

**2006 NJCL CERTAMEN
NOVICE DIVISION
ROUND ONE**

1. What derivative of the Latin verb for “call” means “a singer”? **VOCALIST**
B1: What derivative of the Latin verb for “call” means “the act of inciting”? **PROVOCATION / PROVOKING**
B2: What derivative of the Latin verb for “call” means “to speak on someone’s behalf”? **ADVOCATE**
2. Give the accusative form of the pronoun **nōs**. **NŌS**
B1: Change **nōs** to the accusative singular. **MĒ**
B2: Give the dative forms for **nōs** and for **mē**. **NŌBĪS, MIHI**
3. Which of the following Latin words, if any, is NOT related by etymology to the others?
amō, amīcus, inimīcus, ambulō **AMBULŌ**
B1: Which of the following Latin words, if any, is NOT related by etymology to the others? **liber, liberō, libertās, liberī** **LIBER**
B2: Which of the following Latin words, if any, is NOT related by etymology to the others? **effectus, faciō, officium, factum** **THEY ARE ALL RELATED**
4. Who was the mother of Clytemnestra and Helen? **LEDA**
B1: To what two sons did she also give birth?
CASTOR AND POLLUX / POLYDEUCES
(Prompt if student says, “Dioscuri” or “Geminī”)
B2: In what form did Zeus appear to Leda? **AS A SWAN**
5. Give the meaning of the Latin noun **potestās**.
POWER / ABILITY / INFLUENCE / COMMAND /
CONTROL / AUTHORITY / OFFICE
B1: . . . of the Latin noun **cīvitās**.
CITIZENSHIP / STATE / COMMUNITY / TOWN / CITY
B2: . . . of the Latin noun **tempestās**. **STORM / WEATHER**

6. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN LATIN the question that follows:
Aurēlia, cui urbs placēbat, erat in Aegyptō cum familiā suā ingentī et equō suō. Tredecim lūdōs magnōs Iovis in amphitheātrō Alexandriāe spectābant. Tandem equus irātus domum recurrere coepit. Eheu!
 Question: **In quō aedificiō erant lūdī magnī?** (IN) **AMPHITHEĀTRŌ**
 B1: **Quō cucurrit equus?** **DOMUM**
 B2: **Cui urbs placēbat?** **AURĒLIAE**
7. Who waited twenty years for her husband's return from Troy? **PENELOPE**
 B1: As what was Odysseus disguised when he returned to Ithaca? **BEGGAR**
 B2: Penelope hesitated to accept the beggar as her husband Odysseus until he revealed the secret construction of what piece of furniture? **THEIR (MARRIAGE) BED**
8. Name the only emperor of the Julio-Claudian dynasty who had no Julian blood. **TIBERIUS**
 B1: Which of the parents of the emperor Caligula contributed his Julian blood?
GERMANICUS / AGRIPPINA THE ELDER (AUGUSTUS' GRANDDAUGHTER)
 (He actually gets it from both parents – oops!!!)
 B2: Which of the parents of the emperor Claudius contributed his Julian blood?
ANTONIA (MINOR) (DAUGHTER OF OCTAVIA)
9. In what code of laws was the intermarriage of patricians and plebeians forbidden?
TWELVE TABLES
 B1: What group had written the Twelve Tables in 451 & 450 BC? **DECENVIRI**
 B2: What law of 445 BC finally legalized marriage between patricians and plebeians?
LEX CANULEIA
10. What Latin mood states a fact? **INDICATIVE**
 B1: What Latin mood states a command? **IMPERATIVE**
 B2: Say in Latin, “Sextus, I want to close the door.”
VOLŌ, SEXTE, IĀNUAM CLAUDERE
11. Who, often called “the sword of Rome,” captured Syracuse after a two year siege?
(M. CLAUDIUS) MARCELLUS
(PASS OUT THE VISUAL)
 B1: Who is the famous gentleman drawing geometric shapes in the street during Marcellus’ invasion? **ARCHIMEDES**
 B2: Explain why the soldiers in this picture don’t get a chance to learn much geometry from Archimedes. **THEY KILL HIM / HE DIES IN THE INVASION**

12. From what Latin noun, with what meaning, do we derive the word “expedition”? **PĒS - FOOT**
 B1: . . . “discourage”? **COR - HEART**
 B2: . . . “mannerism”? **MANUS - HAND**
13. For the verb **sum**, give the present active infinitive. **ESSE**
 B1: Change **esse** to the perfect. **FUISSE**
 B2: Give the present and perfect active infinitives for the verb **vehō**.
VEHERE, VEXISSE
14. Which of the magistrates of republican Rome held office for 18 months? **CENSORS**
 B1: How many censors were elected at one time? **TWO**
 B2: After 209 B.C., how often were censors elected? **EVERY FIVE YEARS**
15. What Latin phrase is used in English to mean “temporarily”? **PRŌ TEMPORE**
 (If student says, “Pro Tem.”, prompt for more complete answer)
 B1: What Latin phrase is used in English to mean “for the sake of formality”? **PRŌ FŌRMĀ**
 B2: What Latin phrase is used in English to mean “proportionally”? **PRŌ RĀTĀ**
16. Whom did Perseus accidentally kill with a discus? (HIS GRANDFATHER) **ACRISIUS**
 B1: Who were the parents of Perseus? **DANAE & ZEUS/JUPITER**
 B2: How had Acrisius tried to prevent the birth of Perseus?
IMPRISONED DANAE (IN BRONZE TOWER/UNDERGROUND CHAMBER)
17. What winged creature was the offspring of Poseidon and Medusa? **PEGASUS**
 B1: What spring did Pegasus create on Mt. Helicon with a stamp of his hoof?
HIPPOCRENE
 B2: Who tamed Pegasus?
BELLEROPHON(TES) / HIPPONOUS / ATHENA / POSEIDON
18. Translate the following sentence into English: **Ubi est ursa ferōx?**
WHERE IS THE FIERCE BEAR?
 B1: . . . **Casam illius ursae invēnī.**
I’VE FOUND THAT BEAR’S HOUSE
 B2: . . . **Eadem ursa aderat.** **THE SAME BEAR WAS HERE / THERE**
19. What Roman emperor was a sheik from Jordan? **PHILIP THE ARAB**
 B1: What anniversary of Rome’s founding did he celebrate? **1000th**
 B2: What future emperor, later known for his persecution of the Christians, defeated
 Phillip in battle in A.D. 249? **(C. MESSIUS QUINTUS) DECIUS**

20. What deity was also called Dis and Orcus? PLUTO / HADES
B1: By what name did the Romans refer to the wife of Pluto? PROSERPINA
B2: Who were the parents of Proserpina? JUPITER / JOVE & CERES

**2006 NJCL CERTAMEN
NOVICE DIVISION
ROUND TWO**

1. What derivative of the Latin word for “word” means “word for word”?

VERBATIM

B1: What derivative of the Latin noun for “word” means “full of an excessive number of words”?

VERBOSE

B1: What derivative of the Latin noun for “word” means “a saying expressing a well-known truth”?

PROVERB

2. Translate into English: **Numquam montēs movēre potuī.**

I HAVE NEVER BEEN ABLE TO MOVE MOUNTAINS

B1: . . . **Mihi nūlla potestās est.**

I HAVE NO POWER

B2: Using **habeō**, say in Latin, “I have no power.”

NŪLLAM POTESTĀTEM HABEŌ /
NŌN HABEŌ (ŪLLAM) POTESTĀTEM /
NIHIL POTESTĀTIS HABEŌ

3. Without using a number, name the labor in which Heracles uses a bronze rattle?

STYMPHALIAN BIRDS

B1: What deity had given the rattle to Heracles?

ATHENA

B2: What deity had made the rattle?

HEPHAESTUS

4. Against what tribune did the Senate issue a **senātūs cōsultum ultimum** in 100 BC?

(L. APPULEIUS) SATURNINUS

B1: Whom did the Senate empower to act against Saturninus and his ally Glaucia?

(C.) MARIUS

B2: What favor had Saturninus previously done for Marius’ veterans?

SECURED LAND (IN GAUL)

5. Which Latin phrase on the great seal of the United States reveals our multinational society?

Ē PLŪRIBUS ŪNUM

B1: Which of the Latin phrases on the great seal of the United States shows that our founding fathers believed that they had God’s support?

ANNUIT COEPTĪS

B2: The great seal also says 1776 in Roman numerals. What are those Roman numerals?

MDCCLXXVI

6. Which governors' rebellion in Gaul caused Nero to cancel his trip to the East in A.D. 68?
(GAIUS IULIUS) VINDEX'
- B1: Which two future emperors supported Vindex in this rebellion?
(SERVIUS SULPICIUS) GALBA & (MARCUS SALVIUS) OTHO
- B2: Which governor of Upper Germany overwhelmed and defeated Vindex' army?
(LUCIUS) VERGINIUS RUFUS - (Accept either "Verginius" or "Rufus" by itself)
7. For the verb **iaceō, iacēre**, give the 3rd person plural, perfect indicative.
IACUĒRUNT
- B1: Change **iacuērunt** to the imperfect.
IACĒBANT
- B2: For this same verb, give the accusative singular masculine form of the present participle.
IACENTEM
8. Which emperor, although he did not prohibit others from worshiping the pagan gods, was a Christian by A.D. 312?
CONSTANTINE (I / THE GREAT)
- B1: Whose death in A.D. 324 gave Constantine greater freedom to push the spread of Christianity?
LICINIUS'
- B2: When did Constantine finally receive his first baptism?
ON HIS DEATHBED / AD 337
9. What type of person in Roman society was called a **mātrōna**?
(RESPECTABLE) MARRIED WOMAN
- B1: What two items of clothing were the characteristic dress of a **mātrōna**?
PALLA & STOLA
- B2: At what festival celebrated on the Kalends of March did Roman matrons march in procession to the temple of Juno to offer flowers and libations? **MĀTRŌNĀLIA**
10. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:
In parvō oppidō prope Rōmam erant duo amātōrēs, Rūfus et Victōria. Rūfus cōtīdiē quīnque annōs fenestrae Victōriae appropinquābat hōc modō eam salūtāns - "Tū, Ō pulcherrima Victōria, es sōl meus. Quando poterō tē in mātrimōnium dūcere?" Semper idem respondit puella - "Ubi quīndecim annōs habēbō!" Tandem virgō ad illam aetātem pervēnit. Rūfus fēlīciter per tōtum oppidum clāmābat, "Victōria est mea!"
- Question: How does Rufus describe Victoria when he greets her every day?
VERY BEAUTIFUL / AS HIS SUN
- B1: For five years Rufus asked Victoria to marry him. What was her response during that time?
"WHEN I AM FIFTEEN YEARS OLD!" / THAT SHE WOULD MARRY HIM WHEN SHE WAS FIFTEEN.
- B2: What did Rufus do and say once Victoria had reached the age of fifteen?
HE RAN THROUGH THE (ENTIRE) TOWN & SHOUTED, "VICTORY IS MINE!"
or "Victoria is mine!"

11. Besides on Mt. Olympus, where was the “smithy” or workshop of Hephaestus?
 UNDER / IN MT. AETNA or ON ISLAND OF LEMNOS
 (PASS OUT THE VISUAL)
 B1: You now have 5 seconds to examine the visual.
 (WAIT 5 SECONDS)
 Identify the Titan who is stealing fire from Hephaestus’ workshop.
 PROMETHEUS
 B2: What specifically is Prometheus using as a container in which to transport the
 fire? FENNEL STALK
 (If the student says, “A hollow reed” without using the word “fennel,” tell him that we will
 accept the answer, since one mythology dictionary describes it this way, but that fennel, which is
 not hollow, is the preferable answer.)
12. Give the Latin verb and its meaning at the root of “cache,” “essay,” “exact,” and
 “agenda”. AGŌ, AGERE - DO, DRIVE, ACT
 B1: What derivative of **agō, agere** means “to upset, disturb”? AGITATE
 B2: What derivative of **agō, agere** means “nimble”? AGILE
13. Give the form of the relative pronoun in the sentence: “I know the girl whom you’ve
 been seeing.” QUAM
 B1: . . . “Are those the gentlemen to whom you showed the forum?” QUIBUS
 B2: . . . “Is he the boy with whom you are going to the prom?”
 QUŌCUM or (CUM) QUŌ
14. In which ancient Roman province were the Roman towns of Viroconium, Mamucium,
 Deva and Eburacum? BRITANNIA
 B1: Which emperor’s temple was destroyed at Camulodunum during the rebellion of
 Boudicca? CLAUDIUS’
 B2: What is the modern name for the Roman town of Camulodunum?
 COLCHESTER
15. Which of the following Latin words is NOT synonymous with the others: **terra, ager,**
tēlum, patria, regiō? TĒLUM
 B1: Give a synonym of the noun **populus**.
 GĒNS, NĀTIŌ, PLĒBS, VULGUS, CĪVITĀS, CĪVĒS
 B2: Give a synonym of the noun **mēns**. ANIMUS, ANIMA, INGENIUM, COR
16. What poor and elderly couple were transformed into an oak and linden tree that grew
 from a single trunk? BAUCIS & PHILEMON
 B1: For what were Zeus and Hermes rewarding the couple with this transformation?
 HOSPITALITY
 B2: What happened to the rest of the people who lived in the valley?
 DROWNED BY A SUDDEN FLOOD

17. **Quid Anglicē significat “aperīre”?** (TO) OPEN
 B1: **Quid Anglicē significat “natāre”?** (TO) SWIM
 B2: **Quid Anglicē significat “relinquere”?** (TO) LEAVE, ABANDON
18. What Latin case is typically used to tell how long something happens? ACCUSATIVE
 B1: What Latin case is typically used to tell when something happens? ABLATIVE
 B2: What Latin case is typically used to tell where you are going? ACCUSATIVE
19. What city was terrorized by a winged monster with a woman's head and a lion's body? THEBES
 B1: By what name was this monster known? SPHINX / PHIX
 B2: Who taught the Sphinx the riddle which she asked her victims? MUSES
20. Whom did Zeus strike with a thunderbolt for bragging about a love affair? ANCHISES
 B1: By what goddess had the handsome Anchises been seduced? APHRODITE
 B2: Who was the son of Anchises and Aphrodite? AENEAS

**2006 NJCL CERTAMEN
NOVICE DIVISION
ROUND THREE**

1. What Greek divinity represented strategy in war and wisdom? ATHENA
 B1: In what unusual way was Athena born?
FROM ZEUS' HEAD (FULLY-ARMED)
 (AFTER HEPHAESTUS, PROMETHEUS, OR PALAEMON CLEAVED WITH AX)
 B2: What was her wooden statue enshrined at Troy called? PALLADIUM

2. Give the ablative singular of the phrase **virgō pulchra**. **VIRGINE PULCHRĀ**
 B1: . . . of **magnum animal**. **MAGNŌ ANIMĀLĪ**
 B2: Give the ablative of **duae manūs**. **DUĀBUS MANIBUS**

3. Say in Latin: “Mother is here with three slaves.”
MĀTER ADEST / HĪC EST CUM TRIBUS SERVĪS / ANCILLĪS
 B1: . . . “They have been carrying a part of the dinner.”
(ŪNAM) PARTEM CĒNAE PORTĀVĒRUNT
(VEXĒRUNT/ TULĒRUNT)
 B2: . . . “Now I can give food to my daughters.”
NUNC / IAM (MEĪS) FĪLIĀBUS CIBUM DARE/ DŌNĀRE POSSUM

4. What name did the Romans give to the teacher of basic reading, writing, and arithmetic?
LITTERĀTOR / MAGISTER (LITTERĀRUM) / MAGISTER (LŪDĪ / SCHOLAE)
 B1: What is the Latin term for the school in which children learned reading, writing, and arithmetic? **LŪDUS or SCHOLA**
 B2: Sometimes parents would pay extra for a special teacher called **calculator**. What did he teach? **ARITHMETIC/MATHEMATICS**

5. What derivative of the Latin verb for “teach” means “teachable”? DOCILE
 B1: What derivative of the Latin verb for “teach” means “a guide in a museum”?
DOCENT
 B2: What derivative of the Latin verb for “teach” means “a rule or principle”?
DOCTRINE

6. **Ante mortem** is one of the three Latin phrases abbreviated a.m. What is another?
ANTE MERĪDIEM / ARTIUM MAGISTER
 B1: **Ante diem** is one of the three Latin phrases abbreviated a.d. What is another?
AURE DEXTRĀ/ ANNŌ DOMINĪ
 B2: **Ante Chrīstum** is one of the three Latin phrases abbreviated A.C. What is another?
ANTE CĒNAM / ANTE CIBUM

7. What thirty-year-old was elected consul for 198 B.C. to conduct the war against Philip V of Macedonia? (TITUS QUINCTIUS) FLAMININUS
 B1: Where did Flamininus decisively defeat Philip in 197 B.C.? CYNOSCEPHALAE
 B2: At what event in 196 B.C. did Flamininus announce the freedom of Greece? ISTHMIAN GAMES
8. Translate the following sentence into English: **Fēminam videō quae piscēs vēndit.**
 I SEE THE WOMAN WHO IS SELLING FISH /
 I SEE THE WOMAN SELLING FISH
 B1: Say in Latin, "The woman who is selling the fish sees me."
FĒMINA QUAE PISCĒS VĒNDIT MĒ VIDET /
FĒMINA PISCĒS VĒNDĒNS MĒ VIDET
 B2: Translate into English: **Librōs quōs legere volēbam in bibliothēcā invēnī.**
 THE BOOKS WHICH I WANTED TO READ I FOUND IN THE LIBRARY
9. What request did Patroclus make of Achilles when the Trojans were about to set fire to the Greeks ships?
 ASKED TO LEAD MYRMIDONS INTO BATTLE WEARING ACHILLES' ARMOR
 B1: Who killed Patroclus after he pushed the Trojans back to their walls? HECTOR
 B2: Achilles was given a second set of armor by his mother Thetis. Who ultimately was the recipient of this divinely manufactured armor? ODYSSEUS
10. A funerary inscription for a Roman named Priscus contains the words "**frāter fēcit.**"
 Translate that. THE / HIS BROTHER DID IT / MADE IT / DEDICATED IT
 THE BROTHER WAS ENTRUSTED WITH THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS /
 THE BROTHER MADE THE INSCRIPTION / TOMB or HAD IT MADE
 (PASS OUT THE VISUAL)
 B1: You are looking at a funerary inscription from the later Roman empire. During this period, most people were less knowledgeable of the rules governing Latin noun cases. Using the information contained in the inscription, what case would have been used instead of "**annīs**" in classical times?
 ACCUSATIVE (ANNŌS)
 B2: On what specific date in our modern calendar did Priscus die? MAY 28
11. What conquest financed Trajan's building program? DACIA
 B1: Name the Dacian king defeated by Trajan. DECEBALUS
 B2: What did Trajan dedicate in Rome in A.D. 112?
 HIS FORUM (FORUM TRAIĀNĪ / FORUM ULPĪUM)

12. What barbarian invasion had Flavius Aetius stopped in AD 451?
THE INVASION OF ATTILA AND THE HUNS (OF GAUL)
B1: Which emperor murdered his general Flavius Aetius with his own hands?
VALENTINIAN III
B2: Who had made Valentinian emperor of the West?
THEODOSIUS II
13. Give any three Latin adjectives or pronouns which end in **-ius** in the genitive singular.
ŪLLUS / (NŌN)NŪLLUS / UTER(QUE) / SŌLUS / NEUTER / ALIUS /
ŪNUS / TŌTUS / ALTER / HIC / ILLE / IPSE / IS / QUĪ / QUIS
B1: Most of these words (reread them) also end in **-i** in the dative singular. Which
one does NOT? **HIC / HUIC**
B2: What is the ablative plural of **Quis**? **QUIBUS / QUĪS**
14. Listen carefully to the following passage about the Etruscans, which I will read twice,
and answer IN LATIN the question that follows:
Etruscī Rōmam multōs annōs rēgnābant. Ultimus rēx Etruscus erat
Tarquinius Superbus, quī ā Rōmānīs expulsus est. Rōmānī tamen multa
retinēbant quae ab Etruscīs accepta erant, inter quae erant haruspices et
augurēs, quī erant auxiliō Rōmānīs ubi rēs pūblica in periculō erat.
Question: **Quī Tarquinius Superbum expulērunt?** **RŌMĀNĪ**
B1: **Nōminā duās rēs Etruscōrum quās Rōmānī retinēbant.**
HARUSPICES (ET) AUGURES
B2: **Erantne subsidiō urbī Rōmae haruspices et augurēs?**
ERANT / ITA / VĒRŌ / SĪC / CERTĒ / RĒCTĒ
15. What king had his two grand-nephews thrown into the Tiber River to drown? **AMULIUS**
B1: Who were his grand-nephews? **ROMULUS & REMUS**
B2: Of what city had Amulius seized the throne? **ALBA LONGA**
16. What seer had experienced life both as a man and as a woman? **TEIRESIAS**
B1: Who blinded Teiresias for revealing that women had the greater pleasure in
love-making? **HERA/JUNO**
B2: What did Zeus / Jupiter give Teiresias in compensation?
GIFT OF PROPHECY (& A LONG LIFE)
17. **Quid Anglicē significat “extrā”?** **OUTSIDE (OF) / WITHOUT / BEYOND**
B1: Differentiate in meaning between **inter** and **intrā**.
INTER - BETWEEN, AMONG, DURING
INTRĀ - WITHIN, INSIDE OF
B2: **Quid Anglicē significat “ultrā”?**
ULTRĀ - BEYOND, ON THE OTHER SIDE OF

18. To which modern country would you go to visit the location of the ancient Roman province of Galatia? TURKEY
 B1: From ancient Galatia, would you need to travel north, south, east or west to go to ancient Cilicia? SOUTH
 B2: Which of these ancient provinces was closest to Cilicia: Cyrene, Aquitania, Baetica, Mauretania, Lugdunensis. CYRENE
19. What expedition included the day's foremost young men, many of whom became the fathers of the great warriors who fought at Troy?
VOYAGE OF THE ARGO / QUEST FOR THE GOLDEN FLEECE
 B1: Which of the Argonauts was the father of Achilles? PELEUS
 B2: Which of the Argonauts was the father of Ajax of Salamis? TELAMON
20. What English derivative of the Latin verb **emō** means “money paid to release a prisoner”?
RANSOM
 B1: What English derivative of **emō** means “a specimen or sample”?
EXAMPLE / EXEMPLAR / EXEMPLUM
 B2: What English derivative of **emō** means “to appropriate the time slot or possession of something”? PREEMPT

**2006 NJCL CERTAMEN
NOVICE DIVISION
SEMI-FINALS**

1. Name one first conjugation verb whose third principle part ends **-uī** instead of **-āvī**.
DO NOT PROVIDE ANY ANSWERS IN THE FOLLOWING LIST TO THE PLAYERS!!!
CREPŌ / CŪBŌ / DOMŌ / FRICŌ / MICŌ / SECŌ / SONŌ / TŌNŌ / VETŌ
B1: Name another.
B2: Name another.
2. Who appeared to Aeneas in a dream and warned him to escape from Troy? **HECTOR**
B1: Which of the Trojans gods was Aeneas to take with him? **PENATES**
B2: Name the two members of Aeneas' family who escaped with him.
ANCHISES (FATHER) & IULUS / ASCANIUS (SON)
3. What war was the result of the Romans' discovery of an alliance between Hannibal and the ruler of an eastern kingdom? **FIRST MACEDONIAN**
B1: Name the Macedonian king who wanted to take advantage of Rome's preoccupation with Hannibal. **PHILIP V**
B2: With what Greek confederacy did Rome then form an alliance in order to neutralize Philip. **AETOLIAN LEAGUE**
4. Give the Latin verb and its meaning from which "lavish" is derived.
LAVŌ, LAVĀRE - WASH, CLEAN
B1: Give the Latin noun and its meaning from which "appease" is derived.
PĀX - PEACE
B2: Give the Latin verb and its meaning from which "address" is derived.
REGŌ, REGERE -RULE, GUIDE, DIRECT, GOVERN
5. Give the nominative singular of the present participle of the verb **eō, īre**. **IĒNS**
B1: Change **iēns** to the accusative singular. **EUNTEM**
B2: Give the future active participle of the same verb. **ITŪRUS / -A / -UM**
6. Translate the following sentence into English: **Amīcī, num pecūniam cupimus?**
FRIENDS, SURELY WE DO NOT DESIRE / WANT MONEY? /
FRIENDS, WE DON'T DESIRE MONEY, DO WE?
B1: . . . **Servīne estis an libertī?**
ARE YOU (ALL) SLAVES OR FREEDMEN
B2: Using an irregular verb, say in Latin: "Julius, do you want to do this?"
Vīsne, iūlī, hoc facere / agere?

7. Why does Penelope want to talk with the old beggar who has just arrived at the palace?
TO SEE IF HE HAS ANY NEWS OF ODYSSEUS
B1: Who does the disguised Odysseus tell Penelope he is?
BROTHER OF IDOMENEUS, (KING OF CRETE)
B2: Whom does Penelope summon to bathe Odysseus' feet?
(HIS OLD NURSE) EURYCLEIA
8. Who, with Chariclo, fathered a daughter, named Ocyrrhoe, a girl who had the power of divination?
CHIRON
B1: Whose future did she reveal against the will of the gods?
AESCULAPIUS' / ASCLEPIUS'
B2: Into what was Ocyrrhoe transformed?
HORSE
9. What form of the adjective **gravis** agrees with the singular noun form **baculum**?
GRAVE
B1: . . . with the noun form **gladium**?
GRAVEM
B2: . . . with the noun form **capitum**?
GRAVIUM
10. (PASS OUT THE VISUAL TO ALL TEAMS)
Please do NOT open your visuals until instructed to do so.
(WAIT UNTIL ALL THE TEAMS HAVE THEIR VISUALS)
Open up your visuals. (SLIGHT PAUSE) These two pictures portray legendary events from one of the darkest hours of the early Republic. Which chieftain led the invasion of barbarians seen in these pictures?
BRENNUS
B1: Explain why all of the Romans that can be seen in the top picture are old men, and why no younger men can be seen.
ABLE-BODIED MEN WERE FIGHTING / DEFENDING (THE CAPITOLINE)
/ HAD FLED THE CITY
THE OLD MEN (SENATORS) STAYED BEHIND IN THE LOWER CITY
B2: Which deity considered the “fowl” creatures seen in the bottom picture to be sacred?
JUNO (NOT HERA) (LATER “MONETA”)
11. What desert kingdom did Odenathus rule as a Roman client? PALMYRA
B1: What Persian King did Odenathus defeat on behalf of the emperor Gallienus?
SHAPUR or SHAPOR(I)
B2: Having been made commander of all Roman forces in the Near East, what invaders did Odenathus drive out of Asia Minor?
GOTHS

12. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:
Ōlim in quādam cīvitāte erat fēmina quae serpentem prō marītō habēre volēbat. Sollemniter nūpsit serpentī venēnōsō. Vīcīnī hūius fēminae dīxērunt, “Illa mulier est īnsāna!” Mulier autem hoc solum dīxit, “Quamquam marītus meus est serpēs, neque dīcere neque ad multam noctem lūdere potest!”
 Question: What did the woman want to do with the snake?
 MARRY IT / HAVE IT FOR A HUSBAND
 B1: What did her neighbors think about this unusual arrangement?
 THEY THOUGHT SHE WAS CRAZY
 B2: What two reasons did the woman give for marrying a snake?
 IT CANNOT SPEAK & IT CANNOT PLAY (UNTIL LATE AT NIGHT)
13. On this campus you will find the Latin phrase **Indiānēnsis Ūniversitātis Sigillum**? Of what Latin noun is **sigillum** a diminutive? **SIGNUM**
 B1: **Respondē Anglicē: Cūius generis et quō cāsū est “Ūniversitātis”?**
 FEMININE & GENITIVE
 B2: The seal also contains the year in which the university was founded. What year is **MDCCCXX**?
 1820
14. Differentiate in meaning between the noun **būbō** and the verb **bibō**. **BŪBŌ - OWL**
BIBŌ - DRINK
 B1: . . . between the noun **solum** and the adjective **solus**.
SOLUM - GROUND, EARTH, LAND, FLOOR, SOLE
SŌLUS - ALONE, ONLY, SINGLE
 B2: . . . between the noun **vōx** and the adverb **vix**.
VŌX - VOICE, SOUND & VIX - HARDLY, SCARCELY
15. What warrior was the sibling of Pegasus? **CHRYSAOR**
 B1: What daughter of Oceanus did Chrysaor marry? **CALLIR(R)HOE**
 B2: What son of Chrysaor and Callirrhoe did Heracles encounter in one of his labors?
GERYON
16. During the early years of the 2nd Triumvirate, who led the pirates that cut off commerce between Rome and Africa? **SEXTUS POMPEIUS / SEXTUS POMPEY**
 B1: After failing in battle at Messana, Octavian turned over command to the more-talented Agrippa. Where did Agrippa decisively defeat the pirate fleet?
NAULOCHUS
 B2: When Lepidus sailed to support the land attack with his troops, what did those troops do that left Lepidus at Octavian’s mercy?
THEY DESERTED HIM AND JOINED OCTAVIAN

17. What is the Latin term for games sponsored by a private individual or individuals to honor the death or memory of a relation or friend? **MŪNERA / LŪDĪ FŪNEBRĒS**
 B1: What is the Latin term for the public games celebrated on fixed days and recurring annually? **LŪDĪ**
 B2: Distinguish between **lūdī scaenicī** and **lūdī circensēs**.
SCAENICĪ = IN THEATER
CIRCENSĒS = CHARIOT RACES / EVENTS HELD IN A CIRCUS
18. What gender are infinitives in Latin? **NEUTER**
 B1: Of what gender are nouns for trees such as **laurus**, **quercus** and **pīnus**.
FEMININE
 B2: Differentiate in meaning among those trees. **LAURUS - LAUREL**
QUERCUS - OAK
PĪNUS - PINE
19. **Audī dīligenter et respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Quis sum? Eram superbus et fōrmōsus iuvenis. Ōlim in aquīs fontis imāginem meam vīdī et mē ipsum amāre coepī. Quamquam multae nymphae mē amābant, nēminem praeter imāginem meam amābam. Quis sum?**
NARCISSUS
 B1: **Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Eram fīlia rēgis quae saepe cum amīcīs in campīs lūdēbam. Ōlim Iuppiter mē vīdit et subitō in magnum amōrem meī cecidit. Itaque Iuppiter sē in taurum pulchrum trānsfōrmāvit. Hunc taurum diū spectābam; tandem in tergum taurī ascendī. Taurus mē ad īnsulam Crētā portāvit. Quis sum?**
EUROPA
 B2: **Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Erāmus amantēs, quī in domīs vīcīnīs habitābāmus. Pārentēs amōrem nostrum prohibēre temptāvērunt, sed per rīmam in mūrō inter domōs cōtīdiē in sēcrētō inter nōs dīcēbāmus. Ūnā nocte cōsīlium cēpimus convenīre, sed erat magnus īnfēlīx error ob leōnem et nōs gladiō interfēcimus. Quī sumus?**
PYRAMUS & THISBE
20. Which of the following words, if any, does not have the same Latin root as the others: seance, sedentary, obsession, sedan, sedition?
SEDITION
 B1: What Latin verb is the root of “sedition”? **EŌ, ĪRE - GO**
 B2: What derivative from the same root as the other words in the toss-up means “one who disagrees”? **DISSIDENT**

**2006 NJCL CERTAMEN
NOVICE DIVISION
FINALS**

1. Who became the **de facto** dictator of Rome after the sudden death of Marius in 86 BC?
(L. CORNELIUS) CINNA
B1: Whom did Cinna choose as his consular colleague in 85 BC?
(CN. PAPIRIUS) CARBO
B2: Whom did Cinna send to remove Sulla and to take command against Mithridates,
but was murdered by his own troops? (L. VALERIUS) FLACCUS
2. As a result of the tremendous popularity of Dan Brown's *Da Vinci Code*, the Latin phrase
Opus Deī is frequently in the news. What is the meaning of this Latin phrase?
THE WORK OF GOD
B1: One of the characters in the novel, the albino Silas, uses the phrase "**Castīgō
corpus meum.**" Translate that.
I CASTIGATE / CHASTISE / BEAT / CORRECT MY BODY
B2: From what Latin noun, with what meaning, does the English noun "Code" derive?
CŌDEX / CAUDEX
BLOCK OF WOOD / BLOCKHEAD / BOOK (MADE FROM WOOD)
3. What was the fate of the twelve maidservants who had "consorted" with the unwanted
suitors of Penelope? HANGED (AFTER CLEANING THE HALL)
B1 & B2: For five points each, name the minstrel and the herald whom Odysseus
spared because they had served the suitors against their will.
PHEMIUS (MINSTREL) & MEDON (HERALD)
4. Tell me in Latin "You are always the best teacher."
(TŪ) OPTIMUS /-A MAGISTER /-A SEMPER ES
B1: . . . "The rest of the children were smaller."
CĒTERĪ / ALTERĪ LĪBERĪ MINŌRĒS ERANT / FUĒRUNT
B2: . . . "Some were reading faster than others."
ALIĪ LEGĒBANT CELERIUS ALIĪS/ QUAM ALIĪ

5. Listen carefully to the following passage about the worship of the goddess Diana in Rome, which I will read twice, and answer IN LATIN the question that follows:
Pūblius scrīpsit Rōmānōs deam Diānam magnā cum cūrā adōrāre. Cīvēs hanc deam centum annōs amābant. Itaque statuam eī in Monte Aventīnō dēdicāvērunt. Haec est īnscrip̄tiō in illā statuā: “Diānae, maximae deae, cīvēs hanc statuam dant.”
 Question: **In quā deā cīvēs Rōmānī fidem posuērunt?** (IN) **DIĀNĀ**
 B1: **Quamdiū cīvēs Rōmānī hanc deam amābant?** CENTUM ANNŌS
 B2: **Verte in Anglicum īnscrip̄tiōnem hūius statuāe.**
 THE CITIZENS GIVE THIS STATUE TO DIANA, THE GREATEST GODDESS
6. What Latin phrase is the legal term for “according to law”? **DĒ JŪRE**
 B1: What Latin phrase is the legal term for “the fundamental facts of the crime”? **CORPUS DĒLICTĪ**
 B2: What Latin phrase is the legal term for evidence that is “sufficient at first appearance”? **PRĪMĀ FACIĒ**
7. In most years of the period of 444-367 BC, what officers did the Romans elect in the place of the consuls? **MILITARY TRIBUNES WITH CONSULAR POWERS**
(TRIBŪNĪ MĪLITUM CŌNSULĀRĪ POTESTĀTE)
 B1: Because the office of military tribune was open to plebeians, what new patrician magistracy was created in 443 BC to keep a balance? **CENSOR**
 B2: Name the tribunes of 376 BC who proposed the restoration of the consulship and that one consul should be a plebeian?
(C.) LICINIUS (STOLO) & (L.) SEXTIUS (LATERANUS)
8. How had Cacus tried to confuse Heracles when he stole the cattle of Geryon?
HE DRAGGED THEM BY THEIR TAILS
(SO TRACKS WOULD APPEAR TO GO IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION)
 B1: How did Heracles find the cattle which Cacus had stolen from him by the Tiber?
HE HEARD A MOO (IN RESPONSE TO THE REMAINING CATTLE /
HERACLES MOOING)
 B2: Name the local king who thanked Heracles for killing the fire-breathing Cacus by paying him divine honors. **EVANDER**

9. **Audī dīligenter et respōndē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Cīvēs Rōmānī saepe in ūsū tria nōmina habēbant - nōmen, praenōmen et cognōmen. Aliquando autem aliud nōmen ā mīlitibus aut ā cīvibus dabātur hominī quī victōriam dē hostibus reportāverat. Quid est hoc nōmen?**
AGNŌMEN / AGNOMEN / AGNOMINA
COGNŌMEN EX VIRTŪTE
 B1: **Quod agnōmen datum est hominī nōtissimō quī Carthāginem superāvit?**
ĀFRICĀNUS
 B2: Which of the possible names of a Roman citizen is descibed by the following
 Latin sentence: **Id filium ā patre aliquando distinguēbat.**
PRAENŌMEN / PRAENOMEN
10. Give the English meaning and the principal parts of the verb at the ultimate root of “recollect”? **LEGŌ, LEGERE, LĒGĪ, LĒCTUS - READ, COLLECT, GATHER**
 B1: Now, give the English meaning and the principal parts of the verb at the root of “reconnoiter.” **COGNŌSCŌ, COGNŌSCERE, COGNŌVĪ, COGNITUS**
 - UNDERSTAND, RECOGNIZE, BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH, LEARN, PERCEIVE
 or **NŌSCŌ, NŌSCERE, NŌVĪ, NŌTUS - KNOW, UNDERSTAND**
 B2: Give the English meaning and the principal parts of the verb at the root of “recruit”?
CRĒSCŌ, CRĒSCERE, CRĒVĪ, CRĒTUS - GROW
11. Give a synonym for the Latin adjective **timidus**.
PAVIDUS / (PER)TERRITUS / TREPIDUS
 B1: . . . for the noun **cīvitās**.
RĒS PŪBLICA / RĒGNUM / IMPERIUM / URBS /
POPULUS / GĒNS / NĀTIŌ / TRIBUS
 B2: Give a synonym for the noun **ignis**. **FLAMMA / INCENDIUM / FOCUS**
12. Who told Aegina's father that she had been abducted by Zeus? **SISYPHUS**
 B1: Who was the father of Aegina? **ASOPUS**
 B2: What did Asopus give Sisyphus in return for the information?
A SPRING (ON CORINTHIAN ACROPOLIS)
13. Say in Latin, “Tomorrow, Marcus will be a man of great wisdom.”
CRĀS MARCUS ERIT VIR MAGNAE PRŪDENTIAE / MAGNĀ PRŪDENTIĀ
 B1: Say in Latin, “Every day, Marcus runs with swiftness.”
CŌTĪDIĒ MARCUS (CUM) CELERITĀTE / ALACRITĀTE / CELERITER CURRIT
 B2: Say in Latin, “Yesterday, Marcus killed ten enemies with one sword.”
HERI, MARCUS DECEM HOSTĒS / INIMĪCŌS
ŪNŌ GLADIŌ NECĀVIT / INTERFĒCIT
 (Forms of the imperfect are also acceptable)

14. Who used special effects to create thunder and lightning while pretending to be Zeus driving his chariot? **SALMONEUS**
 B1: How did Zeus destroy Salmoneus and his entire city? **WITH A THUNDERBOLT**
 B2: Name Salmoneus' grandsons whom his daughter Tyro bore. **PELIAS & NELEUS**
15. (PASS OUT THE VISUAL TO ALL TEAMS)
 Please do NOT open your visuals until instructed to do so.
 (WAIT UNTIL ALL THE TEAMS HAVE THEIR VISUALS)
 Open up your visuals. You now have 10 seconds to examine it.
 (WAIT 10 SECONDS)
 Which king of Athens is figure “B” on the visual? **AEGEUS**
 B1: Why is Aegeus knocking over the cup of wine in the visual?
HAS JUST RECOGNIZED THE SWORD & KNOWS “C” IS HIS SON THESEUS
 B2: Identify figure “A” and explain why she has poisoned the wine.
MEDEA HAS POISONED THE WINE TO PROTECT HER SON’S
(MEDUS’ / MEDEUS’) CLAIM TO THE THRONE OF ATHENS
16. Many famous Romans bore the name “Agrippa”. Which Agrippa is legendary for his rhetorical skills which he used to reunite the Roman people?
(AGRIPPA) MENENIUS (LANATUS)
 B1: Which Agrippa, in accordance with his family’s unfortunate habit of getting exiled, spent his last days on the island of Planasia?
(M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA) POSTUMUS
 B2: Which Agrippa spent his childhood in Rome in the household of Antonia the Younger, was a schoolmate of the future emperor Claudius, facilitated Claudius’ accession to the throne and, therefore, was rewarded by Claudius with additional lands in the Middle East to rule?
HEROD (AGRIPPA I) / AGRIPPA I
17. What English derivative of the Latin verb **iaciō, iacere** means “a guess or speculation”?
CONJECTURE / PROJECTION
 B1: . . . “the path of something hurtling through space”? **TRAJECTORY**
 B2: . . . “items discarded at sea”? **JETSAM**
18. Change the verb form **scribit** to future passive. **SCRIBĒTUR**
 B1: Change the verb form **capis** to future passive. **CAPĪĒRIS**
 B2: Change the verb form **sumus** to future passive. **CANNOT BE DONE**

19. Which of Rome's seven hills had to be partially excavated to provide room for Trajan's market and forum? **QUIRINAL**
- B1: What infamous structure was buried, and in later years provided the foundation for Trajan's baths? **DOMUS AUREA / GOLDEN HOUSE (OF NERO)**
- B2: The 100-foot high and half-mile wide "structure" in Rome called the **Mōns Testaceus** and known today as Monte Testaccio was an organized accumulation of what material? **PIECES OF BROKEN POTTERY / JARS / AMPHORAE (UNLOADED FROM SHIPS AT THE EMPORIUM / WHARF, SOME OF WHICH WAS USED AS BALLAST)**
20. What two uses of the dative case are found in the following sentence: **Rēx patrī cīvibus erat.** **REFERENCE & PURPOSE**
- B1: Translate that sentence into English. **THE KING WAS A FATHER TO THE CITIZENS**
- B2: Say in Latin, "The king was not loved by the citizens." **RĒX Ā CĪVIBUS NŌN AMĀBĀTUR / AMĀTUS EST**