

**2010 NJCL CERTAMEN
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
ROUND ONE**

1. On a beach on the island of Scheria, who encountered the naked Odysseus? NAUSICAA
B1: From where had Odysseus left in a raft which was eventually destroyed by a storm? OGYGIA
B2: What sea goddess, once a Theban princess, helped Odysseus at sea by giving him her veil as protection? INO / LEUCOTHEA
2. Say in Latin “we will be sent.” MITTĒMUR
B1: Say in Latin “I will be captured.” CAPIAR
B2: Say in Latin “you (singular) are being heard.” AUDĪRIS
3. What derivative of the Latin adjective meaning “equal” means “clothing”? APPAREL
B1: What derivative of the Latin adjective meaning “full” means “to fill or build up again”? REPLENISH
B2: What derivative of the Latin adjective meaning “dutiful” means “to make amends for; to relieve a burden of guilt”? EXPIATE
4. What **cognōmen** is shared by two Romans who, though over four and a half centuries apart, are remembered as Rome’s greatest tyrannicides? BRUTUS
B1: Marcus Iunius Brutus’ mother Servilia had a long-standing affair with what famous Roman? (GAIUS IULIUS) CAESAR
B2: How did Marcus Iunius Brutus die? SUICIDE
5. In what case would the noun “Clodius” be in the following sentence: “I don’t think that anyone believes Clodius”? DATIVE
B1: What tense of the infinitive would be required to translate the verb “lie” into Latin for this sentence: “I knew that Clodius was lying”? PRESENT
B2: Translate the infinitive into Latin for this sentence: “We were told that Clodia and Metella had been discovered.” INVENTĀS/REPERTĀS ESSE
6. What hero, by walking from the Anaurus River to the city of Iolcus with only one sandal, fulfilled a prophecy told to his uncle Pelias? JASON
B1: What impossible assignment did Pelias give Jason? TO RETRIEVE GOLDEN FLEECE
B2: Jason assembled a crew to retrieve the Golden Fleece. Who built the boat for their journey across the Black Sea? ARGUS

7. How many forms in the present tense conjugation of the verb **nōlō, nōlle** consist of two separate words? 3
 B1: How many forms in the present tense conjugation of the verb **mālō, mälle** consist of two separate words? 0
 B2: Identify the only one-word participle that exists for the verb **nōlō**? **NŌLĒNS**
8. What emperor, who was first hailed as **Augustus** by his troops at Eboracum in 306 A.D., later signed a letter in Milan proclaiming religious toleration in the Roman empire?
 (FLAVIUS VALERIUS) CONSTANTINUS/CONSTANTINE (I/THE GREAT)
 B1: What other son of a tetrarch proclaimed himself **prīnceps** in Rome shortly after Constantine was declared **Augustus** in Britain?
 (MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS) MAXENTIUS
 B2: What battle in 312 A.D. saw Constantine and Maxentius in a final showdown?
 (THE BATTLE OF THE) MILVIAN / MULVIAN BRIDGE / SAXA RUBRA
9. Which of the following did not fight on the same side of the Trojan War as the others: Phoenix, Philoctetes, Glaucus, Antilochus, or Meriones? GLAUCUS
 B1: What Greek captain did Phoenix accompany to Troy? ACHILLES
 B2: With what Cretan king did Meriones sail to Troy? IDOMENEUS
10. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN LATIN the question that follows:
Dum familia dormit, quattuor milītēs per iānuam fractam intrāvērunt. Maximā vī gladiōs suōs dēstrinxērunt et omnia cubacula irrūpērunt. Tantus erat terror, tanta audācia. Tandem dominus percussus multīs vulneribus periit.
 Question: **Quōmodo milītēs gladiōs suōs dēstrinxērunt?**
 (MAXIMĀ) VĪ / VIOLENTER
 B1: **Quālis erat familia antequam milītēs iānuam frēgērunt?**
 DORMIĒBAT/RECUMBĒBAT/CUBĀBAT/
 SOMNIĀBAT
 B2: **Quem milītēs necāvērunt?** DOMINUM/PATREM
11. Which of the following words, if any, is NOT derived from the Latin noun “**caput**”: chassis, biceps, capital, achievement? CHASSIS
 B1: Which of these words is also derived from “**caput**”: carnage, capacity, recuperate, handkerchief? HANDKERCHIEF
 B2: What Latin noun with what meaning is the root of the word “carnage”?
 CARŌ – FLESH; MEAT
12. With what are all of the following terms associated: **olla, tumulus, rogos, imāginēs, cenotaphium, and columbārium**? DEATH / BURIAL / FUNERALS
 B1: What was a **rogus**? A (FUNERAL) PYRE
 B2: Which of the words from the tossup is an urn? OLLA

13. Make the Latin phrase “**ācris aciēs**” ablative singular. **ĀCRĪ ACIĒ**
 B1: Keeping the same vocabulary as in the toss-up, give the Latin nominative for the phrase “two fierce battle-lines.” **DUAE ACIĒS ĀCRĒS**
 B2: Make the phrase “**duae aciēs ācrēs**” ablative. **DUĀBUS ACIĒBUS ĀCRIBUS**
14. What daughter of Schoeneus bore a son who later fought with the Seven against Thebes to a man she met during the Calydonian Boar Hunt? **ATALANTA**
 B1: Give the name of the man who sired Parthenopaeus, Atalanta’s son. **MELEAGER/MILANION/ARES/TALAUUS/HIPPOMENES**
 B2: Whose chariot did Atalanta help pull after she was transformed into a lioness? **CYBELE**
15. What Greek colony in Italy hired Pyrrhus to fight against their enemy Rome? **TARENTUM**
 B1: (HAND OUT THE VISUAL)
 Identify by letter the city renamed after Pyrrhus’ defeat. **F (BENEVENTUM)**
 B2: Identify by letter the city outside of which the forces of Catiline suffered defeat in 62 B.C. **L (FLORENTIA)**
16. Translate the motto of Sewanee University, “**Ecce quam bonum.**” **BEHOLD HOW GOOD**
 B1: Translate the motto of Oregon, **alīs volat propriīs.** **HE/SHE FLIES BY HER OWN WINGS**
 B2: Give the one-word Latin motto of Maine. **DĪRIGŌ**
17. Give a one-word synonym of the Latin adverb **repente.** **SUBITŌ/STATIM/CŌNFESTIM/EXTEMPLO**
CELERRIMĒ/VĒLŌCISSIMĒ/CITISSIMĒ/RAPIDISSIMĒ
 B1: Give a one-word synonym of the Latin adverb **tandem.** **DĒNIQUE/POSTRĒMŌ/DĒMUM**
 B2: Give a one-word synonym of the synonymous Latin adverbs **istīc** and **illīc.** **IBI**
18. Translate this sentence from Latin to English: “**Hōc annō, bonam fortunam habeamus.**” **LET US (MAY WE) HAVE GOOD FORTUNE THIS YEAR**
 B1: Now translate, “**Nē umquam obliviscāmur amīcōrum!**” **MAY WE NEVER (LET US NOT EVER) FORGET (OUR) FRIENDS**
 B2: Finally, translate, “**Latīna est lingua cui plūrēs discipulī studēre dēbeant.**” **LATIN IS (THE KIND/SORT OF) LANGUAGE THAT MORE STUDENTS OUGHT TO STUDY/BE EAGER FOR/BE INTERESTED IN**

19. Zelus, Nike, Kratos, and Bia are the spawn of what prominent river of the Underworld?
STYX
- B1: According to Aeschylus, which god did Kratos and Bia help in chaining Prometheus to the Caucasus mountain?
HEPHAESTUS
- B2: What did Styx do to earn the eternal respect of Zeus and the other gods, so much so that they swore their most solemn oaths upon her?
SHE AND HER CHILDREN WERE THE FIRST TO JOIN THE SIDE OF THE GODS AGAINST THE TITANS
20. What right of the tribunes, previously recognized only in an oath of the plebeians, was confirmed by one of the Valerio-Horatian Laws of the fifth century B.C.?
(SACROSANCTITĀS / SACROSANCTITY)
- B1: What political benefit did the *Lēx Licinia Sextia*, enacted in 367 B.C., confer upon the plebeian order?
REQUIRED THAT ONE CONSUL BE A PLEBEIAN
- B2: What law of 287 B.C. abolished the Senate's right of veto on *plēbiscīta*.
LĒX HORTĒNSIA / HORTENSIAN LAW

**2010 NJCL CERTAMEN
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
ROUND TWO**

1. What king of Rome was killed when it became clear that his adopted son Servius Tullius was being groomed as his successor? TARQUINIUS PRISCUS
B1: Who ensured that it was Servius Tullius and not the sons of Ancus who succeeded Tarquinius Priscus? TANAQUIL
B2: Why, according to Livy, had Tarquinius and Tanaquil decided to move to Rome from Tarquinii? TARQUINIUS WANTED TO BE KING /
POLITICAL AMBITION / COULD NOT BE KING IN TARQUINII
OR HOLD OFFICE AS SOMEONE OF FOREIGN DESCENT
2. For what use of the subjunctive do the traditional meanings of the conjunctions **ut** and **nē** seem to be inverted? FEAR CLAUSE
B1: Which of the following uses of the subjunctive does not typically use the conjunction **nē**: purpose clause, result clause, indirect command, jussive? RESULT CLAUSE
B2: What specific type of result clause can be commonly introduced by the phrase **accidit ut**? SUBSTANTIVE/NOUN CLAUSE (OF RESULT)
3. What descendant of Jupiter, son-in-law of Priam, and son of Venus led a group of Trojan refugees to Italy? AENEAS
B1: What son of Jupiter was Aeneas' great-great-great-great grandfather and one of the ancestral founders of Troy? DARDANUS
B2: What daughter of Priam was Aeneas' first wife? CREUSA
4. Give the dative singular for the phrase “the same beautiful city”. EĪDEM URBĪ PULCHRAE
B1: Make the phrase **eīdem urbī pulchrae** accusative. EANDEM URBEM PULCHRAM
B2: Make the phrase **eandem urbem pulchram** genitive plural. EĀRUNDEM URBIUM PULCHRĀRUM
5. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:
Antīquīs temporibus, cum Rōmānī in parvā urbe habitārent, agricultūram quam militiam ūtiliōrem esse arbitrābantur. Saepe dux exercitūs, bellō cōfectō, ad agrōs suōs redībat.
Question: When did a general often return to his fields? WHEN THE WAR WAS FINISHED / AFTER A WAR
B1: In these times, what did Romans children think about agriculture as opposed to military service? AGRICULTURE WAS MORE USEFUL (THAN MILITARY SERVICE)
B2: The passage continues, **Exemplī grātiā, clārissimus dux post sēdecim diēs dictātūram dēposuit ut agrōs arāret.** How long did the leader serve as dictator? SIXTEEN DAYS

6. What city was the birthplace of Manto, Heracles, Pentheus, Laius, and Antigone? **THEBES**
 B1: What son of Oeagrus did Heracles kill with a lyre in Thebes? **LINUS**
 B2: For what so-called traitor did Antigone perform a burial against the wishes of king Creon? **POLYNEICES**
7. What type of gladiator wore a fish-shaped helmet? **MURMILLŌ / MYRMILLŌ**
 B1: What was the main instrument of a gladiator known as an **essedārius**? **CHARIOT / ESSEDA**
 B2: What did it mean if a **mūnus** was fought **sine missiōne**? **IT WAS FOUGHT TO THE DEATH**
8. What derivative of the Latin word for “flock” means “extraordinary in some bad way”? **EGREGIOUS**
 B1: What derivative of the same Latin word means “a sum of particulars, a total amount”? **AGGREGATE**
 B2: What derivative of the same word means “fond of the company of others, sociable”? **GREGARIOUS**
9. For the verb **ardeō**, give the third person singular present active subjunctive. **ARDEAT**
 B1: Give the corresponding form for the verb **lātrō**. **LĀTRET**
 B2: Give the corresponding form for the verb **fiō**. **FIAT**
10. What divine creature, a gift from Poseidon, was retrieved from Crete by Heracles for his seventh labor? **MARATHIONIAN / CRETAN BULL (JIMMY)**
 B1: After presenting the bull to Eurystheus, Heracles left it in the vicinity of what town in Attica? **MARATHON**
 B2: What other hero then captured and killed the bull? **THESEUS**
11. Translate ONLY the verb in the protasis of this conditional sentence: “Is there actually a sound if no one hears a falling tree?” **AUDIT**
 B1: Translate ONLY the verb in the apodosis of this sentence: “If I spill my milk, I will cry.” **PLORĀBO/LACRIMĀBŌ/FLĒBŌ/CLĀMĀBŌ/VAGIAM**
 B2: Translate both verbs in this sentence: “If I were the pot, I would not call the kettle black.” **ESSEM, APPELLĀREM/NŌMINĀREM/VOCĀREM/NUNCUPĀREM**
12. What Roman emperor added the provinces of Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Dacia to the Roman Empire, bringing it to its largest extent? **(MARCUS ULPIUS) TRAJAN(US)**
 B1: What emperor toured nearly all the provinces, building several walls and losing a loved one in the Nile? **(PUBLIUS AELIUS) HADRIAN(US)**
 B2: What emperor from the same century, unlike Trajan and Hadrian, never left Italy? **(TITUS AURELIUS FULVUS BOIONIUS) ANTONINUS PIUS**

13. What third-declension Latin noun is commonly abbreviated **cos.** on Roman coins and inscriptions on public buildings? **CONSUL**
 B1: (HAND OUT THE VISUAL)
 You are looking at pictures of the front and back of two ancient Roman coins. The coin shown on top was issued to commemorate Nero and Drusus Caesar. What Latin phrase referring to a senatorial decree do the two large letters in the top right picture abbreviate? (EX) **SENĀTŪS CŌNSULTŌ**
 (accept **SENĀTŪS CŌNSULTUM**)
 B2: The coin shown on the bottom was issued to commemorate Caligula. Convert the prepositional phrase on the bottom right picture to an ablative absolute.
CĪVIBUS SERVĀTĪS
14. What god unintentionally killed his friend Hyacinthus by accident? **APOLLO**
 B1: What jealous wind diverted Apollo's discus into Hyacinthus' head?
ZEPHYR(US)
 B2: What lover of Apollo was transformed into a cypress tree because he was inconsolable due to the death of his pet stag?
CYPARISSUS
15. **Quid Anglicē significat “pudor”?** **SHAME/DECENCY/MODESTY**
 B1: **Quid Anglicē significat “laetitia”?** **HAPPINESS/JOY**
 B2: **Quid Anglicē significat “misericordia”?** **PITY/COMPASSION/SYMPATHY**
16. Who won the **spolia opīma** in 222 B.C. at the battle of Clastidium?
(MARCUS CLAUDIUS) MARCELLUS
 B1: What Gallic chieftain did Marcellus kill in single combat? **VRIDOMARUS**
 B2: To which Gallic tribe did Viridomarus belong? **INSUBRES/INSUBRIANS**
17. Using the verb **discēdō**, translate into Latin, “We are about to leave.”
SUMUS DISCESSŪRĪ /-AE
 B1: Using a passive periphrastic, now say in Latin, “The whole dinner must be eaten.”
CĒNA OMNIS/CŪNCTA/TŌTA EDENDA/CŌNSŪMENDA/GUSTANDA/(DĒ)VORANDA EST
 B2: Again, using a passive periphratic, say in Latin, “We must go.”
EUNDUM EST NŌBĪS
18. Who, according to Ovid, turned Atlas into Mount Atlas?
PERSEUS (PROMPT ON MEDUSA)
 B1: What group of seven stars are the daughters of Atlas? **PLEIADES**
 B2: What had Atlas done, according to Ovid, to warrant such a punishment?
REFUSED PERSEUS A PLACE TO STAY / SLEEP / REST
(BECAUSE OF AN ORACLE OF THEMIS THAT A SON OF JUPITER WOULD STEAL HIS GOLDEN APPLES)

19. At what Roman defeat did the Eastern emperor Valens die?
 (SECOND BATTLE OF) ADRIANOPOLE
- B1: In what year did this battle occur? 378 A.D.
- B2: Who rose up in rebellion the year before because the Romans, while allowing them to settle in imperial territory, treated them abusively, selling them bad food, even dog meat, at high prices?
 GOTHS / VISIGOTHS AND OSTROGOTHS/T(H)ERVINGI
 (PROMPT FOR COMPLETE ANSWER IF ONLY ONE OF THE SPECIFIC SUBTRIBES IS GIVEN)
20. Which two of these words come from the same Latin root: valley, convalescent, valve, invalid?
 CONVALESCENT & INVALID
- B1: Which two of these words come from the same Latin root: volatile, devout, vote, vowel?
 DEVOUT & VOTE
- B2: Which two of these words come from the same Latin root: vaccination, vacuous, invasive, evacuate?
 VACUOUS & EVACUATE

**2010 NJCL CERTAMEN
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
ROUND THREE**

1. Of the following prepositions, which, if any, can be followed by either accusative or ablative objects: **ob, dē, extrā, subter, apud?** **SUBTER**
B1: Which of the following phrases, if any, cannot be synonymous to **apud mē:**
mēcum, domī meae, ex scrīptīs meis, propter mē? **PROPTER MĒ**
B2: What does it mean if an event occurs **ob oculōs?**
HAPPENS IN FRONT OF / BEFORE ONE’S EYES /
UNDER ONE’S NOSE / IN PERSON
2. What two cities were sacked in the year 146 B.C.? **CARTHAGE AND CORINTH**
B1: What city was sacked in 133 B.C.? **NUMANTIA**
B2: Who was responsible for the fall of two of those cities?
(PUBLIUS CORNELIUS) SCIPIO AEMILIANUS /
AFRICANUS MINOR / NUMANTINUS
3. Of the words **colloquium, servitūs, factiō, cornū,** and **dolor,** which is being described in the following Latin sentence: **Pecūniā amissā aut parente mortuō, hoc sentīs?** **DOLOR**
B1: Of the words **colloquium, servitūs, factiō, cornū,** and **dolor,** which is being described in this sentence: **Antīquīs temporibus, sī nimium aeris aliēnī dēbēs, in hoc trāderis.** **SERVITŪS**
B2: Of the words **colloquium, servitūs, factiō, cornū,** and **dolor,** which is being described in this sentence: **Hoc est pars vel exercitūs vel animālis?** **CORNŪ**
4. Who am I? Because I lay with Nephele, a cloud doppelgänger of Hera, Zeus punished me for presuming to sleep with a goddess. **IXION**
B1: Who am I? I tried to rape Leto. That did not go well for me. Now I'm stretched over 9 acres and have birds eating me. **TITYUS**
B2: Who am I? I refused to kill my husband. Now all my sisters are carrying water in leaky jugs while I can rest easy. **HYPERMNESTRA**
5. Give the Latin verb and its English meaning at the root of the word “cloister” and “enclosure.” **CLAUDŌ – CLOSE**
B1: Give the Latin noun and its English meaning at the root of the word “collar.” **COLLUM – NECK**
B2: Give the Latin verb and its English meaning at the ultimate root of the word “conceal.” **CĒLŌ - HIDE**

6. Where did Theseus grow up with his mother and maternal grandfather? TRO(E)ZEN
 B1: Who was his mother, who put his paternity in doubt by sleeping with a man and a god on the same night? AETHRA
 B2: Name Aethra's father, the king of Troezen who understood the oracle's warning that Aegeus not "loosen his wineskin" until he reached Athens. PITTHEUS
7. What is the case and use of "nāvēs" in the following sentence? **Caesar certior factus est nāvēs longās aedificārī.**
 ACCUSATIVE, SUBJECT IN INDIRECT STATEMENT / DISCOURSE
 B1: (HAND OUT VISUAL)
 You are looking at a passage from Book 3 of Caesar's *Commentaries on the Gallic Wars*. Knowing that **rēmex** means "rower," if the infinitive **instituī** in the third line were changed to the future tense, give the exact form needed for a grammatically correct sentence. **INSTITUTŪRŌS ESSE**
 B2: According to the underlined portion of the last sentence of the passage, when specifically was Caesar able to hurry to his army?
 AS SOON AS HE WAS ABLE BASED ON THE TIME OF YEAR / THE WEATHER (prompt for more information on "as soon as possible")
8. Who in 65 A.D. was the figurehead of an allegedly massive conspiracy against Nero?
 (GAIUS CALPURNIUS) PISO
 B1: Who led a rebellion in Britain against Roman power, also during the reign of Nero? BOUDICCA
 B2: What future emperor did Nero dispatch to quell the Jewish revolt in Judaea in 67 A.D.? (TITUS FLAVIUS) VESPASIAN(US)
9. **Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Quī rēx Trōiānus duōs deōs offendit?**
 LAOMEDON / LAŌMEDON
 B1: **Respondē Latīnē: Quid Neptūnus Apollōque Trōiae aedificāvērunt?**
 MOENIA / MŪRŌS
 B2: **Respondē Anglicē: Quid mīserunt Neptūnus Apollōque propter Laōmedontis contumēliam?**
 A SEA-MONSTER
10. What two-word Latin phrase is used to describe the characters or cast of a play or theatrical event? **DRAMATIS PERSONAE**
 B1: What Latin phrase also used in the theater describes the unlikely and sudden solution to a seemingly irresolvable problem?
 DEUS EX MACHINĀ
 B2: Give the three-word Latin phrase that describes the literary convention of starting a narrative at the midpoint of the story rather than at the beginning.
 IN MEDIĀS RĒS

11. Which one of the following words is derived from the Latin word **ops**, meaning “aid” or “wealth”: adopt, copious, cooperate, orbit? **COPIOUS**
 B1: Each of the other three words in the tossup is derived from a Latin noun or verb. Give the Latin word and meaning at the root of one of those other three words – adopt, cooperate, orbit. (SEE ANSWERS BELOW)
 B2: Give the Latin word and meaning at the root of another of the three words in the tossup.
 ADOPT from **OPTŌ** – TO CHOOSE
 COOPERATE from **OPUS** – TASK; WORK
 ORBIT from **ORBIS** - CIRCLE
12. What Roman province in Africa was created by the emperor Claudius? **MAURETANIA**
 B1: What province did Claudius create in the Balkans?
THRĀCA / THRACIA / THRACĒ / THRACE
 B2: What general led Claudius' invasion of Britain and became the first governor of the new province?
AULUS PLAUTIUS
13. Give the singular present imperative for the deponent Latin verb meaning “to step.” **GRADERE**
GRADIMINĪ
 B1: Make **gradere** plural.
 B2: What does **gradiminī** mean when it is indicative?
 YOU (ALL) / Y’ALL / YOUSE-ALL STEP/WALK/GO
14. What goddess stopped Zetes and Calais from butchering her sisters the Harpies? **IRIS**
 B1: What wind was the father of Zetes and Calais? **BOREAS**
 B2: Who were the two gods who usually sent Iris on her missions? **ZEUS & HERA**
15. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:
Ovidius, poēta praeclārissimus, in urbe Sulmōne habitāvit. Ūnum frātrem habuit nātū minōrem. Ille et frāter ā patre Rōmam missī sunt quī lēgibus atque ēloquentiae studērent.
 Question: Who were sent to Rome?
 (A VERY FAMOUS) POET/OVID & (HIS) BROTHER
 B1: Why were Ovid and his brother sent to Rome?
 TO STUDY LAW(S) AND ELOQUENCE/ORATORY/
 RHETORIC/PUBLIC SPEAKING
 B2: Name two uses of the ablative case found in this passage.
 PLACE WHERE, SPECIFICATION/RESPECT, AGENCY

16. Of Crassus, Caesar, Pompey, Sulla, and Scipio, which would have abbreviated his **praenōmen** Cn.? **POMPEY**
 B1: What three-word Latin phrase, synonymous with **agnōmen**, refers to such nicknames as **Africānus** and **Germānicus**?
COGNŌMEN EX VIRTŪTE
 B2: The early members of what patrician **gēns** claiming divine ancestry were the exclusive holders of the unusual praenomen Vopiscus?
JULIAN / IULIUS / (GĒNS) IŪLIA
17. Give the deponent Latin verb meaning “to rise.” **(EX/AB/CO/AD)ORIOR**
 B1: Give the deponent Latin verb meaning “to be angry.” **ĪRĀSCOR**
 B2: Give the deponent Latin verb meaning “to reckon, judge, deem.”
ARBITROR/REOR
18. Who was the grandfather of the two Lycian chieftains at Troy and the grandson of Sisyphus? **BELLEROPHON**
 B1: Who were the two Lycian chieftains descended from Bellerophon?
SARPEDON & GLAUCUS
 B2: When Diomedes met Glaucus on the battlefield, they realized that they should not fight each other because Glaucus' grandfather, Bellerophon, had stayed at the house of Diomedes' grandfather. Which king of Calydon was this grandfather of Diomedes?
OENEUS
19. Say in Latin, “He said that the messenger had been sent by the queen.”
DĪXIT NŪNTIUM Ā RĒGĪNĀ MISSUM ESSE
 B1: Say in Latin, “The queen announces that the king will send a messenger.”
RĒGĪNA (Ē)NŪNTIAT RĒGEM NŪNTIUM MISSŪRUM ESSE
 B2: Finally, say in Latin, “The messenger thinks that he is being deceived.”
NŪNTIUS PUTAT SĒ/EUM/HUNC/ILLUM FALLĪ
20. What barbarian chieftain killed his brother Bleda and began raiding the Eastern Roman Empire until Honoria offered him her hand in marriage? **ATTILA (THE HUN)**
 B1: Attila's first attempt to invade Italy was frustrated at the battle of the Catalaunian Fields by what Roman general? **(FLAVIUS) AETIUS**
 B2: After the death of Aetius, Attila invaded again. How was he thwarted from seizing Rome as Alaric had done before him?
THE POPE (LEO I) TALKED HIM OUT OF IT

**2010 NJCL CERTAMEN
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
SEMI-FINALS**

1. What goddess provided a set of bronze castanets that allowed Heracles to flush out the Stympthalian birds? ATHENA
 B1: Who assisted Heracles in cauterizing the necks of the Hydra? IOLAUS
 B2: Heracles first six labors, with the possible exception of the fourth, were performed in what region of Greece? THE PELOPONNESUS

2. What third principal part is common to both **cernō** and **crēscō**? CRĒVĪ
 B1: What fourth principal part do these two verbs share? CRĒTUS (-A, -UM)
 B2: What third principal part is common to both **pascō** and **paveō**? PĀVĪ

3. Using a defective verb, say in Latin “we will hate.” ŌDERIMUS
 B1: Using a defective verb, say in Latin “let me remember.” MEMINERIM
 B2: Using a defective verb, say in Latin “they speak.” INQUIUNT/AIUNT/FANTUR

4. Against what former ally of Rome did Lucius Calpurnius Bestia lead an expedition in 111 BC? NUMIDIA (ALSO ACCEPT JUGURTHA)
 B1: The sack of what city and massacre of its inhabitants had quickly changed the Roman attitude towards Numidia and its king Jugurtha? CIRTA
 B2: Who had taken refuge from Jugurtha in Cirta, a popular town for Italian traders? ADHERBAL (JUGURTHA’S BROTHER)

5. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN LATIN the question that follows:
Māne Aurēlia ē lectō surgit, cōgitāns dē omnibus rēbus quae sibi faciendae sunt. “Per deōs immortālēs!” inquit. “Dēfessissima sum, nam ad multam noctem cum amīcō fuī. Itaque nunc ad lectum redībō ad dormiendum!”
 Question: **Quōcum Aurēlia nocte fuit?** (CUM) AMĪCŌ
 B1: **Cūr Aurēlia in cubiculum redit?**
AD DORMIENDUM / UT DORMIAT / DORMĪTUM / DĒFESS(ISSIM)A EST
 B2: **Per quōs Aurēlia iūrat?** (PER) DEŌS (IMMORTĀLĒS)

6. From what Latin verb do we derive the English words “puny,” “renaissance,” “nascent,” and “nativity”? NĀSCOR
 B1: From what Latin verb do we derive the English words “approval” and “probity”? PROBŌ
 B2: From what Latin verb do we derive the English words “impertinent,” “incontinent,” and “tennis”? TENEŌ

7. Which of the Spartoi fathered a king of Thebes who would later be torn apart by his mother and aunts? ECHION
 B1: What daughter of Cadmus married Echion? AGAVE
 B2: What long-lived advisor to both Pentheus but also Oedipus was descended from Echion's "brother" Chthonius? TIRESIAS
8. Who was the first emperor to be succeeded by his natural-born son? VESPASIAN
 B1: Who was the first emperor to be succeeded by a son-in-law? AUGUSTUS
 B2: Who was the first emperor to be succeeded by someone he chose from outside of his family? NERVA
9. Which of the following adjective forms cannot agree with the noun form **rēs**: **aliquās**, **eaedem**, **haec**, **illī**? ILLI
 B1: Which of the following adjective forms, if any, can agree with the noun form **amīce**: **bonī**, **celere**, **idōnea**, **pulcher**? PULCHER
 B2: Which of these adjective forms is NOT in the same degree as the others: **ēgregius**, **meliōra**, **maius**, **humilius**? ĒGREGIUS
10. 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 pictures for ten seconds.
 (WAIT FOR TEN SECONDS)
 Tossup: Let's take a visual tour of Rome! Picture "A" is of a location you certainly want to visit. In the background stands the famous tomb of Caecilia Metella. Furthermore, many thousands of slaves were crucified along this location after a revolt in 73 BC. Of which road is this a picture? APPIAN (WAY) / VIA APPIA
 B1: Picture B shows a famous building in the Roman Forum. While it is now the Church of St. Lorenzo, to what two people was this temple previously dedicated? (DIVINE) ANTONINUS (PIUS) & (HIS WIFE) FAUSTINA
 B2: Picture C shows a fountain of Triton in the foreground and a circular temple in the background. The deity to whom this temple is probably dedicated was often called "**Olivārius**" because he was the protector of olive-oil producers. What deity is this? HERCULES (VICTOR)
11. With what athletic nymph did Apollo father the famous beekeeper Aristaeus? CYRENE
 B1: Where did Apollo carry Cyrene after becoming enamored with her beauty and physical prowess? AFRICA/LIBYA
 B2: By wrestling what creature did Cyrene so impress Apollo? A LION

12. Translate the following sentence into English: **Scīs cūr gladiātor mortuus mōtus sit.**
 YOU KNOW WHY THE DEAD GLADIATOR HAS BEEN MOVED
 B1: Now translate this sentence: **Rogō num tua māter domī sit.**
 I AM ASKING WHETHER/IF YOUR MOTHER IS (AT) HOME
 B2: Finally, translate this sentence: **Nōn intellegō quōmodo illud fēcerīs.**
 I DO NOT UNDERSTAND HOW YOU DID THAT
13. What use of the genitive case would be found in the sentence, “I was building a thirty-one-foot statue”? GENITIVE OF MEASURE/QUALITY/DESCRIPTION
 B1: Give that sentence in Latin. **AEDIFICĀBAM STATUAM/SIGNUM TRĪGINTĀ (ET) ŪNĪUS PEDUM** or **ŪNĪUS ET TRĪGINTĀ**
 B2: If the sentence had been “I built a thirty-one-foot high statue,” the word “high” would be expressed with the Latin noun **altitūdō**. What case and use would be used for **altitūdō**? ABLATIVE OF SPECIFICATION/RESPECT
14. What Campanian city, controlled by the Samnites and besieged by the Romans in 327 B.C. shows its origins as a Greek colony in name, which means “new city”? **NEĀPOLIS / NAPLES**
 B1: What war, which started the next year, did this siege precipitate? **SECOND SAMNITE WAR**
 B2: In what year did the Samnites finally beg for peace in the Second Samnite War? **304 B.C.**
15. In what town did Demeter stop and take a job as a babysitter during her search for Persephone? **ELEUSIS**
 B1: What king hired her to take care of his son? **CELEUS**
 B2: Who was his son, whom Demeter was caught setting in the fire to burn away his mortality? **TRIPTOLEMUS / DEMOPHOŌN**
16. Translate the following sentence from Latin to English: “**Tantī sunt deī ut nōn sit finis suae potestātī.**”
 THE GODS ARE SO GREAT THAT THERE IS NO END TO/OFF THEIR POWER
 B1: Now, translate, “**Mortālēs quī simīlēs deīs esse cōnantur, saepe celerīter moriuntur.**” **MORTALS WHO TRY TO BE LIKE / SIMILAR TO THE GODS OFTEN DIE QUICKLY**
 B2: Finally, translate, “**Urbēs quae deōs deāsque honōrant, multō beātiorēs sunt.**”
CITIES WHICH HONOR THE GODS AND GODDESSES ARE MUCH HAPPIER / MORE BLESSED

17. What fourteen-year-old boy's manners, modesty, and managerial mother helped usher in an age of relative peace between the tumultuous regime of his predecessor Elagabalus and the end of the family's dynasty in 235 AD?
 (MARCUS AURELIUS) SEVERUS ALEXANDER / ALEXANDER SEVERUS
 B1: Who was this managerial mother, who helped restore the prestige of the Senate by utilizing their support in controlling the frontier armies?
 JULIA Mamaea
 B2: Who was responsible for the deaths of both Alexander Severus and Julia Mamaea, thus precipitating forty-nine years of barracks emperors and civil strife?
 (GAIUS IULIUS VERUS) MAXIMINUS THRAX
18. What noun with what meaning is at the root of "reality"? **RĒS**
 THING/MATTER/AFFAIR/CIRCUMSTANCE
 B1: What verb with what meaning is the ultimate root of "gesticulate"?
GERŌ, -ERE
 BEAR/WEAR/WAGE/CARRY/SPEND/DISPLAY/
 ENTERTAIN/BRING/ACCOMPLISH
 B2: What verb with what meaning is at the root of "torment"? **TORQUEŌ, -ĒRE**
 TWIST/WIND/CURL/BEND OUT OF SHAPE/TORTURE/HURL
19. What warrior, trained in warfare from a young age by Metabus, killed many Trojan warriors while she was fighting for Turnus and the Latins? **CAMILLA**
 B1: What Trojan killed Camilla? **ARRUNS**
 B2: What goddess, according to the *Aeneid*, sent her helper to avenge Camilla by killing Arruns?
DIANA
20. What Latin phrase is used in English to refer to a constant companion, whether a book or a friend? **VĀDE MĒCUM**
 B1: What Latin phrase, literally meaning "remember to die," describes any reminder of mortality, such as skulls or timepieces featured in paintings?
MEMENTŌ MORĪ
 B2: The Latin phrase **in caudā venēnum** reminds one to stay alert through the entirety of a situation, whether one is engaging in a policy debate or dodging the sting of a scorpion. Translate this Latin phrase.
VENOM/POISON/RUIN (IS) IN/AT THE TAIL/END

**2010 NJCL CERTAMEN
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
FINALS**

1. The 2012 NJCL Convention will be held in North Carolina. Give both the Latin and the English for the motto of North Carolina.
ESSE QUAM VIDĒRĪ – TO BE RATHER THAN TO SEEM/BE SEEN
B1 & B2: South Carolina has two official Latin mottoes. For five points each, give both the Latin and English for each motto.
DUM SPĪRŌ, SPĒRŌ – WHILE I BREATHE, I HOPE
ANIMĪS OPIBUSQUE PARĀTĪ –
PREPARED IN MIND/SPIRIT(S) AND RESOURCES
2. In whose triumph did Tetricus, the last leader of the so-called Gallic Empire, walk, alongside the similarly deposed queen of Palmyra, Zenobia?
AURELIAN’S / LUCIUS DOMITIUS AURELIANUS’
B1: After his triumph, Aurelian treated both Tetricus and Zenobia with surprising magnanimity. In what town near Rome did Aurelian set up a residence for Zenobia? **TIBUR / TIVOLI**
B2: Name one of the two Latin honorific titles Aurelian received in recognition of his conquests in the East, before he was ultimately awarded the well-known title **Restitutor Orbis** two years later.
RESTITUTOR ORIENTIS, PARTHICUS MAXIMUS
3. Under what name was the god Dionysus first born to Kore and Zeus, according to the Orphic mysteries, but later dismembered and devoured by the devious Titans?
ZAGREUS
B1: What part of the baby Zagreus, which had been recovered by Athena, did Zeus use to recreate him in the body of Semele? **HEART**
B2: What creatures rose from the ashes of the Titans who had been destroyed by Zeus’ thunderbolts for their crime? **MAN(KIND)/HUMANS**
4. Translate this sentence into English: **Cicerō cōsul factus est rei pūblicae servandae causā.**
Model answer: “Cicero was made consul for the sake of saving the republic”
**CICERO WAS/HAS BEEN MADE/BECAME CONSUL
FOR (THE SAKE OF) SAVING THE
REPUBLIC/STATE / TO SAVE/GUARD/PROTECT THE REPUBLIC**
B1: Now, translate the dependent clause “to save the republic” using the preposition **ad** and a gerund. **AD REM PŪBLICAM SERVANDUM**
B2: Finally, translate the dependent clause “to save the republic” using a relative clause of purpose. **QUĪ REM PŪBLICAM SERVĀRET**

5. What name was given to the type of Roman schoolteacher who would use a variety of Greek and Roman authors in teaching literature and composition?
GRAMMATICUS
- B1: Roman boys who continued their education past the age of fifteen would study what topic? **RHETORIC / ORATORY / PUBLIC SPEAKING / DEBATE**
- B2: Besides the **paedagōgus**, what slave might accompany a wealthy child to school in order to carry his books? **PEDISEQUUS**
6. Give the Latin verb and its meaning at the root of “mince,” “menu,” and “diminish.”
MINUŌ/MINUERE - TO LESSEN / MAKE SMALLER
- B1: The name of what courtly dance, popular in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, ultimately comes from that same Latin verb? **MINUET**
- B2: What English word, borrowed directly from Latin and related to that same verb, means “trifles, details, or the particulars of a situation”? **MINUTIA(E)**
7. What man in Homer’s *Odyssey* scolded Eumaeus and Philoetius for weeping over the bow of Odysseus, a weapon that would claim his life first of all the suitors? **ANTINOUS**
- B1: Who, specifically, was Eumaeus? **ODYSSEUS’ SWINEHERD**
- B2: The swineherd Eumaeus and the cowherd Philoetius were loyal to Odysseus, but what goatherd transferred his allegiance to the suitors? **MELANTHIUS**
8. What use of the ablative can be found in the following Latin sentence: **Aurēlia dīxit sē dēspicere puerōs calceīs veteribus?** **DESCRIPTION/QUALITY**
- B1: What use of the ablative can be found in the following Latin sentence: **Quantō calceī puerōrum sordidiōrēs fiēbant, tantō Aurēlia eōs vituperābat?** **DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE**
- B2: What two uses of the ablative can be found in the following Latin sentence: **Calceīs pluviō lavātīs, Aurēlia cōstituit saltāre?** **ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE & MEANS**
9. What Roman, during the Second Punic War, led a force from Emporiae to capture Tarraco and defeated Hasdrubal in a naval battle before finally joining his brother Publius, the proconsul in charge of the campaign?
GNAEUS (CORNELIUS) SCIPIO CALVUS
(n.b. Only one of “Scipio” or “Calvus” is required)
- B1: Where did the two brothers defeat Hasdrubal in 211 BC by breaking through his center, which he had weakened in an unsuccessful attempt to emulate the tactics of Hannibal at Cannae? **DELTOSA / IBERA**
- B2: Where in Spain was Gnaeus defeated and killed by Carthaginian forces under Hasdrubal? **CARTHAGO NOVA / CARTAGENA / ILORCA / ILOURGEIA / ILORCI**

10. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I shall read twice, and answer IN LATIN the question that follows:
Ubi potentia Catilinae crēscēbat, aliquot mulierēs eī sē coniūnxērunt, quibus aes aliēnum magnum erat. Per eās Catilīna spērābat sē servōs urbānōs sollicitātūrum esse, urbem incēnsūrum, et virōs interfectūrum. (Repeat.)
 Question: **Quae aes aliēnum habēbant?**
 (ALITUOT/MULTAE) MULIERĒS / FĒMINĀE (CATILĪNAE)
 B1: **Quō auctō mulierēs Catilinae sē coniūnxērunt?**
 POTENTIĀ / AERE ALIĒNĀ (FĒMINĀRUM)
 B2: **Respondē Anglicē. Dīc mihi trēs rēs quās Catilīna auxiliō fēminārum facere volēbat?**
 ROUSE URBAN SLAVES, BURN THE CITY, KILL MEN
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 examine the picture for ten seconds.
 (WAIT FOR TEN SECONDS)
 Tossup: If the figure labeled “D” is the goddess Artemis, identify the figure labeled “C”
 IPHIGENIA/IPHIANASSA
 B1: Identify the figures labeled “A” and “E”
 A = CLYTEMNESTRA; E = AGAMEMNON
 B2: Apropos to this myth, what is the figure labeled “B” doing?
 (A NYMPH) IS BRINGING A STAG TO SUBSTITUTE FOR
IPHIGENIA (ON THE SACRIFICIAL ALTAR)
12. Which of the following words, if any, is not from the same Latin root as the others:
 conversant, divorce, varsity, revulsion, vertical? REVULSION
 B1: From what Latin verb with what meaning do we derive “conversant,” “divorce,”
 “varsity,” and “vertical”? VERTŌ – TO TURN
 B2: What English noun derived from **vertō** can refer to any distraction designed to
 redirect someone’s attention? DIVERSION
13. Who died in Rhegium in the same year as her father, sixteen years after her initial exile to the island of Pandateria in 2 BC?
 JULIA, THE ELDER / MAIOR / DAUGHTER OF AUGUSTUS (AND SCRIBONIA)
 B1: Name the five children of Julia and Agrippa.
 GAIUS CAESAR, LUCIUS CAESAR,
 AGRIPPINA THE ELDER/MAIOR,
 AGRIPPA POSTUMUS, JULIA/JULILLA
 B2: Which of these five children, exiled in 7 AD to the island of Planasia because of brutish behavior, was killed upon the death of Augustus?
 AGRIPPA POSTUMUS

14. Differentiate in meaning between the Latin verbs **ardeō** and **arceō**.
ARDEŌ – BURN/GLOW/BE ON FIRE
ARCEŌ – CONFINE/KEEP AWAY/HOLD OFF/HINDER/PREVENT
 B1: Differentiate in meaning between the Latin verbs **orior** and **ōrō**.
ORIOR – RISE/BE BORN/PROCEED/BEGIN/APPEAR
ŌRŌ – BEG/PRAY/PLEAD/ARGUE WITH/
 B2: Differentiate in meaning between the Latin verbs **tendō** and **terō**.
TENDŌ – TO STRETCH/STRIVE/AIM/SHOOT/TUNE/TRAVEL/ FIGHT
TERŌ – TO RUB/WEAR DOWN/SMOOTH/POLISH/SHARPEN
15. For the verb **proficīscor**, give the 2nd person plural perfect subjunctive.
PROFECTĪ SĪTIS
 B1: Make **profectī sītis** present. **PROFICĪSCĀMINĪ**
 B2: Make **proficīscāminī** imperfect. **PROFICĪSCERĒMINĪ**
16. Who became a man, a horse, a bird, an ox, and a stag all to help feed her starving father, using her ability to shape-shift to escape from her masters so that she could be sold over and over again? **MESTRA**
 B1: According to Ovid, what god transformed her each time? **NEPTUNE**
 B2: Mestra eventually married what man, who, according to some stories, was also able to transform his own shape as disguise? **AUTOLYCUS**
17. When recognized by the spotter, perform the following commands: Surge et dīc Anglicē, “Spectāte vestrōs sociōs; nunc spectāte meōs.”
STUDENT SHOULD STAND AND SAY IN ENGLISH, “LOOK AT YOUR TEAM(MATES); NOW LOOK AT MINE.”
 B1: Now perform these commands: **Surge et, velut rēgīna Brittānica, dīc tuam patriam optimam esse.** **ONE PLAYER SHOULD STAND AND, JUST LIKE THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND, SHOULD SAY THAT HIS/HER COUNTRY IS THE BEST**
 B2: Now perform these commands: **Surge et simulā tē corōnam auream in capite comitis pōnere.** **ONE PLAYER SHOULD STAND AND PRETEND THAT (S)HE IS PLACING A GOLDEN CROWN ON A TEAMMATE’S HEAD**
18. Who attempted to assault a maiden named Eriboea while sailing on a ship laden with the tribute of seven young men and seven young women? **MINOS**
 B1: When Theseus intervened on Eriboea’s behalf, Minos essentially claimed immunity for his behavior because he was descended from Zeus. How did Minos challenge Theseus to prove his own rival claims of divine parentage?
THREW A RING INTO THE SEA FOR THESEUS TO RETRIEVE (WHICH HE DID WITH THE HELP OF DOLPHINS/POSEIDON)
 B2: What lesser-known item, which is sometimes said to have assisted Theseus in navigating the labyrinth, did the hero receive from Amphitrite during his visit to the kingdom of Poseidon? **LIGHTED/LUMINOUS/GOLD CROWN/WREATH**

19. Whose career as tribune began in 103 BC with legislation to provide land settlements to Marius' veterans and ended with a **senātūs cōnsultum ultimum** and a shower of roof tiles?
(LUCIUS APPULEIUS) SATURNINUS
- B1: What leader of the Senate had proposed the **senātūs cōnsultum ultimum** against Saturninus?
(MARCUS AEMILIUS) SCAURUS
- B2: Whose illegal bid for the consulship did Saturninus support using rough and heavy tactics, contributing to a climate of mob violence that ultimately led to the **senātūs cōnsultum ultimum**?
(GAIUS SERVILIUS) GLAUCIA'S
20. World Cup fever, though not vuvuzelas, has come to the NJCL convention. Say in Latin, "For a long time all the men ran as quickly as possible."
**OMNĒS/CŪNCTĪ (VIRĪ/HOMINĒS) QUAM
CELERRIMĒ/VELŌCISSIMĒ/RAPIDISSIMĒ/CITISSIMĒ
DIŪ CURRĒBANT / CUCURRĒRUNT**
- B1: Now say in Latin, using the first-declension noun **vuvuzēla**, **vuvuzēlae**, feminine, "The vuvuzela is the sweetest of all horns."
**VUVUZĒLA
DULCISSIMA/SUĀVISSIMA EST
OMNIUM CORNUUM/TUBĀRUM/BUCCINĀRUM**
- B2: Finally, using the noun **arbiter** for referee, say in Latin, "The referee seems to see rather badly."
ARBITER PEIUS VIDĒRE VIDĒTUR