

**2011 NJCL CERTAMEN
NOVICE DIVISION
ROUND ONE**

1. Using the 3rd conjugation verb “**currō**,” say in Latin “We used to run.”

CURRĒBĀMUS
CURRĒMUS
CUCURRERANT

B1: Now say in Latin, “We will run.”
B2: Now say in Latin, “They had run.”
2. Which of the following words, if any, IS derived from **cēdō**: cascade, cheat, incident, chance, success?

SUCCESS
CADŌ/CADERE
COINCIDE

B1: From what root Latin verb are the others derived?
B2: What English verb meaning “to occupy the same place in space or time” is also a derivative of **cadō**?
3. By what name do we know the coalition responsible for influencing the consular elections for 59 and 55 B.C., which later saw all three of its members die unnatural deaths?

FIRST TRIUMVIRATE
(GAIUS JULIUS) CAESAR
(LUCIUS CORNELIUS) SULLA (FELIX)

B1: Who gained his first consulship in 59 B.C. thanks to the influence of the First Triumvirate?
B2: Pompey and Crassus, the other two members of the triumvirate, had both served as lieutenants under what previous dictator?
4. Give a first- and second-declension adjective meaning “small.”

PARVUS (-A, -UM) / EXIGUUS / MINŪTUS
INGĒNS (INGENTIS) /
GRANDIS (-E) / IMMĀNIS (-E)
MAGNUS (-A, -UM)

B1: Give a third-declension antonym of **parvus**.
B2: You probably first thought of the first- and second-declension adjective that is an antonym of **parvus**. What is that adjective?
5. Name a god who is said to have been a son of Zeus and Hera.

ARES or HEPHAESTUS
EILEITHYIA or HEBE
APHRODITE or EOS

B1: Name a goddess said to have been the daughter of Zeus and Hera.
B2: Name one goddess with whom Ares had an affair.
6. The Five Good Emperors give us many firsts when it comes to Roman emperors. Who was the first born to a family outside of Italy?

(MARCUS ULPIUS) TRAJAN(US)
(PUBLIUS AELIUS) HADRIAN(US)
(MARCUS COCCEIUS) NERVA

B1: Who was the first Roman emperor with a beard?
B2: Who was the first Roman emperor chosen by the Senate?

7. For the sentence “The girl was walking with her mother,” translate the prepositional phrase.
CUM (SUĀ/EIUS/ILLĪUS) MĀTRE
 B1: What ablative construction does “**cum mātrem**” exemplify in that sentence?
ACCOMPANIMENT
 B2: Translate the ablative in this sentence and identify its use: “Marcus washed his hands with water.”
AQUĀ / ABLATIVE OF MEANS/INSTRUMENT
8. Which of the following is NOT found in the **Forum Rōmānum**: the Temple of Vesta, the Curia, the Column of Trajan, or the Basilica Julia?
COLUMN OF TRAJAN
 B1: Of the Arch of Titus, the Curia, the Column of Trajan, or the Basilica Julia, which was built first?
THE CURIA
 B2: Which of these structures was built to celebrate a victory over the Dacians?
TRAJAN’S COLUMN
9. Translate the word “**quod**” into English for the following sentence: **Infēlicēs erant milītēs quod nūllum cibum habēbant.**
BECAUSE
 B1: (PASS OUT VISUAL)
 You are looking at a small Latin passage. How many of the words in line 3 are in the accusative case?
THREE
 B2: In the entire passage, how many prepositional phrases are there?
THREE
10. **Respondē Latīnē: Quis erat prīmus rēx Rōmānus?**
RŌMULUS (ERAT PRĪMUS RĒX RŌMĀNUS)
 B1: **Respondē Latīnē: Quot frātrēs Rōmulō erant?**
ŪNUS (ERAT EĪ/RŌMULŌ)
 B2: **Respondē Latīnē: Quis erat Rōmulī pater?**
MĀRS (ERAT RŌMULĪ PATER)
11. Whose daughter had to be sacrificed to Artemis in order for the Greeks to obtain favorable winds to sail to Troy?
AGAMEMNON’S / CLYTEMNESTRA’S
 B1: At what port city did this sacrifice take place?
AULIS
 B2: Who was this unfortunate maiden?
IPHIGENEIA
12. Give the accusative singular of the phrase **hostis clārus**.
HOSTEM CLĀRUM
 B1: Change **hostem clārum** to the dative plural.
HOSTIBUS CLĀRĪS
 B2: Change **hostibus clārīs** to the ablative singular.
HOSTE CLĀRŌ
13. What did Heracles study under Linus?
MUSIC/ LYRE-PLAYING
 B1: What was Linus’ fate at the hands of that irascible demigod?
KILLED WITH HIS OWN LYRE
 B2: What stepfather of Heracles taught him how to drive a chariot?
AMPHITRYON

14. What imperial dynasty consisted solely of a man and his two sons, who ruled from 69 to 96 A.D.? FLAVIAN
 B1: What two Flavian emperors fought in Judaea?
 (TITUS FLAVIUS) VESPASIAN(US) and TITUS (FLAVIUS VESPASIANUS)
 B2: What Flavian emperor presided over the opening of the Flavian Amphitheater, also known as the Colosseum? TITUS (FLAVIUS VESPASIANUS)
15. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:
Poēta carmina sua in forō decem hōrās recitābat, sed haec carmina erant pessima. Audientēs, quī haec carmina ferre nōn poterant, poētā ad flūmen trāxērunt et in aquam eum iēcērunt.
 Question: For how long was the poet reading his poems in the forum? TEN HOURS
 B1: How are the poems described in this story? THE WORST / VERY BAD
 B2: What happened to the poet? HE WAS THROWN INTO THE RIVER / WATER / THE LISTENERS DRAGGED HIM TO THE RIVER AND THREW HIM IN
16. What set of Alban triplets were sent to fight against Rome during the reign of Tullus Hostilius? CURIATII
 B1: What triplet set was their adversary? HORATII
 B2: Why did the surviving Horatius kill his sister Horatia?
SHE MOURNED / WEPT FOR HER LOVER/FIANCÉ
(NOT HER BROTHER)
17. Which of the following English words is not related by etymology: terrace, disinter, deter, territory, or terrier? DETER
 B1: From what Latin root verb is “deter” derived? TERREŌ
 B2: From what Latin noun are the others derived? TERRA
18. Whom did King Alcinous and Queen Arete help after hearing of his disastrous attempts to return home? ODYSSEUS
 B1: What daughter of Alcinous and Arete was the princess of the Phaeacians? NAUSICAA
 B2: What was the name of the island over which Alcinous ruled? SCHERIA
19. What do all of the following have in common: **merenda, vespurna, ientāculum, prandium, and cēna**? THEY ARE ALL MEALS / INVOLVE FOOD
 B1: Put the following meals in the order they would appear in a typical Roman’s day, from earliest to latest: **cēna, ientāculum, prandium.**
IENTĀCULUM, PRANDIUM, CĒNA
 B2: Which meal might consist of a **gustātiō, mēnsa prīma, mēnsa altera, and secunda mēnsa**? CĒNA

20. What Latin phrase, easily applied to a person who can go on talking endlessly, literally means “to infinity”? **AD INFINITUM**
- B1: Sometimes we get rather bored with people who just can’t stop talking, and might describe their monologues with a Latin phrase meaning “to the point of disgust.” What is that phrase? **AD NAUSEAM**
- B2: Indeed, we might, while listening politely, make a breach of etiquette and say something unkind aloud in a “slip of the tongue.” What Latin phrase would describe this? **LAPSUS LINGUAE**

**2011 NJCL CERTAMEN
NOVICE DIVISION
ROUND TWO**

1. What **praenōmen** was abbreviated **M**? MARCUS
B1: What **praenōmen** was abbreviated **C**? GAIUS
B2: What **praenōmen** was abbreviated **M'**? MANIUS

2. Pallas, Narcissus, and Polybius were all notorious freedmen of what emperor, who ruled from 41 to 54 A.D.? (TIBERIUS) CLAUDIUS (NERO GERMANICUS)
B1: Claudius is said to have been too influenced by his freedmen and his wives. How many wives did Claudius have in total? FOUR
B2: Which wife of Claudius was the father of his children Britannicus and Octavia? (VALERIA) MESSALINA

3. For the Latin verb meaning “to be able,” give the third person singular, present indicative form. **POTEST**
B1: Change **potest** to the imperfect indicative. **POTERAT**
B2: Change **poterat** to the pluperfect indicative. **POTUERAT**

4. Some abbreviations can stand for more than one set of words. Give one of the common sets of Latin words for which **I.H.S.** is an abbreviation. **IN HOC SIGNO / IĒSUS HOMINUM SALVĀTOR**
B1: Give the other. SEE ABOVE
B2: Give the meanings of both. IN THIS SIGN / JESUS, SAVIOR OF MEN

5. Name the two Atridae. AGAMEMNON AND MENELAUS
B1: Why were Agamemnon and Menelaus referred to by this name? THEIR FATHER WAS ATREUS / THEY ARE THE SONS OF ATREUS
B2: What twin giants, eventually killed by Apollo, were the sons of Aloeus and thus known as the Aloidae? OTUS AND EPHIALTES

6. Translate the following sentence into English: **Aurēlia multōs cīvēs in templō vīdit.** AURELIA SAW MANY CITIZENS IN THE TEMPLE
B1: Translate: **Deum in illō aedificiō vidēre voluerat.** (S)HE/IT HAD WANTED TO SEE (A) GOD IN THAT BUILDING
B2: Translate: **Nūllī deī, tamen, ē caelō dēscendērunt, tantum statuae.** NO GODS, HOWEVER/NONETHELESS, DESCENDED FROM HEAVEN / THE SKY, ONLY STATUES

7. What neighboring Etruscan city did the Romans sack after a ten-year siege in 396 B.C.? **VEII**
 B1: What legendary Roman commander was responsible for the sack? **(MARCUS FURIUS) CAMILLUS**
 B2: Whose sack of Rome only six years later caused some Romans to consider a move to the then-vacant site of Veii?
BRENNUS' / SENONES' / THE GAULS'
8. To what root Latin verb can all the following English words trace their origins: identify, certificate, affection, putrefaction, confectionary? **FACIŌ / FACERE**
 B1: What English adjective derived from **faciŏ** means “defective or incomplete”? It is also the name of a tense in Latin. **IMPERFECT**
 B2: What English verb derived from **faciŏ** literally means “to make by hand”?
MANUFACTURE
9. Whose fourteen children were killed by Apollo and Artemis? **NIOBE'S**
 B1: Into what did Niobe turn because of grief for her stricken children?
A (WEEPING) ROCK
 B2: Why did Apollo and Artemis kill the children of Niobe?
SHE HAD BRAGGED THAT SHE WAS SUPERIOR TO LETO
DUE TO HER GREATER AMOUNT OF CHILLUNS / CHICKLETS
10. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN LATIN the question that follows:
Pauper, quī in oppidō Graecō habitābat, saepe dīvitē in viā ambulāntē vidēbat. Ūnō diē pauperī, quī lacrimābat quod pānem nōn habēbat, pecūniā dīves dedit.
 Question: **Ubi habitābat pauper?** **IN OPPIDŌ GRAECŌ / IN GRAECIĀ**
 B1: **Cui pecūniā dīves dedit?** **PAUPERĪ**
 B2: **Cūr lacrimābat pauper?** **(QUOD/QUIA) PĀNEM NŌN HABĒBAT / FAMEM HABĒBAT / ĒSURIĒBAT**
11. Who, in 312 A.D., supposedly saw a cross and a sign in a dream and used his newfound faith to slaughter the troops of his opponent?
(FLAVIUS VALERIUS CONSTANTINUS) / CONSTANTINE (I / THE GREAT)
 B1: Where did this battle take place?
MILVIAN/MULVIAN BRIDGE / SAXA RUBRA
 (prompt on “Rome” or “outside Rome”)
 B2: Who was Constantine's opponent in this battle?
(MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS) MAXENTIUS

12. Count backwards from ten to six in Latin using cardinal numbers.
DECEM, NOVEM, OCTŌ, SEPTEM, SEX
 B1: Now count backwards using ordinal numbers from ninth to fifth.
NŌNUS, OCTĀVUS, SEPTIMUS, SEXTUS, QUINTUS
 B2: Count by fives to twenty-five.
QUĪNQUE, DECEM, QUĪNDECIM, VĪGINTĪ, VĪGINTĪ (ET) QUĪNQUE / QUĪNQUE ET VĪGINTĪ
13. Which of the following English words is NOT derived from the Latin adjective **liber**:
 livery, liberal, lever, deliver, or liberty? **LEVER**
 B1: From which Latin adjective is “lever” derived? **LEVIS**
 B2: What English noun derived from **levis** means “any substance used to produce fermentation, especially in bread dough”? **LEAVEN(ING)**
14. What Thessalian mountain tribe is best known for its battle against the centaurs?
LAPITHS
 B1: At the wedding of what couple did that battle take place?
PIRITHOUS AND HIPPODAMEIA
 B2: What best friend of Pirithous helped him to drive the centaurs from Thessaly?
THESEUS
15. When recognized, perform this command: **Mōnstrā mihi manum sinistram.**
PLAYER DEMONSTRATES/LIFTS LEFT HAND
 B1: **Nunc surge et pōne duōs digitōs in fronte tuā.**
ONE PERSON PUTS TWO FINGERS ON HIS/HER FOREHEAD
 B2: **Nunc surgite vōs omnēs et tangite genua.**
WHOLE TEAM STANDS AND TOUCHES THEIR KNEES
16. Using the dative case, say in Latin “for one sailor.” **ŪNĪ NAUTAE**
 B1: Now use the dative case to say in Latin “for two sailors.” **DUŌBUS NAUTĪS**
 B2: Now use the genitive case to say in Latin “of five sailors.”
QUĪNQUE NAUTĀRUM
17. In what modern-day country is Mount Olympus located? **GREECE**
(DISTRIBUTE VISUAL)
 B1: What god is illustrated in picture A? **DIONYSUS / BACCHUS**
 B2: What sea animals are shown in picture B, which were originally men, but transformed by Dionysus for kidnapping him? **DOLPHINS**
18. In ancient Rome, who would play with **lūnulae** and **crepundia** and perhaps even his **bullā** after being fed by a **nūtrīx**? **A BABY**
 B1: What were a baby’s **lūnulae** shaped like?
(HALF/CRESCENT) MOONS
 B2: What was a Roman baby boy called until his name was chosen on the **diēs lūstricus**? **PŪPUS**

19. What Ithacan is usually said to be Odysseus' father? LAERTES
B1: Who is the mother of Odysseus? ANTICLEA
B2: Some stories, however, say that what cunning mythological thief seduced
Anticlea and was the actual father of Odysseus? AUTOLYCUS
20. Translate into Latin: The leader was showing the ship to the sailors.
DUX/IMPERĀTOR NĀVEM NAUTĪS OSTENDĒBAT / (DĒ)MŌNSTRĀBAT
B1: What case and use is “**nautīs**” in that sentence? DATIVE, INDIRECT OBJECT
B2: Translate into Latin: The sailors have brought food to the ship.
NAUTAE CIBUM AD NĀVEM TULĒRUNT/PORTĀVĒRUNT

**2011 NJCL CERTAMEN
NOVICE DIVISION
ROUND THREE**

1. “Meanwhile, back at the ranch” was a standard phrase in 1940s serial movies. How would you say the word “meanwhile” in Latin? **INTERIM / INTEREĀ / INTERDUM**
 B1: Adverbs confuse Latin students every day. What is the Latin adverb for “every day” or “daily”? **CO(T)TĪDIĒ**
 B2: Indeed, sometimes I feel that I study them in vain. Give the Latin for “in vain.” **FRŪSTRĀ / NĒQUĀQUAM / NĒQUĪQUAM / (IN)CASSUM**

2. Clodius Albinus and Pescennius Niger were the two major obstacles that what man had to overcome to become the first Roman emperor born in Africa?
(LUCIUS) SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS
 B1: Besides Albinus, Niger, and Severus, name one of the two other emperors of 193 A.D. **(PUBLIUS) HELVETIUS) PERTINAX / (MARCUS) DIDIUS JULIANUS**
 B2: What two sons of Severus succeeded their father, but could not coexist for long after his death? **CARACALLA AND GETA**

3. For the verb **vocō**, give the second person singular, perfect active indicative form. **VOCĀVISTĪ**
 B1: Translate **vocāvistī**. **YOU (HAVE) CALLED / DID CALL**
 B2: Change **vocāvistī** to the passive. **VOCĀTUS /-A /-UM ES**

4. Egyptian troops under Tiberius Alexander, Syrian troops under Mucianus, Danubian troops under Antonius Primus, and his own Judaeans troops all successfully declared what man emperor in July and August of 69 A.D.?
(TITUS FLAVIUS) VESPASIAN(US)
 B1: How many emperors were recognized by the Senate in that year? **FOUR**
 B2: What emperor had died in 68 A.D., precipitating this rash of short-lived emperors? **NERO (CLAUDIUS CAESAR AUGUSTUS GERMANICUS)**

5. What son of Autonoë was torn apart by his own hounds as punishment for seeing Artemis as she bathed nude? **ACTAEON**
 B1: Who were the parents of Autonoë, as well as Agave, Ino, Semele, and Polydorus? **CADMUS AND HARMONIA**
 B2: Who were the parents of Harmonia? **ARES AND APHRODITE**

6. In the sentence “**Pater suīs filiīs favet,**” what case and use is **pater**? **NOMINATIVE, SUBJECT**
 B1: Now, give me the case and use of **filiīs** for that sentence. **DATIVE WITH SPECIAL VERBS**
 B2: Change the sentence to mean “Fathers will favor their daughters”. **PATRĒS (SUĪS) FĪLIĀBUS FAVĒBUNT**

7. What king of Rome, an immigrant from Etruria who was originally named Lucumo, initiated a number of building projects including the Cloaca Maxima?
(LUCIUS) TARQUINIUS PRISCUS
- B1: Who was Tarquinius Priscus' wife, who was an accomplished interpreter of signs? TANAQUIL
- B2: Who murdered Tarquinius Priscus? SONS OF ANCUS (MARCUS)
8. When recognized, perform this command: **Fac sonum canis!**
PLAYER SHOULD MAKE A SOUND SUCH AS RUFF / GRRR / BARK / WOOF
- B1: **Optimē! Nunc trēs – et trēs sōlī, facite sonōs asinōrum.**
THREE PLAYERS SAY "HEE HAW"
(NOTE TO MODERATOR: If the team who responds has only one or two players, please read command as follows: **Erat factum bonum! Nunc fac sonum asinī.** Only one player should now make the sound.)
- B2: **Illud erat rīdiculōsum! Nunc duo, et duo sōlī, facite sonōs fēlium.**
TWO PLAYERS SAY "MEOW"
(NOTE TO MODERATOR: If a one-person team responds, please read this command: **Illud erat rīdiculōsum! Nunc fac sonum fēlis.**)
9. Who had once been a beautiful girl, but was made hideous with hair of serpents and a truly stony glare by an enraged Athena? MEDUSA
- B1: Why was Athena so angry at Medusa?
MEDUSA AND POSEIDON WERE INTIMATE IN ATHENA'S TEMPLE
- B2: What two other immortal Gorgons did Medusa join?
STHENO AND EURYALE
10. Translate the following Latin sentence into English: **Cōsulēs fābulās dē proeliō magnō narrābant.** THE CONSULS USED TO TELL / WERE TELLING / TOLD STORIES ABOUT A GREAT BATTLE
- B1: Translate: **"Barbarī," inquit cōsul, "urbem cēpērunt."**
"(THE) BARBARIANS," SAID/SAYS THE CONSUL, "(THEY HAVE) CAPTURED THE CITY."
- B2: Translate: **Subitō mīles sōlus in ponte stetit et urbem servāvit.**
SUDDENLY A LONE / THE ONLY SOLDIER STOOD ON THE BRIDGE AND SAVED THE CITY
11. Where would you be if you saw people reciting **versūs Fescennīnī** to a woman who was wearing a **tunica rēcta** and a **flammeum**? A WEDDING
- B1: What would Romans throw during the procession? NUTS / NUCĒS
- B2: What color was a bride's **flammeum**?
FLAME-COLORED / RED / YELLOW

12. By what name did the Romans call farmhouses or country houses?
VILLA(S) / VĪLLA(E) (RŪSTICA(E))
(PASS OUT THE VISUAL)
B1: What Latin term did the Romans give to the type of dwelling shown in picture A?
ĪNSULA(E)
B2: Picture B shows a cross-cut section of a Roman **domus**. What is the Latin word for the room of the **domus** that is highlighted?
ĀTRIUM
13. What queen's last moments were presided over by Iris, who cut a lock of hair after the queen committed suicide while watching the Trojan ships sail away from Carthage?
DIDO'S
B1: What sister of Dido was distraught to discover that Dido had killed herself?
ANNA
B2: What African chieftain had wanted to marry Dido, but had been rejected?
IARBAS
14. What is the Latin motto of Yale University?
LŪX ET VĒRITĀS
B1: What university has as its motto **lūx, hominum vīta**?
NEW MEXICO
B2: The University of Michigan also has a three-word Latin motto meaning "the arts, knowledge, truth." What is this Latin motto?
ARTĒS, SCIENTIA, VĒRITĀS
15. What king of Troy was famous for never keeping his word?
LAOMEDON
B1: What two gods helped Laomedon to build Troy's walls, but went unpaid by the king?
APOLLO AND POSEIDON/NEPTUNE
B2: What was one of the punishments which Apollo and Poseidon sent for this breach of contract?
PLAGUE, SEA-MONSTER
16. Say in Latin "the short war."
BELLUM BREVE
B1: Change **bellum breve** to the genitive plural.
BELLŌRUM BREVIUM
B2: Change **bellŏrum brevium** to the comparative and to the genitive singular.
BELLĪ BREVIŌRIS
17. In the indicative mood, how many tenses are there?
SIX
B1: Name the two normally used voices in Latin.
ACTIVE & PASSIVE
B2: Name six of the cases that Latin uses.
SIX OF THE FOLLOWING: NOMINATIVE, GENITIVE, DATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, ABLATIVE, LOCATIVE, VOCATIVE
18. What villain, sometimes known as Polypemon or Damastes, was thwarted by Theseus, who stretched him upon his own bed?
PROCRUSTES
B1: What villain, also bested by Theseus, kicked people over a cliff to their death?
SCIRON
B2: Sciron's victims did not always die by landing on the rocks below. What other danger lurked in the waters below?
(MAN-EATING SEA) TURTLE

19. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:
Prūdēns est fēmina quae scientiam cāram habet. Prūdentior quae aliōs docet. Prūdentissima quae aliōs linguam Latīnam docet.
Question: According to this passage, there are three types of wise women. What does a merely wise woman hold dear? KNOWLEDGE / WISDOM / SCIENCE
B1: What does a wiser woman do? SHE TEACHES OTHERS
B2: And, finally, what does the wisest woman of all do? SHE TEACHES OTHERS LATIN
20. From what third declension Latin noun is “capitalism” derived? **CAPUT**
B1: Which of the following is NOT derived from **caput**: captain, code, precipice, mischief, or chattel? **CODE**
B2: From what Latin noun is “code” derived? **CAUDEX / CŌDEX**

**2011 NJCL CERTAMEN
NOVICE DIVISION
SEMI-FINALS**

1. What was the occupation of Machaon and Podalirius?
DOCTOR / PHYSICIAN / MEDICINE
B1: Who was the father of both of these men? ASCLEPIUS / AESCULAPIUS
B2: What Greek warrior did either Machaon or Podalirius cure of a festering snake-bite during the Trojan War? PHILOCTETES
2. Complete this analogy: **cēnō** is to **cēnābō** as **veniō** is to what? **VENIAM**
B1: Change **veniam** to the 3rd person plural, perfect active indicative. **VĒNĒRUNT**
B2: Change **vēnērunt** to the future perfect. **VĒNERINT**
3. What Carthaginian general, who led guerilla raids in Sicily and southern Italy near the end of the First Punic War, had his son swear everlasting enmity towards the Romans?
HAMILCAR (BARCA)
B1: Where did Hamilcar spend a large amount of time after the First Punic War, expanding Carthaginian holdings to make up for the loss of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica? SPAIN / HISPANIA
B2: Who took over command of the Carthaginian troops in Spain upon the death of Hamilcar? HASDRUBAL (prompt on “Hamilcar’s son-in-law”)
4. What are the Latin and English for the familiar abbreviation **M.D.**, often seen in hospitals?
MEDICINAE DOCTOR, DOCTOR OF MEDICINE
B1: Give both the abbreviation and the Latin that a doctor might use for a prescription he intended to be taken twice a day. **B.I.D. – BIS IN DIĒ**
B2: Give both the abbreviation and the Latin that a doctor might use for a prescription that should be taken orally. **P.O. – PER ŌS**
5. What giant guarded the island of Crete?
TALUS
B1: Of what material was Talus made? BRONZE
B2: Who drained the life-sustaining ichor from Talus' body? MEDEA
6. Use a form of the verb **sum**, **esse** to translate this sentence: “The king does not have a kingdom.”
RĒGĪ RĒGNUM NŌN EST
B1: What case and use is “**rĕgĭ**” in that sentence? DATIVE OF POSSESSION
B2: In the sentence “The thirsty man could not drink enough water,” what case and use would be used to translate “water”?
GENITIVE, PARTITIVE/OF THE WHOLE
7. Which of the following English words, if any, is not related by etymology: definition, confine, final, feign, or unfinished?
FEIGN
B1: From what Latin noun are the others words in that list derived? FĪNIS
B2: From what Latin verb is “feign” derived? FINGŌ / FINGERE

8. **Respondē Latīnē: Da mihi nōmen Latīnum huius animālis. Hoc animal semper in aquā vīvit et nātāt. Numquam āēr spīrat. Quod animal est?** **PISCIS**
(or any other non-mammalian sea creature)
- B1: **Respondē Latīnē: Hoc animal quoque in aquā vīvit, sed āēr spīrat. Quod animal est?** **DELPHĪNUS, BĀLAENA, PHOCA**
- B2: **Respondē Latīnē: Hoc animal magnum vīvit in Āfricā Asiāque, et nāsum longissimum habet. Quod animal est?** **ELEPHANTUS / ELEPHĀ(N)S**
9. What was physically unusual about Zetes and Calais?
THEY HAD WINGS / COULD FLY
- B1: What wind carried off the nymph Oreithyia, on whom he sired the twins Zetes and Calais? **BOREAS**
- B2: What other wind was responsible for the death of Hyacinthus?
ZEPHYR(US)
10. What king of Rome killed a rival king Acron in single combat, consecrated the temple of Jupiter Feretrius, created the Senate, and instigated the rape of the Sabine women?
ROMULUS
- B1: After his victory over Acron, Romulus dedicated the spoils to Jupiter Feretrius. What was the name given to the spoils won when a commander killed an enemy commander in single combat, an honor only bestowed three times in the history of Rome?
SPOLIA OPĪMA (prompt on “spoils of honor” or similar)
- B2: Name Romulus’ Sabine wife. **HERSILIA**
11. Please do not open the visual until you are instructed to do so.
(HAND OUT THE VISUALS. ONCE ALL THE STUDENTS HAVE A COPY, SAY:)
Now, please open your visuals.
(WAIT FOR ALL STUDENTS TO OPEN VISUALS)
You are looking at a visual of provincial allegiances from 69 A.D. in which all of the provinces loyal to Vespasian have been marked in purple. What was the southernmost province loyal to Vespasian, whose capital lay in the city of Alexandria?
EGYPT / AEGYPTUS
- B1: Name one of the other purple provinces, all of which were loyal to Vespasian.
SYRIA, IUDEA, MOESIA, DALMATIA, PANNONIA
(Student can pronounce them all in Latin, if (s)he wishes)
- B2: Of the provinces Syria, Iudea, Moesia, Dalmatia, and Pannonia, in which did Vespasian crush a rebellion in 67 and 68 A.D.? **JUDAEA / IUDEA**
12. Give the genitive plural of **rēs**. **RĒRUM**
- B1: Give the accusative singular of **vīs**, meaning “force or violence.” **VIM**
- B2: Make “**vim**” plural. **VĪRĒS / VĪRĪS**

13. What woman was placed in the heavens on a chair, but sitting upside-down as further punishment for the pride that had almost cost her the life of her daughter Andromeda?
CASSIOPEIA
B1: What god had sent the monster to kill Andromeda and had turned Cassiopeia into a constellation?
POSEIDON / NEPTUNE
B2: Who was the husband of Cassiopeia?
CEPHEUS
14. Who took part in a **missus**, where the **curricula** were counted with **ōva et delphīnī**?
CHARIOTEER / AURĪGA / ĒDITOR
B1: What was the Latin term for the structure in the middle of the **circus** that divided one side from the other?
SPĪNA
B2: How would a **mappa** be used during a chariot race?
(DROPPED TO) START THE RACE
15. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN LATIN the question that follows:
Imperātor Rōmānus contrā barbarōs pugnābat ubi vīdit elephantōs maximōs in silvā errantēs. Timōrem autem nūllum habēbat quod militēs fortēs erant. Itaque imperātor exercitum Rōmānum animālia oppugnāre iussit. Magnō clāmōre elephantōs perterritōs in fugam dedērunt.
Question: **Quid faciēbant elephantī in silvā?** ERRĀBANT / AMBULĀBANT etc.
B1: **Vērū an falsum, elephantī effūgērunt?** VĒRUM
B2: **Quōmodo elephantī perterritī sunt?** (MAGNŌ) CLĀMŌRE
16. Give all the principal parts of the Latin verb meaning “to drag.”
TRAHŌ, TRAHERE, TRĀXĪ, TRACTUS/-UM
B1: Give all the principal parts of the Latin verb meaning “to force,” from which we derive the English word “cogent.”
CŌGŌ, CŌGERE, COĒGĪ, COĀCTUS/-UM
AGŌ, AGERE, ĒGĪ, ĀCTUS/-UM
B2: Give me the principal parts of the Latin verb meaning “turn,” from which we derive the English word “introverted.”
(INTRŌ)VERTŌ, VERTERE, VERTĪ, VERSUS/-UM
17. Who was the daughter of the Aeolian king Thestius, the wife of Tyndareus, and the mother of two children by Zeus, who came to her as a swan?
LEDA
B1: Name the two children of Zeus and Leda.
POLLUX/POLYDEUCES AND HELEN
B2: Helen, being divinely beautiful, had a correspondingly godly number of suitors. What oath did all of these suitors have to take?
TO SUPPORT HER FUTURE HUSBAND /
TO COME TO HER AID IF SHE WERE EVER IN TROUBLE

18. What year in the third century saw six different emperors? 238 A.D.
 B1: What name was shared by three of those six emperors? GORDIAN(US)
 B2: Which two emperors of 238 A.D. were chosen by the Senate to rule jointly?
 (MARCUS CLODIUS) PAPIENUS (MAXIMUS) &
 (DECIUS CAELIUS CALVINUS) BALBINUS
19. From what Latin noun do we derive “mortal”? **MORS**
 B1: What English noun, also derived from **mors**, means “a pledge of property as a security for the repayment of debt”? MORTGAGE
 B2: What Latin adjective, etymologically related to **mors**, means “dead”? **MORTUUS**
20. Translate the following sentence into English: **Senex clāmōrēs trium iuvenum nōn amat.**
 THE OLD MAN DOES NOT LIKE THE SHOUTS
 OF THE THREE YOUTHS / YOUNG MEN / YOUNGUNS
 B1: Translate: **Clāmat senex, “Tacēte aut discēdite, iuvenēs!”**
 “BE QUIET OR LEAVE, YOUNG MEN,” SHOUTS THE OLD MAN
 B2: Translate: **Respondent iuvenēs, “Sī nōbīs vīnum dederis, discēdēmus.”**
 “IF YOU (WILL HAVE) GIVE(N) US WINE, WE WILL LEAVE,”
 REPLY THE YOUNG MEN.

**2011 NJCL CERTAMEN
NOVICE DIVISION
FINALS**

1. West Virginia, a state that borders Kentucky, has a well-known Latin motto. Give that Latin motto. **MONTĀNĪ SEMPER LĪBERĪ**
B1: What does that motto mean? **MOUNTAINEERS (ARE) ALWAYS FREE**
B2: Another bordering state has as its Latin motto **Salūs populī suprēma lēx estō.** Give the meaning of that phrase as well as the state for which it is the motto. **MISSOURI/ THE SAFETY OF THE PEOPLE SHALL BE THE SUPREME LAW ... or LET THE SAFETY OF THE PEOPLE...**
2. What English derivative of the third conjugation Latin verb for “to conquer” means “unable to be conquered or subdued”? **INVINCIBLE**
B1: What derivative of **vīncō** is now used to mean “to make evident” or “to display as a quality or trait”? **EVINCE**
B2: **Vīncō** has a first conjugation synonym which also gives us a derivative that means “unable to be conquered or subdued.” Name it. **INSUPERABLE**
3. Of the Roman careers **pūblicānus, medicus, mīles, rhētor, and tabernārius**, which is described in this Latin sentence? **Ego puerōs Rōmānōs, quī ā paedagōgīs ad mē ductī sunt, causās dīcere doceō.** **RHĒTOR**
B1: Of the Roman careers **pūblicānus, medicus, mīles, rhētor, and tabernārius**, which is described in this Latin sentence? **Prō rē pūblicā labōrō, sed in meā prōvinciā nēmō mē amat quod pecūniam postulō.** **PŪBLICĀNUS**
B2: Of the Roman careers **pūblicānus, medicus, mīles, rhētor, and tabernārius**, which is described in this Latin sentence? **Prīmā lūce vēndere incipiō, et ad multam noctem vēndō. Multa bona prō pecūniā mūtō.** **TABERNĀRIUS**
4. Give me the nominative, genitive, and gender for the Latin noun meaning “summer.” **AESTĀS, AESTĀTIS, FEMININE**
B1: Now do the same for the 3rd declension noun meaning “winter.” **HIEMS, HIEMIS, FEMININE**
B2: Now do the same for the 3rd declension noun meaning “spring.” **VĒR, VĒRIS, NEUTER**
5. What Thracian king was fed his own son for dinner after he raped and mutilated his wife’s sister? **TEREUS**
B1: Who was this sister, an Athenian princess who eventually was transformed into a nightingale? **PHILOMELA**
B2: What specific act of mutilation did Tereus perform upon Philomela? **DETONGUED HER**

6. To whom did Augustus, when he was seriously ill in 23 B.C., hand his signet ring as a sign that he had chosen him as his successor? (MARCUS VIPSANIUS) AGRIPPA
 B1: Who was Augustus's named successor and son-in-law at this time, whom he passed over in favor of Agrippa?
 (MARCUS CLAUDIUS) MARCELLUS
 B2: Augustus outlived both Agrippa and Marcellus. Marcellus died in 23 B.C. In what year did Agrippa die? 12 B.C.
7. For the verb **pellō**, give the second person plural, perfect active indicative. **PEPULISTIS**
 B1: Change **pepulistis** to the passive voice. **PULSĪ /-AE /-A ESTIS**
 B2: Translate **pulsī estis**
 YOU (ALL) HAVE BEEN PUSHED / DRIVEN AWAY
8. What ability did Periclymenus, Vertumnus, Proteus, and Achelous have in common? **SHAPE-SHIFTING (or similar)**
 B1: In the *Odyssey*, how did Menelaus and three companions disguise themselves in order to trick Proteus into falling asleep in front of them so they could bind him? **AS SEALS**
 B2: Why did Menelaus want to talk to Proteus so much?
 (PROTEUS' DAUGHTER EIDOTHEA TOLD HIM THAT) PROTEUS KNEW WHAT MENELAUS HAD TO DO TO GET HOME (TO SPARTA) / TO FIND A WAY OUT OF THE DESERT
9. What priests of Mars received their name from ritual dancing? **SALIĪ**
 B1: What was the Latin term for the sacred item, protected by the **Saliī**, that supposedly fell from the sky during the reign of Numa? **ANCĪLE / ANCĪLIA**
 B2: What other group of **Saliī** were dedicated to Quirinus? **SALIĪ COLLĪNĪ**
10. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN LATIN the question that follows:
Omnēs iuvenēs bibere et bene et laetē vītā agere dēbent quod mox omnia negōtia et rēs quae cīvibus bonīs necessariāe sunt appropinquābunt. Agite vītās vestrās, iuvenēs, dum potestis!
 Question: **Quandō appropinquābunt negōtia et rēs cīvīlēs?** **MOX**
 B1: **Quōmodo iuvenibus necesse est vītās agere?** **(ET) BENE ET LAETĒ**
 (prompt on one adverb only)
 B2: Now translate the last sentence of this passage into English.
 LIVE YOUR LIVES, YOUTHS / YOUNG MEN, WHILE YOU CAN / ARE ABLE!
11. Which of the following is derived from the first conjugation verb **parō**? **REPAIR**
 repair, repartee, partake, parcel, depart **PĀR (EQUAL)**
 B1: From what Latin adjective is “compare” derived?
 B2: “Partake”, “parcel”, “depart” are all derived from what 3rd declension noun? **PARS (PART)**

12. A boat race, a footrace, and a wrestling match all figured in whose funeral games, held in Sicily by Aeneas and his men? ANCHISES
 B1: What king of Eryx in Sicily had extended hospitality to the Trojans? ACESTES
 B2: Despite burying his father, Aeneas was able to speak to him again in the Underworld. What woman guided Aeneas through the Underworld? (CUMAEAN) SIBYL / DEIPHOBÉ
13. What half-Vandal general effectively ruled the Western Roman Empire from 395 A.D. until 408 A.D., when he was beheaded on the order of the emperor? (FLAVIUS) STILICHO
 B1: What emperor gave the order to behead Stilicho? (FLAVIUS) HONORIUS
 B2: To what town in northern Italy, located on the Adriatic, had Stilicho retired before Honorius gave this order? RAVENNA
14. The animosity between what divinity and what hero resulted in the formation of the Milky Way? HERA & HERACLES
 B1: What city was the center of the worship of Hera on the Greek mainland? ARGOS
 B2: What island was the center of Hera's worship in the Aegean? SAMOS
15. Translate the following sentence into English **Agricola bovēs diū quaerēbat, sed eōs nōn invēnit.** THE FARMER LOOKED FOR THE OXEN/COWS/BULLS FOR A LONG TIME BUT (HE) DID NOT FIND THEM
 B1: Translate: **Ubi agricola bovēs invēnerit, eōs in agrōs dūcet.** WHEN THE FARMER FINDS / WILL HAVE FOUND THE OXEN/COWS/BULLS, HE WILL LEAD THEM INTO THE FIELDS
 B2: Translate: **Uxor agricolae clāmat, “Tuum filium in agrōs cum bovis mīsi.”** THE FARMER’S WIFE SHOUTS / THE WIFE SHOUTS TO THE FARMER, “I SENT YOUR SON INTO THE FIELDS WITH THE OXEN.”
16. Please do not open the visual until you are instructed to do so.
 (HAND OUT THE VISUALS. ONCE ALL THE STUDENTS HAVE A COPY, SAY:)
 Now, please open your visuals and examine the picture on page one only for 15 seconds.
 (WAIT FOR FIFTEEN SECONDS)
 Latin inscriptions quite often contain a large number of words. Nevertheless, students who are new to the Latin language are capable of extracting important information from an inscription without having to translate it entirely. What was the occupation of the man who erected this epitaph for his wife? ACTOR
 B1: Please keep examining the inscription on page 1. For how many years and days did Callippus’ wife live? 27 YEARS, 33 DAYS
 B2: Now turn to page 2, which contains a picture whose inscription shows in just the first two lines what type of object it is. The original object would have contained much more information. What is the purpose of this inscription? (AGRICULTURAL) CALENDAR / FĀSTĪ

17. What king was warned by the Delphic oracle that Aeolus' descendant, a man with one sandal, would one day cause his death? PELIAS
 B1: What god's annual festival was chosen by Jason as the occasion at which he would declare his right to the throne of Iolcus? POSEIDON'S
 B2: Where had Jason been until his twenty-first year?
 MT. PELION / MAGNESIA (prompt on "with Chiron")
18. Give the nominative plural form of the phrase "similar hands". MANŪS SIMILĒS
 B1: Change **manūs similēs** to the superlative genitive plural.
 MANUUM SIMILLIMĀRUM
 B2: **Similis** is one of six adjectives that form their superlatives in the same way.
 Name three more. DIFFICILIS (-E - DIFFICULT),
 DISSIMILIS (-E - DISSIMILAR), FACILIS (-E - EASY),
 GRACILIS (-E - SLENDER), HUMILIS (-E - HUMBLE)
19. **Respondē Anglicē: Quattuor animālia in eōdem agrō erant: leō, ovis, testūdō, lepus.**
Quod animal ovem cōsūmet? THE LION
 B1: **Respondē Anglicē: Quod animal celerrimē currit: ovis, testūdō, lepus?**
 HARE / THE LITTLE FURRY BUNNY WABBIT
 B2: **Respondē Anglicē: In fābulā Aesōpī dē lepore testūdineque, quod animal hoc certāmen vincit?**
 TORTOISE / TURTLE
20. Postumius Albinus, Caecilius Metellus, and Gaius Marius were all sent to deal with what foreign enemy of Rome? JUGURTHA
 B1: What lieutenant of Marius orchestrated the capture of Jugurtha in 106 B.C.?
 (LUCIUS CORNELIUS) SULLA (FELIX)
 B2: What Numidian chieftain, a father-in-law of Jugurtha, facilitated the capture?
 BOCCHUS