister negāvit verba nova ūtilissima esse.** **FALSUM**
11. At whose wedding did the Lapiths and Centaurs have a brawl?
 PIRITHOUS AND HIPPODAMIA
 B1: Whom did Theseus and Pirithous attempt to kidnap from the underworld?
 PERSEPHONE
 B2: Whom did Theseus and Pirithous kidnap in order that she marry Theseus? HELEN

12. Consider this Latin phrase: ‘**ubi captīvī custōdiuntur**’. What word in the following list does that phrase describe: **īnsula, arcus, carcer, curia, agmen?**
- CARCER**
- B1: Consider this Latin phrase: ‘**continet vīnum aut aquam aut oleum**’. What word in the following list does that phrase describe: **amphora, crīmen, lucerna, grānum, fundus?**
- AMPHORA**
- B2: Consider this Latin phrase: ‘**crescit in herbā sub arbore**’. What word in the following list does that phrase describe: **metus, mūs, pōcūlum, flōs, suspīrium?**
- FLŌS**
13. Whose father received either some divine horses or a golden vine after his son was kidnapped by Zeus?
- GANYMEDE**
- B1: When Ganymede became the cupbearer of Zeus, whom was he replacing in that job?
- HEBE**
- B2: Into what sign of the zodiac was Ganymede turned at his death?
- AQUARIUS**
14. What type of person in the Roman world was commonly described by the phrase ‘**in manū marītī**’?
- A WIFE**
- B1: Under whose control was a wife who married ‘sine manū’?
- HER FATHER’S**
- B2: What was the title of the woman whose job during the marriage ceremony was to join the right hands of the couple being married?
- PRONUBA**
15. What is the difference in meaning between the verbs **incendō** and **ūrō**?
- INCENDŌ -- TO SET ON FIRE**
ŪRŌ -- TO BE ON FIRE
- (if “BURN” is given as any answer, the student must be prompted to explain more)
- B1: Explain how the verbs **clāmō** and **plōrō** can both mean ‘to cry’.
- CLĀMŌ = TO CRY OUT, SHOUT OUT**
PLŌRŌ = TO CRY IN SADNESS
- B2: What two similar Latin verbs, one transitive, the other intransitive, mean “to hang” and “to be hung.”
- PENDŌ, PENDERE & PENDEŌ, PENDĒRE**
16. Translate this sentence into English: “**Īvit ad castra ut mīlitēs dūceret.**”
- HE WENT TO THE CAMP (IN ORDER) TO LEAD THE SOLDIERS**
- B1: Repeat the sentence in Latin, changing **Īvit** to the present tense and making any other necessary changes.
- IT AD CASTRA UT MĪLITĒS DŪCAT**
- B2: Now repeat the sentence in Latin, changing **it** to the future tense and making any other necessary changes.
- ĪBIT AD CASTRA UT MĪLITĒS DŪCAT**
17. He killed his uncles when they objected to his awarding of the spoils of the Calydonian Boar to Atalanta. Who was he?
- MELEAGER**
- B1: Who was his mother?
- ALTHAEA**
- B2: Who was his wife?
- CLEOPATRA (ALCYONE)**

18. Many chemical elements in the periodic table of elements have Latin names and therefore have Latin abbreviations. For what Latin word does the abbreviation 'Pb' stand?
PLUMBUM
- B1: What element has the Latin name 'natrium'?
SODIUM
- B2: Identify the element whose Latin word was hydrargyrum.
MERCURY
19. Which of these English words would most students hope would apply to their test grades in school as the year goes along: exculpate, ameliorate, denigrate, obviate?
AMELIORATE
- B1: What does the English word 'exculpate' mean?
TO FREE FROM BLAME OR GUILT
- B2: What does the English word 'denigrate' mean?
TO CRITICIZE, DEFAME, BELITTLE
20. Identify the famous adoption that took place in the imperial family in Rome in AD 97.
THE EMPEROR NERVA ADOPTED TRAJAN
- B1: For how many months did Nerva serve as emperor before dying?
SIXTEEN
- B2: How had Nerva become emperor?
THE SENATE APPOINTED HIM AT THE DEATH OF DOMITIAN

**2003 TSJCL CERTAMEN
LOWER DIVISION
FINALS**

1. After the time of Julius Caesar, what happened every three years, and eventually every four years, between February 23 and February 24?
AN EXTRA DAY (LEAP DAY) WAS ADDED
- B1: What year was the first one in Roman history to use the new Julian calendar?
45 BC
- B2: How many days long was the year 46 BC so that the solar calendar and the civic calendar would be brought back into alignment?
445 DAYS
2. Using the verb **volō, velle**, say in Latin, “We will have wished.” **VOLUERIMUS**
- B1: Give the tense, voice, and mood of the verb form **voluērīmus**, which is identical to the answer to the toss up but has a long ‘i’.
PERFECT ACTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE
- B2: Translate into English: **Nescīvimus quid vellēs**.
WE DID NOT KNOW WHAT YOU WANTED
3. What god, a son of Zeus, was raised by Athamas and Ino? **DIONYSUS**
- B1: Who caused this couple to go mad when they were found to be raising Dionysus?
HERA
- B2: In what disguise had Dionysus been living with Athamas and Ino? **AS A GIRL**
4. Whose claim on the emperorship was aided by the support of his legates, Valens and Caecina, and by their decisive victory near Bedriacum in northern Italy?
VITELLIUS’
- B1: In what province had Vitellius been serving as commander of the army?
LOWER GERMANY
- B2: After arriving in Rome, Vitellius’ reign began to fall apart. By the end of the year he was being urged to abdicate by a former city prefect named Flavius Sabinus. What brother of Sabinus later became emperor?
VESPASIAN
5. What two-word Latin phrase is used nowadays in the business world as the name for the daily allowance of money that an employee gets to purchase his or her meals?
PER DIEM
- B1: In the world of criminal justice, what is the Latin phrase that means “the method of committing a crime”?
MODUS OPERANDĪ
- B2: During a religious service, a priest might say to you “Peace be with you.” What is that Latin phrase?
PAX VŌBĪSCUM

6. What would you know about a dinner party if the invitation described it with the Latin word **sumptuosus**? ELEGANT, EXPENSIVE, LAVISH
 B1: Why would you not eat the dessert at this dinner party if you heard someone say it was **venenatus**? THAT MEANS 'POISONED'
 B2: What would your impression of the host's house be if you told other people afterwards that it was **squalidus**? DIRTY, UNCLEAN
7. What two Greek heroes came to Odysseus in order to take him to Troy, only to have him feign insanity to them as a means of avoiding the expedition?
 MENELAUS AND PALAMEDES
 B1: By what stratagem did Palamedes disprove Odysseus' insanity?
 PUT ODYSSEUS' SON TELEMACHUS IN THE PATH OF ODYSSEUS' PLOWING, AND HE STOPPED
 B2: What two animals had Odysseus yoked in order to do this plowing?
 DONKEY AND OX
8. What is the case and use of the word **homō** in the following sentence: "**Pater dixit hominem venire ad cenam.**"?
 ACCUSATIVE, SUBJECT OF INFINITIVE IN INDIRECT STATEMENT
 B1: Same question: "**Fēmina formōsior homine est.**" ABL. OF COMPARISON
 B2: Same question: "**Pullus hominī vorāndus est.**" DATIVE OF AGENCY
9. Give a synonym of the Latin adverb **nunc**. MODO, IAM, HOC TEMPORE
 B1: Give a synonym of the Latin adverb **frequenter**.
 SAEPE, CREBRO, SAEPENUMERO
 B2: Give a synonym of the Latin adverb **protinus**.
 STATIM, CONFESTIM, EXTEMPLO, PORRO, ANTE, ULTERIUS, AMPLIUS, PRAETEREA
10. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer in English
 the question that follows:
"Dux Claudius ante pugnam omnia bona expectabat. Itaque augurēs pullōs sacrōs spectābant, sed pullī nōn edēbant. Claudius tamen, vir minimae patientiae, pullōs sustulit et eōs in mare iēcit. Subitō ūnus ex mīlitibus magnā vōce clāmāvit "Nōlī iacere pullōs in mare!" et tum lacrimāns, "Ego illōs dēvorātūrus eram!" (repeat passage)
 Question: Who, according to the passage, did not want the sacred chickens thrown into the sea?
 A SOLDIER / ONE OF THE SOLDIERS
 B1: Why did Claudius want to throw the chickens into the sea?
 THE CHICKENS WERE NOT EATING / HE'S IMPATIENT / HE'S WAITING FOR OMENS / HE'S ANXIOUS TO START THE BATTLE
 B2: Why did the soldier not want the chickens thrown into the sea?
 HE WAS GOING TO EAT THEM

11. What lie did Tereus tell to Philomela in his attempt to seduce her?
 THAT HER SISTER (AND HIS WIFE) PROCNE HAD DIED
 B1: How did Philomela inform her sister that Tereus had lied and had raped her?
 THROUGH THE WEAVING OF A ROBE OR TAPESTRY TELLING THE STORY
 B2: Whom did Tereus eat before realizing it was part of Procne and Philomela's
 revenge? HIS SON ITYS (ITYLOS)
12. It is said that the first woman in Roman history to be consecrated as a goddess was the
 woman who became the goddess Panthea. She was the favorite sister of Caligula.
 Who was she? (JULIA) DRUSILLA
 B1: Who was her older sister? AGRIPPINA (MINOR / THE YOUNGER)
 B2: Who was their father's sister? (JULIA) LIVILLA
13. If the noun **pontifex** literally means 'bridge builder', what Latin noun literally means
 'meat maker'? **CARNIFEX**
 B1: What is the customary definition of **carnifex**?
 EXECUTIONER, HANGMAN, MURDERER, TORTURER, BUTCHER
 B2: Define the Latin noun **opifex**. ARTISAN, CRAFTSMAN, MAKER OF THINGS
14. Whose ghost appeared to Aeneas while Troy was burning and told him to leave
 immediately? (HIS WIFE) CREUSA'
 B1: Whose ghost appeared to Aeneas in a dream to warn him that Troy was being
 captured? THE GHOST OF HECTOR
 B2: Whose spirit appeared near Aeneas in the underworld but refused to acknowledge
 his comments? THE GHOST OF DIDO
15. For what war were the Romans forced to build a navy? FIRST PUNIC WAR
 B1: With what did the Romans equip their ships that allowed them to fight sea battles
 like
 land battles? **CORVI/ GANGPLANKS WITH SPIKES ON THE END**
 B2: After this war, what island became the first Roman province? SICILY
16. What Latin noun lies at the ultimate root of the 'expedition'? **PĒS**
 B1: How many of the following words ARE derivatives of **pēs**:
 pedagogy, bipedal, pedometer, pedicure, impede? 4
 B2: Define "pedagogy"? TEACHING, EDUCATION
17. Which emperor was the son of Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus? NERO
 B1: Nero's wife Poppaea had earlier been married to what man who himself later
 became emperor? OTHO
 B2: Whom did Nero crown as king of Armenia in the year 66? TIRIDATES

18. Translate this sentence into English: **“Militēs fortēs ad castra cucurrerunt ut gladiōs suōs invenirent.”**
 THE BRAVE SOLDIERS RAN TO THE CAMP TO FIND THEIR SWORDS
- B1: Translate this sentence: **“Urbs antīqua tam pulchra est ut omnēs eam laudent.”**
 THE ANCIENT CITY IS SO BEAUTIFUL THAT EVERYONE PRAISES IT
- B2: Translate this sentence: **“puerī rogant cūr illa templa ā Graecīs aedificentur.”**
 THE BOYS ARE ASKING WHY THOSE TEMPLES
 ARE BEING BUILT BY THE GREEKS
19. Name the mythical king of the island of Scheria whose daughter found the shipwrecked
 Odysseus. ALCINOUS
- B1: Name his daughter who found Odysseus. NAUSICAA
- B2: The wedding of what mythological couple was said to have taken place on
 Scheria? JASON AND MEDEA
20. When you are recognized by the spotter, follow these Latin instructions: **Surge et dīc mihi Anglicē quis sit actor pessimus in orbe terrārum.”**
 STUDENT SHOULD STAND AND SAY “VIN DIESEL”
- B1: . . . **Verte caput ad dextram atque ad sinistram, et tum Anglicē exclāmā, “ego ā stultīs circumvenior!”**
 STUDENT SHOULD TURN HIS/HER HEAD TO THE LEFT AND RIGHT AND
 THEN SHOUT OUT IN ENGLISH, “I AM SURROUNDED BY IDIOTS!”
- B2: The Latin word for your name tag would be **“titulus.”** Follow these directions:
Dīc mihi Anglicē “Titulī? Titulī? Nōn nōbīs necesse est nullōs titulōs habēre!”
 ONE STUDENT SHOULD SAY IN ENGLISH “BADGES? BADGES?
 WE DON’T NEED NO (STINKIN’) BADGES!”

2003 TSJCL CERTAMEN
LOWER DIVISION
EXTRA QUESTIONS

LANGUAGE SKILLS

1. Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word 'subjunctive'.
IUNGŌ, IUNGERE -- TO JOIN
B1: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word 'indicative'.
DĪCO, DĪCERE -- TO SAY, TELL, SPEAK
B2: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word 'passive'.
PATIŌR, PATĪ -- TO ALLOW, PERMIT
2. Identify the item in the following list which does not belong grammatically with the others: **trūdō, fortitūdō, legiō, orātiō, homō.** **TRŪDŌ**
B1: Give the genitive singulars of **fortitūdō** and **homō**.
FORTITŪDINIS, HOMINIS
B2: Give the third principal part of **trūdō**. **TRŪSĪ**
3. Name any three of the six adjectives in Latin that form their superlative with the ending **-limus**.
GRACILIS, HUMILIS, SIMILIS, DISSIMILIS, FACILIS, DIFFICILIS
B1: Give the accusative plural of the superlative adjective formed from **gracilis**.
GRACILLIMĀS
B2: What is the superlative adverb of **similis**?
SIMILLIMĒ
4. Name a usage of the ablative case that does NOT require a Latin preposition in standard Latin prose.
B1: Name another.
B2: Name another.
MEANS, TIME, ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE, RESPECT, COMPARISON, SEPARATION, ORIGIN, SPECIAL VERBS, CAUSE, DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE, DESCRIPTION, SPECIAL ADJECTIVES
5. Consider these Latin pronouns: **haec, illa, quae, and eī**. Which of these would a Roman most likely have used to describe something he was holding? **HAEC**
B1: Translate the pronoun **eī** as a plural pronoun. **THEY, THOSE**
B2: Translate the pronoun **illa** as a singular pronoun. **SHE, THAT ONE (fem.)**
6. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer in Latin the question that follows:
Marcus et Sextus sunt amīcī. In Galliā habitant. Marcus est filius Tiberī, et

Sextus est filius Lucī. Tamen Tiberius nōn amat Lucium. Olim Marcus et Sextus ludēbant, et patrēs eōs vīdērunt. Patrēs eōs punīvērunt, et numquam iterum puerī ludēbant inter sē. (repeat)

Question: **Quae nomina patribus erant?** **TIBERIUS ET LUCIUS**

B1: **Quid ēgērunt puerī ubi patrēs eōs vīdērunt?** **LUDEBANT**

B2: **Quid ēgērunt patrēs ubi puerōs vīdērunt?** **PUEROS (EOS) PUNIVERUNT**

7. Give the phrase ‘taller girls’ in the accusative plural. **ALTIORĒS PUELLĀS**

B1: Make the phrase superlative. **ALTISSIMĀS PUELLĀS**

B2: Make the phrase comparative and singular. **ALTIOREM PUELLAM**

8. Give the Latin adjective root and its meaning for the English word ‘inept’.

APTUS -- FITTING, SUITABLE

B1: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word ‘expulsion’.

PELLŌ, -ERE -- TO DRIVE, MOVE, STRIKE, KNOCK

B2: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word ‘rectify’.

REGŌ, -ERE -- TO RULE, GUIDE

9. Translate the word ‘it’ into Latin for this sentence: “I saw the money and took it.”

EAM

B1: Translate the word ‘it’ into Latin for this sentence: “I saw the horse and rode it.”

EUM

B2: Translate the word ‘it’ into Latin for this sentence: “I know that it is an omen.”

ID

10. Using your knowledge of Latin verbs, explain what seems to be happening to the moon each night when it is in its ‘crescent’ phase.

IT APPEARS TO BE GROWING LARGER

B1: What English derivative from Latin is the name for the four monthly phases of the moon? **QUARTER**

B2: Where on the human body are the ‘lunulae’ or ‘lunulas’ located most prominently?

THE BASE OF THE FINGERNAILS (those light, moon-shaped patches)

11. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer in Latin the question that follows:

“Dux Quīntum necāre parābat. Dux putābat Quīntum pecūniam sustulisse.

Tum Lucius dūcī clāmāvit, “Nolī necāre Quīntum! Sustulī pecuniam! Necā

mē! Sed dūx nōn necāvit fratrem suum Lucium. Mīsīt Lucium in

servitūdinem.” (repeat passage)

Question: **Quis pecūniam sustulit?** **LUCIUS**

B1: **Dīc mihi prima tria verba quae dicta sunt ā Luciō.**

NOLI NECARE QUINTUM

B2: **Cūr dux Lucium nōn necāvit?**

FUIT FRĀTER SUUS

HISTORY / GEOGRAPHY / LIFE

1. What was the Latin word for the beverage most commonly drunk by the Romans? AQUA
B1: What was the Latin word for 'milk'? LAC
B2: What was the Latin word for 'cheese'? CASEUS
2. What item was most frequently in the hands of a **vestiplicus** as he was doing his job?
CLOTHING / CLOTH / A TOGA
B1: What item was most frequently handled by an **ornatrix** as she was doing her job?
HAIR / BRUSH / COMB
B2: What item was most frequently handled by a **carnifex** as he was doing his job?
WHIP OR SOME SIMILAR DEVICE OF TORTURE OR PUNISHMENT
3. In what year did a famous battle take place at the Saltus Teutoburgiensis? A.D. 9
B1: Name the losing Roman commander of this battle.
(PUBLIUS) QUINCTILIUS VARUS
B2: Name the victorious German chieftain of this battle. ARMINIUS
4. What year in Roman history saw three men named Gordianus serve as emperor? A.D. 238
B1: Who succeeded Gordianus III as emperor in A.D. 244? PHILIP (THE ARAB)
B2: Who succeeded Philip as emperor in A.D. 249? DECIUS
5. What emperor stopped a conspiracy against him that was led by one Calpurnius Piso?
NERO
B1: What earlier emperor had exiled Calpurnius Piso and had accused him of adultery?
CALIGULA
B2: What office did Piso, having returned to Rome, hold under the emperor Claudius?
CONSUL (SUFFECTUS)
6. Identify in English the category into which these items go: **carbatina**, **caliga**, **calceus**, **solea**. SHOES
B1: We do not completely understand the style of Roman underwear, but the most common name for it, **subligaculum**, indicates that what was the most likely method of securing it? TYING IT
B2: Identify in English the category into which these items go: **sagum**, **paenula**, **lacerna**, **cucullus**. CLOAKS / CAPES
7. On the east bank of the Tiber, at the foot of the Pons Sublicius, was one of Rome's specialty market areas that sold meat. What was the Latin name of this area? FORUM BOARIUM
B1: What specialty was bought and sold at the Forum Holitorium? VEGETABLES

B2: One of modern Rome's popular outdoor market areas is the Campo dei Fiori. Using your knowledge of the derivation of fiori from Latin, indicate what the specialty of this marketplace is. FLOWERS

8. In AD 37 the Senate made void the will of the late emperor Tiberius so that Caligula could inherit all of Tiberius' estate. By this action, who was excluded from inheriting half of the estate as Tiberius had wanted?
(HIS GRANDSON) TIBERIUS GEMELLUS

B1: What seemingly benevolent action toward Tiberius Gemellus did Caligula then take?

ADOPTED HIM AS HIS SON / GAVE HIM THE TITLE 'PRINCEPS IUVENTUTIS'

B2: Shortly after his reign began, Caligula's controlling grandmother passed away. Who was she?

ANTONIA ('MINOR', DAUGHTER OF ANTONY AND OCTAVIA)

MYTHOLOGY

1. Who was the teacher of Aesculapius? CHIRON
B1: Who was Aesculapius' mother? CORONIS
B2: Who was Aesculapius' father? APOLLO

2. What goddess did the Greeks worship under the name Kore?
PERSEPHONE / PROSERPINA
B1: At what city outside Athens was her most famous shrine? ELEUSIS
B2: What handsome child did she refuse to return to Aphrodite when asked to do so?
ADONIS

3. What daughter of Ares and Aphrodite married Cadmus? HARMONIA
B1: Who was Cadmus' sister for whom he searched? EUROPA
B2: Name the three children of Zeus and Europa.
MINOS, RHADYMANTHYS, AND SARPEDON

4. Name the son-in-law of Danaüs who succeeded him as king of Argos. LYNCEUS
B1: Name the wife of Lynceus who did not murder him on their wedding night.
HYPERMESTRA
B2: With what signal did Hypermestra indicate to Lynceus that it was safe for him to come out of hiding after the infamous wedding night massacre.
THE WAVING OF A TORCH

5. King Creon and his daughter Glauce were both burned alive by a robe that was given to Glauce by what rejected wife of Jason? MEDEA
B1: Another King Creon gave away his throne and his sister to a foreigner, who then became king. Who was this foreigner? OEDIPUS

B2: Who became the king of Thebes after the self-imposed exile of Oedipus?
CREON, AGAIN

6. Q6

7. Q7

8. Q8