

2016 MASSACHUSETTS CERTAMEN  
ADVANCED DIVISION - ROUND I

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1:

- TU: Identify what type of condition is in the following sentence: **sī mittar, nūntius sim.**  
FUTURE LESS VIVID
- B1: Identify what type of condition is in this sentence: **sī volāre possēs, avis essēs**  
PRESENT CONTRARY TO FACT
- B2: Identify what type of condition is in this sentence: **sī diligenter studueris, vincēs.**  
FUTURE MORE VIVID

2:

- TU: In the *Aeneid*, what former lover of Apollo and well-known leaf-writer show Aeneas the way to the Underworld?  
THE CUMAEAN SIBYL / DEIPHOB
- B1: How does Aeneas get Charon to ferry him across the Styx?  
GAVE HIM THE GOLDEN BOUGH
- B2: What fallen comrade did Aeneas have to bury before travelling to the Underworld?  
MISENUS

3:

- TU: Name the tribune who tried to veto Tiberius Gracchus' proposal for the reallocation of the public lands acquired in the Second Punic War.  
(M.) OCTAVIUS
- B1: How did Tiberius prevent Octavius from carrying out his intended veto?  
HE HAD OCTAVIUS REMOVED FROM OFFICE
- B2: Besides Tiberius Gracchus, name the other two original members of the land commission created to carry out this land reform.  
GAIUS GRACCHUS & CLAUDIUS PULCHER

4:

- TU: What native of **Patavium** wrote a monumental history of Rome from its founding through the reign of Augustus in 142 books?  
LIVY (T. LIVIUS)
- B1: What governor of Cisalpine Gaul looked down at Livy's "patavinity," saying that Livy's Latin showed certain "provincialisms" frowned on at Rome?  
ASINIUS POLLIO
- B2: Although only 35 books of the **Ab Urbe Condita** are extant today, summaries of most of the remaining corpus survive. What are these summaries called?  
**PERIOCHAE**

5:

- TU: What English word, coming from the deponent Latin verb meaning "to perform," means "performed merely as a routine duty"?  
PERFUNCTORY
- B1: What English word, coming from the Latin verb meaning "to act", means "to set up for operation specifically in a particular way"?  
CONFIGURE
- B2: What English word, coming from the Latin noun meaning "actor", means "overly dramatic"?  
HISTRIONIC

6:

- TU: Translate the following English sentence into Latin: "I want to become a teacher of the Latin language."  
**MAGISTER LINGVAE LATINAE FIERI VOLO**
- B1: Translate the following English sentence into Latin: "After many years, the boys became men."  
**POST MULTOS ANNOS, PUERI VIRI FACTI SUNT/FIEBANT**
- B2: Translate the following English sentence into Latin: "I know that you will become a great soldier."  
**SCIO TE MAGNUM MILITEM FACTUM IRI**

7:

TU: Translate the following sentence: **virginēs iter faciēbant ad deōs vīsītandōs.**  
THE MAIDENS WERE TRAVELING/MAKING A JOURNEY TO VISIT THE GODS.

B1: Translate this sentence: **ludōs spectandōs mavult quam amīcōs videndōs.**  
HE PREFERS WATCHING GAMES TO SEEING FRIENDS

B2: Translate this sentence: **spēs arcis dēfendendae mē coēgit arma sūmere.**  
THE HOPE OF DEFENDING THE CITADEL COMPELLED ME TO TAKE UP ARMS

8:

TU: How did a **piscator** earn a living? FISHING

B1: What was the occupation of a **carnifex**? EXECUTIONER / BUTCHER

B2: What was the occupation of a **mangō**? SLAVE DEALER

9:

TU: **Mantua mē genuit; Calābrī rapuēre; tenet nunc Parthenope. Cecinī pascua, rūra, dūcēs** are the  
words on what Latin poet's tomb located in Naples? VERGIL'S

B1: In what year did Vergil die? 19 BC

B2: Vergil's epitaph claims that he sang of **pascua, rūra, dūcēs**. Match these subjects with the works he  
wrote. *ECLOGUES / BUCOLICS, GEORGICS, AENEID* (respectively)

10:

TU: According to Euripides who ambushed and killed Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles? ORESTES

B1: Why did Orestes murder Neoptolemus?  
HE WANTED TO MARRY HERMIONE (NEOPTOLEMUS' WIFE)

B2: Where did Menelaüs promise the hand of his daughter Hermione to Neoptolemus? TROY

11:

TU: **Quid Anglicē significat: passim?** EVERYWHERE / HERE & THERE

B1: **Quid Anglicē significat: palam?** OPENLY

B2: **Quid Anglicē significat: procul?** FAR OFF / AT A DISTANCE

12:

TU: Listen to the passage about Hercules, which I will read twice. Then answer the question that follows IN  
LATIN.

**nārrātur Herculem fuisse validissimum. dea Iūnō temptāvit Herculem interficere propter  
odium eius mātris. ut interficeret puerum Herculem, Iūnō serpentibus ūsa est. dēnique  
serpentēs oppressī manibus Herculis interfectī sunt.** (repeat)

The question: **Cūr Iūnō voluit Herculem interficere?** **PROPTER ODIUM EIUS MĀTRIS**  
B1: **Quomodo Iūnō puerum Herculem interficere temptāvit?** **(IŪNŌ) SERPENTIBUS (ŪSA EST)**  
B2: **Quibus Herculēs serpentēs interfecit?** **MANIBUS**

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1:

- TU: Translate the following sentence into English: **mīles superbus scit sē ā dūce laudātum īrī.**  
THE PROUD/ARROGANT SOLDIER KNOWS THAT HE WILL BE PRAISED BY THE GENERAL / LEADER
- B1: Translate this sentence: **dux nōn putat mīlitem laudandum esse.**  
THE GENERAL DOES NOT THINK THAT THE SOLDIER MUST/SHOULD BE PRAISED.
- B2: Translate this sentence: **aliī mīlitēs dubitant quōminus mīles laudandus sit**  
THE OTHER SOLDIERS DOUBT THAT THE SOLDIER MUST/SHOULD BE PRAISED.

2:

- TU: What arch in the **Forum Romanum** celebrates the sack of Jerusalem and bears a depiction of the Romans removing a menorah from the temple? ARCH OF TITUS
- B1: In what year did Titus sack Jerusalem? 70 A.D.
- B2: What commander later sacked the fortress of Massada, the last stronghold of the Jewish rebellion? (FLAVIUS) SILVA

3:

- TU: According to Vergil, what hero was being celebrated when Aeneas came upon the people of Pallanteum for the first time? HERCULES
- B1: What monster had Hercules killed nearby? CACUS
- B2: From what labor was Hercules returning when he met Cacus? 10<sup>TH</sup> / CATTLE OF GERYON

4:

- TU: Which of the following words, if any, is not derived from the same Latin root as the others:  
mellifluous, fluorescent, flume, flute, flux? FLUTE
- B1: From what Latin verb root with what meaning are the other words derived? FLUŌ, TO FLOW
- B2: What inorganic, monoatomic anion gets its name from the same the Latin root and is often put in toothpaste to prevent tooth decay? FLOURIDE

5:

- TU: What freedman from Tarentum was the first to compose poems of the Greek type in Latin, comedies and tragedies, and a translation of Homer's *Odyssey* into Latin? LIVIUS ANDRONICUS
- B1: What consul of 207 BC brought Andronicus to Rome to teach his children? LIVIUS SALINATOR
- B2: For what religious festival did Andronicus write a comedy and a tragedy in 240 BC? LUDI ROMANI

6:

- TU: **Quid Anglicē significat: iuba?** MANE, CREST, PLUME
- B1: **Quid Anglicē significat: incolumis?** SAFE, UNHARMED
- B2: **Quid Anglicē significat: inclutus?** FAMOUS, RENOWNED, CELEBRATED

7:

- TU: Identify two of the four slave rebellions which occurred in the periods 140-70 BC.  
SPARTACUS' / ARISTONICUS' / EUNUS & CLEON'S / SALVIUS (or TRYPHON) & ATHENION'S
- B1: Which two occurred in Sicily? EUNUS & CLEON'S AND ATHENION & SALVIUS'S
- B2: Which was the only one that may have been against slavery per se? ARISTONICUS'

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**8:**

TU: For the verb **absum**, give the 2nd person, singular, imperfect subjunctive

**ABESSĒS**

B1: Make the verb from the toss-up pluperfect

**AFUISSĒS**

B2: Give the 2nd person, singular, pluperfect subjunctive for **accidō**

**ACCIDISSĒS**

**9:**

TU: Whose Latin love elegy is littered with claims of being a slave of his mistress, that love is his life's occupation, and citations of figures and events from mythology as "romantic standards?"

**PROPERTIUS**

B1: What modern city claims for itself to be the birthplace of Propertius?

**ASSISI**

B2: Propertius' love interest was known by what name?

**CYNTHIA**

**10:**

TU: Say in Latin, "I know you have my money."

**SCIŌ TĒ PECŪNIAM MEAM HABĒRE**

B1: Say in Latin, "I urge you to give me my money." **TĒ HORTOR UT MIHI PECŪNIAM MEAM DĒS**

B2: Say in Latin, "It's my money and I want to have it now!"

**EST PECŪNIA MEA ET VOLŌ EAM HABĒRE NUNC!**

**11:**

TU: Who on the Strophades predicted famine for the Trojans and their leader Aeneas?

**CELAENO (PROMPT ON THE HARPIES)**

B1: When did Celaeno predict the hunger would end?

**WHEN THEY ATE THEIR TABLES**

B2: Who later recognized that the Trojans were fulfilling the prophecy by eating the bread on which they had placed their food?

**ASCANIUS / IULUS**

**12:**

TU: What use of the dative can be found in the following sentence: **nōn tibi tangenda sum?**

**AGENT**

B1: What use of the dative can be found in the following sentence: **imperātor milītēs subsidiō mīsīt?**

**PURPOSE**

B2: What use of the dative can be found in the following sentence: **tibi aurum ēripuit?**

**SEPARATION**

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1:

- TU: Translate the following sentence: "**ad flūmen cucurrit lavātum pōcula.**"  
S/HE RAN TO THE RIVER TO WASH THE CUPS
- B1: What grammatical construction is **lavātum**? (ACCUSATIVE) SUPINE (OF PURPOSE)
- B2: Say in Latin using a supine, "It was easy to do." **ERAT/FUIT FACILE FACTŪ**

2:

- TU: The positions of **tribunus militum** under Brutus and **scriba quaestorius** under Octavian were held by  
what Venesian in the 1st century BC? **HORACE**
- B1: What two men brought Horace into contact with his soon-to-be literary patron, Maecenas?  
**VERGIL & VARIUS RUFUS**
- B2: What work of Horace, considered his first, did he call **Iambi** because of its meter? **EPODES**

3:

- TU: At what battle on 295 BC did Decius Mus commit the *devotio* so that his troops would be victorious  
against the Samnites? **SENTINUM**
- B1: What is the *devotio*? **SACRIFICING ONE'S OWN LIFE IN BATTLE**
- B2: Which Roman ended up getting the credit for winning the battle of Sentinum since Decius Mus was  
already dead? **FABIUS RULLIANUS**

4:

- TU: **Quid Anglicē significat: fors?** **CHANCE**
- B1: **Quid Anglicē significat: bīnī?** **TWO AT A TIME**
- B2: **Quid Anglicē significat: iūs iūrandum?** **OATH**

5:

- TU: Who in the *Iliad* grabs the knees of Zeus and requests that he give victory to the Trojans and death to the  
Greeks in order to glorify her son? **THETIS**
- B1: Zeus owed Thetis a favor because she had called upon whom to help him when the other gods revolted  
against him? **(O)BRIAREUS / AEGAEON**
- B2: What deity saw the conversation between Zeus and Thetis and rebuked him for it at a banquet of the  
gods? **HERA**

6:

- TU: Which of the following words, if any, is not derived from the same Latin root as the others:  
genius, germ, malign, gender, genuflect? **GENUFLECT**
- B1: From what Latin root with what meaning is "genuine" derived? **GENŪ, KNEE**
- B2: From what Latin root with what meaning are the other words derived? **GENUS, RACE/KIND/TRIBE**

7:

- TU: What use of the ablative case can be found in the following sentence: **pontifex est vir dignus laude.**  
**WITH SPECIAL ADJECTIVE DIGNUS**
- B1: What two uses of the ablative case can be found in this sentence: **cīvēs ex urbe timōre currēbant.**  
**PLACE FROM WHICH & CAUSE**
- B2: What use of the ablative case can be found in this sentence: **scrīptor stȳlum ūnō asse ēmit.** **PRICE**

8:

- TU: Who slaughtered one of his best pigs to feed a beggar who wandered into his hut, since he considered this stranger more deserving of his pigs than the suitors of his mistress who were feasting on his master's possessions? EUMAEUS
- B1: Who was the beggar that Eumaeus fed? ODYSSEUS / ULYSSES / ULIXES
- B2: On what island did Odysseus tell Eumaeus he had been born? CRETE

9:

- TU: Give the Latin verb and its meaning at the root of the following words: chamfer, sassafras, osprey, suffrage, infringe. FRANGŌ, TO BREAK
- B1: Give the second Latin root and its meaning for "osprey." OS, BONE
- B2: What English word, also derived from **frangō**, means "a noisy, disorderly disturbance or fight"? FRACAS

10:

- TU: Which of the following Ciceronian speeches was not delivered in the same year as *In Catalinam: Pro Rabirio Perduellionis, Pro Flacco, De Lege Agraria, Pro Murena*? PRO FLACCO
- B1: Which speech was Cicero too afraid to deliver, causing his client to go into exile at Massilia? PRO MILONE
- B2: What work of Cicero, published in 45 BC, takes place in the house of Cotta? DE NATURA DEORUM

11:

- TU: What supreme commander of the East, egged on by the empress and by a false report that the emperor was dead, revolted against Marcus Aurelius and claimed the imperial throne for himself? AVIDIUS CASSIUS
- B1: Who was the empress who encouraged Cassius' grab for power? FAUSTINA THE YOUNGER
- B2: What emperor had Cassius previously aided in a campaign against the Parthians? (L.) VERUS

12:

- TU: Which of the following does NOT belong because of grammar? videndō; mittendum; audiendae; appropinquandō; ascendendum AUDIENDAE
- B1: Which of the following does NOT belong because of grammar? orīre, monēre, servārier, tendī, amplexī ORIRE
- B2: Which of the following does NOT belong because of grammar? fiēns, currentī, immanente, tantī, cogitantibus TANTĪ

1:

- TU: Who would have won the footrace at the funeral games of Anchises if he hadn't been tripped? SALIUS  
B1: Who would have won the archery contest if Acestes' arrow hadn't caught fire? EURYTION  
B2: Who would have won the boat race if he hadn't crashed his ship on the rock that marked the turning point? SERGESTUS

2:

- TU: Which plebeian **dictātor** promulgated the law that one of the censors had to be from a plebeian **gēns** in 339 BC? (PUBLILIUS) PHILO  
B1: Which **cōnsul** obtained a law that guaranteed the **prōvocātiō**, or the right of appeal, from a magistrate's sentence of death or whipping within the city? (M.) VALERIUS MAXIMUS  
B2: Which of the consuls of 509 BC received his **cognōmen** because of his championing of the **prōvocātiō**? (VALERIUS) PUBLICOLA

3:

- TU: Translate the following sentence: **sī tȳrrānum interficiant, liberēmur.**  
IF THEY SHOULD KILL THE TYRANT, WE WOULD BE FREED  
B1: Translate this sentence: **nisi rēx interfectus esset, dīvitias nōn accēpissēmus.**  
IF THE KING HAD NOT BEEN KILLED, WE WOULD NOT HAVE RECEIVED RICHES  
B2: Translate this sentence: **sī dūx essem, meī militēs urbem hōrā ūnā caperent.**  
IF I WERE THE LEADER, MY SOLDIERS WOULD CAPTURE THE CITY IN ONE HOUR

4:

- TU: Using Lucretius as his model, what astrologer wrote a poem in five books called the *Astronomica*? (M.) MANILIUS  
B1: Inspired by the works of Cato the Elder and Varro, on what subject did Columella write? AGRICULTURE  
B2: What Roman encyclopedist wrote a treatise on medicine in the first century AD? CELSUS

5:

- TU: Which of the following words, if any, is not derived from the same Latin root as the others:  
fatal, fay, infant, affable, ineffable? THEY ARE ALL DERIVED FROM THE SAME ROOT  
B1: Which of the following words, if any, is not derived from the same Latin root as the others:  
veridical, benison, abdicate, verdict, addiction? ABDICATE  
B2: Which of the following words, if any, is not derived from the same Latin root as the others:  
eloquent, ventriloquist, prolocutor, prosecute, circumlocution? PROSECUTE

6:

- TU: What Latin word, referring to the seven stars near the North Pole, was used by Caesar and other Roman authors to refer to the North? SEPTENTRIONĒS  
B1: The Latin phrase "**sōlis orientis**" was used to refer to what direction? THE EAST  
B2: Give the antonym of **aquilō** which was often used to refer to the South? AUSTER

7:

- TU: According to Aeschylus, who fled to Argos to avoid having to marry their cousins? THE DANAÏDS  
B1: What king of Argos attempted to protect the Danaïds from their Egyptian cousins? PELASGUS  
B2: Aeschylus wrote a lost satyr play named Amymone about one of the Danaïds. To whom did Amymone  
bear a child before her bloody wedding? POSEIDON

8:

- TU: Identify the type of subjunctive is being used in the following sentence: **quō discēdam?** DELIBERATIVE  
B1: What type of subjunctive is in this sentence: **Cum Caesar in Galliā exercitūs dūcat, Rōmae tamen  
cōsul fierī vult.** CUM CONCESSIVE  
B2: What type of subjunctive is in this sentence: **sciō tē esse virum quī patrem tuum necāverīs.**  
SUBORDINATE CLAUSE IN INDIRECT STATEMENT

9:

- TU: *Carmen de Moribus, Praecepta ad Filium*, and *De Agricultura* were works written by what Roman  
statesman? CATO THE ELDER  
B1: Cato had a particular affinity for a certain vegetable for its medicinal value, about which he writes in his  
*De Agricultura*. What was this vegetable? CABBAGE  
B2: What man served as consul in 195 BC and censor in 183 BC, both times alongside Cato the Elder?  
VALERIUS FLACCUS

10:

- TU: What day on the modern calendar would be the equivalent of **prīdiē Īdūs Octōbrēs**? OCTOBER 14  
B1: Say in Latin: On November 5<sup>th</sup>. NŌNĪS NOVEMBRIBUS  
B2: Say in Latin: April 8<sup>th</sup>. ANTE DIEM SEXTUM ĪDŪS APRĪLĒS

11:

- TU: Who was sent with a force to the East against Mithridates in 86 BC? (L.) VALERIUS FLACCUS  
B1: What legate of Valerius Flaccus murdered him and took over the troops? FIMBRIA  
B2: After Fimbria committed suicide, whom did Sulla leave in command of the two legions that he had  
taken over from Fimbria? (L. LICINIUS) MURENA

12:

- TU: Pretzel, disheveled, accolade, pioneer, chattel, comet, and recalcitrant all share what in common  
etymologically?  
THEY ARE ALL DERIVED FROM LATIN WORDS FOR PARTS OF THE BODY  
B1: “Disheveled” and “comet” have an even closer etymological relationship. What is this relationship?  
THEY ARE BOTH DERIVED FROM LATIN WORDS THAT MEAN “HAIR”  
B2: From what Latin noun with what meaning do we derive “pretzel”? BRACCHIUM

13:

- TU: Midas earned ass’s ears for judging Apollo the loser of a music contest, but who was the official judge,  
who declared Apollo the winner? (MT.) TMOLUS  
B1: Against whom was Apollo competing? PAN  
B2: What wayward half-man, half-beast did Midas take in and help when he wandered onto Midas’ land?



SILENUS

14:

TU: For the verb **servō**, give the 3rd person singular, future, active, imperative.

SERVĀTŌ

B1: Change **servātō** to the plural.

SERVANTO

B2: Change **servanto** to the 2nd person.

SERVĀTOTE

15:

TU: Identify the speaker AND addressee of the following lines from book two of Vergil's *Aeneid*, which I will read as prose. **O miserī, quae tanta īnsānia, cīvēs? Crēditis avectōs hostīs? Aut ūlla putātis dōna carēre dolīs Danaum? Sīc nōtus Ulixes?** LAOCOON TO TROJANS

B1: Identify the speaker AND addressee of the following lines from book two of Vergil's *Aeneid*, which I will read as prose. **Nāte, quis indomitās tantus dolor excitat īrās? Quid furis? Aut quonam nostrī tibi cūra recessit?** VENUS TO AENEAS

B2: Identify the speaker AND addressee of the following lines from book two of Vergil's *Aeneid*, which I will read as prose. **Fēmina, quae nostrīs errāns in finibus urbem exiguam pretiō posuit, cui lītus arandum cuique locī lēgēs dedimus, conubia nostra reppulit ac dominum Aenean in rēgna recepit.** IARBAS TO JUPITER/AMMON

16:

TU: If you have a problem with your **dēns**, which of these might be difficult to do: **mereō, masticō, obiciō, or spargō?** MASTICŌ

B1: Which of these might explain why you are unable to **reperiō** something: **grāvis, caecus, levis, or inānis?** CAECUS

B2: Which of these would you most likely **mactō**: **cōnsuētūdō, taurus, culpa, or invidia?** TAURUS

17:

TU: Whom did the nymph Opis kill during a battle between Latins and Trojans? ARRUNS

B1: Who ordered Opis to do so? ARTEMIS / DIANA

B2: Whom did Arruns kill to earn the revenge of Opis and Diana? CAMILLA

18:

TU: What member of the Scipionic Circle wrote in an easy and colloquial manner about things, such as books, food, friends, and current events in his satires? (C.) LUCILIUS

B1: According to Jerome, where did Lucilius die? NAPLES / NEAPOLIS

B2: What was unusual about Lucilius' social status in comparison to authors like Plautus and Terence? NOT OF LOWLY BIRTH / HUMBLE ORIGIN / WAS AN EQUESTRIAN

**19:**

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

**exercitus Rōmānus ab imperatōre iussus est iter facere ad Aegyptum. in Aegyptō, milītēs questī sunt aestātem valdē calidam esse. tum imperator exercitum ad Britanniam mīsit. in Britannīā, milītēs putāvērunt frīgīdam hiemem peiōrem esse quam aestātem calidam.**

(repeat)

The question: What did the emperor order the army to do?

TRAVEL TO EGYPT

B1: While in Egypt, what did the soldiers complain about in Egypt?

THAT THE SUMMER WAS TOO HOT

B2: What did the soldiers conclude in Britain?

THAT THE COLD WINTER WAS WORSE THAN THE HOT SUMMER

**20:**

TU: What emperor defeated usurpers in the West named Magnus Maximus and Eugenius first to restore Valentinian II to the western throne, then to make himself sole emperor of the Roman empire, the last one in fact?

THEODOSIUS I / THE GREAT

B1: What bishop of Milan and “Father of the Church” controlled Theodosius’ reign and forced Theodosius to bow before him?

AMBROSE / AMBROSIUS

B2: Between what two sons did Theodosius split the empire?

HONORIUS AND ARCADIUS

**GRAMMAR**

- TU: Translate the following English sentence into Latin: “You would be working if you truly wanted money.”  
**SĪ VĒRĒ/EQUIDEM PECŪNIAM VELLĒS, LABORĀRĒS**
- B1: Translate the following English sentence into Latin: “If I had wanted you to go, I would have sent you.”  
**SĪ TĒ ĪRE VOLUISSEM, TĒ MĪSSISSEM**
- B2: Translate the following English sentence into Latin: “If he was drinking too much wine, he was drunk.”  
**SĪ NIMIUM VĪNĪ BIBĒBAT, ĒBRIUS ERAT**

- TU: Identify the case of the word “**īnstar**” in the following sentence: **sciō tē esse velle velut īnstar imperatoris.** ACCUSATIVE
- B1: What is special about the word **īnstar**? INDECLINABLE
- B2: What gender are indeclinable words? NEUTER

**DERIVATIVES**

- TU: Which of the following words, if any, is not derived from the same Latin root as the others: oboe, haughty, prolific, alible, alibi? ALIBI
- B1: Give the two Latin roots and their meanings from which we derive “alibi.”  
**ALIUS, OTHER & UBĪ, WHERE**
- B2: Give the Latin root and its meaning from which we derive the other words. **ALŌ, TO GROW**
- TU: What derivative of two Latin prefixes and the verb **clīnō** means “lacking desire or willingness”?  
DISINCLINED
- B1: What derivative of two Latin prefixes and the verb **meditor** means “not planned in advance”?  
UNPREMEDITATED
- B2: What derivative of two Latin prefixes and the verb **stō** is “a position in opposition to the withdrawal of state support or recognition from an established church”?  
ANTIDISESTABLISHMENTARIANISM

**VOCABULARY**

- TU: Give a synonym for *stella*. **SĪDUS**
- B1: Give a synonym for *tellus*. **TERRA**
- B2: ...for *ergō*. **IGITUR**
- TU: Quid significat *exilium*? **EXILE**
- B1: ...exitium? **RUIN, DESTRUCTION**
- B2: ...existimō? **THINK, CONSIDER**

**MYTHOLOGY**

- TU: Whom did Aphrodite punish for his devotion to Artemis and virginity by engineering a situation that got him killed at the hands of Poseidon? **HIPPOLYTUS**
- B1: Whom did Aphrodite cause to fall in deep love with Hippolytus? **PHAEDRA**
- B2: After Phaedra killed herself and claimed Hippolytus raped her, who prayed to Poseidon to kill Hippolytus? **THESEUS**
- TU: What two Trojans volunteered to try to escape the siege of the Trojan settlement and inform Aeneas of the siege? **NISUS AND EURYALUS**
- B1: What promise did Euryalus ask for and receive from Ascanius before embarking?  
**THAT HIS MOTHER WOULD BE CARED FOR**
- B2: In what contest at Anchises' funeral games did both Nisus and Euryalus take part? **FOOTRACE**

**HISTORY – EMPIRE**

- TU: During whose reign was Rome's golden age of jurisprudence?  
**SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS**
- B1: When Plautianus was murdered in 205, who replaced him beginning this new era?  
**AEMILIUS PAPINIANUS**
- B2: Name one of the other two great legal minds that created the golden age.  
**DOMITIUS ULPIANUS, JULIUS PAULUS**
- TU: What emperor spent an entire year in Egypt reorganizing the province, even allowing the city Alexandria its own city council, before returning to Syria for yet another year during which he was named consul along with his son Caracalla?  
**SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS**
- B1: Who was his nearly all-powerful praetorian prefect who kept things "safe" in Rome for his long-absent emperor?  
**C. FULVIUS PLAUTIANUS**
- B1: To whom did Plautianus marry his very eligible daughter?  
**CARACALLA**

**HISTORY – MONARCHY & REPUBLIC**

- TU: What king built a temple of Diana on the Aventine and a wall around Rome? **SERVIUS TULLIUS**
- B1: What slave-woman was said to be Servius Tullius' mother? **OCRISIA**
- B2: With what Etruscan hero did the emperor Claudius identify with Servius Tullius?  
**MASTARNA (OF VULCI)**
- TU: What war ended with the kingdom of Macedon being broken into 4 separate republics?  
**THIRD MACEDONIAN WAR**
- B1: What king did the Romans depose as a result of this war? **PERSEUS**
- B2: What pretender claimed to be the son of Perseus and reunited Macedon for a short period before it became a Roman province?  
**ANDRISCUS / PSEUDOPHILLIP**

**LIFE**

what was the highest position of the cursus honorum? **consul**

TB the chief task of this official was to run the Roman law courts. praetor

TB This official managed sums of public money. quaestor

What was the ceremony of betrothal or engagement called? sponsalia

TB That was the ancient ceremony of marriage cum manu called? confarreatio

TB Why was it called that? for the sacred cake made of far

## LITERATURE

TU: Identify the speaker AND addressee of the following lines from book one of Vergil's *Aeneid*, which I will read as prose. **Tuus, O regīna, quid optēs explorāre labor; mihi iussa capessere fas est. Tu mihi, quodcumque hoc regnī, tu sceptrā Iovemque conciliās, tu dās epulīs accumbere divom, nimbōrumque facis tempestātumque potentem.**

ANS: AEOLUS to JUNO

B1: Identify the speaker AND addressee of the following lines from book one of Vergil's *Aeneid*, which I will read as prose. **O terque quaterque beatī, quis ante ora patrum Troiae sub moenibus altīs contigit oppetere!**

ANS: AENEAS to CREW

B2: Identify the speaker AND addressee of the following lines from book one of Vergil's *Aeneid*, which I will read as prose. **Quōs ego—sed motōs praestat componere fluctus. Post mihi non similī poena commissā luetis.**

ANS: NEPTUNE to WINDS (EAST/WEST OR EURUS/ZEPHYR)

TU: What Roman biographer born in Hostilia was a friend of Catullus, who dedicated his **nugae** to him in his first poem?

ANS: CORNELIUS NEPOS

B1: What was the name of the "monumental history" referenced by Catullus in his first poem?

ANS:

## CHRONICA

B2: What is Nepos' only surviving work?

ANS: *EXCELLENTIUM IMPERATORUM VITAE*