

**2010 NJCL CERTAMEN  
ADVANCED DIVISION  
ROUND ONE**

1. What is the Latin verb and its meaning at the root of “chanteuse,” “enchantment,” “recant,” and “cantata”? **CANŌ / CANTŌ - SING**  
 B1: What English noun, derived from a Latin verb meaning “bind,” can refer to “a coordinator or go-between” or “an unmarried love affair”? **LIAISON**  
 B2: What English adjective, derived from the adverb **nōn** and a Latin verb meaning “be warm,” means “coolly unconcerned” or “indifferent”? **NONCHALANT**
  
2. The inhabitants of Cios, re-enacting the anguished search of a grief-stricken Heracles, would call out the name of what Argonaut in an annual ritual? **HYLAS**  
 B1: On the voyage home from Colchis, how specifically were the Argonauts forced to make their way from the shoals of the Syrtes to Lake Tritonis?  
**CARRIED ARGO (ON SHOULDERS ACROSS DRY LAND)**  
(prompt on “they walked”)  
 B2: On what condition did Alcinous and Arete of Phaeacia agree to harbor Jason and Medea?  
**THAT THEY BE MARRIED**
  
3. For the verb **eō, īre**, give the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural, imperfect subjunctive. **ĪRĒMUS**  
 B1: Make **īrēmus** perfect and second person plural. **Ī(V)ERĪTIS**  
 B2: Make **īverītis** pluperfect. **ĪVISSĒTIS/ĪSSĒTIS/ISSĒTIS**
  
4. “**Adventus Aenēae in Italiam et rēs gestae**” are the words that begin the first **periocha** of whose monumental history? **(TITUS) LIVIUS’ / LIVY’S**  
 B1: What is a **periocha**? **COMPENDIUM / SHORTENED VERSION / SUMMARY (OF A CHAPTER OF HISTORY)**  
 B2: The title found in manuscripts, *Ab Excessū Dīvī Augustī*, suggests that whose history was meant to continue Livy’s *Ab Urbe Conditā*?  
**(PUBLIUS/GAIUS CORNELIUS) TACITUS**
  
5. What man allied himself with Epirus, Illyria, and Thrace in an attempt to carry out reforms in Greece, actions that eventually led to the Third Macedonian War? **PERSEUS**  
 B1: What Roman general was defeated in Rome’s first encounter with Perseus in 171 BC? **(PUBLIUS LICINIUS) CRASSUS**  
 B2: What famous Greek historian was taken prisoner following the Roman victory at Pydna in 168 BC? **POLYBIUS**

6. What pair's death was brought about when Messapus' helmet reflected the light of the moon and betrayed their presence to a company of three hundred Latin horsemen?  
NISUS AND EURYALUS  
B1: Who was the commander of this Latin cavalry? VOLCENS  
B2: In what earlier event had Nisus and Euryalus shown their teamwork and devotion at the expense of their fellow Trojan Salius?  
FOOTRACE AT FUNERAL GAMES OF ANCHISES
7. **Quid Anglicē significat “antrum”?** CAVE/CAVERN  
B1: **Quid Anglicē significat “lūcus”?** (SACRED) GROVE/WOODS  
B2: **Quid Anglicē significat “scopulus”?**  
ROCK/CLIFF/LEDGE/PROMONTORY/CRAG/ARCHERY TARGET
8. What early author turned conventional Latin literature on its head by invoking the Muses and employing dactylic hexameter in his epic poem *Annālēs*? (QUINTUS) ENNIUS  
B1: The *Annālēs* concludes with the censorship of what political figure who brought Ennius to Rome around 204 BC?  
(MARCUS PORCIUS) CATO MAIOR / THE ELDER  
B2: What did Ennius receive in 189 BC after he returned from the Aetolian campaign of his patron Marcus Fulvius Nobilior?  
(ROMAN) CITIZENSHIP
9. Which of the following terms is most closely associated with the duties of a **rēx bibendī**:  
**alveus, dēductiō, fritillus, pōcula, titulus?** PŌCULA  
B1: Which of the above terms is most closely associated with a statement like **alea iācta est?** FRITILLUS  
B2: Which of the above terms is most closely associated with vendors known as **mangōnēs?** TITULUS
10. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I shall read twice, and answer IN LATIN the question that follows:  
**Rōmānī, cum aedificium ubi deum colere possent cōstruere vellent, augur in locō aedificandī dēsignātō sacra verba dīxit. Quō factō locus ipse templum fiēbat.**  
Question: **Verbīs ab augure dictīs, quid fiēbat hic locus?**  
TEMPLUM / SACER  
B1: **Quō in locō augurēs sacra verba loquī solēbant?**  
IN LOCŌ (AEDIFICANDĪ) DĒSIGNĀTŌ /  
IN LOCŌ TEMPLĪ  
B2: **Quid Rōmānī in hōc aedificiō cōstruendō facere volēbant?**  
DEUM COLERE/VENERĀRĪ/PRECĀRĪ /  
SACRA (DEŌ) FACERE / SACRIFICĀRE /  
ANY OTHER TEMPLE-LIKE ACTIVITIES, PROVIDED THAT THEY  
ARE CONSTRUED WITH AN INFINITIVE AND SEMI-DECENT LATIN

11. Using only one Latin word, translate the purpose clause in this sentence into Latin:  
Catullus went to Bithynia to mourn.  
**LŪCTUM / MAESTUM / DOLITUM**
- B1: Now using only five Latin words, translate this sentence into Latin: Horace sailed to Athens to write poems.  
**HORĀTIUS ATHĒNĀS NĀVIGĀVIT  
SCRĪPTUM / COMPOSITUM CARMINA / POĒMĀTA**
- B2: Now using the verb **cōgō** and only four Latin words, translate this sentence into Latin: Horace forced Vergil to finish the work.  
**HORĀTIUS VERGILIUM PERFICERE/  
CŌNFICERE OPUS/LABOREM COĒGIT**  
**or**  
**HORĀTIUS COĒGIT PERFICERET/  
CŌNFICERET OPUS/LABŌREM VERGILIUS**  
(may use subjunctive without **ut**)
12. What Athenian hero was born when Hephaestus attempted to rape Athena?  
**ERICHTHONIUS**
- B1: Where did Athena hide Erichthonius after he was born? **IN A CHEST**
- B2: According to Ovid, what daughter of Cecrops opened the chest against Minerva's express behest? **AGLAUROS**
13. What emperor, after subduing the other two claimants to the throne, made one of his sons Augustus and the other Caesar, captured Ctesiphon, and received the title **Parthicus Maximus** in 198 AD? **(LUCIUS) SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS**
- B1: What author and jurist did Septimius appoint as praetorian prefect in 205 AD, ushering in an era of notable jurisprudence in Rome?  
**(AEMILIUS) PAPINIAN(US)**
- B2: On his deathbed, Severus gave his sons three pieces of advice. Name two of these.  
**DON'T DISAGREE  
GIVE MONEY TO SOLDIERS  
IGNORE THE REST**
14. Give the two genitive singular forms of the noun **pecus**. **PECUDIS, PECORIS**
- B1: Identify the genders of those two genitive forms.  
**PECUDIS IS FEMININE, PECORIS IS NEUTER**
- B2: **Feminis** is an alternative genitive form for what Latin noun that is a part of the body?  
**FEMUR (FEMORIS, N)**

15. When Ovid writes that Mantua will rejoice in Vergil, Verona in Catullus, and the Paelignian tribe in him, he is claiming that the indigenous people of what town will reap his glory? **SULMŌ/SULMONA**  
 B1: (HAND OUT THE VISUAL)  
 Identify by letter the town that was the destination of a trip satirized by Horace as well as the place where his friend Vergil later died. **G (BRUNDISIUM)**  
 B2: Listen to the following lines from Propertius, from which the name of a city on the map has been omitted, and identify by letter the city whose name should be placed in the line. **Hoc, quodcumque vidēs, hospes, quā maxima [blank] est, ante Phrygem Aenēan collis et herba fuit.** **K (RŌMA)**
16. Complete the following quotation from Book I of the *Aeneid*:  
**Forsan et haec ōlim \_\_\_\_\_.** **MEMINISSE IUVĀBIT**  
 B1: Complete the following quotation from Book III of the *Odes*:  
**Dulce et decōrum est \_\_\_\_\_.** **PRŌ PATRIĀ MORĪ**  
 B2: Complete the following quotation from Catullus:  
**Atque in perpetuum, frāter, \_\_\_\_\_.** **AVĒ ATQUE VALĒ**
17. In Book XXI of Homer's *Iliad*, what god scorched the banks of the Scamander and forced its waters to recede? **HEPHAESTUS**  
 B1: With the help of what goddess' winds was Hephaestus able to quell the river? **HERA'S**  
 B2: What Trojan forefather was born of the river Scamander and a nymph named Idaea? **TEUCER**
18. For what war did the Samnites temporarily ally themselves with Rome from 340-338 BC? **(GREAT) LATIN WAR**  
 B1: Name one of the two Roman consuls who led the Samnite-Roman army against the Latins. **(MARCUS MANLIUS) TORQUATUS (IMPERIOSUS), (PUBLIUS) DECIUS MUS**  
 B2: What action did Decius Mus take in order to ensure a victory by Torquatus over the Latin contingent in 340 BC? **DĒVŌTIŌ / SACRIFICED HIMSELF**
19. Translate into English: **Verēmur ut Mārcus duōbus diēbus redeat.**  
**WE FEAR THAT MARCUS MAY/WILL NOT RETURN / IS NOT RETURNING WITHIN TWO DAYS (LEST MARCUS MAY RETURN...)**  
 B1: Now translate: **Utinam Mārcus numquam discessisset!**  
**WOULD THAT / IF ONLY MARCUS HAD NEVER LEFT!**  
 B2: Now translate the subordinate clause into Latin for the following sentence: "Let him hurry so that we may forget more quickly."  
**QUŌ CELERIUS/CITIUS OBLĪVĪSCĀMUR / UT EŌ CELERIUS...**

20. What poet transferred into epic form the subject of Caesar's *Dē Bellō Cīvīlī*?  
(MARCUS ANNAEUS) LUCAN(US)
- B1: Lucan states that he cannot truly complain of the civil war since it eventually led to the reign of what emperor, to whom the work is dedicated?  
NERO (CLAUDIUS CAESAR)
- B2: Why, in a twist of irony, did Nero become the reason for the incomplete state of the *Bellum Cīvīle*?  
LUCAN WAS FORCED BY NERO TO COMMIT SUICIDE  
AS A PART OF THE PISONIAN CONSPIRACY IN 65 AD

**2010 NJCL CERTAMEN  
ADVANCED DIVISION  
ROUND TWO**

1. The adventures of Encolpius and Ascyltus are part of what larger work of Petronius?  

**SATYRICON (LIBRĪ) / SATYRICA**

B1: At whose house do the two, along with the servant Giton, stop to attend a dinner party?  

TRIMALCHIO'S

B2: What is the term for a work such as the *Satyricon* that combines elements of prose and verse to provide social commentary?  

MENIPPEAN SATIRE
2. Give the 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, pluperfect indicative for the verb from which "exhort" is derived.  

**(EX)HORTĀTĪ / -AE / -A ERĀTIS**

B1: Give the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, perfect subjunctive for the verb from which "reason" is derived.  

**RĀTUS / -A SIM**

B2: Give the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, imperfect subjunctive for the verb from which "intrinsic" is derived.  

**SEQUERĒTUR**
3. Translate the following sentence into English: **Caesar lēgātō imperāvit ut vincula hostium removēret.**  

CAESAR ORDERED HIS LEGATE/LIEUTENANT/ ENVOY/AMBASSADOR TO REMOVE THE CHAINS/BONDS OF THE ENEMY

B1: Translate into English: **Pompēius Caesarem rogāvit ut suis virīs parceret.**  

POMPEY ASKED CAESAR THAT HE (CAESAR) SPARE HIS (POMPEY'S) MEN / TO SPARE HIS MEN

B2: Now translate into English: **Lēgātus ā Caesare petīvit utrum clēmēns obsidibus esset.**  

THE LEGATE/LIEUTENANT/ENVOY/AMBASSADOR ASKED / SOUGHT FROM CAESAR IF/WHETHER HE WAS / WOULD/MIGHT BE MERCIFUL/CLEMENT TO THE HOSTAGES/CAPTIVES.
4. What daughter of Autolycus did Odysseus try to embrace three times in vain when communicating with the spirits of the dead?  

ANTICLEA

B1: The next shade Odysseus encountered after his mother was Tyro, the daughter of Salmoneus. According to Homer, what two sons did she conceive when she was raped by Poseidon?  

PELIAS, NELEUS

B2: After meeting Antiope, Odysseus then encounters the shades of what two important female relatives of Heracles?  

ALCMENE, MEGARA
5. What colony did Hadrian establish in Judea by erecting a shrine to Jupiter Capitolinus at the site of the Jewish Temple?  

**AELIA CAPITOLĪNA**

B1: Explain the origin of **Aelia** as seen in this Roman name for Jerusalem.  

HADRIAN'S NŌMEN / FAMILY NAME IS AELIUS

B2: After Simon Bar-Cochba's rebellion against the Roman occupation of Judea, whom did Hadrian send in 134 AD to take command of the area and restore order, killing some 500,000 of the Jewish people in the process?  

(GAIUS) IULIUS SEVERUS

6. What use of the subjunctive mood is illustrated in this sentence, “**Nōn possum efficere ut canis nimium nōn lātret**”? (SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSE OF) RESULT  
 B1: What use of the subjunctive mood is illustrated in the sentence, “**Nihil est quod tū nōn viderīs**”? RELATIVE CLAUSE OF CHARACTERISTIC  
 B2: What uses of the subjunctive mood is illustrated in this sentence, “**Forsitan querāminī dē meā praeclārā speciē**”? POTENTIAL
7. Who, according to Euripides, blamed Andromache for casting spells that rendered her incapable of bearing Orestes any children? HERMIONE  
 B1: What was the name of Hermione’s son by Orestes who inherited his father’s throne? TISAMENUS  
 B2: What group defeated Tisamenus and divided up his lands among themselves? HERACLIDS / DESCENDANTS/SONS OF HERACLES
8. What Roman author recommended such concoctions as honey with crushed stag-horn and barley with eggs for the beautification of his readers? (PUBLIUS) OVID (IUS NASO)  
 B1: What is the Latin title of this work? **MEDICĪNA FACIĒĪ / MEDICĀMINA FACIĒĪ FĒMINĒAE**  
 B2: What other work of Ovid instructs lovers in how to free themselves from unhappy relationships? **REMEDIA AMŌRIS**
9. Of the nouns **nefās, sūdor, penna, ratis, and unguis**, which is being described in this sentence? **Hōc volucrēs praedam dīlaniant lacerantque.** UNGUIS  
 B1: Of the nouns **nefās, sūdor, penna, ratis, and unguis**, which is being described in this sentence? **Hōc vestis ūmidior diē calidō fit.** SŪDOR  
 B2: Of the nouns **nefās, sūdor, penna, ratis, and unguis**, which is being described in this sentence? **Exemplōrum grātiā: virginem in dēlubrō foedāre, flammam sacram Vestae extinguere.** NEFĀS
10. Who, after surviving the disasters of Ticinus, Trebia, and Cannae, never lost a battle after receiving command of Roman forces at the age of 25? (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS) SCIPIO AFRICANUS/MAIOR (with admonition of errant temporality)  
 B1: At what battle did Cornelius Scipio defeat the last of the Carthaginian contingent in Spain in 206 BC? ILIPA  
 B2: What was unprecedented about Scipio’s receiving the **imperium** for this battle? FIRST PRIVATE CITIZEN (PRĪVĀTUS) TO RECEIVE IMPERIUM
11. In Book II of Ovid’s *Metamorphoses*, into what is Nyctimene transformed? (SCREECH-) OWL  
 B1: Who transformed her into this owl as an act of pity? MINERVA  
 B2: Why did Minerva pity the maiden? SHE WAS RAPED BY HER FATHER (EPOPEUS)

12. Which of the following is not synonymous to the others: **larva, imāgō, persōna, lībra, anima?** **LĪBRA**  
 B1: Which of the following is not synonymous: **propāgō, rēmus, stirps, gēns, prōlēs?** **RĒMUS**  
 B2: Give a synonym of the Latin noun **collum.** **CERVĪX/FAUCĒS/GUTTUR**
13. What lost work, dealing with the foundation legends of Italian cities including Rome, was the first prose historical work written in Latin? **ORĪGINĒS**  
 B1: Who wrote an adulatory poem called **Dē Suō Cōnsulātū** that detailed the wonders of his own consulship? (MARCUS TULLIUS) CICERO  
 B2: From whose **Historiae** do several large fragments, including a portion of the introduction, four speeches, and two letters survive? (GAIUS) SALLUST(IUS)(CRISPUS)
14. For what honor in military service would one receive the **corōna cīvica**? **SAVING LIFE OF A CITIZEN**  
 B1: For what deed was the **corōna mūrālis** awarded? **FIRST INTO BESEIGED TOWN / FIRST OVER ENEMY WALLS**  
 B2: What crown, famously given both to Fabius Maximus and Sulla, was the highest accolade and was given to a general who had broken through a blockade, thus saving a legion or an entire army? **CORŌNA GRĀMINEA/OBSIDIŌNĀLIS / GRASS CROWN**
15. Listen carefully to the following excerpt, adapted from Ovid's **Trīstia** about his last night in Rome, which I shall read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:  
**Cum noctis meminī quae mihi suprēmum tempus Rōmae fuit, etiam nunc lacrima cadit ex meīs oculīs. Iam lūx aderat, quā Caesar mē discēdere ē finibus Italiae iusserat.**  
 Question: What happens when Ovid recalls his last night in Rome? **A TEAR DROPS FROM HIS EYES / HE CRIES**  
 B1: What two types of ablatives are illustrated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence, **Iam lūx aderat, quā Caesar mē discēdere ē finibus Italiae iusserat?** **TIME WHEN / ATTENDANT CIRCUMSTANCE, SEPARATION / PLACE FROM WHICH**  
 B2: The passage continues, **Mēns fuerat nōn satis apta parandī: pectora nostra morā longā torpuerant.** Why, specifically, did Ovid's chest become dull upon his imminent departure? **HIS MIND WAS NOT FIT TO PREPARE (TO LEAVE) / BECAUSE OF THE LONG DELAY (HE HAD BEEN WAITING TOO LONG, ETC.)**



16. The death certificate of your spinster aunt reads **d.s.p.** What does this abbreviation indicate about this person?  
DIED WITHOUT ISSUE/CHILDREN (**DĒCESSIT SINE PRŌLE**)  
B1: (HAND OUT THE VISUAL)  
What, specifically, does the note labeled “A” instruct the reader to do?  
**LOOK UP BOTH AMĪCUS AND COMĒS (IN THE OLD)**  
B2: Now examine the part of the visual labeled “B”. What Latin abbreviation is missing from line 4?  
**Q.E.D. (QUOD ERAT DĒMONSTRANDUM)**  
(n.b. NOT Q.E.F.)
17. Arrange the following provinces from east to west: Egypt, Africa, Arabia, Cyrene, Mauretania.  
**ARABIA, EGYPT, CYRENE, AFRICA, MAURETANIA**  
B1: What province, in the time of Trajan, contained the cities Corduba and Gades?  
**BAETICA (prompt on “Hispania”)**  
B2: Identify the province that, in the time of Trajan, shared borders with Macedonia, Moesia, and both Upper and Lower Pannonia.  
**ILLYRICUM**
18. What two young men, who were so strong that they were able to carry a cart from Argos to a festival honoring Hera, were the sons of Cydippe?  
**CLEOBIS AND BITON**  
B1: What happened to the sons as a result of their devotion to Hera?  
**AFTER THEY FEASTED AND SLEPT, THEY NEVER AWOKE**  
B2: According to Herodotus, what did the citizens of Argos do in the two sons’ honor?  
**DONATED A PAIR OF STATUES TO APOLLO (AT DELPHI)**
19. What 1<sup>st</sup> century AD author wrote lost works on cavalry tactics, oratory, and the German wars, but is more famous for his thirty-seven-book encyclopedia, *Historia Nātūrālis*?  
**PLINY THE ELDER / GAIUS PLINIUS SECUNDUS**  
B1: Where did Pliny the Elder command a fleet under the emperor Titus in 79 AD?  
**MISENUM**  
B2: Where was a library dedicated to both Pliny the Elder and Pliny the Younger?  
**CŌMUM/ COMO**
20. Of what noun class are the following examples: **Dardanidēs, Scīpiadēs, Atlantides, Anchīsiadēs**?  
**PATRONYMICS**  
B1: Of what noun class are the following examples: **puella, versiculus, homunculus, ocellus**?  
**DIMINUTIVES**  
B2: When appended to the end of a noun such as **pecūnia** or **glōria**, what does the suffix **-ōsus** mean?  
**“FULL OF” / “PRONE TO” / PLENARY**

**2010 NJCL CERTAMEN  
ADVANCED DIVISION  
ROUND THREE**

1. Domitian was jealous enough of what man to recall him from his governorship in 84 AD, as recounted by his son-in-law, the historian Tacitus?  
(GNAEUS IULIUS) AGRICOLA  
B1: At what battle in 83 AD was Agricola successfully able to draw the Caledonians out into open battle and win convincingly? MONS / MOUNT GRAUPIUS  
B2: Under what previous governor of Britain had Agricola gained experience from 71-73 AD? (QUINTUS PETILIUS) CERIAUS
2. Give an antonym of **gracilis**. DĒNSUS, CRASSUS, CRĒBER, FREQUĒNS, MAGNUS, GRAVIS, DĪVES, PINGUIS, OBĒSUS  
B1: Give an antonym of **pleō**. VACUŌ, INĀNIŌ, (EF)FUNDŌ, HAURIŌ, VACUĒFACIŌ, EXONERĀRE  
B2: Give an antonym of **fossa**. TUMULUS, AGGER, COLLIS, ACERVUS, MŌNS, PRŌMONTŌRIUM, ROGUS, RŪPĒS
3. What is the first use of the dative case in this quotation from Cicero: “**quem spērō fore magnō ūsuī et amīcīs et reī pūblicae**”? PURPOSE  
B1: What use of the dative case is illustrated in this quotation from Plautus: “**aurum eī adēmit hospitī eumque hīc dēfōdit**”? SEPARATION / DISADVANTAGE  
B2: What use of the dative case is illustrated in such phrases as “**vae capitī tuō**” and “**heu mihi**”? REFERENCE / DISADVANTAGE (not “ethical”)
4. In Book IX of Homer’s *Iliad*, who suggests to Agamemnon that an embassy be sent to the tent of Achilles? NESTOR  
B1: Which of Nestor’s sons delivered the difficult news to Achilles that Patroclus had been killed? ANTILOCHUS  
B2: Which other member of the embassy repeated Agamemnon’s words verbatim, omitting only Agamemnon’s command that Achilles submit to him as the greater king and man? ODYSSEUS
5. What early author, by successfully dramatizing the reign of Romulus and Marcellus’ victory at Clastidium, created the genre of **fābulae praetextae**? (GNAEUS) NAEVIUS  
B1: As well as experimenting with **fābulae praetextae**, Naevius wrote several other plays such as *Equus Trōiānus* and *Danaë* as what other type of **fābulae**? PALLIĀTA(E)  
B2: What other author, the first to write Roman history though he did so in Greek, may Naevius have used as a cross-reference for his *Bellum Pūnicum*? (QUINTUS) FABIUS PICTOR

6. Complete the following analogy: **malus : peior :: pius : \_\_\_\_\_**. **MAGIS PIUS**  
 B1: Complete this analogy: **male : peius :: saepe : \_\_\_\_\_**. **SAEPIUS**  
 B2: Complete this analogy: **magis : maximē :: \_\_\_\_\_ : potissimum**. **POTIUS**
7. Give the Latin title for the work of Horace written at the request of Augustus.  
**CARMEN SAECULĀRE**  
 B1: Which of Horace's works shows strong influence from Lucilius?  
**SERMŌNĒS / SATURAE / SATIRES**  
 B2: What didactic work of Horace ends with a portrait of a bad poet forcing the reader to listen to his poems, causing the victim's death?  
**EPISTULAE AD PĪSŌNĒS / ARS POĒTICA**
8. Using an impersonal verb, say in Latin, "We are tired of war."  
**NŌS TAEDET BELLĪ** (*pertaesum est* is unacceptable, as it is perfect tense)  
 B1: Translate from Latin to English, **Herī mē paenituit culpārum**.  
 YESTERDAY I REPENTED OF / WAS SORRY FOR (MY) SINS/FAULTS  
 B2: Translate from Latin to English, **"Urbem condere interest Aenēae."**  
 TO FOUND / FOUNDING A CITY IS OF INTEREST / IMPORTANCE  
 / CONSEQUENCE / CONCERN / MATTERS TO AENEAS
9. What hero purchased a cow from king Pelagon with markings like full moons on its sides en route to founding the city later known as Thebes? **CADMUS**  
 B1: When Cadmus' successor Pentheus perished at the hands of his relatives, who succeeded him? **POLYDORUS**  
 B2: (PASS OUT THE VISUAL)  
 Assuming that the figures labeled "A" and "C" are Zethus and Amphion, respectively, identify the figure labeled "B". **DIRCE**
10. **Audī diligenter et respondē Anglicē. Quis sum? Meō digitō missiōnem petō ab ēditōre ludōrum. Meum corpus per portam Libitīnēsem trahētur.** **Quis sum?**  
**(SEVERELY WOUNDED) GLADIATOR**  
 (or any specific type of gladiator, though not a dead one)  
 B1: Who exits through the **Porta Libitīnēsem**? **DEAD GLADIATORS**  
 B2: What was the significance of the death of Brutus Pera to the history of gladiatorial games?  
**FIRST EXHIBITIONS TOOK PLACE AT HIS FUNERAL** (IN 264 BC)
11. What Latin verb, an inceptive meaning "to wane, lose strength, or age," is related to the adjective **senex**? **SENĒSCŌ**  
 B1: What Latin verb, an iterative form of a verb meaning "shake," means "to rattle"? **QUASSŌ**  
 B2: Using your knowledge of desiderative verbs, give a Latin adjective describing a person **quī cēnātūrit**. **ĒSURIĒNS / AVIDUS / VORĀX / CUPIDUS**
12. What derivative of two Latin prefixes and the verb **vertō** means "heedless" or "unintentional"? **INADVERTENT**

- B1: What derivative of the Latin verb for “deny” means “a deserter from one faith, cause, or allegiance to another”? **RENEGADE**
- B2: What derivative of the Latin noun for “ghost” means “a feeling of resentment at some often fancied slight or insult”? **UMBRAGE**
13. What Silver Age author received the titles **ā studiīs, ā bibliothēcīs, and ab epistulīs** under Hadrian for the success of his biographies?  
(GAIUS) SUETONIUS (TRANQUILLUS)
- B1: What earliest known work of Suetonius depicts the lives and deeds of famous authors such as Terence, Horace, and Lucan? **DĒ VIRĪS ILLŪSTRIBUS**
- B2: What work did Suetonius dedicate to the prefect Septicius Clarus, whose friendship later caused Suetonius’ dismissal from office in 122 AD?  
**DĒ VĪTĀ CAESARUM**
14. To what mortal man does Venus relate this tale as a warning in Book X of the *Metamorphoses*? **ADONIS**
- B1: What man was both Adonis’ father and grandfather? **CINYRAS**
- B2: How was Adonis born?  
A BOAR GORED A MYRRH TREE, WHICH SPLIT OPEN AND PRODUCED **ADONIS**
15. Listen carefully to the following passage about a wedding ceremony, which I will read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:  
**Cornēliam, fēminam inērudītā, in mātirimōnium dūcere Gāius optāvit. Cum, ut mōs est, sacerdōs vōta administrāret, Cornēlia dēclāmāvit, “Quandō tū Gāius, ego -- CORNĒLIA!” Gāiō cōnfūsō, sacerdōs putāvit stultitiā Cornēliae mōrem vincere.**  
Question: Why was Gaius confused?  
CORNELIA SAID HER OWN NAME / “WHEN YOU ARE GAIUS, I AM CORNELIA” (INSTEAD OF FOLLOWING THE “**EGO GĀIA**” RITUAL LANGUAGE)
- B1: What did the priest think after hearing this faux pas?  
(CORNELIA’S) STUPIDITY HAS CONQUERED CUSTOM / TRADITION
- B2: The title of this passage might be “Cornelia Marries Gaius.” What Latin verb must be used, instead of the idiom **in mātirimōnium dūcere**, when the subject is the bride?  
**NŪBŌ / NŪBERE**
16. Who assumed the throne of Tiryns rather than his ancestral home Argos because of an athletic mishap involving a discus? **PERSEUS**
- B1: Who became king of Argos instead of Perseus? **MEGAPENTHES**
- B2: What kingdom of great subsequent importance did Perseus found?  
**MYCENAE**

17. What tribune, having been assured relief from his debts, passed legislation in 88 BC transferring command of the East from Sulla to Marius?  
(PUBLIUS) Sulpicius Rufus
- B1: Where did Sulla join six legions which he had commanded in the Social War, whose loyalty he could count on to undertake a march on Rome itself?  
CAMPANIA
- B2: What consul of 88 BC was an ally of Sulla and joined him in his march on Rome?  
(QUINTUS) Pompeius Rufus
18. **Dēscribāmus nunc proprietātēs dictiōnum in hāc sententiā: “Nēmō suā vitā contentus vivit, sed laudat dīversa sequentīs.” Quō cāsū est “vitā”?**  
(IN) (CĀSŪ) ABLĀTĪVŌ
- B1: **Nēmō: dā mihi accūsātivum.** NĒMINEM
- B2: **Quō cāsū sunt et “dīversa” et “sequentīs”?** (IN) (CĀSŪ) ACCŪSĀTĪVŌ
19. What work, the only extant complete *fābula praetexta*, is attributed, perhaps erroneously, to Seneca the Younger? **OCTĀVIA**
- B1: What collection of letters on philosophy, 124 in all, did Seneca address to his friend Lucilius? **EPISTULAE MŌRĀLĒS**
- B2: What play, based on one of the same title by Euripides, did Seneca write in an attempt to sympathize more with the character of Jason? **MEDEA**
20. Who, in the first century BC, proposed legislation, first to effect a reform of the court **dē rēbus repetundīs**, and then to extend the **iūs suffrāgium** to all Italians?  
(MARCUS) Livius Drusus
- B1: What consul of 91 BC and enemy of the tribune Drusus vehemently opposed his legislation? (LUCIUS MARCIUS) Philippus
- B2: What consul of 90 BC was finally asked to bring forward legislation granting enfranchisement to all Italians who laid down their arms?  
LUCIUS (IULIUS) Caesar

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

1. About what victory, in which 30,000 **optimātēs** under Labienus died, is Caesar reported to have said, “On other occasions I have fought for victory, but here I fought for life”?  
MUNDA  
B1: Who escaped to Sicily and was the only major general from the losing side to survive the battle of Munda? SEXTUS POMPEIUS  
B2: What Pontifex Maximus was instrumental in Agrippa’s victory over Sextus Pompeius at Nauclochus in 36 BC, though he rarely seems to receive credit?  
(MARCUS AEMILIUS) LEPIDUS
2. Of the verbs **saepiō**, **cingō**, **dīvellō**, and **abdō**, which is being described in the following sentence? **militi balteum circumdō**. CINGŌ  
B1: Of the verbs **saepiō**, **cingō**, **dīvellō**, and **abdō**, give the principal parts of the verb that means “to pluck out, to extirpate.”  
DĪVELLŌ, DĪVELLERE, DĪVELLĪ / DĪVULSĪ, DĪVULSUS –A –UM  
or DĪVOLSUS –A –UM  
B2: What Latin noun, related to one of the above verbs, refers to a hedge?  
SAEPĒS / SAEPS / SAEPICULA  
(saepitiō and saeptum are hedged-in places, but not hedges)
3. What descendant of Melampus married Adrastus’ sister Eriphyle and agreed to abide by her decisions in any instance in which he and Adrastus disagreed? AMPHIARAUS  
B1: Why did Eriphyle insist upon Amphiaras’ participation in the attack on Thebes?  
POLYNEICES BRIBED HER WITH THE NECKLACE OF HARMONIA  
B2: Name the two sons of Amphiaras and Eriphyle whom Amphiaras charged with avenging his impending death. ALCM(A)EON, AMPHILOCHUS
4. What author, whom Quintilian called “**vir Rōmānōrum ērudītissimus**,” published some seventy-four books on topics such as grammar, history, philosophy, geography, and law?  
(MARCUS TERENCE) VARRO  
B1: Among Varro’s surviving works are some 600 fragments of what specific genre, consisting of sketches in either dialogue or dramatic form criticizing the negative values of his own time?  
SATURAE MENIPPEAE / MENIPPEAN SATIRE (prompt on “satire”)  
B2: Why is so much of Varro’s voluminous writing now lost to us?  
HIS LIBRARY (AT REATE) WAS DESTROYED  
(BY 2<sup>ND</sup> TRIUMVIRATE / MARK ANTONY)

5. Translate the following sentence into idiomatic English: **Sī Aeneās quam nāvem solvisset, Dīdō sine dubiō animadvertisset.**  
 IF AENEAS HAD LAUNCHED ANY SHIP, DIDO WITHOUT DOUBT / INDUBITABLY/SURELY/CERTAINLY / FO' SHO' WOULD HAVE NOTICED / BLAMED (HIM / IT)
- B1: Now translate this sentence into English: **Sī Pygmalīōn nāvem Dīdōnis intercīpiat, multum aurī inveniāt.** IF PYGMALION SHOULD INTERCEPT DIDO'S SHIP, HE WOULD FIND MUCH GOLD
- B2: Finally, translate this sentence: **Sī ductōrēs Africānī paulō sapientiōrēs essent, rēgīna finēs nōn habēret.**  
 IF THE AFRICAN CHIEFTAINS/LEADERS WERE A LITTLE WISER, THE QUEEN WOULD HAVE NOT HAVE TERRITORY/LAND/BORDERS/ENDS
6. Please do not open the visual until you are instructed to do so.  
 (HAND OUT THE VISUALS. ONCE ALL THE STUDENTS HAVE A COPY, SAY:)  
 Now, please open your visuals and examine the inscription for ten seconds.  
 (WAIT FOR TEN SECONDS)  
 Tossup: As found in this inscription, give the gender and case of **trīs**?  
 ACCUSATIVE, MASCULINE (PLURAL)
- B1: Give the first principal parts of the four verbs in the first part of the inscription, above the missing section. **CAPIŌ, (SUPER)SUM, ADDŪCŌ, SUSCIPIŌ**
- B2: List two events of Aeneas' life described in the second half of the passage.  
 FOUNDED THE TOWN/CITY (LAVINIUM),  
 RULED (THERE) FOR THREE YEARS,  
 (SUDDENLY) WAS NOT APPARENT (IN THE WAR AT LAURENTIUM) /  
 FOUGHT A WAR, WAS DEIFIED / JOINED THE NUMBER OF THE GODS /  
 ASSUMED A NEW NAME (INDIGES)
7. Give the Latin term for the eight-day period of a child's life that ended with the **nōminālia** or the **diēs lūstricus**. **PRĪMORDIA**  
 B1: What was a baby called during these first eight days? **PŪPUS/PŪPA**  
 B2: In addition to the **bullā**, what other device was placed around a child's neck to ward off evil spirits, as well as to provide amusement? **CREPUNDIA**
8. What early tragedian borrowed greatly from Greek poetic vocabulary and was the nephew of Ennius? (MARCUS) PACUVIUS  
 B1: What **fābula praetexta** did Pacuvius write in honor of his friend and successful general of the time? **PAULLUS**  
 B2: Where did Pacuvius die in 130 BC? TARENTUM

9. Who was murdered because he had won every event at the Panathenaic Games?  
ANDROGEUS
- B1: What son of Minos was revived by the seer Polyidus and temporarily taught the art of divining?  
GLAUCUS
- B2: What son of Minos was warned that one of his own children would kill him, a prophecy that his son Althaemenes inadvertently fulfilled when he mistook his father and his crew for pirates?  
CATREUS
10. Listen carefully to the following passage based on Martial about the Argo, which I will read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:  
**Hoc fragmentum quod inūtile lignum putās, ōlim fuit prīma nāvis maris. Quam nec undae frangere potuēre nec īra maris, saecula vīcērunt: sed quamvīs cesserit annīs, sanctior est haec parva tabella quam nāvis salva.**  
Question: What happened to the ship over time?  
AGE(S) OVERCAME IT / IT YIELDED TO YEARS / IT DETERIORATED (INTO A SMALL FRAGMENT OF WOOD)
- B1: According to the passage, what two things were unable to destroy the ship?  
WAVES AND THE RAGE OF THE SEA
- B2: What does the author say about the remnants of the ship in the last sentence?  
THAT THE SMALL PIECE (OF THE SHIP) IS HOLIER / MORE VALUABLE THAN THE WHOLE SHIP (WAS WHEN IT WAS SAFE/WHOLE)
11. What man sent Audax, Ditaclus, and Minurus to negotiate peace with Servilius Caepio in 138 BC after leading a successful revolt against the Romans?  
VIRIATHUS
- B1: How did Viriathus die?  
CAEPIO BRIBED HIS SERVANTS TO MURDER HIM (SLIT HIS THROAT IN HIS SLEEP)
- B2: What Roman general and brother of Caepio had been defeated by Viriathus in 141 BC and was forced to sign a treaty, which Caepio broke three years later?  
(QUINTUS FABIVS MAXIMVS) SERVLIVS
12. The titles “prince” and “princess” ultimately derive from what Latin noun?  
CAPUT (CAPITIS, N - HEAD)
- B1: When “count” refers to a nobleman such as Dracula, from what Latin verb does it ultimately derive?  
EŌ/ĪRE (GO)
- B2: The English noun “peerage” refers to the rank of nobility. What Latin adjective is at the root of “peerage,”?  
PĀR (PARIS - EQUAL)
13. What mortal was thrown into the sea by his mother Ino in an attempt to hide him from the rage of his father Athamas?  
MELICERTES
- B1: What was Melicertes’ subsequent name as a sea deity?  
PALAEMON
- B2: Upon his arrival on shore on the back of a dolphin, what games were instituted in his honor?  
ISTHMIAN GAMES



14. What Silver Age author, born at Neapolis, wrote an epic poem involving the feud between Polyneices and Eteocles entitled *Thebaid*? (PUBLIUS PAPINIUS) STATIUS  
 B1: What other epic poem did Statius begin but never finish? *ACHILLEID*  
 B2: What lost libretto for a pantomime, centering on the life of Pentheus, did Statius write shortly before his death in 96 AD? *AGAVE*
15. Give a pair of correlative conjunctions that has the same meaning as **cum...tum**.  
**NŌN SŌLUM/MODO/VĒRUM...SED (ETIAM), ET...ET**  
 B1: What two linguistically distinct pairs of correlative conjunctions can be translated into English as “whether...or”? **SĪVE/SEU...SĪVE/SEU, UTRUM...AN**  
 (if students say **sīve...sīve** and **seu...seu**, prompt for another one)  
 B2: What meaning does the correlative pair “**quā. . .quā**” have?  
**ON THE ONE HAND. . .ON THE OTHER HAND / AS...SO / AS MUCH...AS / NOW...NOW / BOTH...AND / ALIKE (THIS) AND (THAT)**
16. Onto which giant was Zeus or Athena said to have thrown the island Sicily in the Gigantomachy? ENCELADUS (not Typhon)  
 B1: Who, considered one of the strongest of the giants, was mortal only within the confines of Pallene, his native land? ALCYONEUS  
 B2: Which Giant was killed by Hephaestus’ red-hot missiles? MIMAS
17. About what author was it said **scrīptitāvit et rārō et tardē**, an unfortunate fact given that he died at the young age of 28 with only a prologue and six satires to his name?  
 (AULUS) PERSIUS (FLACCUS)  
 B1: What Stoic philosopher is eulogized in Persius’ sixth satire? CORNUTUS  
 B2: What lyric poet edited Persius’ satires after his death and was the addressee of his final satire? CAESIUS BASSUS
18. What literary device, excluding any forms of alliteration, can be found in the following lines, which I shall read as prose, spoken by Sinon in the *Aeneid*?  
**nec requiēvit enim, donec Calchante ministrō - [*emphasize break!*]  
 sed quid ego haec autem nēquiquam ingrāta revolvō?**  
 APOSIPOESIS  
 B1: What literary device, excluding any forms of alliteration, is illustrated by the entire structure of these lines from the *Aeneid*, which I shall read as prose?  
**occiderit ferrō Priamus? Trōia arserit ignī?  
 Dardanium totiēns sūdārit sanguine lītus?**  
 TRIAD / TRICOLON (CRESCENS/CRESCENDO)  
 B2: For the same lines, name another specific literary device and identify to which Latin word or words it belongs.  
**FERRŌ - METONYMY;  
 SŪDĀRIT - SYNCOPE;  
 FERRŌ PRIAMUS...TRŌIA IGNĪ - CHIASMUS;  
 OCCIDERIT FERRŌ...ARSERIT IGNĪ – SYNCHYSIS  
 / INTERLOCKING WORD ORDER;  
 DARDANIUM LĪTUS - FRAMING/ENCLOSURE/CAVE/HYPERBATON**

19. Using two defective verbs, say in Latin, “I began to be able.” **COEPĪ QUĪRE**  
B1: Now using two defective verbs, say in Latin, “Let them hate provided they are able.” **ŌDERINT DUM/MODO/TANTUM UT/DUMMODO QUEANT**  
B2: Using just one Latin word, translate the subordinate clause into Latin for this sentence: “Since they were unable, they did not capture the goat.”  
**NEQUEUNTĒS / NEQUEUNTIBUS / IMPOTENTĒS / IMPOTENTIBUS**
20. According to the *Historia Augusta*, what man was told that he would become emperor when he had killed a boar, a prophecy that he fulfilled by killing the prefect of Númerian on November 20, 284 AD? **(GAIUS VALERIUS AURELIUS) DIOCLETIAN(US)**  
B1: What other claimant to the throne, the son of the previous emperor, did Diocletian have to defeat before taking the throne? **CARINUS**  
B2: At what battle in 285 AD did Diocletian finally defeat Carinus?  
**MARGUS / MORAVA**

**2010 NJCL CERTAMEN  
ADVANCED DIVISION  
FINALS**

1. Complete the following analogy: **singulī : simplex :: binī : \_\_\_\_\_**. **DUPLEX**  
 B1: Using the verb **struere**, say in Latin, “The general planned three ambushes.”  
**IMPERĀTOR/DUX TRĪNĀS (not TERNĀS) ĪNSIDIĀS STRUXIT/STRUĒBAT**  
 B2: What number is expressed by the following Latin phrase: **deciēns centēna mīlia**?  
 1,000,000 (ONE MILLION)
  
2. Who appealed to Pompey for the Judean throne in 64 BC and, after being denied in favor of his older brother, went on to lead revolts against Rome until captured by Gabinius seven years later? **ARISTOBULUS (II)**  
 B1: Name the weaker brother of Aristobulus whom Pompey had favored because he deemed him to be a more malleable ally of Rome.  
**(JOHN) HYRCANUS (II)**  
 B2: After Hyrcanus was removed in 40 BC by the invading Parthians, which of his ministers, who had befriended both Antony and Octavian in Rome, was named king of Judea by the Senate?  
**HEROD (I / THE GREAT)**
  
3. What play of Plautus, in which a slave swindles Periphanes out of money to obtain a slave girl for his master Stratippocles, is said to be Plautus’ favorite play?  
**EPIDICUS**  
 B1: What play of Plautus contains the only extant passages of Carthaginian language?  
**POENULUS**  
 B2: What name is given to the brief statement in a comedy’s prologue that sets forth background to the plot?  
**ARGŪMENTUM**
  
4. Distinguish in meaning between **rādō** and **rōdō**. **RĀDŌ - SCRAPE**  
**RŌDŌ - GNAW**  
 B1: Differentiate in meaning between **turgeō** and **torreō**.  
**TURGEŌ – TO BE SWOLLEN, TO BE POMPOUS**  
**TORREŌ – TO BURN / PARCH / DRY UP / ROAST / TOAST**  
 B2: Distinguish in meaning between **anceps** and **praeceps**.  
**ANCEPS - TWO-HEADED/UNCERTAIN/**  
**UNTRUSTWORTHY/INDECISIVE/HAZARDOUS**  
**PRAECEPTS - HEADFIRST/DOWNHILL/**  
**PRECIPITOUS/HASTY/DANGEROUS**

5. What son of Heracles and Auge became king of Mysia and, despite his allegiance to Priam, was eventually forced to show the Greeks the way to Troy? **TELEPHUS**  
 B1: Telephus was compelled to show the Greeks the way to Troy because an oracle stated that his wound must be healed by its inflictor. What, specifically, did Achilles use to heal this wound?  
**RUST FROM HIS SPEARHEAD** (prompt on “spear”)  
 B2: Despite this help to the Greeks, Telephus and his kingdom fought on the side of the Trojans. Which son of Telephus was killed by Neoptolemus in battle?  
**EURYPYLUS**
6. What edifice in Rome was planned by Julius Caesar, dedicated by Augustus, and hosted part of the **lūdī saeculārēs** in 17 BC?  
**THEATER OF MARCELLUS / THEĀTRUM MARCELLĪ**  
 B1: (PASS OUT THE VISUAL)  
 Although building B was famously rebuilt in the early second-century AD, what earlier emperor reconstructed it the first time it was destroyed by a great fire at Rome? **(TITUS FLAVIUS) DOMITIAN(US)**  
 B2: Examine picture C and tell me the site.  
**TIBUR / TIVOLI / HADRIAN’S VILLA / CANOPUS**
7. Translate this sentence into English: **Quī fruiminī lūdīs, semper geritōte galeās.**  
**YOU WHO ENJOY GAMES / SPORTS,**  
**(MAY YOU) ALWAYS WEAR (YOUR) HELMETS**  
 B1: Translate into English: **Cūnctī piscēs mortuī sunt cum tantum oleum effūsum sit.**  
**ALL THE FISH ARE DEAD / HAVE DIED SINCE**  
**SO MUCH / SUCH GREAT/LARGE (OLIVE) OIL**  
**HAS BEEN SPILLED/POURED (FORTH)**  
 B2: Finally, translate this sentence: **Pingāmus unguēs digitōrum mediōrum verbīs infandīs, dum omnēs iūdicēs irritēmus.**  
**LET’S PAINT THE NAILS OF OUR**  
**MIDDLE FINGERS WITH BAD/UNSPEAKABLE WORDS,**  
**UNTIL WE TICK OFF/IRRITATE ALL THE JUDGES.**
8. What author wrote a thirty-one-book history covering the years 96 to 378 AD in an attempt to continue where Tacitus ended his *Historiae*?  
**AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS / AMMIANUS / MARCELLINUS**  
 B1: Where was Ammianus born? **ANTIOCH**  
 B2: Of the eighteen surviving books covering the period from Constantius to Valens, eleven focus on the reign of what emperor, in whose campaign against the Persians Ammianus himself had served?  
**(FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS) JULIAN(US THE APOSTATE)**

9. In Book XI of the *Aeneid*, who blames the war on Turnus' arrogance and urges Latinus to offer Lavinia's hand to Aeneas and make peace with the Trojans? **DRANCES**  
 B1: While Drances and Turnus debate, with what Tuscan chief does Aeneas cross the Tiber and march on the city? **TARCHON**  
 B2: Who had earlier brought the news that the Latins would receive no support from Diomedes? **VENULUS**
10. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:  
**Quīdam publicānus, cum ad caupōnam pervēnisset, pretium cubiculī quaesīvīt. Cui respondit caupō, "Cēterī decem dēnāriōs dare dēbent, sed tū quīndecim. Quā dē causā? Tū dives es quod pecūniam ab aliīs rapere solēs, sed ego dītior fīam tuam pecūniam rapiendō."** (Repeat.)  
 Question: If another customer came directly after the tax collector and asked the price of the room, how would the innkeeper respond?  
 (IT WOULD BE) TEN DENARII (unless he was another tax collector)  
 B1: According to the last sentence of the passage, why did the innkeeper change the price of the tax collector's room?  
**SINCE THE TAX COLLECTOR BECAME RICH BECAUSE HE SEIZED MONEY FROM OTHERS, THE INNKEEPER WILL BECOME RICH(ER) BY SEIZING HIS MONEY**  
 B2: Now listen to the tax collector's angry response, which I will read twice:  
**"Prīmum tū suspendere; tum quīndecim dēnāriōs in tuīs oculīs relinquam!"** (Repeat.) Under what condition will the tax collector agree to remit the requested fee?  
**IF THE INNKEEPER HANGS/KILLS HIMSELF / OVER THE DEAD BODY OF THE INNKEEPER / IF HE CAN PUT THE COINS ON THE EYES OF THE DEAD/HANGED INNKEEPER (etc.)**
11. Give the Latin term for the political power fully utilized by Augustus only after he resigned the consulship on July 1, 23 BC, a power that he considered so important that he numbered the years of his reign from this date. **TRIBŪNICA POTESTĀS**  
 B1: Thanks to this power, Augustus was able to reform grain transport and distribution. What man did he appoint as **praefectus annōnae** to oversee this work? **(GAIUS) TURRIANUS**  
 B2: In 19 BC, the Senate tweaked the so-called constitution again to make Augustus a de facto third consul. Give the Latin term for one of the two symbols of consular power conferred upon Augustus by the Senate at that time.  
**LICTŌRĒS, FASCĒS, SELLA CŪRŪLIS**
12. The words **damnās**, **frūgī**, and **nēquam** all share what grammatical peculiarity? **INDECLINABLE (ADJECTIVES)**  
 B1: Name one other indeclinable adjective. **NECESSE, TOT, QUOT, ALIQUOT, TOTIDEM**  
 B2: Give the comparative and superlative forms of **frūgī**.  
**FRŪGĀLIOR, FRŪGĀLISSIMUS**

13. Hippothoon succeeded to the throne of Eleusis because what man had been killed by Theseus in self-defense on his famous journey to Athens? **CERCYON**  
 B1: What type of animal suckled Hippothoon both times he was exposed as a child? **MARES/HORSES**  
 B2: What daughter of Cercyon was Hippothoon's mother? **ALOPE**
14. Please do not open the visual until you are instructed to do so.  
 (HAND OUT THE VISUALS. ONCE ALL THE STUDENTS HAVE A COPY, SAY:)  
 Now, please open your visuals and examine passages A and B for fifteen seconds.  
 (WAIT FOR FIFTEEN SECONDS)  
 Who is the author of passage A? **APICIUS**  
 B1: Give the author and the work from which passage B is excerpted.  
 (PUBLIUS) VERGIL(IUS MARO), *GEORGICS* / **GEORGICA**  
 B2: Now examine passages C, D, and E. Which of these passages was written by a Silver Age author? **D (JUVENAL, SATIRE I)**
15. Say in Latin, "Who is there who does not know that another storm will come?"  
**QUIS EST QUI NESCIAT ALIAM TEMPESTATEM/PROCELLAM/HIEMEM VENTURAM (ESSE)?**  
**or (...ALIUM TURBINEM VENTURUM...)**  
 B1: Now, using the conjunction **quasi**, say in Latin, "Some slept as if they had no ears." **NONNULLI/QUIDAM/ALIQUEI DORMIEBANT/DORMIVERUNT QUASI NULLAS AURES HABERENT / NULLAE AURES EIS ESSENT**  
 B2: Now, using a passive periphrastic and the word **subligaculum** for "pajamas," say in Latin, "We will survive so long as we don't have to see our teacher's pajamas again." **SUPERERIMUS/VIVEMUS DUM/MODO/DUMMODO SUBLIGACULUM/-A MAGISTRI/-ORUM/-AE/-ARUM NOSTRI/-ORUM/-AE/-ARUM NOBIS ITERUM/RURSUS VIDENDUM/-A SINT**
16. What emperor was successfully able to quell foreign revolts from the Alamanni, Franks, and Goths, all while fending off at least nine claimants to the throne in the chaos following the reign of Valerian? **(PUBLIUS LICINIUS) GALLIENUS**  
 B1: Which of these claimants to the throne set up the **imperium Galliārum**, killed Gallienus' son, and proclaimed himself emperor in 260 AD but was defeated by Gallienus several years later? **(GAIUS LATINUS) POSTUMUS**  
 B2: What cavalry general of Gallienus had helped him defeat Postumus but later himself challenged the emperor's power in 268 AD?  
**(MARCUS ACILIUS) AUREOLUS**

17. Taking the Latin noun **sententia** to mean “motto,” follow these commands when recognized by the spotter: **Surge et dīc Anglicē tē crēdere nōn posse sententiam Latīnam huic cīvitatī nōn esse.** STUDENT STANDS AND SAYS  
 ‘I CAN’T BELIEVE THAT THIS STATE  
 DOESN’T HAVE A LATIN MOTTO’ (OR LITERAL EQUIVALENT)  
 B1: Listen to the following sentence then answer the question that follows: **Scīs tē Septentriōnālī Dacōtae ortum esse, sī tibi liceat ā scholā abesse ad cervōs vēnandōs.** How do you know you’re from North Dakota?  
 ‘IF YOU CAN MISS SCHOOL FOR DEER SEASON’  
 (OR LITERAL EQUIVALENT)  
 B2: Now follow this command: **Dīc Anglicē, velut īncola Septentriōnālīs Dacōtae, “Sine dubiō vērē loqueris.”**  
 ONE STUDENT SAY IN FARGO ACCENT,  
 “YOU BETCHA” / “(OH) YAAAH” / “(OH) SURE” (MUST MAKE SOME EFFORT TO  
 SPEAK FARGOESQUELY AND SAY SOMETHING ALONG THE LINES OF “WITHOUT  
 A DOUBT YOU SPEAK TRULY” OR EVEN JUST “YES”)
18. According to Ovid, who, after Demophoon’s failure to return from Athens, committed suicide and was transformed into an almond tree? PHYLLIS  
 B1: In versions of this myth by Apollodorus and Hyginus, what brother of Demophoon is the husband of Phyllis? ACAMAS  
 B2: After whose death at Troy was Demophoon given the rule of Athens? MENESTHEUS’
19. What historical work is described as “learned and laborious” by Catullus in his first poem? (CORNELIUS NEPOS’) **CHRONICA**  
 B1: What orator and fellow neoteric poet does Catullus affectionately call a “clever dwarf” and threaten with the poisonous poetry of Caesius, Aquinus, and Suffenus? (GAIUS) LICINIUS CALVUS / LICINIUS / CALVUS  
 B2: What influential poet does Catullus name by the patronymic Battiades in reference to his birthplace? CALLIMACHUS
20. What English adjective, derived from a Latin verb meaning “to beat” that has the reduplicative 3<sup>rd</sup> principal part **tutudī**, means “dull-witted” or “blunt,” especially with reference to an angle? OBTUSE  
 B1: What English word, borrowed from Spanish and derived from a Latin verb meaning “to sin,” is a noun meaning “a minor offense or faux pas”? PECCADILLO  
 B2: Identify the two Latin words found in the French phrase “faux pas.”  
**FALLŌ/FALLERE** (DECEIVE), **PASSUS** (STEP/PACE) or **PANDŌ/PANDERE** -  
 SPREAD OUT / OPEN / REVEAL / DEPLOY