2011 NJCL CERTAMEN
ADVANCED DIVISION
ROUND ONE

1. What poet states that Cupid laughingly snatched away one foot of his dactylic hexameter at the beginning of his *Amōrēs*?   (PUBLIUS) OVIDIUS (NASO)
    B1:   Putatively for this reason, in what meter was the *Amōrēs* written?
                                            ELEGIAC COUPLET
    B2:   What work of Ovid is the only one not to be written in elegiac couplets?
                                            METAMORPHŌSĒS

2. Define the Latin noun **lutum**.   MUD, CLAY
                            (also accept "dye plant for yellow color," which is **lūtum**)
    B1:   Define the Latin noun **vitta** (spell for team).   (HEAD)BAND, RIBBON, FILLET
    B2:   Define the Latin noun **rixa**.   QUARREL, DISPUTE, BRAWL

3. In Book 23 of the *Iliad*, what deity guides Priam into the camp of the Achaeans?
                                            HERMES
    B1:   For what purpose was Priam going to the Greek camp?
                            TO OFFER A RANSOM FOR HECTOR'S BODY
    B2:   Who had tried to convince Priam not to go, but instead to stay and weep for his
            son?   HECUBA / HECABE

4. What is the Latin verb and its meaning at the root of "excrete," "concert," "decree," and
    "ascertain"?   **CERNŌ/CERNERE** - DISCERN
    B1:   What English noun, derived from a Latin verb meaning "break," means "a breech
            or violation"?   INFRACTION / INFRINGEMENT
    B2:   What English adjective, derived from a verb meaning "perform," means "lacking
            interest, care, or enthusiasm; indifferent or apathetic"?   PERFUNCTORY

5. What imperial structure in ancient Britain stretched from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of
    Clyde?   ANTONINE WALL
    B1:   What governor of Britain did Antoninus Pius charge with building his wall?
                                            (QUINTUS) LOLLIUS URBICUS
    B2:   Though much of his reign was marked by peace, the death of Antoninus' wife
            was a huge blow to him. What did he build in the Forum after her death?
                            TEMPLE OF ANTONINUS AND FAUSTINA

6. What early Latin author created a revolutionary masterpiece as well as a school text with
    his Latin translation of the *Odyssey*?   (LIVIUS) ANDRONICUS
    B1:   Andronicus also invented the genre of Roman comedy based on the Greek New
            Comedy model. By what name is this genre known?   **FĀBULA PALLIĀTA**
    B2:   Name one of the titles of Andronicus' **fābulae palliātae**.
                                            GLADIOLUS / LŪDIUS

7.   The verbs **adversor**, **temperō**, **minitor**, **serviō**, and **crēdō** are regularly followed by what case?   DATIVE

      B1:   The verbs **dētrahō** and **ēripiō** are often used with what type of dative construction?   SEPARATION (prompt on "Special Verbs")

      B2:   Using the dative, say in Latin, "The battle was of great concern to the state."
               PROELIUM / CERTĀMEN / PUGNA FUIT/ERAT
               MAGNAE CŪRAE CĪVITĀTĪ/REĪ PŪBLICAE

8.   Listen carefully to the following poetic epitaph, which I will read twice as prose, and answer IN LATIN the question that follows:
        Fēcī quod voluī vīvus monumentum mihi
        ubi ossa et cinerēs aeternum requiēscerent.
      The question: **Quālis fuit hic vir cum monumentum faceret?**   **VĪVUS**

      B1:   **Cui hominī vīvus monumentum posuit?**   **SIBI**
               (If "**mortuō**" or "**dēfūnctō**" given as answer, prompt.)

      B2:   **Quamdiū cinerēs hōc in tumulō iacēbunt?**
          (IN) AETERNUM / IN SEMPITERNUM / IN PERPETUUM / SEMPER
               (or any other phrase that means "forever, eternally")

9.   What two brothers, because of their skills in jurisprudence on earth, were made judges in the Underworld?   MINOS AND RHADAMANTHUS

      B1:   What other king of Aegina, also a son of Zeus, was also a judge?   AEACUS

      B2:   For what reason did Minos drive Rhadamanthus, along with their other brother Sarpedon, from Crete?   JEALOUSY (OVER MILETUS) / TO SEIZE POWER

10.   What man, with the help of Crassus, first sought to buy the consulship unsuccessfully in 65 B.C., and then to take it by force via a *coup d'état* in 63 B.C.?
               (LUCIUS SERGIUS) CATILINA / CATILINE

      B1:   Near what town in northern Italy were the remnants of Catiline and his army finally defeated?   PISTORIA / PISTOIA

      B2:   What title did the Roman senate confer upon Cicero for his vigilance in avoiding another period of conflict?   **PATER PATRIAE**

11.   What two-word Latin phrase has come to mean a statement containing an illogical conclusion?   **NŌN SEQUITUR**

      B1:   What is the English equivalent of the Latin phrase "**rem acū tetigistī**"?
               YOU'VE HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD (or similar)
          or YOU'VE TOUCHED THE THING/MATTER WITH A NEEDLE

      B2:   What Latin phrase of Terence reminds us that there are as many opinions as there are people?   **QUOT HOMINĒS, TOT SENTENTIAE**

12. In the Gigantomachy, which wounded Giant could not die until Heracles had taken him outside the borders of Pallene? ALCYONEUS
(PASS OUT THE VISUAL)
    B1: The image is of an Attic red-figure dish depicting a scene from the Gigantomachy. Who is the figure on the left? ATHENA
    B2: Who is the figure on the right? ENCELADUS

13. What war began when Rome sent a proconsul to Neapolis in 327 B.C. to deal with the Samnite insurgency? SECOND SAMNITE
    B1: As a result of what war a decade earlier did Rome acquire much of Campania, including Neapolis? GREAT LATIN WAR
    B2: What proconsul, the first plebeian to be appointed to the position, successfully recaptured Neapolis for Rome? (QUINTUS PUBLILIUS) PHILO

14. Translate the following sentence into English: **Caesar rogāvit quandō legiōnēs perventūrae essent**.
    CAESAR ASKED WHEN THE LEGIONS WOULD / WERE GOING TO ARRIVE
    B1: **Mārcus mīrātur quōmodo impetum mīlitēs sustentūrī sint**.
    MARCUS WONDERS/ ADMIRES HOW THE SOLDIERS WILL / ARE GOING TO WITHHOLD THE ATTACK
    B2: **Lēgātus rogāvit Caesarem num prius aliī pedem rettulissent**.
    THE ENVOY ASKED CAESAR WHETHER THE OTHERS HAD RETREATED EARLIER

15. What historian, who modeled his work after Thucydides, received a governorship in Numidia for his loyalty to Caesar? (GAIUS) SALLUSTIUS (CRISPUS)
    B1: What work of Sallust, which survives only in part, covers the period from 78 to 67 B.C. and illustrates his partisan views of a post-Sullan Rome? *HISTORIAE*
    B2: Sallust's **Bellum Catilīnae** and his **Bellum Iugurthīnum** can both be described by what term that refers to works focusing on a single topic? MONOGRAPH(IC)

16. For the verb **queror**, give the 3rd person singular perfect subjunctive.
    QUESTUS (A/UM) SIT
    B1: Make **questus sit** plural and pluperfect. **QUESTĪ ESSENT**
    B2: Make **questī essent** 2nd person and present. **QUERĀMINĪ**

17. What viceroy and regent of the East defeated and killed Odoacer in 493 A.D.?
    THEODORIC (I / THE GREAT)
    B1: Who was emperor in the East when Odoacer took control of the East?
    ZENO
    B2: At what Italian city did Theodoric kill Odoacer? RAVENNA

18. What Silver Age author attacks gluttons, women, corruption, and notably the emperor Domitian in his *Saturae*?   (DECIUS IUNIUS) <u>JUVENAL</u>IS
     B1: In total, how many satires did Juvenal publish?   16
     B2: Why was Juvenal banished by Domitian?
                              MENTIONING AN AFFAIR OF DOMITIAN'S WIFE

19. What Latin word would introduce the dependent clause in the following sentence? Cicero feared that Catiline would overthrow the state.   **NĒ**
     B1: What Latin word would introduce the dependent clause in the following sentence? He fought to make the republic much stronger.   **QUŌ / UT**
     B2: Besides using the completely obvious and, dare we say, lame word "**nē,**" what Latin word would introduce the dependent clause in the following sentence? His speeches prevented Catiline from entering the city.
                                          QUĪN / QUŌMINUS

20. Who, ignoring the groans of the Dryad he had injured with his axe, cut down an oak sacred to Demeter?   ERYSICHTHON
     B1: How was Erysichthon punished by Demeter?
                                     INSATIABLE HUNGER / FAMINE
     B2: What daughter of Erysichthon changed shape to gather food for her father, thus attempted to save him?   MESTRA

1.   What man, because of his hospitality towards Dionysus, was given the gift of wine?
                                                                                        ICARIUS
        B1:   The first people Icarius met were shepherds. How did they react upon drinking the
                wine?
                        (THEY THOUGHT THEY HAD BEEN POISONED AND) KILLED HIM
        B2:   What daughter of Icarius, upon finding her father dead, hanged herself?
                                                                                        ERIGONE

2.   That all debts should be lessened, that no citizen should hold more than 500 iugera, and
        that at least one consul must be a plebeian were all parts of what legislation of 376 B.C.?
                        LĒX LICINIA SEXTIA / **LĒGĒS LICINIAE SEXTIAE** /
                                                        LICINIAN-SEXTIAN LAW(S)
        B1:   What famous general and patrician pushed for the law, seeing it as a necessary
                concession for the good of both parties?   (MARCUS FURIUS) CAMILLUS
        B2:   What temple in the **Forum Rōmānum** did Camillus dedicate to commemorate
                these laws and the reconciliation between the patricians and plebeians?
                                                                CONCORDIA / CONCORD

3.   What three letters are added to the end of personal pronouns to denote emphasis?
                                                                                -**MET/-PTE**
        B1:   What two letters can be added to forms of **tū** instead of –**met**?   -**TE**
        B2:   For what case and number are emphatic forms of personal pronouns lacking?
                                                                        GENITIVE PLURAL

4.   You are in modern-day Rome, walking around the *Piazza Navona* on a hot summer
        afternoon. You decide to relax, and stop to get a **gelida sorbitiō** nearby. What did you
        get?   GELATO / ICE CREAM / SORBET
        B1:   Enjoying your gelato and watching a soccer match on the television at the bar,
                you witness a **rētis violātiō**. What did you just see?   GOAL
        B2:   Realizing you are late for a tour of the Colosseum, you opt for an **autocinetum**
                meritōrium. What did you do?   (CALLED A) TAXI

5.   What author, brought to Rome by Cato in 204 B.C., went on to write an historical epic in
        18 books and is said to be the father of Roman poetry?   (QUINTUS) ENNIUS
        B1:   What name did Ennius give to his historical epic?   *ANNĀLĒS*
        B2:   With whom did Ennius travel to Greece in 189 B.C., documenting the exploits of
                the Roman victory culminating at Ambracia?
                                (MARCUS) FULVIUS NOBILIOR (prompt on "his patron")

6.   Although most Roman emperors considered themselves a head above the rest, what
        emperor regularly acknowledged his short temper, head-twitching, and slurred speech?
                                                                                    CLAUDIUS
        (PASS OUT THE VISUAL)
        B1:   You are looking at the busts of four Roman emperors. What letter corresponds to
                the emperor who had sacked Jerusalem and later was unlucky enough to reign
                during the catastrophic eruption of a famous volcano?   A (TITUS)
        B2:   Faces are subject to fashion, and busts often represent the stylistic mores of an
                age. Using the letters on the visual, put the busts in chronological order, from
                earliest to latest.   A, B, D, C
                    (A – TITUS; B – NERVA; D – ANTONINUS PIUS; C – CONSTANTINE)

7.   From what Latin noun with what meaning do we derive the English word "profanity"?
                                                                            FĀNUM - TEMPLE
        B1:   From what Latin noun with what meaning do we derive the English word
                "sauce"?   **SAL** - SALT
        B2:   From what two Latin nouns do we derive the English word "pedigree"?
                                                                             PĒS & **GRŪS**

8.   In Book 13 of the *Iliad*, what Cretan warrior openly challenges Deiphobus to single
        combat?   IDOMENEUS
        B1:   Instead of fighting alone, Deiphobus asks what man to join him?   AENEAS
        B2:   In the subsequent brawl, what son of Ares does Deiphobus inadvertently kill
                instead of Idomeneus?   ASCALAPHUS

9.   Using a supine, say in Latin, "These songs are very hard to sing."
                            HAEC CARMINA SUNT DIFFICILLIMA CANTŪ / CANTĀTŪ
        B1:   Using a form of the verb **caveō**, say in Latin, "Aulus, don't forget the words."
                            CAVĒ, AULE, (NĒ) OBLĪVĪSCĀRIS VERBŌRUM / VERBA!
        B2:   Using only two words, say in Latin, "I can't remember."
                NEQUEŌ MEMINISSE/ RECORDĀRĪ /-ĀRE / MEMORĀRE / REMINĪSCĪ

10.   What author was accused of tricking the widow Pudentilla into marrying him, but was
        acquitted after delivering his *Apologia*?   (LUCIUS) APULEIUS
        B1:   How, according to his accusers, did Apuleius trick Pudentilla into marriage?
                                                                        WITCHCRAFT / MAGIC
        B2:   Apuleius' most famous work, *Metamorphōsēs*, deals with the travails of the main
                character Lucius after his transformation into what animal?   DONKEY / ASS

11. What woman received the title **cōnsors imperiī** during the reign of her son after the assassination of Elagabalus? JULIA MAMAEA
 B1: Who was her son, the last of the Severan dynasty?
  (MARCUS AURELIUS) SEVERUS ALEXANDER (AUGUSTUS) / ALEXANDER SEVERUS
 B2: After he dealt poorly with the German war, Severus Alexander was murdered by his legions. What man did they subsequently proclaim as emperor?
  MAXIMINUS (THRAX) or (GAIUS IULIUS VERUS) MAXIMINUS (AUGUSTUS)

12. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN LATIN the question that follows.
 Ōlim rēx pictūram fōrmae suae pingī volēbat. Itaque quaesīvit ā cīvibus pingendī perītissimīs ut hoc facerent. Recūsāvērunt omnēs pictōrēs atque etiam necātī sunt. Quō factō, sculptor sē optimum esse dīcēns ad palātium īvit et quoque necātus est.
 Question: **Quot artificēs post hanc fābulam vīvēbant?** NĒMŌ, NŪLLĪ
 B1: **Quō cōnsiliō rēx artificēs quaesiit ?**
  UT PINGERENT / AD PINGENDUM (IMĀGINEM SUAM)
 B2: **Secundum opīniōnem sculptōris, quis optimus est?** IPSE / SCULPTOR

13. What deity had the epithet Bromios, or "Thunderer"? DIONYSUS
 B1: What goddess had as her epithet Thesmophoros? DEMETER
 B2: What god had as his epithet Smintheus? APOLLO

14. What is the former Latin motto of the state of Ohio?
  IMPERIUM IN IMPERIŌ (AN EMPIRE IN AN EMPIRE)
 B1: What state has as one of its mottoes "**crēscite et multiplicāminī**"?
  MARYLAND
 B2: Translate the recently adopted motto of North Dakota, "**Serit ut alterī saeclō prōsit."** HE/SHE SOWS TO BENEFIT ANOTHER AGE / GENERATION

15. What 1st century B.C. poet, whose patron was Messala Corvinus, wrote two books, both about women he loved? (ALBIUS) TIBULLUS
 B1: What were the names Tibullus gave to these two women?
  DELIA AND NEMESIS
 B2: After Tibullus' death, what woman used his name to publish her work, the only extant poetry by a Roman woman? SULPICIA

16. Give a synonym of the Latin verb **secō, secāre**.
                    CAEDŌ/CAEDERE, FINDŌ/FINDERE, SCINDŌ/SCINDERE,
                    TONDEŌ/TONDĒRE, LACERŌ/LACERĀRE, VULNERŌ/VULNERĀRE,
                    NOCEŌ/NOCĒRE, DĪVĪDŌ/DĪVĪDERE (…)
    B1:   Give a synonym of the Latin verb **meminī**.
                    MEMORŌ/MEMORĀRE, RECORDOR/RECORDĀRĪ,
                    REMINISCOR/REMINISCĪ, MEMORIĀ TENEŌ/TENĒRE,
                    MEMORIAE MANDĀRE
    B2:   Give a synonym of the Latin verb **arguō**.
                    INDICŌ/INDICĀRE, ACCUSŌ/ACCUSĀRE, DAMNŌ/DAMNĀRE,
                    CONDEMNŌ/CONDEMNERE, DECLĀRŌ/DECLĀRĀRE,
                    (PRŌ/Ē-)NŪNTIŌ/NŪNTIĀRE, PROBŌ/PROBĀRE,
                    OSTENDŌ/OSTENDERE, DOCEŌ/DOCĒRE, CULPŌ/CULPĀRE,
                    CONVINCŌ/CONVINCERE

17. What man, following the slaughter at Lake Trasimene, was elected dictator by an
    unprecedented popular vote of the Roman people in 217 B.C.?
                    (QUINTUS) FABIUS MAXIMUS (CUNCTATOR)
    B1:   With what general, the winner of the **spolia opīma** a decade earlier, did Fabius
          combine forces in Campania, dealing Hannibal his first defeat in Italy?
                    (MARCUS CLAUDIUS) MARCELLUS
    B2:   Because of its alliance with Carthage, what city in Sicily did Marcellus lay siege
          to in 214 B.C., capturing it two years later?   SYRACUSE

18. Who was the only member of the Seven Against Thebes to reach the top of the walls?
                    CAPANEUS
    B1:   Of the Seven, who were the only two to escape from Thebes, although only one
          made it home?   AMPHIARAUS AND ADRASTUS
    B2:   While fleeing, Amphiaraus was swallowed up by the earth. On the banks of what
          river did this happen?   ISMENUS

19. What Latin author, the first to come from the aristocracy, celebrates the virtues and
    exploits of his friend Scipio Aemilianus in his satires?   (GAIUS) LUCILIUS
    B1:   In what Italian town along the Via Appia was Lucilius born?   SUESSA ARUNCA
    B2:   In what meter did Lucilius ultimately decide to write the majority of his satires,
          setting a precedent that later authors would follow?
                    DACTYLIC HEXAMETER

20. What use of the ablative case is illustrated in the following phrase? **Magnōs equōs
    talentīs aurī permūtāre.**   PRICE / VALUE
    B1:   What use of the ablative case is illustrated in this phrase from Caesar? **Ab eō
          flūmine collis nascēbātur**.   SOURCE/ORIGIN
    B2:   What use of the ablative case is illustrated in this phrase from Vergil? **Intereā
          magnō miscērī murmure pontum**.   MANNER

1.   What English derivative of a Latin verb meaning "pour" means "to perplex"?
                                        CONFOUND / CONFUSE / DUMBFOUND
        B1:   What derivative of a Latin verb meaning "join" means "added but not essential"
                and can also refer to a professor with impermanent status?   ADJUNCT
        B2:   What derivative of a Latin verb meaning "turn" means "to pass or move over,
                along, or through"?   TRAVERSE / TRANSVERSE (rare)

2.   What man became emperor when the Senate unprecedentedly elected him following
        Domitian's assassination in 96 A.D.?   (MARCUS COCCEIUS) NERVA
        B1:   What praetorian prefect did Nerva have put to death because of his role in the
                assassination of Domitian?   (TITUS) PETRONIUS SECUNDUS
        B2:   Nerva was the last person to be buried in what monumental structure in Rome?
                                                        MAUSOLEUM OF AUGUSTUS

3.   What man did Theseus kill at Corinth by tying him to two pine trees and bending his
        body as the trees were released?   SINIS / PITYOCAMPTES
        B1:   What man, whose name means "limestone," did Theseus kill by pushing off a
                cliff?   SCIRON
        B2:   What man did Theseus wrestle and eventually kill on his way to Athens?
                                                                    CERCYON

4.   Using a supine, say in Latin "the oldest sailor."   **NAUTA MAXIMUS NĀTŪ**
        B1:   Using the adjective **vetus**, say in Latin "the older sailor."
                                                        NAUTA VETUSTIOR
        B2:   Now using the adjective **frūgī**, say in Latin "the more worthy daughter."
                                                        FĪLIA FRŪGĀLIOR

5.   What work in 37 books contains information on physics, mathematics, geography, and
        anthropology and was published shortly before the author's death in 79 A.D.?
                        HISTORIA NĀTŪRĀLIS / NĀTŪRĀLIS HISTORIA / NATURAL HISTORY
        B1:   Where was its author, Pliny the Elder, commanding a fleet when Mt. Vesuvius
                erupted in 79 A.D.?   MISENUM
        B2:   Pliny also wrote a history in 20 books about Rome's war with what people?
                                                                    GERMANS

6. What distinguished man of the early Republic was consul three times and celebrated two triumphs, but was later put to death by the patricians for attempting to become king? **SPURIUS CASSIUS**

B1: What sort of legislation had Cassius passed during his last consulship that was likely the real reason behind his demise? **AGRARIAN**

B2: What position had Cassius held for the first time in Roman history under the dictator Titus Lartius? **MAGISTER EQUITUM**

7. Define the Latin verb **glomerō, glomerāre**. **COLLECT, AMASS, ASSEMBLE**
B1: Define the Latin verb **mussō, mussāre**. **WHISPER, HUM, MUTTER**
B2: Define the Latin verb **verrō, verrere**. **SWEEP**

8. What river god wrestled with Heracles for Deianeira's hand in marriage? **ACHELOUS**
B1: How did Heracles injure Achelous during their tussle? **BROKE OFF ONE OF HIS HORNS**
B2: What did Heracles do with the horn after he defeated Achelous? **GAVE IT TO <u>NAIADS</u> WHO TURNED IT INTO <u>CORNUCOPIA</u>**

9. What 1st century B.C. author espoused the concept of **brevitās** in his 116 **carmina** and was a leading member of the **novī poētae** at Rome? **(GAIUS VALERIUS) CATULLUS**
B1: To whom did Catullus dedicate his book of poetry? **(CORNELIUS) NEPOS**
B2: To what Greek elegiac poet and champion of Alexandrianism did Catullus and the other **novī poētae** look for influence? **CALLIMACHUS**

10. Say in Latin, "If you should plow the field, the grass would not grow."
SĪ AGRUM / ARVUM ARĒS, HERBA/GRĀMEN NŌN CRĒSCAT / AUGEAT
B1: Translate into English: **Sī herī sēmina sēvissētis, frūmentum melius esset**.
IF YOU HAD PLANTED THE SEEDS YESTERDAY, THE GRAIN WOULD BE BETTER
B2: Finally, translate into English: **Utinam nē avēs segetem ēdissent!**
WOULD THAT / IF ONLY THE BIRDS HAD NOT EATEN THE CROP/GRAIN/CORN/WHEAT!

11. During the reign of Tiberius, what Numidian chieftain led a revolt in Africa? **TACFARINAS**
B1: What imperial legate finally put down the revolt and put Tacfarinas to death? **(PUBLIUS CORNELIUS) DOLABELLA**
B2: Who was the scheming nephew of Dolabella, another important figure during the reign of Tiberius? **(LUCIUS AELIUS) SEJANUS**

12. Who, in the form of an eagle, was killed by Heracles while defending the city of Pylos? **PERICLYMENUS**
B1: Who had given Periclymenus the ability to change his form into different animals? **POSEIDON**
B2: What goddess instructed Heracles on how to kill Periclymenus? **ATHENA**

13. Complete the following six-word quotation from Vergil: **Tantae mōlis erat...**
RŌMĀNAM CONDERE GENTEM
(ALL ANSWERS MUST BE IN THE CORRECT ORDER)
B1: Complete the following four-word quotation from Ovid: **Rīdent stolidī**...
VERBA LATĪNA
B2: Complete this six-word quotation from Catullus: **Rīsū ineptō rēs...**
INEPTIOR NŪLLA (E)ST

14. What author wrote **fābulae praetextae** covering the reign of Romulus and Marcellus'
victory against the Gauls before beginning his masterpiece ***Bellum Poenicum***?
(GNAEUS) NAEVIUS
B1: (PASS OUT THE VISUAL)
You are looking at Naevius' epitaph, which he wrote himself before he died.
Between which two words would a prodelision, or echthlipsis, occur?
POSTQUAM AND **EST**
B2: What is the classical form of the infinitive in line 4? **LOQUĪ**

15. Listen carefully to the following passage about Aurelia, which I will read twice, and then
answer the question about it in LATIN.
**In quaestiōnibus certāmineīs, Aurēlia saepe dīcēbātur fēmina ignāva. Falsum id est:
illa insignis nōn sōlum spectandīs ludīs magnīs est, sed etiam lūdendō. Aurēlia tam
celeriter cōgitatque curritque ut illa equum domum recurrentem persequēns capere
possit.**
The question: **Quālem Aurēliam saepe dēscrībēbant?** **IGNĀVAM**
B1: **Equō recurrente, quid Aurēlia agit?**
EUM/EQUUM (PER)SEQUITUR / CAPIT
B2: **Dīc mihi ea quae Aurēlia in lūdīs agere amat.**
SPECTĀRE (LŪDŌS MAGNŌS) ET LŪDERE

16. What infamous **lēgātus** of Lucius Valerius Flaccus instigated a mutiny in Bithynia and
took command in 85 B.C.? (GAIUS FLAVIUS) FIMBRIA
B1: Where was Mithridates forced to sign a peace treaty that same year with Sulla, in
part because of Fimbria's success? DARDANUS
B2: After Fimbria took his own life following the treaty of Dardanus, whom did Sulla
leave in charge of both Fimbria's troops and the region as a whole?
(LUCIUS LICINIUS) MURENA

17. In Book 20 of the *Odyssey*, who, interpreting an eclipse, warned the suitors of their
impending demise? THEOCLYMENUS
B1: What earlier omen had Theoclymenus interpreted as a sign that Telemachus
would become head of the royal house of Ithaca?
HAWK (SENT BY APOLLO) WITH DOVE IN TALONS
B2: Of what other famous seer was Theoclymenus a descendant? MELAMPUS

18. Translate the infinitive form **vīsum īrī**.

        TO BE ABOUT / GOING TO BE SEEN or TO BE ABOUT TO SEEM

 B1: Make **vīsum īrī** active. **VĪSŪRUS /-A /-UM /-AE /-Ī /-AM /-ŌS /-ĀS ESSE**

 B2: Say in Latin, "Seeing is believing."   **VIDĒRE EST CRĒDERE**

19. What Latin author, born at Reate, relied heavily on the work of Menippus to craft his own book of satires?   (MARCUS TERENTIUS) VARRO (REATINUS)

 B1: What distinguishes Menippean satire from other forms of satire?

                   MIX OF PROSE AND VERSE

 B2: In what earlier work of Varro, published in 37 B.C., does he examine morphology, syntax, and etymology? **DĒ LINGUĀ LATĪNĀ**

20. While we're sure all of you are honest students, sometimes excuses for missing class or homework are just too predictable, even in Latin. What excuse in Latin might be, "**Raeda mea sē movēre nōluit!**"?   MY CAR WOULDN'T START! (or similar)

 B1: Perhaps you come in late for class and the teacher asks you why you are late, to which you respond, "**Hōrologium manuāle meum cōnstitit.**" What happened?

                (WRIST) WATCH STOPPED (WORKING)

 B2: Of course, you stayed up late studying for Certamen and forgot to do your calculus homework. You decide to go with, "**Id in machinam scindendī incidit.**" Why wasn't it your fault this time?

       IT FELL INTO THE SHREDDER (or similar such cutting device)

1.   What emperor, although he abandoned the province of Dacia, defeated the Alamanni,
       Goths, and Palmyrenes during his reign of 270-275 A.D.?   AURELIAN
       B1:   What rogue "Gallic emperor" did Aurelian defeat in 274 A.D., the last major
              uprising before his untimely death?   TETRICUS
       B2:   When Aurelian was marching to attack the Sassanid Empire, the Praetorian Guard
              was tricked into murdering him. In what province did this occur?
                                                                       THRACE / **THRĀCIA**

2.   Which of the following, if any, is NOT a pure i-stem noun: **sitis**, **rāvis**, **tussis**, **famēs**,
       cucumis.   **FAMĒS**
       B1:   What name is given to nouns such as **famēs** and **molēs** that have an accusative
              ending of –**em**, but –**ium** in the genitive plural?   MIXED I-STEMS
       B2:   What neuter i-stem noun, related to a noun meaning "heel," means "spur"?
                                                                                  CALCAR

3.   In Book 18 of the *Odyssey*, what man, also known as Arnaeus, confronts Odysseus and is
       subsequently knocked out?   IRUS
       B1:   Antinous promises that Irus will be handed over to what cruel king of Epirus if he
              is defeated?   ECHETUS
       B2:   After the fight, which suitor, regarded as the kindest, brings Odysseus bread and
              wine and is advised to leave Ithaca before all of the suitors are killed?
                                                                               AMPHINOMOUS

4.   What Silver Age author refused to use mythology in his work, remarking "**Hominem
       pagina nostra sapit**" in one of his epigrams?   (MARCUS VALERIUS) MARTIALIS
       B1:   In what city in Hispania Tarraconensis was Martial born?   BILBILIS
       B2:   What book, a supplement to the ***Liber Epigrammatōn***, is comprised of single-
              couplet inscriptions for Saturnalia gifts?   ***XENIA***

5.   Listen carefully to the following excerpt from Caesar's ***Dē Bellō Gallicō***, which I will
       read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:
       **Nostrī ācriter in hostēs signō datō impetum fēcērunt, itaque hostēs repente
       celeriterque prōcurrērunt, ut spatium pīla in hostēs coniciendī nōn darētur. Relictīs
       pīlīs, gladiīs pugnātum est**.
       The question: In the end, by what method was the battle fought?
                            (WITH) SWORDS / HAND-TO-HAND / AT CLOSE QUARTERS
       B1:   When did Caesar's soldiers attack?   WHEN THE SIGNAL HAD BEEN GIVEN
       B2:   Why did the enemy swiftly rush at Caesar's army?
                     SO THAT DISTANCE WOULD NOT BE GIVEN (FOR CAESAR'S SOLDIERS)
                                                             TO HURL JAVELINS AT THEM

6.   What man's attempt to unravel the Sullan constitution and overthrow the government in 77 B.C. forced the Senate to issue a **senātūs cōnsultum ultimum**?
                                                                    (MARCUS AEMILIUS) LEPIDUS'
      B1:   Around what proconsul did Sulla's former troops rally to counter Lepidus?
                                                                    (QUINTUS LUTATIUS) CATULUS
      B2:   Where did Catulus finally catch up to Lepidus and defeat him, just before reaching Rome?   MILVIAN BRIDGE

7.   What playwright was given his cognomen because he came to Rome as a slave from Carthage?   (PUBLIUS) TERENTIUS (AFER) / TERENCE
      B1:   What is the setting for all six of Terence's extant plays?   ATHENS
      B2:   Given his apparent love for all things Hellenic, what is ironic about Terence's death in 159 B.C.?   DIED ON A TRIP TO GREECE

8.   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 it for 15 seconds.
      (WAIT FOR FIFTEEN SECONDS)
      What are the case and use of the word **fāmā** in line 4 of the inscription?
                                            ABLATIVE OF RESPECT / SPECIFICATION / CAUSE
      B1:   What relationship was Leonardus to Michelangelo?   (PATERNAL) NEPHEW
      B2:   Name one circumstance under which this tomb was established.
                                            AT THE URGING OF COSIMO DI MEDICI /
                                    AFTER MICHELANGELO'S BONES WERE MOVED (FROM
                        ROME AND PLACED IN A LARGER CHURCH IN HIS OWN TOMB)

9.   According to Pindar, with whom did Apollo fall in love after seeing her wrestle a lion?
                                                                                    CYRENE
      B1 & B2:   For 5 points each, name both of the children of Cyrene by Apollo.
                                                                    ARISTAEUS & IDMON

10.   Often a Latin title given to British monarchs, the abbreviation **F.D.** stands for what Latin phrase?   **FIDEĪ DĒFĒNSOR** (DEFENDER OF FAITH)
      B1:   Give the Latin and English for the abbreviation **pass**.
                                            PASSIM - HERE AND THERE / EVERYWHERE /
                                            SCATTERED / SPREAD OUT / AT RANDOM
      B2:   What single Latin word does the abbreviation **sec**. stand for, as in **sec. nat.**?
                                                                            SECUNDUM

11.   What general, orator, and statesman was also Rome's first Latin prose writer?
                                            (MARCUS PORCIUS) CATO THE ELDER / MAIOR
      B1:   Cato was also the first man to write Roman history in Latin. What work in seven books deals with the beginnings of Italian civilization and Rome's founding?
                                                                            ORĪGINĒS
      B2:   What other author, who slightly preceded Cato, was the first to write a Roman history, albeit in Greek?   (QUINTUS) FABIUS PICTOR

12. What Roman general subdued the Caledonians and was able to confirm Roman hegemony in Britannia by successfully circumnavigating the island as its governor?

(GNAEUS IULIUS) AGRICOLA

B1: At what battle in 83 A.D. did Agricola crush the Caledonians with light infantry and British auxiliaries? **MONS GRAUPIUS**

B2: Under what former governor of Britain had Agricola proved his merit, commanding a legion in the war against the Brigantes?

(QUINTUS PETILIUS) CERIALIS

13. Differentiate in meaning between the verbs **terō** and **serō**.

TERŌ - RUB/WEAR OUT/WASTE
SERŌ - PLANT/SOW/JOIN/SEW

B1: Differentiate in meaning between the verbs **luō** and **ruō**.

LUŌ – WASH/CLEAN
RUŌ - DESTROY/RUIN/RUSH/FALL

B2: Differentiate in meaning between the verbs **saeviō** and **saepiō**.

SAEVIŌ – RAGE/RAVE
SAEPIŌ – HEDGE/FENCE/ENCLOSE/HINDER

14. For the verb **prōsum**, give the third person, singular, imperfect subjunctive.

PRŌDESSET

B1: Make **prōdesset** pluperfect. **PRŌFUISSET**

B2: Give the 2nd person plural future imperative of **prōsum**. **PRŌDESTŌTE**

15. In Book X of the *Aeneid*, Aeneas kills what young man who was standing by his father Mezentius? **LAUSUS**

B1: In Book XI, what ally of Aeneas stalks and kills the Volscian warrior princess Camilla? **ARRUNS**

B2: What goddess sends her attendant to avenge Camilla's death by killing Arruns? **DIANA**

16. In what work of Horace does he promote the tactic of **in mediās rēs** and discuss literary style? ***ARS POĒTICA*** / ***EPISTULAE AD PĪSŌNĒS***

B1: What work of Horace covers a great variety of topics and shows influence from Lucilius? *SATIRES* / ***SATURAE / SERMŌNĒS***

B2: What work of Horace is dedicated to Diana? ***CARMEN SAECULĀRE***

17. Translate into English: **Quis est quī exīstimet omnēs hominēs esse malōs?**

WHO WOULD THINK THAT / WHO IS THERE WHO / WHAT SORT OF MAN THINKS THAT ALL MEN / PEOPLE ARE BAD?

B1: Translate: **Tanta est vīs beneficiī ut malōs hominēs bonōs advertat.**

SO GREAT IS THE POWER OF KINDNESS THAT IT TURNS BAD MEN / PEOPLE TO GOOD (MEN)

B2: Translate: **Nūllum vitium nōs umquam impediet quōminus aliōs adiuvēmus.**

NO VICE/FAULT/DEFECT WILL EVER PREVENT/HINDER/IMPEDE US FROM HELPING OTHERS

18.   According to Ovid, what goddess of fruitful abundance married Vertumnus after he
        tricked her?   POMONA
        B1:   How did Vertumnus disguise himself?   AS AN OLD WOMAN
        B2:   What woodland god, who was transformed into a woodpecker, had Pomona
                previously denied?   PICUS

19.   "Quarantine" and "squad" ultimately derive from what Latin word?   **QUATTUOR**
        B1:   The English word "trance" ultimately derives from what Latin verb?   **EŌ/ĪRE**
        B2:   The English word "bugle" ultimately derives from what Latin noun?   **BŌS**

20.   At what battle in 49 B.C. were two Caesarian legions annihilated by the Numidian forces
        of King Juba I?   BAGRADAS (VALLEY / RIVER)
        B1:   What Roman general lost both the battle and his life at Bagradas Valley?
                                                                  (GAIUS SCRIBONIUS) CURIO
        B2:   What Pompeian general was victorious at Bagradas, living to fight Caesar until
                his death at Munda in 45 B.C.?   (PUBLIUS ATTIUS) VARUS

1.   What play of Plautus deals with Hegio's attempt to recover his two lost sons and contains no female characters?   ***CAPTĪVĪ***
     B1:   What play of Plautus centers around a slave who helps his master Stratippocles obtain money from his father Periphanes for a slave girl by claiming that the girl is Periphanes' lost daughter?   ***EPIDICUS***
     B2:   What play of Plautus deals with a girl lost at sea named Palaestra, her eventual lover, and a complex recognition scene involving a trunk caught in a net?
                                        RUDĒNS

2.   What consul of 195 B.C. used superior force and tactics to crush insurrections and subdue the province of Hispania?
               (MARCUS PORCIUS) CATO THE ELDER / MAIOR / CENSOR
     B1:   Feeling pressured for not including a Scipio in Spain's reduction, the senate appointed what man propraetor in 194 B.C. to quell the Turdetani?
                        (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS) SCIPIO NASICA
     B2:   What man was able to finally subdue the Celtiberians in Spain in 179 B.C. and two years later suppressed a serious revolt in Sardinia?
              TIBERIUS (SEMPRONIUS) GRACCHUS THE ELDER / MAIOR

3.   Who speaks these lines from Book 4 of Vergil's *Aeneid*, which I will read as prose? "**Et nunc ille Paris cum sēmivirō comitātū Maeoniā mentum mitrā crīnemque madentem sub nexūs, raptō potītur.**"   IARBAS
     B1:   Who speaks the following lines from Book 8? "**Iuvenēs, quae causa subēgit ignōtās temptāre viās? Quō tenditis? Quī genus? Unde domō? Pācemne hūc fertis an arma?**"   PALLAS
     B2:   Who speaks these lines from Book 6? "**Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promittī saepius audīs, Augustus Caesar, dīvī genus, aurea condet saecula quī rūrsus Latiō rēgnāta per arva Saturnō quondam, super et Gāramantās et Indōs prōferet imperium.**"   ANCHISES

4.   What emperor in the East founded a university at Constantinople, constructed walls that bear his name, and ruled for forty-two years from 408-450 A.D.?
                                        THEODOSIUS II
     B1:   What was unique about the university Theodosius established at Constantinople?
                                IT WAS THE <u>FIRST</u> EVER
     B2:   What successor of Theodosius II maintained isolationist policies that left the Western Empire open to the advancements of Attila?   MARCIAN

5. What use of the accusative case is found in this sentence? **Ipse tunc manūs pedēsque Iugurtha nectātur.**

     GREEK / SYNECDOCHAL / SPECIFICATION / RESPECT

   B1: What less common use of the accusative case is found in the following sentence? **Carnifex, coniūrātōribus occīsīs, sanguinem redolet.** COGNATE

   B2: What use of the accusative case is illustrated in the sentence **"Plūrimum rēfert voluntās tua"**? ADVERBIAL

6. What brother of Nycteus was charged with punishing Epopeus and Antiope? LYCUS

   B1: Which one of the five surviving Spartoi is usually said to be the father of Nycteus and Lycus? CHTHONIUS

   B2: As Lycus was bringing Antiope back to Thebes, she gave birth to twin boys on what mountain? (MOUNT) CITHAERON

7. Define the Latin noun **faucēs**. THROAT, JAW, NARROW ENTRANCE

   B1: Define the Latin noun **famulus**. SLAVE, SERVANT, ATTENDANT

   B2: Define the Latin noun **farrāgō**. HODGE PODGE, MEDLEY, MIXED FODDER

8. What daughter of Catreus was given by her father as a slave to Nauplius, only to become his wife? CLYMENE

   B1: What son of Clymene and Nauplius told Clytemnestra of Agamemnon's infidelity at Troy because of his anger at his brother Palamedes' unjust death?

     OEAX

   B2: What did Nauplius do to the Greeks to exact his own revenge for his son's death? INDUCED THE WIVES OF GREEK LEADERS (AGAMEMNON, IDOMENEUS, DIOMEDES) TO CUCKOLD THEIR HUSBANDS / LIT FALSE BEACONS (ON THE ROCKY SHORES OF EUBOEA WHEN THE GREEK SHIPS WERE CAUGHT IN A STORM AND THEN KILLED THE ONES WHO MANAGED TO MAKE IT TO SHORE)

9. Using the verb **appropinquō** and only five syllables, say in Latin, "They had approached." **APPROPINQUĀRANT**

   B1: Using the verb **faciō** and only two syllables, say in Latin, "I shall have made.' **FAXŌ**

   B2: Now translate the word "**sūltis**." IF YOU WILL / WISH (**sī vultis**)

10. What Latin author served as a military engineer under Caesar and discusses mosaics, urban planning, and building materials in his work ***Dē Architectūrā***?

     VITRUVIUS (POLLIO)

   B1: What originally accompanied the work, only to be lost in its transmission through the ages? DIAGRAMS / DRAWINGS / ILLUSTRATIONS

   B2: To whom did Vitruvius dedicate his ***Dē Architectūrā***? AUGUSTUS

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 and look at the map.
        (WAIT FOR ALL STUDENTS TO OPEN THE VISUALS)
        You are looking at a provincial map of Rome during the time of Trajan, with some
        information left out. Give the name AND number of the province that was annexed by
        Claudius and subsequently divided into Tingitana and Caesariensis.

                                                                    MAURETANIA, 2
        B1:   Give both the name and number of the province that Trajan finally solidified
                when he captured its capital Sarmizegethusa in 106 A.D.   DACIA, 5
        B2:   Give both the name and number of the province that was made when Augustus
                divided the larger province up in 14 B.C.   BAETICA, 1

12.   What rhetorical device, other than alliteration, assonance, and consonance, is illustrated
        in this line from Sallust? **Quem sors diērum cumque tibi dederit, lucrum appōne.**
                                                                                TMESIS
        B1:   What rhetorical device, other than alliteration, assonance, and consonance, is
                illustrated in this sentence? **Sīc retrōcēdēns exercitus pedem rettulit**.
                                                                                PLEONASM
        B2:   What rhetorical device, other than alliteration, assonance, and consonance, is
                illustrated in this line adapted from Catullus? **Et mē recūrāvī ōtiō et urticā.**
                                                                                ZEUGMA

13.   In mythology, what name is shared by the Titan god of destruction, the brother of Aeetes
        who overthrew him, and a son of Perseus and Andromeda?   PERSES
        B1:   What child did the Titan Perses have by Phoibe?   HECATE
        B2:   Who succeeded Perses, the brother of Aeetes, as king of Colchis?
                                                                        MEDUS / AEETES
                        (according to some stories, Medea restored Aeetes to the throne)

14.   What late Latin author wrote a philosophical dialogue in seven books that takes place at a
        dinner banquet during the festival of Saturn?
                                            (AMBROSIUS THEODOSIUS) MACROBIUS
        B1:   What prefect and noted orator of the time, who is most famous for his report to
                the emperor Valentinian II entitled *Relātiō*, is a participant in Macrobius'
                dialogue?   SYMMACHUS
        B2:   What other scholar, whose greatest work is a commentary on Vergil, was also an
                interlocutor?   SERVIUS

15. The Latin abbreviation **q.s.** has two possible meanings. Give the Latin and English for
one of them. **QUANTUM SATIS**- AS MUCH AS IS ENOUGH
QUANTUM SUFFICI(A)T- AS MUCH AS (MAY) SUFFICE
B1: Give the Latin and English for the other. SEE ABOVE
B2: Give the Latin and English for the abbreviation **ff**., which is often found in books
and articles. **FOLIĪS** - ON THE/THESE (FOLLOWING) PAGES

16. Whom did Melampus agree to help win the hand of Pero in marriage?
BIAS (prompt on "brother")
B1: What specifically did Bias have to obtain in order to marry Pero?
CATTLE OF PHYLACUS
B2: After being imprisoned for a year, how was Melampus finally able to obtain the
cattle from Phylacus?
HE CURED (HIS SON) IPHICLUS OF IMPOTENCE (BY MAKING A POTION
OF THE RUST ON A BLOODY GELDING-KNIFE THAT PHYLACUS HAD
ONCE STUCK INTO A SACRED OAK/PEAR TREE)

17. **Ēheu**! All good things must come to an end, and as the movies come to a close, so must
the Harry Potter questions in NJCL Certamen. Listen carefully to the following passage
about Voldemort, which I will read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH the question about
it.
**Voldemort ipse, omnēs suōs inimīcōs intuēns, "Sī," inquit, "ad mē vōs iungātis, nōn
vōbīs nocēbitur. Nam, ut scītis, sanguinem magicum effundere damnum est. Sīn
autem mēcum pugnāre velītis, poenās dabitis. Nunc quis vestrum ad mē veniēs?"
Hīs dictīs, ūnus ex audientibus, meditāns quid factūrus sit, signum coniungendī
dedit.**
The question: What does one of the listeners do after hesitating?
GAVE A SIGN OF JOINING / ALLYING (WITH VOLDEMORT)
B1: Two options are given to the listeners in this story. Name one of those and the
consequence. IF THEY JOIN, THEN THEY WILL NOT BE HARMED \
IF THEY CHOOSE TO FIGHT, THEY WILL SUFFER THE CONSEQUENCES
B2: According to Voldemort, what is a loss?
THE SPILLING / POURING OUT OF MAGIC BLOOD

18. What man, because of his failed attempt to clear the Mediterranean of pirates in 74 B.C.,
paved the way for Pompey and the *Lēx Gabīnia*? (MARCUS ANTONIUS) CRETICUS
B1: Name one of the two consuls of 74 B.C., who were both in the East dealing with
Mithridates while Creticus was fighting the pirates.
(MARCUS AURELIUS) COTTA / (LUCIUS LICINIUS) LUCULLUS
B2: Creticus' cognomen was insulting rather than honorific. What two meanings can
the adjective **Crēticus** have?
CONQUEROR OF CRETE and MADE OF CHALK; CHALKY

19.   Give the Latin word and its meaning at the root of "strange."   **EXTRĀ** - BEYOND
     B1:   Give the Latin verb and its meaning at the root of "foible" and "feeble."
                FLEŌ/FLĒRE – WEEP/DRIP
     B2:   Give the Latin noun and its meaning at the root of "fester."
                FISTULA (-AE, f.) - PIPE

20.   What philosophical work of Cicero, addressed to his son, discusses the four essential virtues for personal success and was his final work before his death?
                DĒ OFFICIĪS* / "ON DUTIES" / "ON OBLIGATIONS"*
     B1:   What other philosophical work of Cicero outlines the Stoic, Epicurean, and Academic conceptions of the gods?
                DĒ NĀTŪRĀ DEŌRUM / "ON THE NATURE OF THE GODS"*
     B2:   About what is Cicero's speech entitled ***Post Reditum ad Quirītēs*** concerned?
                CICERO'S (RETURN FROM) EXILE