TU # 1:   What lover of Aphrodite was killed by a boar while hunting? ADONIS
B1:   Who was his mother? MYRRHA
B2:   Who was his father? CINYRAS

TU # 2:   Who accompanied the sons of Tarquinius Superbus to Delphi?   (LUCIUS IUNIUS) BRUTUS
B1:   Who were they told would be the next to rule at Rome? THE FIRST TO KISS HIS MOTHER
B2:   What act of uncompromising adherence to duty did Brutus perform after he became consul?
          HE EXECUTED HIS SONS FOR PLOTTING TO BRING BACK THE TARQUINS

TU # 3:   How was the crew of Odysseus able to pass the Sirens safely? THEY STOPPED UP THEIR
          EARS WITH WAX
B1:   How did Odysseus himself meet this challenge? HE WAS TIED TO THE MAST SO THAT HE
          COULD HEAR THE SIRENS AND SURVIVE
B2:   How did the Argonauts pass the obstacle safely? ORPHEUS PLAYED HIS LYRE SO
          SWEETLY THAT THEY DID NOT HEAR THE SIRENS

TU # 4:   Listen carefully to the following passage of Latin, which I will read twice. Then answer the
          question that follows, using words and/or phrases from the passage:
                  "Gallī barbarī et ferī ā portīs Rōmae nōn longē aberant. Propter magnum perīculum
                  multī Rōmānī ad oppida propinqua fūgērant. Senātus Rōmānus tamen in Capitoliō
                  mānsit. In Capitoliō in templō Iunōnis erant sacrī ānserēs."
          Question: Quō multī Rōmānī fūgērant?   AD OPPIDA PROPINQUA
B1:   Ubi erant Gallī?   NON LONGE (ABERANT)(A PORTIS ROMAE)
B2:   Ubi erat Senātus Rōmānus?   IN CAPITOLIO (MANSIT)

TU # 5:   Give the ablative singular of "that sad boy". ILLŌ / EŌ TRISTĪ/MISERO PUERŌ
B1:   Give the dative singular of "the same sadder boy". EĪDEM TRISTIŌRĪ/ MISERIORI PUERŌ
B2:   Give the genitive plural of "this very sad boy".
          HŌRUM TRISTISSIMŌRUM/MISERRIMORUM PUERŌRUM

TU # 6:   What is the difference in meaning between fortis and fors?
          FORTIS -- BRAVE / FORS -- CHANCE, LUCK
B1:   What is the difference in meaning between prope and properō?
          PROPE -- NEAR / PROPERŌ -- HASTEN, HURRY
B2:   What is the difference in meaning between imperō and imperium?
          IMPERŌ -- COMMAND, ORDER (VERB) / IMPERIUM -- COMMAND, ORDER (NOUN)

TU # 7:   Give the 3rd person plural perfect indicative of polliceor. POLLICITĪ SUNT
B1:   Change pollicitī sunt to the subjunctive. POLLICITĪ SINT
B2:   Change pollicitī sint to the imperfect. POLLICERENTUR

TU # 8:   What type of animal was called either a scrofa, an aper, a sus, or a porcus?   PIG
B1:   What three animals were sacrificed in the suovetaurilia?   PIG, SHEEP, BULL
B2:   What type of animal was a mullus or a rhombus?   FISH

TU # 9:   What case is used with idoneus? DATIVE
B1:   What case is used with peritus?   GENITIVE
B2:   What case is used with fretus?   ABLATIVE

TU # 10: Where were Cicero and Marius born? ARPINUM
B1: What epithet in Roman politics did they share? NOVUS HOMŌ
B2: When was Cicero consul? 63 BC

TU # 11: Name one of the three third-declension nominative singular endings that signal a neuter I-stem noun.
B1: Name another.
B2: Name another.   --E, --AL, --AR

TU # 12: What fisherman ate some magic herbs and was transformed into a sea-god? GLAUCUS
B1: What nymph did he love in vain? SCYLLA
B2: Who loved him with equal lack of success? CIRCE

TU # 13: From what Latin verb does the English word *science* come? SCIO (KNOW)
B1: What is the other Latin root in *omniscient*? OMNIS -- ALL
B2: What is the meaning of praesciō? KNOW BEFOREHAND

TU # 14: What river was Caesar near when he said, "Alea iacta est"?   RUBICON
B1: What major river did Caesar bridge in 10 days?   RHINE
B2: What river did Caesar defend in 58 B.C. in his initial attempt to stop the Helvetians?
RHONE

TU # 15: Who was the concubine of Agamemnon whose father prayed to Apollo to punish the Greeks?
CHRYSEIS
B1: Who was the concubine of Achilles taken from him by an angry Agamemnon?   BRISEIS
B2: Who was the daughter of Priam that was sacrificed on the tomb of Achilles to appease his spirit?
POLYXENA

TU # 16: Where did Gaius Duilius win Rome's first naval victory in 260 B.C.?   MYLAE
B1: What surprise naval weapon did he use?   CORVUS ("RAVEN", A SPIKED GANGPLANK)
B2: Where was the final naval battle of this war?   AEGATES ISLANDS

TU # 17: Define the Latin word creber. CROWDED, FREQUENT, THICK, REPEATED
B1: Define the Latin word celeber. NUMEROUS, FAMOUS, CROWDED
B2: Define the Latin word celebrō. CELEBRATE, VISIT OFTEN, PUBLISH, CROWD, REPEAT

TU # 18: Who successfully rode the Golden Ram to safety in distant Colchis? PHRIXUS
B1: Who fell off the Ram and drowned? HELLE
B2: Who were their parents? ATHAMAS AND NEPHELE

TU # 19: Give all six active indicative forms in the 1st person plural for the verb sum, esse.
SUMUS, ERAMUS, ERIMUS, FUIMUS, FUERĀMUS, FUERIMUS
B1: Give the same six forms for the verb eō.
IMUS, IBĀMUS, IBIMUS, I(V)IMUS, I(V)ERĀMUS, I(V)ERIMUS
B2: Give the six passive indicative forms in the 1st person plural for the verb doceō.
DOCĒMUR, DOCĒBĀMUR, DOCĒBIMUR, DOCTĪ SUMUS,
DOCTĪ ERĀMUS, DOCTĪ ERIMUS

TU # 20:   What is the positive degree of the Latin adjective from which the English word *ameliorate* is derived? BONUS, BONA, BONUM

B1:   What English adjective derived from <u>bonus</u> means "in good faith"? BONAFIDE

B2:   What Latin noun based on <u>bonus</u> and <u>facio</u> means 'kindness'?
             BENEFICIUM or BENEFICENTIA

TU # 1:   Who kidnapped Helen when she was only 12 years old? THESEUS (AND PIRITHOUS)
B1:   Who rescued her? (HER BROTHERS) CASTOR AND POLLUX (POLYDEUCES)
B2:   When they rescued their sister, whom did they take with them to be her servant? AETHRA (MOTHER OF THESEUS) (AND PHISADIE, SISTER OF PIRITHOUS)

TU # 2:   What was a malum Persicum?   PEACH
B1:   What was a malum Armeniācum?   APRICOT
B2:   What was a malum Punicum?   POMEGRANATE

TU # 3:   Who wrestled with Heracles for the hand of Deianiera? ACHELOUS
B1:   Who contested with Apollo for the hand of Marpessa? IDAS
B2:   Who out-ran his future bride by distracting her with golden apples? HIPPOMENES OR MELANION (MILANION)

TU # 4:   What is the difference in meaning between medicus and mendīcus?
            MEDICUS -- DOCTOR / MENDICUS -- BEGGAR
B1:   What is the difference in meaning between iter and iterum?
            ITER -- JOURNEY / ITERUM-- AGAIN
B2:   What is the difference in meaning between nonus and novus?
            NONUS -- NINTH / NOVUS -- NEW

TU # 5:   Translate the dependent or subordinate clause in this sentence: "While the slaves were bringing water, the wild animals appeared."
            DUM SERVI AQUAM PORTANT/FERUNT
B1:   Translate the same clause using cum to introduce it.   CUM ... PORTARENT/FERRENT
B2:   Translate the same clause using an ablative absolute.
                    SERVIS AQUAM PORTANTIBUS/FERENTIBUS

TU # 6:   What former lover of Selene slept eternally in a cave on Mt. Latmos? ENDYMION
B1:   What mortal was loved by Artemis and killed by her with an arrow when Apollo tricked her into shooting a distant object swimming in the sea? ORION
B2:   What two brothers attempted to assault Artemis but killed each other with arrows when she appeared between them in the shape of a deer? OTUS AND EPHIALTES (THE ALOIDAE)

TU # 7:   What is the meaning of the Latin word mutō? CHANGE / ALTER
B1:   What is the meaning of the Latin word mutus? SILENT
B2:   What is the meaning of the Latin word metus? FEAR

TU # 8:   Give the Latin for the word swords in the sentence, "The boys use the swords."   GLADIĪS
B1:   What are the principal parts of the deponent verb that means 'to use'?   UTOR, UTĪ, USUM
B2:   What deponent verb meaning 'to enjoy' also takes the ablative?   FRUOR, FRUĪ

TU # 9:   Which king's conquest of Cirta in 112 B.C. caused a war with Rome?   JUGURTHA
B1:   Who betrayed Jugurtha to the Romans?   BOCCHUS, KING OF MAURETANIA
B2:   Who had won the consulship of 107BC with a promise of a quick end to the war with Jugurtha?
                    MARIUS

TU # 10: Give the Latin root and its meaning from which we derive the English word *doctor*.
          DOCEO -- TEACH
B1:   Give the Latin root and its meaning from which we derive the English word *medical*.
          MEDICUS -- PHYSICIAN
B2:   Give the Latin root and its meaning from which we derive the English word *veterinarian*.
          VEHO -- DRAG, PULL

TU # 11: Who fought Rome at the battle of Beneventum in 275 BC?   PYRRHUS
B1:   Name his victory of 280 B.C.   HERACLEA
B2:   Name his victory of 279 B.C.   ASCULUM

TU # 12: Listen carefully to the following passage of Latin, which I will read twice. Then answer the
          question that follows, using words and/or phrases from the passage:
              "Anna erat puella Rōmāna quae in Britanniā prope magna castra habitābat. Ōlim
              Anna rāmōs ex silvā portābat. Sonum armōrum subitō audīvit. Anna, quae timida
              nōn erat, vīdit mīlitēs Rōmānōs ambulantēs in silvā."
          Question: In quā patriā habitābat Anna?   (IN) BRITANNIA
B1:   Quōs Anna ex silvā portābat?   RAMOS
B2:   Quid audīvit Anna?   SONUM ARMORUM (ARMA)

TU # 13: Translate this sentence into English: "Hic liber est facilis lectū."
          THIS BOOK IS EASY TO READ
B1:   What is the grammatical construction of <u>lectū</u> in that sentence?
          ABLATIVE SUPINE (ABLATIVE OF SPECIFICATION)
B2:   Translate this sentence into Latin using a supine: "He went to see the games."
          IVIT / IIT / IBAT VISUM LUDŌS

TU # 14: Who was the wife of Priam and the mother of Hector? HECUBA
B1:   Who was the wife of Hector? ANDROMACHE
B2:   Who was the first wife of Aeneas? CREUSA

TU # 15: What tribe defeated the Romans at the Caudine Forks and at Lautulae?   SAMNITES
B1:   What battle of 295 B.C. decided the 3rd Samnite War?   SENTINUM
B2:   Where did Sulla defeat the Samnites in 82 B.C.?   COLLINE GATE / PORTA COLLINA

TU # 16: What Latin verb is the base of *tenuous, continent* and *retention?* TENEO (HOLD)
B1:   What Latin verb is the base of *legible, select* and *lecture*? LEGO (READ,GATHER, CHOOSE)
B2:   What Latin noun is the base of *infidel, bona fide* and *fidelity*? FIDES (TRUST)

TU # 17: Who was the blind seer of Thebes? TIRESIAS (TEIRESIAS)
B1:   Who was the blind seer rescued from the Harpies by the Argonauts? PHINEUS
B2:   What prophet died of embarrassment when he met another one who was better at prophecy?
          CALCHAS (BESTED BY MOPSUS)

TU # 18: What city did the Romans besiege from 405 to 396 B.C.?   VEII
B1:   Who captured Veii?   (MARCUS FURIUS) CAMILLUS
B2:   What gens had been nearly destroyed at the Cremera River while attacking Fidenae, near Veii?
          FABIUS

TU # 19:   What part of speech in Latin can be indicated by the suffixes -tās and -tudo?   NOUN
B1:   Give the Latin noun with the suffix -tas that means 'desire' or 'pleasure'.   VOLUPTAS
B2:   Give the Latin noun with the suffix -tudo that means "crowd."   MULTITUDO

TU # 20:   In what declension would you find a masculine noun with the nominative singular ending -a?
             FIRST
B1:   In what declensions does the nominative plural ending -a indicate a neuter form? 2ND, 3RD, 4TH
B2:   In which declensions does the ablative plural form normally end with -bus?
             3RD, 4TH, 5TH

TU # 1:   Who captured Jerusalem in 63 BC? POMPEY
B1 and B2: For five points each, what two brothers were both claiming the throne of the Jewish state? ARISTOBULUS and (JOHN) HYRCANUS

TU # 2:   According to the Iliad, what two warriors met on the battlefield at Troy but did not fight, choosing instead to exchange armor? DIOMEDES AND GLAUCUS
B1:   This strange deed happened out of respect of the laws of hospitality and friendship of their two grandfathers. Name their respective grandfathers.
                     GLAUCUS = BELLEROPHON   DIOMEDES = OENEUS
B2:   According to Apollodorus, who eventually killed Glaucus? AJAX TELAMON (AJAX THE GREATER) (WHILE FIGHTING OVER THE CORPSE OF ACHILLES)

TU # 3:   Translate this sentence into Latin: "Men do not run faster than women."
            VIRI / HOMINES NON CURRUNT CELERIUS QUAM FEMINAE (or FEMINĪS)
B1:   Translate this sentence into Latin: "All say that men run faster than women."
            OMNES DICUNT HOMINES/VIROS CELERIUS QUAM FEMINAE (FEMINĪS) CURRERE
B2:   Translate this sentence into Latin: "No one asks why men run faster than women."
            NEMO ROGAT CUR HOMINES/VIRI CELERIUS QUAM FEMINAE (FEMINĪS) CURRANT

TU # 4:   What city was the center of the dispute which led to the Second Punic War? SAGUNTUM
B1:   Saguntum was located south of what river? EBRO
B2:   Who captured Saguntum? HANNIBAL

TU # 5:   On what island were Jason and Medea married? SCHERIA (DREPANE)
B1:   Who was the queen of that island who aided them in their efforts to get married, attain legitimacy, and find refuge? ARETE
B2:   What giant guardian did Jason and Medea defeat by attacking his weak spot, his ankle?
                 TALOS (TALUS)

TU # 6:   Distinguish in meaning the difference between pateō and patior.
            PATEO -- LIE OPEN, EXTEND / PATIOR-- SUFFER, ALLOW
B1:   Between mors and mos. MORS-- DEATH / MOS-- CUSTOM
B2:   Between iurō and iuvō. IURO -- SWEAR, TAKE AN OATH / IUVO -- AID, PLEASE

TU # 7:   What country did Demetrius of Pharos rule? ILLYRICUM (ILLYRIA)
B1:   What monarch lost the 1st Illyrian War? QUEEN TEUTA
B2:   On what peninsula was Illyricum located? BALKAN

TU # 8:   Listen carefully to the following passage of Latin, which I will read twice. Then answer the question that follows, using words and/or phrases from the passage:
                 "Ōlim decem nāvēs longae Rōmānōrum prope oppidum Tarentum nāvigāvērunt.
                 Rōmānī nōn petēbant bellum sed pācem. Tarentīnī autem īrātissimī proelium
                 commisērunt et quīnque nāvēs Rōmānās dēlēvērunt."
            Question: Quot nāvēs ā Tarentīnīs dēlētae sunt?   QUINQUE
B1:   Quid desiderabant Rōmānī?   PACEM
B2:   Quālēs nāvēs erant Rōmānīs?   NAVES LONGAE

TU # 9:   Of what verb is <u>latūrum</u> the future active participle?   FERO, FERRE
B1:   Of what verb is <u>secutūrum</u> the future active participle?   SEQUOR, SEQUI
B2:   Of what verb is <u>morsūrum</u> the future active participle?   MORDEO, MORDĒRE

TU # 10:   What son of Hermes welcomed Aeneas to Italy and agreed to be his ally against Turnus?
                   EVANDER
B1:   Who was his son that fought alongside Aeneas? PALLAS
B2:   Who was the son of Mezentius killed by Aeneas? LAUSUS

TU # 11:   Change one letter of the verb form <u>ponit</u> to make it subjunctive.   PONAT
B1:   Translate <u>ponat</u> as the main verb of a sentence.   LET HIM/HER (MAY HE/SHE) PUT/PLACE
B2:   Make <u>ponat</u> perfect tense.   POSUERIT

TU # 12:   What city did Archimedes defend against the Romans? SYRACUSE
B1:   What country did Sertorius stir up against the Romans? SPAIN / HISPANIA
B2:   What do we call the country where Magna Graecia was located? ITALY

TU # 13:   Give the Latin verb and its meaning from which we derive the English word *imply*.
              PLICARE -- FOLD
B1:   Give the Latin verb and its meaning from which we derive the English word *infer*.
              FERO -- CARRY, BEAR
B2:   Give the Latin verb and its meaning from which we derive the English word *insult*.
              SALIRE -- LEAP, JUMP

TU # 14:   Translate this sentence into English: "Cui puerō novum librum donābō?"
              TO WHAT BOY WILL I GIVE THE NEW BOOK?
B1:   Change the sentence in Latin, making the direct and indirect objects plural.
              QUIBUS PUERIS NOVOS LIBROS DONABO?
B2:   Change the sentence again, replacing the interrogative pronoun with a demonstrative pronoun.
              EIS/HIS/ILLIS/ISTIS PUERIS NOVOS LIBROS DONABO.

TU # 15:   Who possessed the arrows of Heracles that were essential for the fall of Troy?
                   PHILOCTETES
B1:   Who was his father who received the arrows in exchange for lighting the funeral pyre of
              Heracles? POEAS
B2:   Who was the herald that brought the poisoned cloak to Heracles? LICHAS

TU # 16:   Translate into Latin the relative pronoun in this sentence: "The girls with whom we spoke were
              very beautiful."   QUIBUSCUM
B1:   How would one say 'very beautiful' in that sentence?   PULCHERRIMAE
B2:   Using the verb <u>loquor</u>, say "we spoke" in that sentence.
              LOCUTI (-AE) SUMUS / LOQUEBAMUR

TU # 17:   Name the Athenian who was killed by some shepherd because he had given them wine for the
              first time and they thought that he had poisoned them. ICARIUS
B1:   Who was his daughter that searched for her dead father? ERIGONE
B2:   Who was her faithful dog that looked with her? MAERA

TU # 18:   Give the Latin root and its meaning for the English word *collar*. COLLUM -- NECK

B1:   Give the Latin root and its meaning for the English word *lunatic*. LUNA-- MOON

B2:   Give the Latin root and its meaning for the English word *arboreal*. ARBOR -- TREE

TU # 19:   What did the <u>dator ludorum</u> drop as a signal to start a race in the circus?
                MAPPA (WHITE CLOTH OR NAPKIN)

B1:   What was the Latin name for the finish line? CALX

B2:   What was the Latin name for a lap? SPATIUM OR CURRICULUM

TU # 20:   Distinguish the difference in meaning between <u>soror</u> and <u>sors</u>.
                SOROR -- SISTER / SORS -- LOT, CHANCE, FATE

B1:   Distinguish the difference in meaning between <u>aēr</u> and <u>aes</u>.
                AER-- (UPPER) AIR /   AES - BRONZE, COPPER, MONEY

B2:   Distinguish the difference in meaning between <u>ager</u> and <u>agger</u>.
                AGER -- FIELD, FARM   /   AGGER -- RAMPART, WALL

LANGUAGE QUESTIONS

TU: What is the meaning of the Latin word <u>bubo</u>? OWL
B1: What is the meaning of the Latin word <u>cycnus (or cygnus)</u>? SWAN
B2: What is the meaning of the Latin word <u>gallus</u>? COCK / ROOSTER

TU: What is the Latin root and its meaning for the word *torque*? TORQUĒRE -- TWIST
B1: What Latin verb and its meaning gives us the English word *vector*? VEHERE -- CARRY
B2: Give the Latin verb and its meaning from which we derive *fusion*?
FUNDERE -- POUR (OUT), MELT

TU: Give the third person singular, present indicative of <u>prosum</u>.   PRODEST
B1: Change <u>prodest</u> to perfect.   PROFUIT
B2: Change <u>profuit</u> to the subjunctive.   PROFUERIT

TU: In the sentence, "The slaves were freed from danger", say in Latin, 'from danger'.
(A) PERICULO
B1: In the sentence, "Marcus is friendly to the women", say in Latin, 'to the women'.
FEMINIS / MULIERIBUS
B2: In the sentence, "He will be elected on the next day", say in Latin, 'on the next day'.
PROXIMO DIE / POSTERO DIE

TU: Give the Latin idiom that is translated as "at daybreak".   PRIMA LUCE
B1: Give the Latin idiom that is translated as "at sunset".   OCCASŪ SOLIS
B2: Give the Latin idiom that is translated as "late in the day".   MULTO DIE

MYTHOLOGY QUESTIONS

TU: Who won the love of his sweetheart by appearing to her in disguise as an old woman and   singing his own praises? VERTUMNUS
B1: Who was the maiden that he won through these means? POMONA
B2: Who swam the Hellespont nightly to visit his love Hero? LEANDER

TU: Who was sent to the underworld to fetch a portion of the beauty of Persephone?   PSYCHE
B1: Who went there to retrieve his dead wife? ORPHEUS
B2: What god went there to retrieve the soul of his mortal mother? DIONYSUS/BACCHUS

TU: Whom did Zeus woo in the form of a swan? LEDA
B1: Who were the four children of Leda? CASTOR, POLLUX, HELEN, CLYTEMNESTRA
B2: Who was the husband of Leda? TYNDAREUS

EXTRA QUESTIONS --1998 -- LOWER LEVEL

TU: Who experienced difficulties returning from Troy and became stranded in Egypt?   MENELAUS
B1:   Who gave Menelaus the information he needed to return home after Menelaus restrained   h i m ?
        PROTEUS (AN OLD MAN OF THE SEA)
B2:   Who told Menelaus how he could capture Proteus? EIDOTHEA (DAUGHTER OF   PROTEUS)

HISTORY / LIFE QUESTIONS

TU: For what would the pistōrēs have used a catillus?
        GRINDING WHEAT (IT WAS THE UPPER MILLSTONE)
B1:   At a meal, what was a rhombus?   TURBOT (A FRESH-WATER FISH)
B2:   What at a meal was tyrotaricus?   A STEW OR HASH OF FISH (AND CHEESE)

TU: What tribune of 133 BC was murdered?   TIBERIUS (SEMPRONIUS) GRACCHUS
B1:   Who led the mob that killed him?   SCIPIO NASICA
B2:   Who was Tiberius Gracchus' mother?   CORNELIA, DAU. OF SCIPIO AFRICANUS

TU: Who was the leader of the group that composed the Twelve Tables?
        APPIUS CLAUDIUS
B1:   What was the group called?   DECEMVIRI
B2:   In what century were these laws written?   FIFTH CENTURY BC