

2018 Yale Certamen Invitational

Intermediate – Preliminary Round 1

1. What man wept for his enemies, reflecting on a Homeric prophecy and believing that Rome would one day experience the same fate he had inflicted on Carthage?

SCIPIO AEMILIANUS / SCIPIO AFRICANUS THE YOUNGER

B1: While Scipio Aemilianus was renowned for ending Rome's affairs with Carthage, quite a few **Scipiōnēs** had significant roles in the Punic Wars. One of them, Publius Cornelius Scipio, got the Second Punic War off to a rough start after being defeated and then almost killed at what battle in 218 B.C?

TICINUS RIVER

B2: Publius Cornelius Scipio was luckily saved by his famous son, Scipio, the future "Africanus". At what site near Utica did that Scipio defeat the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal Gisgo in 203 B.C. and force Hannibal to return to Africa?

CAMPĪ MAGNĪ / GREAT PLAINS / BAGRADES

2. What institution has the Latin motto "**citius, altius, fortius**," which encourages its athletes to proceed faster, higher, and stronger?

OLYMPICS

B1: Which institution has the Latin motto "**semper fidēlis**" which means "always faithful"?

U.S. MARINE CORPS

B2: Which school of philosophy has the Latin motto "**dum vīvimus vivāmus**" which means "while we live, let us live"?

EPICUREANS

3. One might think the god of archery would have better aim, but what youth from Amyclae was killed when his lover Apollo threw a discus and accidentally hit him?

HYACINTH(US)

B1: Some claim that Apollo did not, in fact, miss, but that the discus was redirected by what god of the West Wind?

ZEPHYR(US)

B2: Nearly all of Apollo's numerous affairs are tragic, though a notable exception is his success with what athletic nymph, whom he saw wrestling a lion on Mt. Pelion and whisked away to Libya?

CYRENE

4. Differentiate in meaning between **ludō** and **laudō**.

TO PLAY / MOCK and TO PRAISE [RESPECTIVELY]

B1: Differentiate in meaning between **salīō** and **soleō**.

TO JUMP and TO BE ACCUSTOMED / USED TO [RESPECTIVELY]

B2: Differentiate in meaning between **vexō** and **volō, velle**.

TO ANNOY / HARASS and TO WANT / WISH [RESPECTIVELY]

5. Listen carefully to the following passage about the heroine Atalanta, which I will read twice, then answer in ENGLISH the question that follows:

Fuit ōlim pulcherrima puella, nōmine Atalanta, cui plūrimī virī, quī eam ita amābant et uxōrem dūcere volēbant. Ergō multa et pretiōsissima dōna ex variīs orbīs terrārum partibus ferre solēbant. Atalanta autem nūllum ex illīs virīs amābat nec dōna eōrum accipere volēbat.

The question: According to the passage, what kind of girl was Atalanta?

VERY BEAUTIFUL / MOST BEAUTIFUL [IT'S SUPERLATIVE]

B1: Why did very many men bring gifts to Atalanta?

THEY WANTED TO MARRY HER [ACCEPT EQUIVALENTS]

B2: Translate the final sentence of that passage into English: **Atalanta autem nūllum ex illīs virīs amābat nec dōna eōrum accipere volēbat.**

ATALANTA HOWEVER LOVED [WAS LOVING] NONE OF THOSE MEN
AND WAS NOT WANTING TO RECEIVE / ACCEPT THEIR GIFTS

6. What general defeated the Veneti, Suebi, Arverni, and many other tribes during his famous Gallic campaigns, enabling him to become the most powerful man in Rome?

(GAIUS) JULIUS CAESAR

B1: Though Julius Caesar was usually successful, he was defeated at Gergovia in 52 B.C. by what chieftain of the Arverni?

VERCINGETORIX

B2: At what battle the same year did Julius Caesar have his revenge, brilliantly defeating Vercingetorix and capturing the city by building two walls around it?

ALESIA

7. What character in mythology was named for the swollen condition of his once-pierced feet after he was abandoned by his father Laius on Mt. Cithaeron?

OEDIPUS

B1: Name the couple who rescued Oedipus from Mt. Cithaeron and raised him as their own.

POLYBUS and MEROPE / PERIBOEIA

B2: After Oedipus killed his father Laius at a crossroads, he married his mother Jocasta. Name either the two sons or two daughters that came from this incestuous marriage.

POLYNEICES and ETEOCLES / ANTIGONE and ISMENE

8. According to the word's Latin derivation, if someone is "lachrymose," what are they full of?

TEARS

B1: According to the word's Latin derivation, if something is "precious," what is it full of?

VALUE / PRICE

B2: According to the word's Latin derivation, if someone is "supercilious," what is he or she full of?

ARROGANCE / EYEBROWS

9. What Roman structure with a strong resemblance to a "dovecote" or "pigeon house" was developed to receive great numbers of urns, as purchase of private burial grounds became impossible for poorer classes?

COLUMBĀRIUM / COLUMBĀRIA

B1: What is one name given to the burial societies that formed to collectively pay for the construction of **columbāria**?

COLLĒGIA FUNERĀTĪCIA / COLLĒGIUM FUNERĀTĪCIUM SALŪTĀRIA

B2: The best-preserved **columbārium** resides at what salt port established by Ancus Marcius?

OSTIA

10. Translate the following sentence from Latin to English: **Perīculum ipsum semper cārum fortibus est.**

DANGER ITSELF IS ALWAYS DEAR TO THE BRAVE

B1: Now translate this sentence from Latin to English: **Quis nōn admīratur pulchritūdinem astrum?**

WHO DOES NOT WONDER AT / ADMIRE THE BEAUTY OF THE STARS?

B2: Now translate this sentence from Latin to English: **Eōs vincere difficile est, quī nihil timent.**

IT IS DIFFICULT TO CONQUER THOSE WHO FEAR NOTHING

11. What Greek warrior was so overcome with anger at the death of his beloved friend Patroclus that he re-entered battle and killed dozens of Trojans, including Hector?

ACHILLES

B1: What Greek commander-in-chief had previously angered Achilles so much that he had retired to his camp and refused to fight?

AGAMEMNON

B2: Who was the mother of Achilles, who had tried to prevent him from going to war by entrusting him to King Lycomedes to be raised as one of his daughters?

THETIS

12. It wouldn't be a Certamen Tournament if there weren't a reference to the most recent holiday! As you all know, Halloween was this past Wednesday. What Latin phrase did the Romans use to refer to Wednesday?

DIĒS MERCURIĪ

B1: It would make more sense for Halloween to fall on the 13th instead of the 31st, so Halloween could be on Friday the 13th. What is the Latin word for 13th?

TERTIUS/A/UM DECIMUS/A/UM

B2: If you happened to be born on October 13th, your zodiac sign would be a Libra. What is the meaning of the Latin word "**libra**"?

SCALE(S) / BALANCE / POUND

13. Supply the correct Latin form to translate the relative pronoun in the following sentence:
 “The bad things which I feared did not come true.”

QUAE

B1: Supply the correct Latin form to translate the relative pronoun in this sentence: “The farmers, whose gardens needed constant tending, worked late into the night.”

QUORUM

B2: Supply the correct Latin form to translate the relative pronoun in this sentence: “The gladiator whom I favored died in battle.”

CUI

14. What Roman king was perhaps originally a slave, as both his mother Ocrisia’s captive status and his own name attest?

SERVIUS TULLIUS

B1: Name one of the Roman goddesses for whom Servius Tullius established a temple.

FORTUNA or DIANA

B2: In addition to adding temples, which two of the seven hills did Servius add for Rome?

QUIRINAL and VIMINAL

15. What mythological character’s death is described by the following quotation from Ovid, translated into English: “The poet’s limbs were strewn in different places: the head and the lyre you, Hebrus, received, and (a miracle!) floating in midstream, the lyre lamented mournfully; mournfully the lifeless tongue murmured; mournfully the banks echoed in reply.”

ORPHEUS

B1: Orpheus’ head and lyre floated all the way to what island in the Aegean Sea?

LESBOS

B2: Name Orpheus’ wife, who had been killed when she stepped on a snake while fleeing from Aristaeus.

EURYDICE

16. For the Latin phrase meaning “two good soldiers,” give the genitive plural.

DUORUM BONORUM MILITUM

B1: Give the comparative for **duorum bonorum militum**.

DUORUM MELIORUM MILITUM

B2: Make **duorum meliorum militum** superlative and ablative.

DUOBUS OPTIMIS MILITIBUS

17. Germanicus was given “chief command” in Germany in 12 A.D. as a result of what disaster, in which three legions under the command of Quintilius Varus were crushed by the Germans?

TEUTOBERG FOREST

B1: What emperor supposedly cried out “Varus, give me back my legions!” following the defeat?

AUGUSTUS / OCTAVIAN / OCTAVIUS

B2: What chieftain of the Cherusci led the Germans at Teutoburg Forest?

ARMINIUS / HERMAN (THE GERMAN)

18. Translate the following line of poetry into Latin: Do not go gentle into that good night.

**NŌLĪ LĒNĪTER / MOLLITER / LEVITER /
PLACIDĒ ĪRE IN ILLAM / ISTAM BONAM NOCTEM**

B1: Translate the poetic line “I am the master of my fate, I am the captain of my soul” into Latin.

**SUM MAGISTER / DOMINUS / PRĪNCEPS MEĪ FĀTĪ, SUM RĒCTOR /
GUBERNĀTOR MEĪ CORDIS / ANIMĪ / SPĪRITŪS or MEAE ANIMAE**

B2: Translate the poetic line “They also serve who only stand and wait” into Latin.

**SERVANT QUĪ SŌLĪ STANT ET EXSPECTANT / MANENT or
SERVANT QUĪ MODO STANT ET EXSPECTANT / MANENT**

19. A lantern swaying in a lighthouse on the shore of the Hellespont was the guiding light for what man in mythology as he swam across every night to see his lover?

LEANDER

B1: Unfortunately, one night, the light was put out by the wind and Leander drowned, putting a tragic end to this forbidden love. A tragedy to rival this is the story of what two Babylonian lovers who committed suicide after an attempted meeting went awry?

PYRAMUS and THISBE

B2: As you can see, many love affairs in mythology went horribly wrong. However, tales of lasting love do exist. What old couple, after hosting the disguised Zeus and Hermes, were transformed into oak and linden trees so they could be together forever?

BAUCIS and PHILEMON

20. For a modified version of the Beatles’ song, if one sang “Ain’t got nothing but love . . . for eight days a week,” what case in Latin would be used to render “days”?

ACCUSATIVE

B1: The Beatles song “A Hard Day’s Night” includes the lyric “But when I get home to you, I find the things you do/will make me feel all right.” If a form of the Latin verb **placeo** were used to render “make me feel all right,” what Latin case would be appropriate for “me”?

DATIVE

B2: On their 1969 track “Let it Be,” the Beatles sing the lyric “And when the broken-hearted people living in the world agree/there will be an answer, let it be.” Considering “broken-hearted” to more roughly mean “broken in respect to their hearts,” what Latin case would be used to render “hearts”?

ABLATIVE

EXTRA MYTHOLOGY

1. What man was accompanied by his friend Pylades in his quest to avenge his father Agamemnon by killing Clytemnestra, his mother?

ORESTES

B1: What sister of Orestes had saved him, when he was young, and also aided the expedition?

ELECTRA

B2: Clytemnestra's affair with what man had been the cause of her murder of Agamemnon?

AEGISTHUS

EXTRA HISTORY

1. What act, which typically involved raising the child in his arm, was performed by the **pater familiās** to acknowledge a newborn has his own?

SUSCEPTIŌ

B1: All newborns were believed to have a guardian spirit. What was the Latin term for the guardian spirit of a boy?

GENIUS

B2: What was the Latin term for the guardian spirit of a girl?

IŪNŌ

EXTRA LANGUAGE

1. Translate the following sentence from Latin to English: **Hārum avium cantus nōs dēlectat.**

THE SONG OF THESE BIRDS DELIGHTS US

B1: Now translate into Latin: I will give you that most beautiful song.

DABŌ TIBI ILLUD PULCHERRIMUM CARMEN

B2: Now translate this sentence from Latin to English: **Variū sunt colōrēs hūius flōris.**

THE COLORS OF THIS FLOWER ARE VARIED

2. **Quid Anglicē significat “diū”?**

FOR A LONG TIME

B1: **Quid Anglicē significat “dēnique”?**

AT LAST / FINALLY

B2: **Quid Anglicē significat “frūstrā”?**

IN VAIN / USELESSLY

2018 Yale Certamen Invitational Intermediate – Preliminary Round 2

1. While seeking attendants for his shrine, what deity leapt on board a ship in the form of a giant dolphin and caused the astounded crew to make for the port nearest Delphi?

APOLLO

B1: Dolphins are surprisingly common characters in mythology. What other deity turned a whole ship of pirates into dolphins?

DIONYSUS

B2: What famous musician was thrown overboard by pirates but saved by a dolphin?

ARION

2. What law ended the Plebeian Secession of 445 B.C. and allowed the intermarriage between plebeians and patricians?

LĒX CANULĒIA

B1: In the overall Conflict of the Orders, how many times did the plebeians secede?

FIVE

B2: In what year did the **Lēx Hortensia** eventually resolve this social class struggle?

287 B.C.

3. From what Latin verb with what meaning does the English word “reverberate” derive?

VERBERŌ, VERBERĀRE - TO BEAT

B1: From what Latin verb with what meaning does the English word “oppressive” derive?

PREMŌ, PREMERE - TO PRESS /
OPPRIMŌ, OPPRIMERE - TO SUPPRESS

B2: From what Latin verb with what meaning does “parry” derive?

PARŌ, PARĀRE - TO PREPARE

4. For the phrase **uter carus filius**, give the genitive plural.

UTRŌRUM CARŌRUM FĪLIŌRUM

B1: Change **utrŏrum carŏrum filiŏrum** to the dative plural.

UTRĪS CARĪS FĪLIĪS

B2: Change **utrīs carīs filiīs** to the genitive singular.

UTRĪUS CĀRĪ FĪLIĪ

5. **Farreum libum**, **dextrārum iūctiō** and **prōnuba** were all items found at what kind of wedding originally used by patricians only?

CŌNFARREĀTIŌ [PROMPT ON “WEDDING” WITH
“WHAT KIND OF WEDDING?”]

B1: What was the name given to the boy responsible for carrying the utensils used to cut the wedding cake?

CAMILLUS

B2: What was the name for the small basket that was used to hold the utensils and was carried by the **camillus**?

CUMERA

6. What man scorned all women until he sculpted a statue so beautiful that even he could not resist her?

PYGMALION

B1: The now-lovesick sculptor was given a wife when what goddess brought his statue to life?

VENUS

B2: On what island, sacred to Venus, did this episode take place?

CYPRUS

7. Give the Latin and English for the tombstone abbreviation **H.I.S.**

HĪC IACET SEPULTUS – HERE LIES BURIED

B1: Which mood is the verb in the abbreviation **R.I.P.**?

SUBJUNCTIVE

B2: Which use of the dative is exemplified in the abbreviation **S.T.T.L.**?

POSSESSION / REFERENCE / ADVANTAGE

8. In mythology, the seer Halitherses predicted what man's return when he saw two eagles fighting above Ithaca?

ODYSSEUS

B1: Who in the *Odyssey* was told by the seer Telemus that he would lose his sight at the hand of Odysseus?

POLYPHEMUS

B2: In Book XV of the *Odyssey*, what man on his way back from Sparta gives the seer Theoclymenus passage to Ithaca?

TELEMACHUS

9. Of the third declension nouns **mēnsis**, **finis**, **iūs**, and **pānis**, which does not belong because of gender?

IŪS

B1: Of the third declension nouns **nūbēs**, **eques**, **gēns**, and **celeritās**, which does not belong because of gender?

EQUES

B2: Using two words from the previous list, say in Latin: "The swiftness of the horsemen will save us."

CELERITĀS EQUITUM NŌS (CON)SERVĀBIT

10. **Manus ad ferrum** and **Restitutor Orbis** were both titles bestowed on what emperor of Rome, who conquered the Palmyrene empire in 273 A.D.?

AURELIAN

B1: What queen of Palmyra had Aurelian defeated?

ZENOBIA

B2: Although she acted as regent empress during his rule, on what son did Zenobia bestow the title of emperor?

VABALLATHUS

11. For the verb **nōlō**, give the present active participle.

NŌLĒNS

B1: Change **nōlēns** to the future active.

NOT POSSIBLE/DOES NOT EXIST

B2: For **nōlō**, give the second-person plural, present active imperative.

NŌLĪTE

12. Using two datives, translate the following sentence from English to Latin: This is a great sorrow to me.

HOC MIHI MAGNŌ DOLŌRĪ EST

B1: Now translate into English: **Suīs labōrantibus Labiēnum praesidiō mittit.**

HE SENDS LABIENUS AS A DEFENSE / GUARD FOR HIS STRUGGLING MEN

B2: Now translate into English: **Nōn nōbīs sōlīs sed et patriae nātī sumus.**

WE ARE BORN NOT FOR OURSELVES ALONE,
BUT ALSO FOR OUR COUNTRY / FATHERLAND

13. In Book XVI of the *Iliad*, what favorite son of Zeus does Patroclus kill, saddening the god so much that he showers the plains of Troy in blood?

SARPEDON

B1+B2: Another mythological Sarpedon was the son of Europa and therefore the brother of what two Cretan men?

MINOS and RHADAMANTHYS

14. What emperor's short but eventful reign included a revolt by Lentulus Gaetulicus, a fake invasion of Britain, and the near-appointment of a horse as a senator?

CALIGULA

B1: Name Caligula's horse, whom he truly attempted to make emperor.

INCITATUS

B2: What member of the Praetorian Guard assassinated Caligula in 41 A.D.?

CASSIUS CHAEREA

15. The story continues. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, then answer in LATIN the question that follows:

Hoc igitur cōsilium eōs dīmittere volēns excōgitāvit: virōs omnēs, quī eam uxōrem petēbant, ad cēnam apud sē vocāvit. Postquam omnēs adfuērunt, servī vīnum in pōcula fūdērunt, quod virī cupidē bibērunt. Atalanta "Ō virī," inquit, "usque ad hunc diem nūllum marītum habēre volūi, neque quisquam potuit mē uxōrem dūcere."

The question: **Quod virī bibulī erant, quid servī in pōcula fūdērunt?**

VĪNUM

B1: **Quōmodo Atalanta virōs dīmittere parāvit?**

AD CĒNAM APUD SĒ VOCĀVIT

B2: **Quid Atalanta usque ad hunc diem habēre nōluit?**

MARĪTUM

16. Identify the use of the accusative case in the following sentence: **In mediā urbe trēs hōrās mānsī.**

DURATION OF TIME

B1: Identify the use of the accusative case in the following sentence: **Ambulāvimus quattuor milia passuum in Campānia.**

EXTENT OF SPACE

B2: Identify the use of the genitive case in the following sentence: **Hominēs perītissimī sunt rūsticī labōris.**

(GENITIVE WITH) SPECIAL ADJECTIVES

17. Having learned from the example of the Syracusan despot Agathocles 50 years prior, the consuls Atilius Regulus and Manilius Vulso decided to head straight for Africa with a fleet raised to 230 galleys and overwhelmed the Carthaginians at what battle in 256 B.C.?

CAPE ECNOMUS

B1: Following the battle of Cape Ecnomus, the Carthaginians called upon what Spartan mercenary to combat the invading Romans?

XANTHIPUS

B2: Where did Regulus suffer a disastrous defeat to Xanthippus in 255 B.C.?

TUNIS / BAGRADAS VALLEY

18. The characters Ocnus and Tityus, as well as the rivers Phlegethon, Acheron, and Styx, all have a home in what mythological locale?

UNDERWORLD / **DIS** / EREBUS / HADES

B1: What group of Underworld sinners was forced to carry water in leaky buckets?

DANAID(E)S

B2: Most of the souls in the Underworld lived in a plain named for what kind of flower?

ASPHODEL

19. **Quid Anglicē significat “fūmus”?**

SMOKE / STEAM

B1: **Quid Anglicē significat “frāctus”?**

BROKEN / SHATTERED

B2: **Quid Anglicē significat “frūmentum”?**

GRAIN

20. Translate this sentence from Latin to English: **Omnēs cīvēs clāmōribus puellārum terrentur.**

ALL THE CITIZENS ARE TERRIFIED BY THE CRIES OF THE GIRLS

B1: Now translate this sentence from Latin to English: **Nōne hoc vīnum pōtārī potest?**

SURELY THIS WINE CAN BE CONSUMED? /

THIS WINE CAN BE CONSUMED, CAN'T IT?

B2: Now translate this sentence from Latin to English: **Haec urbs decem annōs oppugnābatur.**

THIS CITY WAS BEING ATTACKED FOR TEN YEARS

EXTRA MYTHOLOGY

1. During the funeral games of Teutamides' father, Perseus accidentally killed what grandfather of his with a discus?

ACRISIUS

B1: What daughter of Acrisius and Eurydice was the mother of Perseus?

DANAË

B2: Since he had murdered his grandfather, Perseus swapped kingdoms with what man?

MEGAPENTHES

EXTRA HISTORY

1. Rome's second dictator, Aulus Postumius Albinus, defeated the Latin League and Etruscans at what battle of 496 B.C.?

LAKE REGILLUS

B1: What deities supposedly appeared and led the Romans during this battle?

CASTOR and POLLUX // DIOSCURI

B2: What participant in the battle at the **Pōns Sublicius** also fought at Lake Regillus?

(TITUS) HERMINIUS

EXTRA LANGUAGE

1. Give the Latin noun and its meaning at the root of the English word "ancillary."

ANCILLA - MAID

B1: Give the Latin noun and its meaning at the root of the English word "furtive."

FŪR - THIEF

B2: Give the Latin noun and its meaning at the root of the English word "hospital."

HOSPES - GUEST

1. The English expression "actions speak louder than words" can best be summed up by what three-word Latin phrase which literally means "deeds not words"?

FACTA NŌN VERBAB1: Rather than using the adverb **numquam**, a well-informed Latin scholar might express the same sentiment using what three-word Latin phrase, which refers to a non-existent date on the Greek calendar?**AD KALENDĀS GRAECĀS**B2: What idiomatic meaning is intended by the Latin expression "**de mortuīs nīl nisi bonum**"?

DON'T SPEAK ILL OF THE DEAD

2018 Yale Certamen Invitational Intermediate – Preliminary Round 3

1. Of the following provinces, which was furthest east: Mauretania, Aquitania, Bithynia, Pannonia?

BITHYNIA

B1: Of the following provinces, which was furthest south: Moesia, Cyrenaica, Belgica, Asia?

CYRENAICA

B2: Of the following provinces, which was furthest north: Raetia, Nabatea, Achaia, Baetica?

RAETIA

2. Give an antonym of the Latin verb **emō**.

VENDŌ / MUTŌ

B1: Give an antonym of the Latin verb **claudō**.

APERIŌ / RECLŪDŌ

B2: Give an antonym of the Latin adjective **coruscus**.

ĀTER / NĪGER / OBSCŪRUS / CAECUS

3. When the *Argo* put in at Cius, what youth went to a nearby spring to draw water and so entranced the nymphs with his beauty that they pulled him into their well?

HYLAS

B1: Which of the Argonauts went mad out of grief for Hylas and abandoned the voyage?

HERACLES

B2: Heracles also led an expedition against what city after its king, Laomedon, refused to pay him an owed reward?

TROY

4. Which two-letter Latin abbreviation is used to indicate the set of dates or specific period during which a historical figure lived or was active, and stands for the word **flōruit**?

FL.

B1: Which four-letter abbreviation is used to indicate the creator of a portrait, and stands for the Latin word meaning “he painted”?

PINX.

B2: Which Latin word abbreviated as **r.** is used to indicate the period when a certain person ruled?

REGNĀVIT

5. For the verb **auferō**, give the third person plural, perfect passive indicative.

ABLĀTĪ SUNT

B1: Make **ablātī sunt** active.

ABSTULĒRUNT

B2: Make **abstulērunt** second person plural and present.

AUFERTIS

6. Give the comparative adverbial form of the Latin adjective **miser**.

MISERIUS

B1: Make **miserius** superlative.

MISERRIMĒ

B2: Give the same form for the adjective **malevolus**.

MALEVOLENTISSIMĒ

7. What woman discovered that two children may be better than fourteen—as long as the two are gods—when Artemis and Apollo killed her offspring in response to her *hubris*?

NIOBE

B1: Niobe had claimed to be more blessed than what mother of Artemis and Apollo, leading to her children's death?

LETO

B2: Name one of the two children of Niobe who survived the gods' onslaught, according to some authors.

AMYCLAS or CHLORIS

8. Very unique as one of the few elected dictators, what Roman delayed the Carthaginian advance after Trebia River and thereby earned the title **Cunctātor**?

(QUINTUS) FABIVS MAXIMVS

B1: What disaster of 217 B.C., in which the Roman consul Flaminius was killed, provided the strongest impetus for the election of Fabius?

(LAKE) TRASIMENE

B2: Which ancestor of Fabius Maximus was instrumental in both the Second and Third Samnite Wars?

(Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS) RULLIANVS

9. Which of the following words is not derived from a Latin word for a season of the year: hibernation, autonomous, estivate, vernal, autumny?

AUTONOMOUS

B1: Give the nominative singular, genitive singular, and gender of the Latin word meaning "winter" which lies at the root of "hibernation."

**HIEMS, HIEMIS, FEMININE /
HĪBERNUM, HĪBERNĪ, NEUTER**

B2: Give the nominative singular, genitive singular, and gender of the Latin word meaning "spring" which lies at the root of "vernal."

VĒR, VĒRIS, NEUTER

10. Which Roman emperor built an arch along the **Via Appia**, the last of the Imperial fora, baths on top of Nero's **Domus Aurea**, and a column to commemorate his victories over the Dacians?

TRAJAN

B1: What famous architect oversaw the construction of Trajan's Forum?

APOLLVDORVS (OF DAMASCVS)

B2: What did the war-like and ambitious Trajan die of in 117 A.D.?

A STROKE

11. In Book 11 of the *Odyssey*, the shade of what young man is the first to approach Odysseus in the Underworld, after he had fallen from the roof of Circe to his untimely death?

ELPENOR

B1: Odysseus' journey to the Underworld was made for the purpose of speaking to the ghost of what seer, who held as much power in the Underworld as he once did at Thebes?

TIRESIAS

B2: Odysseus tries three times to embrace the shade of what woman, whose death came due to great sadness at the uncertainty of her son's fate?

ANTICLEIA [PROMPT ON "HIS MOTHER"]

12. Translate into English: **Mūcius manum in flammās posuit quia Porsennam necāre nōn potuerat.**

MUCIUS PUT HIS HAND IN(TO) THE FLAMES
BECAUSE HE HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO KILL PORSENNA

B1: Now translate: **Rēx hominem fortiōrem quam Mūcium numquam viderat.**

THE KING HAD NEVER SEEN A STRONGER/BRAVER MAN THAN MUCIUS.

B2: Now translate: **Porsenna igitur pacem petiuit quod ā Rōmānīs necārī nōlēbat.**

PORSENNA THEREFORE SOUGHT PEACE
BECAUSE HE DID NOT WANT TO BE KILLED BY THE ROMANS.

13. Identify the use of the dative case in the following sentence: **Omnēs lūsōrēs Certāminis aptī sunt victōriae.**

(DATIVE WITH) SPECIAL ADJECTIVES

B1: Identify the two uses of the dative case in the following sentence: **Magnīs liberīs ūtor auxiliō mentī meae.**

REFERENCE AND PURPOSE (ALSO ACCEPT "DOUBLE DATIVE")

B2: Identify the use of the ablative case in the sentence from the previous bonus.

SPECIAL VERBS

14. In his earliest form, what Roman god was associated with crossing places and bridges, but later expanded his duties to include gates, doorways, and beginnings?

JANUS

B1: Janus has an equivalent, Culsans, in the pantheon of what other Italian people?

ETRUSCAN(S) / ETRURIAN(S)

B2: What Roman god was originally an agricultural deity but became a war god, reflecting the Roman people's transition from farming to war?

MA(VO)RS

15. What generally do all of the following words describe: **cervix, unguis, genū, and caput?**

BODY PARTS

B1: What general meaning is shared by the words **gallus, ariēs, and pullus.**

ANIMALS

B2: What general meaning is shared by the words **īlex, laurus, and robur.**

TREES

16. Despite being only a quaestor at the time, what Roman convinced the fickle Mauretanian ruler Bocchus I to betray his son-in-law Jugurtha?

(L. CORNELIUS) SULLA

B1: What was the famous line Jugurtha used—according to Sallust—to describe Rome because of its corruption and bribery problems?

URBS VĒNĀLIS / A CITY FOR SALE

B2: Before Marius and Sulla, how many Roman commanders failed to beat Jugurtha?

FOUR

17. Translate the following sentence from Latin to English: **Cicerō tandem ōrātiōnem confecit quam olim incēperat.**

CICERO AT LAST FINISHED THE ORATION WHICH
HE HAD BEGUN LONG AGO / ONCE BEGUN

B1: Now translate into English: **Senātor quī surrēxerat iterum sedēre cōstituit.**

THE SENATOR WHO HAD RISEN AGAIN DECIDED TO SIT

B2: Now translate into English: **Prīmus mīles quī mūrūm ascenderat corōnam accēpit.**

THE FIRST SOLDIER WHO HAD CLIMBED THE WALL RECEIVED A CROWN
or THE FIRST SOLDIER TO CLIMB THE WALL RECEIVED A CROWN

18. What maiden was so beautiful that people stopped worshipping at the shrines of Venus, forcing the goddess to send her son Cupid to avenge her? He ironically fell in love with this maiden instead.

PSYCHE

B1: Psyche and Cupid had a brief affair, but Venus eventually found out and imposed upon Psyche a series of how many tasks in order to win Cupid's hand?

FOUR

B2: In the first of those tasks, what kind of animal saved Psyche by helping her sort different grains?

ANT

19. Though his sons returned to the **status quo** by dividing the empire following his death, what emperor briefly ruled a united empire between 392 and 395 A.D.?

THEODOSIUS I / THE GREAT

B1: At what battle in 394 A.D. did Theodosius decisively defeat multiple usurpers from the west?

FRIGIDUS (RIVER)

B2: Which emperor was the last to rule the West at all and was deposed in 476 A.D.?

ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS

20. The story continues. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, then answer in ENGLISH the question that follows:

Atalanta dixit: "Sī igitur mē in mātirimōnium dūcere cupitis, currere dēbētis! Sī potestis, currite celerius mē! Sīn vērō ipsa vincam, interficiēminī!" Haec verba locūta, servōs arcessīvit, quī locum idōneum ostendērunt, cūius in ultimā parte duo saxa magna posuerant.

The question: What must the suitors do if they want to marry Atalanta?

RUN / RACE AGAINST HER / BEAT HER IN A FOOTRACE

B1: What, however, will happen if Atalanta wins?

THE SUITORS / THEY WILL BE KILLED

B2: What did the slaves do to set up the racecourse?

PLACED TWO STONES AT THE FARTHEST PART / THE END OF THE COURSE

EXTRA MYTHOLOGY

1. What son of Hippolochus bore golden armor during the Trojan war but eventually traded it for Diomedes' bronze armor?

GLAUCUS

B1: Glaucus led the contingent of Trojan allies from which region?

LYCIA

B2: This scene occurs directly after the *aristeia* of Diomedes, in which he wounds two gods. Name either of them.

APHRODITE or ARES

EXTRA HISTORY

1. What unfaithful wife conspired with her lover Gaius Silius in an attempt to overthrow her husband Claudius?

MESSALINA

B1: Pretending to act on his superior's orders, what freedman of Claudius ordered the Praetorian Guard to execute Messalina?

NARCISSUS

B2: The phrase "The third time's the charm" doesn't really hold water when it comes to Claudius' wives. Name either of Claudius' previous two wives, both of whom he divorced.

URGULANILLA or AELIA PAETINA

EXTRA LANGUAGE

1. Give the Latin adjective and its meaning at the root of the English word "noon."

NOVEM - NINE /

NŌNUS, -A, -UM - NINTH

B1: Give the Latin adjective and its meaning at the root of the English word "grieve."

GRAVIS, GRAVE - HEAVY

B2: Give the Latin adjective and its meaning at the root of the English word "relentless."

LENTUS, -A, -UM - SLOW

1. Change the phrase "**hic aeger lepus**" to the dative singular.

HUIC AEGRŌ LEPŌRĪ

B1: Make "**huic aegrō lepōrī**" genitive plural.

HŌRUM AEGRŌRUM LEPŌRUM

B2: Make "**hōrum aegrōrum lepōrum**" ablative.

HĪS AEGRĪS LEPŌRIBUS

2018 Yale Certamen Invitational

Intermediate – Semifinals

1. Give the comparative and superlative for the Latin adjective **dexter**.

DEXTERIOR, DEXTIMUS

- B1: Give the comparative and superlative for the Latin adjective **humilis**.

HUMILIOR, HUMILLIMUS

- B2: Give the comparative and superlative for the Latin adjective **nēquam**.

NĒQUIOR, NĒQUISSIMUS

2. What mythological object, which appeared to Ilus when he prayed to Zeus and had been made by Athena herself, was stolen by Diomedes and Odysseus to enable the fall of Troy?

PALLADIUM

- B1: Zeus supposedly threw the Palladium into the territory of Ilium when what Pleiad disgracefully supplicated herself at it?

ELECTRA

- B2: Name the Trojan seer and brother of Cassandra who declared that the city would not fall without the capture of the Palladium.

HELENUS

3. Which of the following words does not derive from the same Latin root as the others: laundry, dilute, lavender, latrine, lava?

THEY ARE ALL FROM THE SAME

- B1: What is the root Latin verb and its meaning from which all these are derived?

LAVŌ, LAVĀRE - TO WASH

- B2: What English word derived from lavo means “a great flood or downpour”?

DELUGE

4. “Agree with each other, enrich the soldiers, and despise everyone else” was the advice of what emperor as he lay dying at Eboracum, though he was clearly ignored by his sons Caracalla and Geta?

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

- B1: Severus’ advice to “agree with each other” was clearly ignored, as Caracalla murdered Geta and erased all traces of him in the public record through what process?

DAMNATIO MEMORIAE

- B2: What wife of Septimius Severus held Geta as he was murdered at the hands of Caracalla?

JULIA DOMNA

5. What fifth-declension Latin noun means “south” or “midday”?

MERIDIĒS

- B1: What adverb derived from a fifth-declension Latin noun means “on the next day”?

POSTRIDIĒ

- B2: What fifth-declension Latin noun means “ice”?

GLACIĒS

6. What goddess stayed in the land of Celeus and Metenaira under the name Doso and was caught trying to turn their son immortal by placing him in embers?

DEMETER

B1: What was the name of this Eleusinian prince that Demeter tried to make immortal?

DEMOPHOÖN

B2: What follower of Demeter from Eleusis was often portrayed riding a chariot led by dragons and spreading the craft of farming to the world?

TRIPTOLEMUS

7. When the master left the house, a numerous retinue was deemed necessary. What slave walked beside his master—if he was walking—and prompted him in case he had forgotten the name of anyone who greeted him?

NŌMENCLĀTOR(ĒS)

B1: What slave walked ahead of his master and cleared the way?

ANTEAMBULŌ(NĒS)

B2: What type of slave escorted his master home at the appointed hour?

ADVERSITOR(ĒS)

8. Translate into English: **Orpheus uxōrem ad terram vīvōrum redūcere conātus est.**

ORPHEUS TRIED TO LEAD HIS WIFE BACK TO THE LAND OF THE LIVING

B1: **Eurydice marītum sequēbātur, sed ille respicere nōn dēbuit.**

EURYDICE WAS FOLLOWING HER HUSBAND,
BUT HE SHOULD NOT HAVE LOOKED BACK

B2: **Eurydice bis mortua erat, et Orpheus vītā suā nōn iam amābāt.**

EURYDICE HAD DIED TWICE, AND ORPHEUS
NO LONGER LOVED HIS OWN LIFE

9. In which state would you find schools with the mottoes “**quaecum sunt bona**” and “**crēscat scientia, vīta excolātur**”?

ILLINOIS

B1: In which state would you find schools with the mottoes “**virēs mortēs artēs**” and “**cīvium in mōribus rei pūblicae salūs**”?

FLORIDA

B2: In which state would you find schools with the mottoes “**crux spēs ūnica**” and “**lūx et vērītās**”?

INDIANA

10. Nausithous, Halirrhothius, Chrysaor, and Orion were all children of what deity?

POSEIDON / NEPTUNE

B1: Which of those figures was killed by Ares because he raped Ares’ daughter Alcippe?

HALIRRHOTHIUS

B2: Which of those figures was known for his skill in hunting and was given the ability to walk on water by Poseidon?

ORION

11. The augur Attus Navius cut a whetstone in half in front of what Roman king, more famous for his origins in Greece?

TARQUINIUS PRISCUS

B1: What father of Tarquinius Priscus may have fled Corinth to southern Italy?

DEMARATUS

B2: The installation of Servius Tullius was made possible by the assassination of Tarquinius Priscus by what individuals?

SONS OF ANCUS MARCIUS

12. Which of the following nouns does not belong because of its case: **aestātēs, senātus, sociī, nūbis, cēra**?

NUBIS

B1: Which of the following verb forms does not belong because of its voice: **parārī, subsecūtūrus, fīebam, imitāminī, gerar**?

SUBSECUTURUS

B2: Which of the following adverbs does not belong because of its degree: **clārē, breviter, bene, fortissimē, diū**?

FORTISSIME

13. What Nymph was transformed into a spring to spare her from the amorous pursuits of the river Alpheus?

ARETHUSA

B1: What spring was made for the muses by Pegasus on Mount Helicon with his hoof?

HIPPOCRENE

B2: What spring's water was so cold that the shock from drinking the water resulted in the death of Tiresias?

TELPHUSA

14. Complete the following grammatical analogy: **bibō** is to **bibisse** as **spondēō** is to ____ (blank).

SPOPONDISSE

B1: Change **spopondisse** to the future.

SPONSURUS/-UM ESSE

B2: Change **spōnsūrus esse** to the passive.

SPŌNSUM IRĪ

15. Quintus Marcius Rex, Manius Acilius Glabrio, and Lucullus were all recalled by what law of 66 B.C., which transferred command against Mithridates to Pompey?

LĒX MĀNĪLIA

B1: Pompey was conveniently already in the East, ready to assume power, because of what law a year earlier, which had granted him command against the pirates?

LĒX GABĪNIA

B2: While Pompey was given a term of three years over the Mediterranean, he efficiently cleared the pirates in what timespan?

THREE MONTHS / 90 DAYS / 40 DAYS

16. Translate into Latin: Did you see the tortoise falling out of the sky?

VĪDISTĪ(S)NE TESTŪDINEM EX CAELŌ CADENTEM?

B1: Now translate: A flying eagle had seen the head of a man sleeping under a tree.

AQUILA VOLĀNS CAPUT VIRĪ SUB ARBORE DORMIENTIS VĪDERAT

B2: Now translate: With the man and the tortoise having been killed, the eagle enjoyed her lunch.

**VIRŌ ET TESTŪDINE INTERFECTĪS / NECĀTĪS,
AQUILA PRANDIŌ (SUŌ) FRUCTA EST**

17. Differentiate in meaning between **aestās** and **aestus**.

SUMMER and HEAT / TIDE [RESPECTIVELY]

B1: Differentiate in meaning between **antrum** and **arvum**.

CAVE and FIELD / LAND [RESPECTIVELY]

B2: Differentiate in meaning between **amnis** and **anguis**.

RIVER and SNAKE [RESPECTIVELY]

18. In Vergil's *Aeneid*, what woman—who was suckled at birth by a mare and became a devotee of Diana—is killed by Arruns in Book XI?

CAMILLA

B1: In the *Aeneid*, Camilla is often compared to what tribe of female warriors?

AMAZONS

B2: Camilla was not, however, an Amazon, but was instead the queen of what Italian tribe?

VOLSCI(ANS)

19. The story continues. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, then answer in ENGLISH the question that follows:

Omnēs valdē timēbant. Sed adulēscēns nōmine Hippomenēs sine morā ad campum accessit quō omnēs convēnerant. Postquam servus tubā signum dedit, omnēs celeriter currere coepērunt: ante omnēs, sagittā celerior, currēbat Atalanta; ex iīs complūrēs multīs cum lacrimīs maerēbant; nam sciēbant sē ad certam mortem missum irī. Hippomenēs tamen sine timōre mortis in cōnspectum puellae vēnit et dīxit: "Sī victor erō, nōn dolēbis quod ā tantō tamque fortī virō superāris."

The question: According to Hippomenes, why will Atalanta not feel pain if Hippomenes wins the race?

BECAUSE SHE IS / HAS BEEN CONQUERED /
OVERCOME BY SO GREAT AND SO BRAVE A MAN

B1: With what is Atalanta compared as she begins the race?

ARROW

B2: Why did many competitors break down in tears as soon as the race began?

BECAUSE THEY KNEW THEY HAD BEEN SENT TO CERTAIN DEATH

PROCTOR: "I will now pause for one full minute to allow any outstanding challenges from Tossups 1-19 to be raised. After this pause, only challenges on Tossup 20 may be raised."

20. The reign of Valens ended when he refused to wait for Gratian's reinforcements and was crushed at what battle in 378 A.D.?

ADRIANOPOLE

B1: What Gothic king commanded the opposing forces at this battle?

FRITIGERN

B2: What emperor had earlier defeated the usurper Licinius at a different Battle of Adrianople?

CONSTANTINE I / THE GREAT

EXTRA MYTHOLOGY

1. What villain on the road to Athens attempted to use his bronze club to attack passersby and steal their belongings?

PERIPHETES / CORYNETES

B1: What villain defeated by Theseus forced passersby to compete with him in a wrestling match, killing them as soon as they lost?

CERCYON

B2: When Theseus arrived in Athens, Medea attempted to poison him because he posed a threat to the ascension of what youth, the child of Aegeus and Medea?

MEDUS

EXTRA HISTORY

1. For the fifth and final time, what city was sacked by Galerius in 297 A.D.?

CTESIPHON

B1: What Persian king reversed the peaceful overtures of Bahram II in lieu of open warfare against Diocletian beginning in 284 A.D.?

NARSES

B2: What emperor sacked Ctesiphon in 283 A.D. uncontested during a period of major upheaval?

CARUS

EXTRA LANGUAGE

1. **Quid Anglicē significat "rūrsus"?**

AGAIN

B1: **Quid Anglicē significat "rēmus"?**

OAR

B2: **Quid Anglicē significat "reus"?**

DEFENDANT

2. Translate into Latin: The dog to which I had given the bone was lying on the ground.

CANIS CUĪ OS DEDERAM HUMĪ IACĒBAT.

B1: Translate into Latin: The bear that you saw in Alexandria sailed to Ostia with great speed.

**URSUS/URSA QUEM/QUAM ALEXANDRIAE VĪDISTĪ(S)
MAGNĀ (CUM) CELERITĀTE OSTIAM NAVIGĀVIT.**

B2: Translate into Latin: The friends with whom you will live in the country are now studying in Sicily.

**AMĪCĪ/AMĪCAE QUIBUSCUM RŪRĪ HABITĀBIS/
HABITĀBITIS NUNC IN SICILIĀ STUDENT.**

2018 Yale Certamen Invitational Intermediate – Finals

1. Translate into English: **Odium inter frātrēs crescit propter amōrem eiusdem fēminae.**

HATRED IS GROWING BETWEEN THE BROTHERS
BECAUSE OF THEIR LOVE OF/FOR THE SAME WOMAN.

B1: Now translate: **Alter frāter gemmās pulchrās fēminae dat, flōrēs ab alterō offeruntur.**

ONE BROTHER GIVES THE WOMAN BEAUTIFUL
GEMS, FLOWERS ARE OFFERED BY THE OTHER.

B2: Now translate: **Fēmina autem coniūnx neutrius frātris esse vult, quia sorōrem eōrum amat.**

THE WOMAN, HOWEVER, DOES NOT WANT TO BE THE SPOUSE/WIFE
OF EITHER BROTHER, BECAUSE SHE LOVES THEIR SISTER.

2. “The opening crime of [his] new principate was the murder of Agrippa Postumus; who, though off his guard and without weapons, was with difficulty dispatched by a resolute centurion.” In this quote, the historian Tacitus criticizes what emperor, who himself was said to have been smothered to death with a pillow by his praetorian prefect, Macro, in 37 A.D.?

TIBERIUS

B1: How well do you know your Julio-Claudian family trees? Agrippa Postumus was the son of Agrippa and Julia, Augustus’ daughter. They had 4 other children – name two.

GAIUS CAESAR / LUCIUS CAESAR / JULIA
THE YOUNGER / AGRIPPINA THE ELDER

B2: Tiberius had appointed Macro following the execution of what other Praetorian Prefect in 31 A.D.?

(L. AELIUS) SEJANUS

3. Identify the case and use of **agricola** in the following sentence: **Bovēs magnum amōrem agricolae habent.**

OBJECTIVE GENITIVE

B1: Supply the necessary form of **bōs** for this Latin sentence: **Quod satis carnīs habēbat, agricola ____ (blank) pepercit.**

BOVĪ/BŌBUS

B2: Change the phrase **gracilis vacca** to the superlative dative plural.

GRACILLIMĪS VACCĪS

4. **Quae cīvītās propter sententiam nōs hortātur ut circumspiceremus, sī amoenam paenīnsulam quaerimus?**

MICHIGAN

B1: **Quae cīvītās propter sententiam iūstitiam omnibus cōfirmat?**

WASHINGTON D.C.

B2: **Quae cīvītās propter sententiam nōbīs dīcit populum rēgnāre?**

ARKANSAS

5. Zeus extended the night to three times its usual length to seduce what woman, whose son was so powerful that he killed two snakes in his crib?

ALCMENE / ALCMENA

B1: Name Alcmena's husband, who was away fighting the Teleboans at the time.

AMPHITRYON

B2: It is usually said that the snakes in Heracles' crib were sent by Hera, but some maintain that Amphitryon himself put them inside. In doing so, Amphitryon was attempting to distinguish between Heracles and what half-brother of the hero?

IPHICLES

6. For the Latin verb **ārdeō**, give all the participles.

ĀRDĒNS, ĀRDENDUS, ĀRSŪRUS, ĀRSUS

B1: For the Latin verb **feriō**, give all the active infinitives.

FERĪRE

B2: For the Latin verb **mālō**, give all the passive infinitives.

NONE EXIST

7. Where in the city of Rome are the Temple of Saturn, the **Basilica Iūlia**, the **Rēgia**, and the **Rōstra** located?

FŌRUM RŌMĀNUM / ROMAN FORUM

B1: Where in the city of Rome are the **Saepta Iūlia**, the **Circus** of Flaminius, the Baths of Agrippa, and the Theater of Pompey located?

CAMPUS MĀRTIUS / FIELD OF MARS

B2: Where in the city of Rome are the Tarpeian Rock, the **Arx**, and the Temple of **Iūnō Monēta** located?

CAPITOLINE HILL

8. The Olympian gods were plagued by giants twice, once in the Gigantomachy and once in their fight against Typhon. What god had a significant role in both fights, first disguising himself as an ibis and stealing the sinews of Zeus back from Typhon, and then killing Hippolytus while disguised with Hades' cap of darkness?

HERMES

B1: What minor deity cunningly came up with the idea of disguising as animals in the fight against Typhon, and helped Hermes steal back the sinews of Zeus?

(AEGI)PAN

B2: In the Gigantomachy, there were five giants who were not solely killed by Olympian deities. Name one of them, and give his respective killer or killers.

ALCYONEUS – HERACLES, EPHIALTES – HERACLES AND APOLLO,
CLYTIUS – HECATE, AGRIUS AND THOAS – THE FATES

9. Differentiate in meaning between **polus** and **pondus**.

SKY / POLE / HEAVEN and WEIGHT / BURDEN [RESPECTIVELY]

B1: Differentiate in meaning between **praeda** and **praedō**.

LOOT / PLUNDER / BOOTY and THIEF / PIRATE [RESPECTIVELY]

B2: Differentiate in meaning between **prope** and **properō**.

NEAR / NEXT TO and HASTEN / HURRY [RESPECTIVELY]

10. The occupation of the territory of the Sidicini and the resulting alliance of Rome and Capua marked the start of what war fought from 343 to 341 B.C.?

FIRST SAMNITE WAR

B1: Rome repeatedly seemed to be trying to find excuses to engage the Samnites. In each encounter, some city happened to be attacked or occupied by the Samnites. What city did the Samnites seize in order to trigger their second war with the Romans?

NAPLES / NEAPOLIS

B2: Along the same lines as the previous question, what city was invaded to spark the Third Samnite War?

LUCANIA

11. What hero was called Eurymedon by his mother, although he would become much more famous under another name for his defeat of the sea-monster Cetus, the murder of the Ethiopian prince Phineus, and the rescue of Andromeda?

PERSEUS

B1: What other hero's name was changed from Hipponous because he killed his future namesake?

BELLEROPHON

B2: What figure of the Trojan War was originally known as "Alexander," meaning "Defender of Men," though he spent more time cowering in his bedroom with Helen than actually fighting?

PARIS

12. Please translate the following sentence from English into Latin: With the greatest voice, Sextus shouted that the sky would fall tomorrow.

**MAXIMĀ VOCE, SEXTUS CLĀMĀBAT/CLĀMĀVIT
CAELUM CRĀS CĀSURUM ESSE**

B1: Now, translate this sentence: Having heard these words, Antonia thought that Sextus was crazy.

**HĪS VERBĪS AUDĪTĪS, ANTONIA PUTĀBAT/PUTĀVIT
SEXTUM INSANUM ESSE**

B2: Now, try this one: On the following day, Antonia could not believe that the sky was actually falling.

**POSTRĪDIE, ANTONIA NON CREDERE
POTERAT/POTUIT CAELUM VĒRĒ/ETIAM CADERE**

13. Supply the appropriate present participial form of the verb **eo, ire** to agree with the word "animal" in the following English sentence: "I saw the shadows of the animals against the road."

EUNTĪUM

B1: Supply the appropriate present participial form of the verb **eo, ire** to agree with the word "animal" in this English sentence: "The farmers gave the animals water to drink."

EUNTĪBUS

B2: Supply the appropriate present participial form of the verb **eo, ire** to agree with the word “animal” in this English sentence: “The animal was eager to return to its pen.”

IĒNS

14. In Ovid’s *Metamorphoses*, what master of disguise takes on the appearance of an old woman to convince Pomona to marry him?

VERTUMNUS

B1: What is Pomona the goddess of?

FRUIT TREES / GARDENS / ORCHARDS

B2: About what two would-be lovers did Vertumnus, as an old woman, tell Pomona? She was a Cypriot maiden who was turned to stone for scorning his advances.

IPHIS and ANAXARETE

15. The story continues. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, then answer in LATIN the question that follows:

Atalanta dīxit: "Discēde dum potes, puer, et vītā servā! Omnēs puellae cupient tē marītum habēre!" Ita loquēbātur, nec intellegēbat sē illum puerum iam amāre coepisse. Eī igitur dēsistere persuādere cōnābātur. Hippomenēs igitur Venerem, amōris deam, invocābit: "Ō Venus, adiuvā mē, et amōrem, quem tū dedistī, dēfende!" Venus "Hīc sunt" inquit "tria aurea mala." Dum curris, iacē prīmum malum, deinde alterum, postrēmō tertium."

Question: **Quae Hippomenē Venus dābat?**

TRIA AUREA MALA

B1: The story continues. Listen to the following passage, which I will read ONCE, then answer in LATIN the question that follows:

Tubae signum dedērunt: Atalanta et Hippomenēs vēlōciter currere coepērunt. Cīvēs clāmābant: "Nunc, nunc, properā, Hippomenē!" Tum Hippomenēs ūnum ē tribus mālīs prōmpsit et iēcīt. Puella id admīrāta est et Hippomenēs eam praeteriit. At illa post brevem mōram iterum puerum post terga reliquit.

Question: **Cum Hippomenēs mālum iēcīt, quid occurrit?**

PUELLA ID ADMĪRĀTA EST / HIPPOMENĒS EAM PRAETERIIT

B2: The story concludes. Listen to the following passage, which I will read ONCE, then answer in LATIN the question that follows:

Postrēma cursus pars restābat; Hippomenēs "Nunc" ait "adiuvā mē, Ō vēnus, quae haec mihi dōna dedistī!" et tertium iēcīt malum. Puella dubitāre vīsa est; at postea cōstituit malum capere: Hippomenēs ad mētā cucurrit, quam prīmus cōsecūtus est. Victor nōn modo vītā servāvit, sed etiam Atalantā uxōrem dūcere potuit.

Question: **Quid Hippomenēs prīmus cōsecūtus est?**

MĒTAM

16. What emperor increased the power of Hadrian's **frūmentārii** to prevent the Senate from interfering with his rule, allowing him to focus on the more important things in life, like staging lion hunts and dressing up like Hercules?

COMMODUS

B1: After a part of Rome burned down, Commodus declared himself the new Romulus, and ordered Rome to be rebuilt under what name?

COLŌNIA (LŪCIA ANNIA) COMMODIANA

B2: Commodus was eventually assassinated on New Year's Eve, 192 A.D. by his mistress, his Praetorian Prefect, and his chamberlain. Name one of the three conspirators.

MARCIA or (AEMILIUS) LAETUS or ECLECTUS

17. Of the kingdoms bequeathed to Rome in the late 2nd century and early 1st century B.C., which came with the pretender Aristonicus, who claimed to be a son of Attalus III?

PERGAMUM

B1: Which kingdom was bequeathed to Rome by Ptolemy Apion in 96 B.C.?

CYRENE

B2: What king of Nicomedia set off the Third Mithridatic War when he bequeathed his kingdom to Rome in 74 B.C.?

NICOMEDES IV [prompt on "Nicomedes"]

18. Of the nouns **sapientia**, **humus**, **līmen**, and **classis**, which is being described in this sentence: **dēdūcēbātur ob Helenae faciem?**

CLASSIS

B1: Of the nouns **sapientia**, **ōtium**, **līmen**, and **classis**, which is being described in this sentence: **Vir suam uxōrem super id portat?**

LĪMEN

B2: Of the nouns **sapientia**, **ōtium**, **līmen**, and **classis**, which is being described in this sentence: **Est nōmen quod cāsū locātīvō ūtītur?**

HUMUS

19. What son of Amythaon and Idomene migrated to Messene with his parents and rescued a young snake, shockingly finding that he could understand the speaking of animals after that snake licked his ears as he slept?

MELAMPUS

B1: After this, Melampus attempted to retrieve the cattle of Phylacus so that what brother of his could give them as a dowry for Pero?

BIAS

B2: What king of Tiryns requested the aid of Melampus due to a disease which made the women of his land believe that they were cows?

PROETUS

PROCTOR: "I will now pause for one full minute to allow any outstanding challenges from Tossups 1-19 to be raised. After this pause, only challenges on Tossup 20 may be raised."

20. Which of the following, if any, is not derived from the same root verb as the others: repeal, pelt, propeller, push, appellate?

PELT

B1: What is the root Latin verb and its meaning from which all the rest are derived?

PELLŌ, PELLERE - TO PUSH / STRIKE

B2: What word, ultimately derived from **pellere**, means “acting without forethought”?

IMPULSIVE

EXTRA MYTHOLOGY

1. In the *Aeneid*, what goddess is described descending from Olympus on “dewy saffron wings...trailing a thousand colors across the sun” as she goes to pluck a lock of Dido’s hair and release her to death?

IRIS

B1: In the *Aeneid*, which Fury assumes the guise of Calybe to rouse Turnus to war?

ALLECTO

B2: In the *Aeneid*, which goddess offers a nymph to Aeolus in exchange for stirring up a storm?

JUNO [DO NOT ACCEPT “HERA”, AS THIS IS THE *AENEID*]

EXTRA HISTORY

1. Realizing he was outnumbered, Antiochus the Great, who had been inspired by events that had happened three hundred years earlier, retreated to a narrow pass at what place in Greece, known for its “hot gates”?

THERMOPYLAE

B1: Prior to the battle, what consul and later victor at Thermopylae, had been appointed to check the advances of Antiochus after he invaded Greece?

(MANIUS ACILIUS) GLABRIO

B2: The Romans would not have won at Thermopylae had it not been for what senior legate’s advance on Mount Callidromus?

CATO THE ELDER / CENSOR

EXTRA LANGUAGE

1. For the Latin verb **fricō**, give the second-person singular, imperfect active indicative.

FRICĀBĀS

B1: Make **fricābās** perfect.

FRICUISTĪ

B2: Make **fricuistī** passive.

FRICTUS/-A/-UM ES (ACCEPT FRICATUS IF GIVEN)

1. Complete the following grammatical analogy: **hebēs** is to **hebētissimus** as **vetus** is to _____.

VETERRIMUS

B1: Give both possible comparative forms of **vetus**.

VETUSTIOR, MAIOR NĀTŪ

B2: What use of the ablative is found in the phrase “**maior nātū**”?

SPECIFICATION/RESPECT