

2009 TSJCL Certamen  
Intermediate Level, Round One

- TU 1: What two persons inherited the estate of the emperor Augustus at his death?  
HIS WIFE LIVIA AND HIS ADOPTED SON TIBERIUS
- B1: At the time that Augustus adopted Tiberius, which of his own nephews was Tiberius forced to adopt?  
GERMANICUS
- B2: What wife of Germanicus was the granddaughter of Augustus?  
AGRIPPINA THE ELDER
- TU 2: For the verb **capiō, capere**, give the nominative singular masculine of the present active participle.  
**CAPIĒNS**
- B1: Make **capiēns** future.  
**CAPTŪRUS**
- B2: If you were to add a form of the verb **sum, esse** to **captūrus**, what construction would you have formed?  
ACTIVE PERIPHRASTIC
- TU 3: Which king of Rome built the temple of Janus and established religion in Rome?  
NUMA POMPILIUS
- B1: Which king of Rome built the Pons Sublicius?  
ANCUS MARCIUS
- B2: What seaport, located 16 miles from Rome, did Ancus establish?  
OSTIA
- TU 4: Differentiate in meaning between **aestās** and **aetās**.  
**AESTĀS**, SUMMER **AETĀS**, AGE
- B1: ...between **carpō** and **careō**.  
**CARPŌ**, PLUCK **CAREŌ**, LACK
- B2: ...between **līmen** and **lūmen**.  
**LĪMEN**, THRESHOLD / DOORWAY, **LŪMEN**, LIGHT
- TU 5: Translate: **Populus Rōmānus scit Mārcum Aurelium bonum imperātōrem esse**.  
THE ROMAN PEOPLE / THE PEOPLE OF ROME KNOW THAT  
MARCUS AURELIUS IS A GOOD EMPEROR
- B1: Translate: **Mea māter dīxit Quintum mox adventūrum esse**.  
MY MOTHER SAID THAT QUINTUS WOULD ARRIVE SOON
- B2: Translate: **Publius Cornēlius affirmābat Hannibalem superārī**.  
PUBLIUS CORNELIUS AFFIRMED THAT HANNIBAL WAS (BEING) DEFEATED
- TU 6: He may have owed his succession to the emperorship to Plotina, the wife of his predecessor, who seemed to favor him. It may have been his receipt of the emperor Nerva's diamond from that predecessor, or perhaps simply because he had capably managed the army in Syria. Who was this emperor, the successor of Trajan?  
HADRIAN
- B1: What is the connection of the Castel Sant'Angelo in modern Rome to the emperor Hadrian?  
ORIGINALLY IT WAS THE MAUSOLEUM OF HADRIAN
- B2: The name of what Roman appears on the inscription of the Pantheon, built in Rome by Hadrian?  
(MARCUS) AGRIPPA

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- TU 7: Give the genitive singular of the phrase **ūna manus**.  
**ŪNĪUS MANŪS**
- B1: Change **ūnīus manūs** to the plural.  
**DUĀRUM / AMBĀRUM MANUUM**  
(or no answer because “**Ūnus** is not normally used in the plural”)
- B2: Change **duārum manuūm** to the accusative. **DUĀS MANŪS**
- TU 8: According to one version of the account of his birth, he was hidden among a flock of sheep while his mother claimed to have given birth to a horse, then gave the horse to her husband to eat, as he had done with his other children. Who was this deity?  
**POSEIDON / NEPTUNE**
- B1: In the contest for patronage of Athens, what gift did Poseidon offer to the city?  
**SPRING OF SALT WATER or HORSE**
- B2: What city located in central Greece between Attica and the Peloponnese was a major center of worship for Poseidon?  
**CORINTH**
- TU 9: What persons in ancient Rome could most easily be recognized by their so-called 'Phrygian cap,' or pilleus, which they wore as a symbol of their status?  
**FREEDMEN / FREED SLAVES**
- B1: What was the Latin word for this class of former slaves?  
**LĪBERTĪ / LĪBERTĪNĪ**
- B2: Who in a Roman household were the **vernac**?  
**SLAVES WHO HAD BEEN BORN TO SLAVE PARENTS**
- TU 10: Give the principal parts of **mīror**.  
**MĪROR, MĪRĀRI, MĪRĀTUS (SUM)**
- B1: Give the principal parts of **morior**.  
**MORIOR, MORĪ, MORTUUS (SUM)**
- B2: Give the principal parts of **moror**.  
**MOROR, MORĀRĪ, MORĀTUS (SUM)**
- TU 11: Give the Latin noun and its meaning from which we derive the English word 'redundant'.  
**UNDA - WAVE**
- B1: Give the Latin verb and its meaning from which we derive the English word 'redeem'.  
**EMŌ, EMERE - TO BUY**
- B2: Give the Latin verb and its meaning from which we derive the English word 'redirect'.  
**REGŌ, REGERE - TO GUIDE, RULE**
- TU 12: In whose temple did Poseidon and Medusa have their rendezvous, thereby incurring the wrath of the resident goddess?  
**ATHENA**
- B1: What instrument did Athena invent, only to throw it away because she did not like how it made her cheeks look?  
**FLUTE**
- B2: How did Athena disguise Odysseus when he finally returned to Ithaca?  
**OLD MAN / BEGGAR**

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- TU 13: What Roman emperor was born as Lucius Septimius Bassianus but after age seven was called Marcus Aurelius Septimius Bassianus Antoninus?  
CARACALLA
- B1: What was the source of his nickname 'Caracalla'?  
A (GALLIC) CLOAK HE WORE
- B2: What was the more common name of Caracalla's brother, Publius Septimius Antoninus?  
GETA
- TU 14: Give the Latin and English for the abbreviation **p.o.**  
**PER ŌS**, BY MOUTH
- B1: ...for the abbreviation **cf.**  
**CŌNFER**, COMPARE
- B2: ...for the abbreviation **v.s.**  
**VIDĒ SUPRĀ**, SEE ABOVE
- TU 15: He was abandoned by his parents, who feared he would cause the destruction of their city. He was nursed by a she-bear and went on in his early life to arrange bullfights. He was reunited with his family when his prophetic sister Cassandra recognized him. Who was he?  
PARIS
- B1: What alternate name did Paris earn in his youth from his reputation for protecting the flocks that he tended on Mt. Ida?  
ALEXANDER
- B2: Who killed Paris?  
PHILOCTETES
- TU 16: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer in ENGLISH the question about it.  
**Secundō Bellō Pūnicō erat magnum proelium in Apuliā prope Cannās. In hāc pugnā exercitus Rōmānus omnīnō vastātus est. Post proelium dux Carthaginiēnsis, Hannibal nōmine, cum exercitū ad moenia Rōmae adiit.**  
Question: What took place in Apulia near Cannae?  
A (GREAT) BATTLE
- B1: What happened to the Roman army there?  
IT WAS (COMPLETELY) DESTROYED
- B2: What did Hannibal do after the battle?  
WENT TO / APPROACHED (THE WALLS OF) ROME
- TU 17: Translate into Latin the verb 'carried' for the following sentence: "I know why they carried their books to school."  
**PORTĀVERINT**
- B1: Translate into Latin the verb 'carried' for the following sentence: "I know that they have carried their books to school."  
**PORTĀVISSE**
- B2: Translate into Latin the word 'carried' for the following sentence: "I know that the books carried to school were heavy."  
**PORTĀTŌS / (QUĪ) PORTĀTĪ SINT** (TO MODIFY THE UNDERSTOOD 'LIBROS' MEANING 'BOOKS')

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- TU 18: Because they could not have children of their own, whom did Polybus and Merope of Corinth adopt from a herdsman?  
OEDIPUS
- B1: Why did Oedipus flee Corinth?  
HE FOUND OUT ABOUT THE PREDICTION THAT HE WOULD KILL HIS FATHER AND MARRY HIS MOTHER
- B2: Why did the prophet Tiresias later warn Oedipus not to try to find out who had killed King Laius of Thebes?  
TIRESIAS KNEW THAT OEDIPUS HAD KILLED HIM (AND THAT LAIUS WAS HIS REAL FATHER)
- TU 19: Which of the following English words does NOT come from the Latin word levis meaning 'light': levitate, elevate, relevant, alleviate, or level?  
LEVEL
- B1: Which of the following English words does NOT come from the Latin word lēx meaning 'law': legal, elegant, legislature, loyal, or allegiance?  
ELEGANT
- B2: Which of the following English words does NOT come from the Latin word loquor meaning 'to speak': loquacious, eloquent, elocution, allocate, or colloquium?  
ALLOCATE
- TU 20: What satyr in mythology invented the shepherd's pipes?  
PAN
- B1: What was the name of the nymph who had been turned into the bed of reeds from which the pipes were invented by Pan?  
SYRINX
- B2: To whom did Pan lose a famous mythological musical contest?  
APOLLO

2009 TSJCL Certamen  
Intermediate Level, Round Two

- TU 1: Name an English derivative that comes from a Latin word whose meaning is 'to run back'.  
RECUR, RECURRING, RECURSION, RECURRENT, RECOURSE
- B1: Name an English derivative that comes from a Latin word whose meaning is 'to shout forth'.  
PROCLAIM, PROCLAMATION
- B2: Name an English derivative that comes from a Latin word whose meaning is 'to push out'.  
EXPEL, EXPULSION
- TU 2: Whom did the Praetorian Prefect Macro nominate for emperor in the year 37?  
CALIGULA
- B1: Who had been named as the emperor Tiberius' co-heir, along with Caligula?  
TIBERIUS GEMELLUS, GRANDSON OF TIBERIUS AND COUSIN OF CALIGULA
- B2: Name Caligula's hugely popular father.  
GERMANICUS
- TU 3: Which of the major deities was thought to have been the wealthiest?  
HADES / PLUTO
- B1: What was the occasion for the one time in mythology in which Hades was said to have left the underworld?  
TO SEEK A WIFE / KIDNAP PERSEPHONE
- B2: What did these four have in common? Cerberus, Persephone, Theseus, and Eurydice?  
HADES LET THEM ALL LEAVE THE UNDERWORLD
- TU 4: Give the Latin and English for the motto of Yale University.  
**LŪX ET VĒRITĀS**, LIGHT AND TRUTH
- B1: Give the Latin and English for the motto of the University of the South.  
**ECCE QUAM BONUM**, BEHOLD HOW GOOD
- B2: Give the Latin and English for the motto of Brooklyn College.  
**NIL SINE MAGNŌ LABORE**, NOTHING WITHOUT GREAT EFFORT
- TU 5: At what event in ancient Rome would you have been most likely to hear someone shouting the word 'Talassio!'?  
WEDDING
- B1: At what point during the wedding festivities were the so-called Fescennine Verses sung?  
PROCESSION TO THE COUPLE'S NEW HOME
- B2: What form of marriage required the most attendees and officiants?  
CONFARREATIO
- TU 6: On whom did Actaeon spy as she was bathing in the woods?  
ARTEMIS / DIANA
- B1: In an alternate version of this myth, it was said that Actaeon's punishment was a result of a boast to Artemis. What was the boast?  
THAT HE WAS A BETTER HUNTER THAN SHE
- B2: How did the centaur Chiron comfort Actaeon's dogs when they couldn't find him after his death?  
HE MADE A STATUE OF ACTAEON FOR THEM TO BE NEAR

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- TU 7: What emperor could have boasted that his was bigger than every other emperor's -- his empire, that is?  
TRAJAN
- B1: In what year is it generally agreed that Trajan's empire was at its largest?  
AD 117
- B2: What modern country corresponds roughly to the area called Dacia, annexed by Trajan?  
ROMANIA
- TU 8: Translate this sentence into English: "Maneāmus Rōmae aestāte."  
LET US REMAIN IN ROME IN THE SUMMER
- B1: How would you say in Latin, using one word, "in winter"?  
**HIEME / BRŪMĀ**
- B2: How would you say in Latin, using one word, "to Pompeii"?  
**POMPĒIŌS**
- TU 9: What English verb meaning 'to bully' comes from the name of the greatest warrior of Troy?  
HECTOR
- B1: Whom did Hector suggest should fight in single combat to decide the outcome of the war?  
PARIS AND MENELAUS
- B2: Against which Greek hero did Hector fight to a draw?  
AJAX (TELAMON / THE GREATER)
- TU 10: What do the third principal parts of the following verbs have in common? **Pariō, parcō, currō.**  
THEY ARE REDUPLICATIVE
- B1: What is the reduplicative third principal part of the verb mordeō?  
**MOMORDĪ**
- B2: What is the reduplicative third principal part of the verb spondeō?  
**SPOPONDĪ**
- TU 11: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I shall read twice. Then answer in LATIN the question that follows:  
**"Rēx Rōmānus in monte Palatīnō sedēbat. Tam irātus erat ut omnēs Rōmānōs occidere vellet. Sed uxor rēgis rēgem plācāre temptābat. Rēge plācātō, uxor ad cubiculum īvit et obdormīvit. Tum rēx in cubiculum quiētē ambulāvit et uxōrem osculātus est."** (repeat)  
Question: **Quō pācātō, uxor obdormīvit?**  
**RĒGE**
- B1: **Sententiā rēgis, quī occīdendī sunt?**  
**(OMNĒS) RŌMĀNĪ**
- B2: **Fīne huius fābulae, cui rēx basium dedit?**  
**UXŌRĪ (SUAE) / RĒGĪNAE**
- TU 12: Give the Latin root and its meaning from which we derive the English word 'orientation'.  
**ORIOR, ORĪRĪ - TO RISE**
- B1: Give the Latin root and its meaning from which we derive the English word 'ossify'.  
**OS, OSSIS - BONE**
- B2: Give the Latin root and its meaning from which we derive the English word 'onerous'.  
**ONUS -- BURDEN, LOAD**

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- TU 13: Born in Dalmatia to a family of low status, he rose through the ranks of the military and was proclaimed emperor in the year 284. Who was this creator of the 'tetrarchy'?  
DIOCLETIAN
- B1: Who was Diocletian's co-Augustus?  
MAXIMIAN
- B2: In what year did Diocletian abdicate the emperorship?  
305
- 
- TU 14: **Quid anglicē significat “vereor”?**  
TO FEAR
- B1: **Quid anglicē significat “nancīscor”?**  
FIND / OBTAIN
- B2: **Quid anglicē significat “arbitror”?**  
THINK
- 
- TU 15: Which of the labors of Hercules caused him to have to go somewhere that a living person was not supposed to go?  
RETRIEVAL OF CERBERUS FROM THE UNDERWORLD
- B1: Why did Hercules' killing of the Hydra end up not counting as one of his ten original labors?  
HE RECEIVED HELP IN THE TASK (FROM HIS NEPHEW IOLAUS)
- B2: What was the most lasting souvenir that Hercules kept from the killing of the Hydra?  
HIS ARROWS, POISONED FROM HAVING BEEN DIPPED IN THE HYDRA'S BLOOD
- 
- TU 16: **Quot brachia tibi sunt? DUO**
- B1: **Quot digiti tibi sunt? DECEM / VĪGINTĪ**
- B2: **Quot corda tibi sunt? ŪNUM**
- 
- TU 17: Who predicted that her husband Lucumo was destined for greatness after an eagle removed his cap and then placed it back in his head?  
TANAQUIL
- B1: What is Lucumo's full Roman name?  
L. TARQUINIUS PRISCUS
- B2: Who was Lucumo's father, himself an immigrant from Corinth?  
DEMARATUS
- 
- TU 18: Change this sentence to the passive voice, while retaining the basic meaning of the sentence: "**rēx mihi servōs dedit.**"  
**SERVĪ MIHI Ā RĒGE DATĪ SUNT**
- B1: Using a passive periphrastic, now say in Latin, "The king must give me slaves."  
**SERVĪ MIHI Ā RĒGE DANDĪ SUNT**
- B2: How would you change that sentence to say "The king had to give me slaves."?  
CHANGE 'SUNT' TO 'ERANT'

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- TU 19: Who kept stealing and/or defiling the food of the blind prophet Phineus?  
HARPIES
- B1: What goddess of the rainbow was the sister of the Harpies?  
IRIS
- B2: What information for their voyage did Phineus provide to the Argonauts, after they drove away the Harpies?  
HOW TO PASS THROUGH THE SYMPLEGADES / CLASHING ROCKS
- TU 20: Give the nominative plural of the Latin phrase omne ōmen.  
**OMNIA ŌMINA**
- B1: Make that phrase dative case.  
**OMNIBUS ŌMINIBUS**
- B2: Make that phrase accusative singular.  
**OMNE ŌMEN**



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Intermediate Level, Finals Round

- TU 1: What is the difference in meaning between the Latin noun **bellum** and the adjective **bellus**?  
NOUN MEANS 'WAR', ADJECTIVE MEANS 'CHARMING, HANDSOME, ETC.'
- B1: What is the difference in meaning between the adjective **malus** and the noun **mālum** with a long "a"?  
(note to moderator: explain macron on second form)  
**MALUS** = EVIL, **MĀLUM** = APPLE, FRUIT
- B2: Translate: **Multī mortālēs māla magnopere mālēbant.**  
MANY MORTALS / MEN / HUMANS GREATLY PREFERRED FRUITS / APPLES
- TU 2: What satyr, having learned to play an instrument that had been discarded by Athena, met his unfortunate demise by being flayed alive?  
MARSYAS
- B1: What had Marsyas done to earn this punishment?  
LOST A MUSICAL CONTEST TO APOLLO
- B2: What was that musical instrument which Marsyas had mastered?  
FLUTE / DOUBLE FLUTE
- TU 3: The reign of what emperor included these events: a successful war and negotiated peace with the Parthians; the suppression of a revolt in Britain; and the outbreak of a war in Judaea?  
NERO
- B1: Whom did Nero crown in Rome as the king of Armenia at the end of the Parthian conflict?  
TIRIDATES
- B2: Who suppressed the revolt in Britain by defeating queen Boudicca?  
SUETONIUS PAULINUS
- TU 4: To whom did Hestia relinquish her position as one of the Twelve Olympians?  
DIONYSUS
- B1: How did Hestia compare in age to her five brothers and sisters?  
SHE WAS THE OLDEST
- B2: Why, after Cronus threw up his five swallowed children, was Hestia considered the youngest?  
SHE WAS THE LAST TO BE THROWN UP
- TU 5: The duel between Horatii and the Curiatii decided the conflict between Rome and what other city?  
ALBA LONGA
- B1: Who was king of Rome at that time?  
TULLUS HOSTILIUS
- B2: Who was the king of Alba Longa whom Tullus ordered to be ripped to pieces?  
METTIUS FUFETIUS

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- TU 6: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer in Latin the question that follows:  
**"mediā nocte, quīdam captīvus per silvās errābat. Quamquam cibum invenīre temptābat, nūllum cibum inventum est. subito lūpum cōspicātus est. lūpum petīvit ut eum ederet. Gladiō strictō captīvus lūpum vulnerāvit. Quō factō captīvus lūpum cōsūmpsīt."**  
(repeat)  
Question: **Quid cōnābātur invenīre captīvus?**  
**CIBUM**  
B1: **Quō cōnsiliō captīvus lūpum petīvit?**  
**UT EUM / LUPUM EDERET**  
**AD EUM EDENDUM**  
B2: **Quid lūpus ēdit?**  
**NIHIL - LUPUS MORTUUS / CŌSUMPTUS EST**
- TU 7: Say in Latin, "I gave more money to the consuls than to the praetors."  
**DEDI / DABAM PLŪS PECUNIAE CŌNSULIBUS QUAM PRAETŌRIBUS**  
B1: Say in Latin, "Caesar spoke rather easily to the senators."  
**CAESAR DĪXIT (LOCŪTUS EST) FACILIUS SENĀTŌRIBUS**  
B2: Say in Latin, "We very quickly sent twenty tribunes to Herculaneum."  
**CELERRIMĒ MĪSIMUS VĪGINTĪ TRIBŪNŌS HERCULANEUM**
- TU 8: What Roman emperor captured the Parthian capital of Ctesiphon in 197? AD  
**SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS**  
B1: Where in Gaul had Septimius Severus defeated his Western rival Clodius Albinus during the same year? **LUGDUNUM / LYONS**  
B2: Which Eastern rival did Severus defeat at Issus in A.D. 194?  
**(PESCENNIUS) NIGER**
- TU 9: According to its derivation from Latin, what does the plant called 'saxifrage' do to the rock upon which it takes root?  
**BREAKS THE ROCK / CAUSES IT TO SPLIT**  
B1: What is the primary feature of a plant whose species name is 'angustifolia'?  
**HAS NARROW LEAVES**  
B2: What is the primary feature of a plant whose species name is 'pauciflora'?  
**HAS FEW FLOWERS**
- TU 10: In The Laws of the Twelve Tables, what things were instructed to be 15 feet 9 inches wide? They were often as much as 4 feet deep in their initial phase of construction and were usually named after the censor who was responsible for their construction?  
**ROADS**  
B1: What was the name of the censor who sponsored the road from Rome at Ariminum in the third century BC?  
**(GAIUS) FLAMINIUS**  
B2: What structures on the edge of the city of Rome were named after major roads?  
**GATES IN THE WALL AROUND ROME**

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- TU 11: What did Odysseus use in order to prevent himself from being turned into a pig by Circe?  
THE HERB MOLY  
B1: Who had given this to him?  
HERMES / MERCURY  
B2: Describe it as Homer did, but in English.  
WHITE FLOWER, BLACK ROOT
- TU 12: **Quid Anglicē significat quicumque?**  
WHOEVER, WHICHEVER, WHATEVER  
B1: **Quid Anglicē significat quisque?**  
EACH ONE, EVERY ONE, EVERY THING  
B2: **Quid Anglicē significat quispiam?**  
ANYONE, ANYTHING, SOMEONE, SOMETHING
- TU 13: What emperor, early in his reign, ruled from the city of Augusta Treverorum, now known as Trier, Germany, leaving that area in the year 312 to invade Italy?  
CONSTANTINE  
B1: By what method did Maxentius and many of his soldiers perish at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge?  
DROWNING  
B2: With which of his colleagues did Constantine meet in 313 in order to issue the so-called Edict of Milan?  
LICINIUS
- TU 14: What Latin saying that uses a passive periphrastic construction might one say to a group of friends who were arguing over which type of ice cream they like the best?  
**DĒ GUSTIBUS NON EST DISPUTĀNDUM**  
B1: What three word Latin phrase might a teacher use to remind his or her students that the school has the legal authority to enforce discipline?  
**IN LOCŌ PARENTIS**  
B2: What Latin saying would one use to remind someone to speak only good of the dead?  
**DĒ MORTUĪS NIL NISI BONUM**
- TU 15: What were the names of the three men for whom the city of Rome contained theaters named in their honor?  
POMPEY, MARCELLUS, BALBUS  
B1: In what year was Pompey's theater opened?  
55 BC  
B2: What was the primary difference between Greek and Roman theaters in terms of their construction sites?  
GREEK THEATERS WERE BUILT ON HILLSIDES, ROMAN THEATERS WERE BUILT ON FLAT LAND

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- TU 16: Which Greek warrior-king contributed the third highest number of ships for the Trojan expedition and was a frequent companion of Odysseus during the war?  
DIOMEDES
- B1: What Trojan statue did Diomedes help to steal?  
THE PALLADIUM
- B2: In what country did Diomedes settle after the war, founding ten cities there?  
ITALY
- TU 17: Translate the following Latin sentence into English: **Cum ningeret, domī manēre nōbīs placēbat.**  
WHEN(EVER) IT WAS **RAINING**, WE PREFERRED TO STAY AT HOME
- B1: . . . **Scīmus oportēre nōs lēgibus nātūrae parēre.**  
WE KNOW THAT WE OUGHT TO / SHOULD OBEY THE LAWS OF NATURE
- B2: . . . **Inimīcōs nōn miserēbat fēminārum.**  
THE ENEMY / ENEMIES DIDN'T PITY THE WOMEN
- TU 18: What woman repopulated the earth with women by throwing rocks over her shoulder?  
PYRRHA
- B1: On what mountain did Deucalion and Pyrrha disembark after the flood?  
PARNASSUS
- B2: Who was their son from whom the Greeks take their name?  
HELLEN
- TU 19: Give the Latin root verb and its meaning from which we derive the English word 'defunct'.  
**FUNGOR** -- TO PERFORM, OCCUPY, UNDERGO, ETC.
- B1: Name two other deponent verbs which take that same case as **fungor**.  
**FRUOR, POTIOR, VESCOR, ŪTOR**
- B2: What derivative of **fungor** names an unexpected mechanical failure?  
MALFUNCTION
- TU 20: What use of the Ablative case is found in the following sentence: **Multī cīvēs fame et sitī moriēbantur.**  
CAUSE
- B1: . . . **Rōmānī dīcēbant Rōmulum deō nātum esse.**  
SOURCE / ORIGIN
- B2: . . . **Putāsne Athēniēnsēs virtūte valēre?**  
RESPECT / SPECIFICATION