

2012 TSJCL Certamen  
Novice Level, Round One

- TU 1: **Quid Anglicē significat: tacitus?** SILENT, QUIET  
B1: **Quid Anglicē significat: fūrēns?** ANGRY, FURIOUS, IN A RAGE  
B2: **Quid Anglicē significat: etiam?** ALSO, EVEN
- TU 2: Change the phrase **duo agricolae** to the dative case. **DUOBUS AGRICOLIS**  
B1: Change **duobus agricolis** to the genitive case. **DUORUM AGRICOLARUM**  
B2: Say "two wars" in the accusative plural. **DUO BELLA**
- TU 3: What was the Latin name of the area off the **ātrium** where the **imāginēs** were kept? **ALAE**  
B1: What other part of the Roman house did the **andron** connect to the **ātrium**? **PERISTYLIUM**  
B2: What was the private chapel called in a Roman House? **LARĀRIUM / SACRĀRIUM**
- TU 4: What use of the accusative case can be seen in the following sentence: **Quīntus multās hōrās labōrābat?** DURATION / EXTENT OF TIME  
B1: What use of the dative case can be seen in the following sentence: **est Quīntō magna villa?** POSSESSION  
B2: What use of the genitive can be seen in the following sentence: **Quīntus est āthlēta magnae celeritātis?** DESCRIPTION
- TU 5: Listen carefully to the following passage of Latin, which I will read twice. Then answer in English the question that follows.  
**poēta carmina scribēbat in tablīnō suō. filius suus in tablīnum intrāvit et dixit poētae, “possumne ire ad theātrum?” poēta dixit filiō, “nōn hodiē.” itaque puer ad cubiculum rediit lacrimāns.** (repeat)  
The question: What did the son ask his father? CAN I GO TO THE THEATER?  
B1: What was the poet doing in his study? WRITING POEMS / SONGS  
B2: What was the boy doing while he was returning to his room? CRYING
- TU 6: Traveling from Capua to Rome, an ancient traveler would have most likely used what paved highway? VIA APPIA  
B1: What was the cognomen of the censor who sponsored this highway's construction? CAECUS  
B2: What was the Latin name of this censor's other major construction project for Rome? AQUA APPIA
- TU 7: What did Ascalaphus report that he had seen Persephone secretly do in the underworld? EAT (POMEGRANATE SEEDS)  
B1: What, then, could she not do? LEAVE THE UNDERWORLD PERMANENTLY  
B2: Who turned Ascalaphus into an owl for revealing what he had seen? DEMETER

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- TU 8: Using the verb stare, say in Latin, "you had stood". **STETERĀS / STETERĀTIS**  
B1: Make **steterās** future perfect. **STETERIS**  
B2: Make **steterās** future. **STĀBIS**
- TU 9: What is the divider that runs down the middle of the chariot racing track called? **SPĪNA**  
B1: What were the stations for holding the horses and chariots before the race? **CARCER(ĒS)**  
B2: What was the exterior appearance made up by the towers and the starting stations called? **OPPIDUM**
- TU 10: Which deity carried the caduceus? **HERMES / MERCURY**  
B1: What musical instrument did he invent? **LYRE**  
B2: What type of animals did Hermes steal on the day of his birth? **CATTLE**
- TU 11: Give the definition of the Latin root of the English word "journal". **DAY**  
B1: Give the definition of the Latin root of the English word "contemporary". **TIME**  
B2: Give the definition of the Latin root of the English word "terrific". **TO MAKE / TO SCARE**
- TU 12: Where was the final naval battle of the First Punic War fought? **AEGATES ISLANDS**  
B1: In what year did this battle take place? **241 BC**  
B2: Who was the victorious Roman commander at this battle? **(LUTATIUS) CATULUS**
- TU 13: What son of King Priam of Troy was also known by the name Alexander? **PARIS**  
B1: What three Greek goddesses came to him for his judgment about the famous golden apple? **HERA, ATHENA, APHRODITE**  
B2: Which goddess had thrown the apple into the crowd at the wedding, causing the dispute? **ERIS / GODDESS OF DISCORD**
- TU 14: Give an antonym of **iubeō**. **PARĒŌ**  
B1: Give an antonym of **frigidus**. **CALIDUS**  
B2: Give an antonym of **celer**. **LENTUS, TARDUS, SĒRUS**
- TU 15: Translate this sentence into Latin: Slave girls will always work in the kitchen.  
**ANCILLAE / SERVAE IN CULĪNĀ SEMPER LABŌRĀBUNT**  
B1: Using **custōdiō**, translate this sentence into Latin: Our dog will always guard the house.  
**CANIS NOSTER VĪLLAM/DOMUM SEMPER CUSTŌDIET**  
B2: Translate this sentence into Latin: AStetimus in cubicul⁹ et dominum adi©vimus.©  
**WE STOOD IN THE BEDROOM AND HELPED THE MASTER**

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- TU 16: Which state in the U.S. has the Latin motto **dītat deus**? ARIZONA  
B1: Which state in the U.S. has the Latin motto **ālīs volat propriīs**? OREGON  
B2: Which state in the U.S. has the Latin motto **excelsior**? NEW YORK
- TU 17: During the reign of which king of Rome was the **pōns sublicius** built? ANCUS MARCIUS  
B1: During the reign of which king of Rome was Alba Long destroyed? TULLUS HOSTILIUS  
B2: During the reign of which king of Rome did the first census in Rome history take place? SERVIUS TULLIUS
- TU 18: Who asked for his nephew's help in order to kill the Hydra? HERACLES / HERCULES  
B1: Who was Heracles' nephew? IOLAUS  
B2: What creature was sent by Hera to hamper Heracles as he was performing this labor? GIANT CRAB / **CANCER**
- TU 19: According to some versions of the story, what Phrygian king died of hunger as a result of his wish-  
turned-curse known as the Golden Touch? MIDAS  
B1: Which god gave Midas this "Golden Touch"? DIONYSUS / BACCHUS  
B2: What did Apollo give to Midas, in another myth, as a punishment? DONKEY'S EARS
- TU 20: According to its Latin derivation, what does a "bidentate" animal have? TWO TEETH  
B1: According to its Latin derivation, what does a "bibulous" person do too often? DRINK  
B2: According to its Latin derivation, how can an "ambidextrous" person do?  
USE BOTH HANDS LIKE THEIR RIGHT HANDS

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Novice Level, Final Round

- TU 1: Where in 295 BC, after the Roman general Decius Mus committed the **dēvōtiō**, did the Romans win the pivotal battle of the Third Samnite War? SENTINUM  
B1: Who was the commander who led the Romans to victory at Sentinum? (FABIUS) RULLIANUS  
B2: Name the leader of the Samnites who lost the Battle of Sentinum. (GELLIUS) EGNATIUS
- TU 2: What two boy giants, the children of Iphimedeia, imprisoned Ares in a bronze jar for thirteen months? OTUS & EPHEALTES  
B1: Who eventually was able to release the half-dead Ares from the jar? HERMES  
B2: Which two goddesses did Otus and Ephialtes dare to woo, though their brash act led to their demise? ARTEMIS & HERA
- TU 3: Which of the following, if any, is not derived from the same Latin root as the others: audience, oboe, inaudible, obey, audition? OBOE  
B1: What is the Latin root and its meaning for “oboe”? ALTUS - TALL  
B2: What derivative of **altus** means “disdainfully proud or arrogant”? HAUGHTY
- TU 4: Which of the following idioms is synonymous with the idiom **ōrātiōnem habēre**: **poenam dare**, **proelium committere**, **verba facere**, **potestātem facere**, **plūrimum posse**?  
VERBA FACERE  
B1: What does the Latin idiom **potestātem facere** mean? TO GIVE AN OPPORTUNITY  
B2: What does the Latin idiom **plūrimum posse** mean? TO BE VERY POWERFUL
- TU 5: The author Hesiod said that an anvil falling from heaven would take nine days to reach the surface of the earth and that it would take an additional nine days to fall to what location beneath Hades? TARTARUS  
B1: Who in Tartarus had to roll a rock uphill forever? SISYPHUS  
B2: Who in Tartarus had food and water nearby but could not reach it? TANTALUS
- TU 6: Please listen to the following passage, which I shall read twice; then answer the question that follows in English:  
B1: Listening Comprehension  
B2: Listening Comprehension
- TU 7: Supply the correct form of the relative pronoun needed to translate this sentence into Latin: The senators, whose togas were splendid, gathered in the senate house. QUORUM  
B1: .... The senators, whom we favored, gathered in the senate house. QUIBUS  
B2: .... The pretty girl, with whom I was walking, wanted flowers. QUAE(CUM)
- TU 8: What Roman general, the victor at the Battle of Pydna, held a magnificent triumph in 167 BC to celebrate the end of the Third Macedonian War? (L.) AEMILIUS PAULLUS

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- B1: What Macedonian king did Aemilius Paullus display proudly along with other captives and huge amounts of spoils from his victory over Macedonia? PERSEUS
- B2: What son of a clothmaker was able to convince the Macedonian people that he was the son of Perseus and waged the Fourth Macedonian War against the Romans? ANDRISCUS
- TU 9: Pityocampes is another name for which mythological brigand who enjoyed tying innocent victims to pine trees and then let go of the trees to tear his victims apart? SINIS
- B1: Which of the brigands encountered by Theseus enjoyed challenging people to wrestling matches? CERCYON
- B2: Which of the brigands encountered by Theseus enjoyed beating his victims to death with a bronze club? PERIPHETES / CORYNETES
- TU 10: **Quid Anglicē significat: tumultus?** RIOT
- B1: **Quid Anglicē significat: vix?** BARELY, SCARECELY
- B2: **Quid Anglicē significat: dēnique?** AT LAST, FINALLY
- TU 11: How did gladiators known as **essedārīi** fight? FROM CHARIOTS
- B1: How were gladiators known as **dimachaerī** armed? TWO SWORDS
- B2: One of the distinguishing features of the gladiators known as the Thracians was the **parma**. What was a **parma**? SMALL, ROUND SHIELD
- TU 12: Translate into English idiomatically: **nōn commodum erit puellis multa mīlia passuum ambulāre.**  
IT WILL NOT BE CONVENIENT FOR THE GIRLS TO WALK FOR MANY MILES
- B1: ....: **num sōlis occāsū advenīre volumus?** SURELY WE DON'T WANT TO ARRIVE AT DAWN? / WE DON'T WANT TO ARRIVE AT DAWN, DO WE?
- B2: ....: **ad multam noctem labōrāre nōn solēbās.**  
YOU WERE NOT ACCUSTOMED TO WORKING UNTIL LATE AT NIGHT
- TU 13: Into what were Atalanta & Hippomenes transformed for profaning Zeus' temple? LIONS
- B1: Into what were Ceyx & Alcyone transformed? KINGFISHERS
- B2: Into what were Procne & Philomela transformed? SWALLOW & NIGHTINGALE
- TU 14: What use of the ablative case can be seen in the following sentence: **sum paulō fortior quam pater meus?** DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE
- B1: Translate this sentence: **quattuor annīs multō celerius patre meō currere poterō.**  
IN FOUR YEARS I WILL BE ABLE TO RUN MUCH FASTER THAN MY FATHER
- B2: In addition to the ablative of degree of difference, what two uses of the ablative case can be seen in the previous sentence? TIME WITHIN WHICH & COMPARISON
- TU 15: Change the verb form **laudābātis** to the passive. LAUDĀBĀMINĪ
- B1: Change **laudābāminī** to the pluperfect. LAUDĀTĪ (-AE, -A) ERĀTIS

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B2: Change **laudābāminī** to the future perfect.

**LAUDĀTĪ (-AE, -A) ERITIS**

TU 16: Name the day on the modern calendar that would correspond to the Roman date **nōnīs Martiūs**.

MARCH 7TH

B1: On which day did the Ides fall during the other months?

13TH

B2: The rites of which Roman festival were celebrated two days after the Ides of February?

**LUPERCĀLIA**

TU 17: What derivative of the Latin word meaning “spirit or soul” means “a feeling of strong dislike”?

ANIMOSITY

B1: What derivative from the same root is synonymous with “invigorate”?

ANIMATE

B2: What derivative from the same root means “a strong criticism or censure”?

ANIMADVERSION

TU 18: Name the ugliest of the Greeks at Troy who dared to make fun of Achilles as he wept over the corpse of the queen of the Amazons.

THERSITES

B1: Name this unfortunate Amazon queen who had been slain by Achilles.

PENTHESILEA

B2: Which Greek herald had a voice as loud as fifty men?

STENTOR

TU 19: What son of Mithridates was defeated by Julius Caesar in 47 BC?

PHARNACES

B1: Where did this battle take place?

ZELA

B2: What famous words did Julius Caesar send back to the Roman Senate after the Battle of Zela?

**VĒNĪ, VĪDĪ, VĪCĪ**

TU 20: Say in Latin: Marcus and Lucius, don't sleep in the garden.

**MĀRCE ET LŪCĪ, NŌLĪTE DORMĪRE IN HORTŌ!**

B1: Say in Latin: My son, come home as quickly as possible!

**MĪ FĪLĪ, VENĪ DOMUM QUAM CELERRIMĒ!**

B2: Say in Latin: Poets, come to Pompeii and sing your songs!

**POĒTAE, VENĪTE POMPĒIŌS ET CANTĀTE/CANITE (VESTRA) CARMINA!**