1.   Name two of the three men who were married to Augustus' daughter, Julia.
                                        any two of MARCELLUS / AGRIPPA / TIBERIUS
B1: Julia's marriage to Agrippa was the only one that produced children, two of whom Augustus
     groomed to become his successors until their untimely deaths in 2 and 4 AD. Who were these two
     grandchildren?   GAIUS and LUCIUS CAESAR
B2: Julia's repeated affairs with men and other debauchery repeatedly embarrassed the conservative
     sensibilities of Augustus until he snapped in 2 BC and sent her into exile on what island?
                                                               PANDATERIA

2.   From what Latin adjective, with what meaning, do we ultimately derive "double," "dozen," and
     "duodenum?"   **DUO** - TWO
B1: From what Latin verb, with what meaning, do we ultimately derive "coddle," "chauffeur," and
     "cauldron?"   **CALEŌ** - BE WARM
B2: From what Latin noun, with what meaning, do we ultimately derive "granny," "dungeon" and
     "madonna"?   **DOMUS** – HOUSE

3.   What king of Thebes put a curse on his half-brothers, who were also his sons, before abdicating the
     throne because he had killed his father and married his mother?   OEDIPUS
B1: Who was Oedipus' birth-father, whom he killed on the road to Thebes?   LAIUS
B2: Who, according to Sophocles, first accused Oedipus of murdering his predecessor on the throne of
     Thebes?   TEIRESIAS

4.   In what region of the city of Rome could you find monuments such as the **Āra Pācis**, the Stadium
     of Domitian, and the **Pantheon**?   **CAMPUS MARTIUS**
     HAND OUT THE VISUAL (give 5 seconds to inspect)
B1: Identify the monument labeled D, which could be found in the **Campus Mārtius**.
                                                        MAUSOLEUM OF AUGUSTUS
B2: Identify the arches labeled A and B.
              A – ARCH OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, B – ARCH OF CONSTANTINE

5.   What use of the Ablative case is found in the following sentence: **Captīvus ā carcere solūtus est**.
                                                        SEPARATION \ PLACE FROM WHICH
B1: What use of the Ablative case is found in the following sentence: **Nāvis mea multō celerior quam
     tua est.**   DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE
B2: What use of the Ablative case is found in the following sentence: **Nāvem meam decem talentīs
     vēndere voluī.**   (DEFINITE) PRICE

6.   Who had the help of Athena, Hermes, and the Graiai in his quest to kill the Gorgon Medusa?
                                                               PERSEUS
B1: What wicked king set Perseus on this quest and was later turned to stone by Medusa's head?
                                                               POLYDECTES
B2: What bride did Perseus pick up on the way back?   ANDROMEDA

7.   For the phrase **hic ingēns leō**, give the Genitive plural.   **HŌRUM INGENTIUM LEŌNUM**
B1: Make that phrase singular.   **HUIUS INGENTIS LEŌNIS**
B2: Make that phrase Dative.   **HUIC INGENTĪ LEŌNĪ**

8.   What is the Latin word for the substance used by wealthy Romans to seal their letters?   **CĒRA**
B1: The wax was designed to prove that the letter's contents had not been read during its journey from the writer to the addressee because it sealed the thread lining of a letter, known as what?   **LĪNUM**
B2: What was the term for slaves who specialized in the transportation of private letters?
      TABELLĀRIUS / -Ī / -IĪ

9.   What use of the dependent subjunctive is found in the following sentence? **Vēnimus ut gemmās pretiōsās vidērēmus**.   (ADVERBIAL) PURPOSE
B1: Translate that sentence.
      WE CAME / HAVE COME TO SEE THE EXPENSIVE / PRECIOUS GEMS / JEWELS
B2: If **vēnimus** were change to the present in that sentence, give the correct form of the subjunctive for that sentence.   **VIDEĀMUS**

10. Which king of Rome was propelled onto the throne through the augury and ambition of his wife, Tanaquil?   TARQUINIUS PRISCUS
B1: Tarquinius Priscus was not his original name as he changed it to avoid any controversy that might arise from his Etruscan origins. What was his birth name?   LUCUMO
B2: Name Priscus' father, who had been a citizen of Corinth before immigrating to the Italian peninsula.   DEMARATUS

11. **Quid Anglicē significat "pingō?"**   TO PAINT / DRAW / DEPICT
B1: **Quid Anglicē significat "pinguis?"**   SLEEK / FAT / FERTILE / RICH
B2: **Quid Anglicē significat "pignus?"**   OATH / PLEDGE

12. Who is punished in the Underworld by being surrounded by food and drink that he can never reach?   TANTALUS
B1: What was Tantalus' crime?
      FED / TRIED TO FEED HUMAN FLESH (HIS SON PELOPS) TO THE GODS
B2: What daughter of Tantalus lost all her children because of her thoughtless boasting?   NIOBE

13: What Latin preposition, with what meaning, is an ultimate root of the English word "ancestry"?
      ANTE - BEFORE/IN FRONT OF
B1: What Latin noun, with what meaning, is the ultimate root of the English word "oriole"?
      AURUM - GOLD
B2: What Latin verb, with what meaning, is the ultimate root of the English word "decay"?
      CADŌ / **CADERE** - FALL

14: Who traveled to Hesperia and married the daughter of Latinus and fathered descendants who would continue the Trojan race in Italy?   AENEAS
B1: What was the name of Aeneas' Italian wife?   LAVINIA
B2: With what Carthaginian widow did Aeneas have a dalliance before meeting Lavinia?
      DIDO / ELISSA

15: Differentiate in meaning between the nouns **mēns** and **mentum**. MIND, CHIN
B1: Differentiate in meaning between **mūs** and **rūs**. MOUSE, COUNTRY(SIDE)
B2: Differentiate in meaning between **mōs** and **mox**. CUSTOM, SOON

16: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice; then answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows.
Mīles glōriōsus audientibus fābulam nārrat. "Cum multōs diēs iter fēcissēmus neque potuissēmus hostēs invenīre," inquit mīles, "postrēmō noster imperātor virōs rūsticōs mulierēsque convocāvit, quī dīxērunt hostēs perterritōs in silvā latēre. Quā rē audītā, castra haud procul collocāvimus. Nam nōs mīlitēs semper sumus parātī audācter pugnāre!"
Question: As the braggart soldier story begins, what were the soldiers unable to do?
FIND THE ENEMY
B1: What did the general learn from questioning the local men and women? THE (FRIGHTENED) ENEMY WERE HIDING IN THE FOREST / THAT THE ENEMY WAS FRIGHTENED
B2: According to the braggart soldier, what are soldiers like?
THEY ARE ALWAYS PREPARED TO FIGHT (BOLDLY)

17: The final defeat in Caesar's military career came outside Dyrrhachium, when he overextended his army in an unsuccessful attempt to blockade and crush the forces of what enemy general?
(Cn.) POMPEY / POMPEIUS (MAGNUS)
B1: Prior to Dyrrhachium, Caesar had suffered only one defeat, one which had come at the hands of Vercingetorix outside of what town? GERGOVIA
B2: Caesar recovered quickly from his defeat at Dyrrhachium and won a decisive battle later in the same year near what Greek city? PHARSALUS

18: Translate this sentence: **Scīmus magistram nostram hodiē nōn docēre.**
WE KNOW THAT OUR TEACHER IS NOT TEACHING TODAY
B1: Translate the following sentence into good English: **Māter nostra putāvit certāmen crās futūrum esse.**
OUR MOTHER THOUGHT THAT (THE) CERTAMEN / CONTEST WOULD BE TOMORROW
B2: Translate this sentence: **Hae quaestiōnēs facilēs nōbīs esse videntur**.
THESE QUESTIONS SEEM (TO BE) EASY TO US

19: According to Ovid, who, as a reward for being the only hospitable couple in Phrygia, became an oak and a linden? BAUCIS AND PHILEMON
B1: What two Roman deities dined at the house of Baucis and Philemon? JUPITER AND MERCURY
B2: What animal did Baucis and Philemon chase around the backyard after they discovered their guests were gods? A GOOSE

20: Say in Latin: Marcus returned the money to Julius. **MĀRCUS PECŪNIAM IŪLIŌ REDDIDIT.**
B1: Now say in Latin: Marcus stole the money for the sake of his children.
MĀRCUS PECUNIAM RAPUIT / ABSTULIT LĪBERŌRUM (SUŌRUM) CAUSĀ / GRĀTIĀ
B2: Using an Ablative Absolute, say in Latin: Since the money had been stolen, Julius became very angry. **PECŪNIĀ RAPTĀ / ABLĀTĀ, IŪLIUS ĪRĀTISSIMUS / VALDĒ ĪRĀTUS FIĒBAT / FACTUS EST**

1: Which of the following Nominative singular nouns does NOT belong because of meaning: **pedes, genū, umerus, calx**. **PEDES**
B1: Which of those words is neuter in gender? **GENŪ**
B2: Changing only one letter, make the word **genū** into a word for ice. **GELŪ**

2: Which of the following ancient temples was not on or next to the Capitoline Hill: Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus, Temple of Concord, Temple of Juno Moneta, Temple of Saturn, Temple of Diana? TEMPLE OF DIANA
B1: On which hill is the temple of Diana located? AVENTINE
B2: The temple of Divine Augustus is located between the Capitoline and what other hill? PALATINE

3: Who dragged the corpse of Hector behind his chariot from Troy to the Greek camp? ACHILLES
B1: Whom had Hector killed to make Achilles so angry with him? PATROCLUS
B2: Who convinced Achilles to return the body of Hector for burial? PRIAM / PODARCES

4: Which law's passage following the original Laws of the 12 Tables was primarily a symbolic victory for the plebeians, allowing the lower classes a chance to marry into different classes, though this almost never actually happened? **LĒX CANULEIA**
B1: What was the effect of the **Lēx Sacrāta** for the plebeians?
IT RECOGNIZED THE SACROSANCTITY OF THE (PLEBEIAN) TRIBUNES
B2: Which law is traditionally seen as the final and most consequential legal victory for the plebeians during the struggle of orders, because it gave them the right for the senate to recognize laws passed by the plebeian assembly? **LĒX HORTĒNSIA**

5: Give all participial forms of the verb **lābor**. **LĀBĒNS, LĀPSUS, LĀPSŪRUS, LĀBENDUS**
B1: Translate the participial form **lāpsūrus**. ABOUT TO / GOING TO FALL / SLIP / GLIDE
B2: Translate the participial form "**lāpsus**" HAVING FALLEN / SLIPPED / GLIDED

6: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice; then answer IN LATIN the question that follows.
"Vēnātōrēs," inquit mīles, "statim in silvam missī sunt ut hostium latebrās invenīrent. Quod cum factum esset, hostēs, quī putābant omnem exercitum nostrum iam in silvā esse, celerrimē ērūpērunt. Facillimē hostēs in fugam dedimus. Mīrābile dictū! Ducentī occīsī sunt, trīgintā hostēs manibus meīs fortissimīs ūnā hōrā captī sunt."
Question: **Quās vēnātōrēs sē inventurōs esse speravērunt?** **LATĒBRĀS / HOSTĒS**
B1: **Quid fēcērunt hostēs antequam mīlitēs eōs in fugam dedērunt?**
(CELERRIMĒ) ĒRŪPĒRUNT (Ē SILVĀ) / LATUĒRUNT (IN SILVĀ)
B2: **Respondē Anglicē: Quot hostēs occīsī et captī sunt?** 230 (200 KILLED & 30 CAPTURED)

7: Using bronze castanets, Heracles drove what creatures into the air so that he could shoot them, thus completing his sixth labor? (STYMPHALIAN) BIRDS

B1: For his tenth labor, Heracles stole the cows of what three-bodied monster? GERYON

B2: For his eleventh labor, Heracles tricked what giant into bringing him the apples of the Hesperides? ATLAS

8: What TWO uses of the Accusative case are found in the following sentence: **Classibus dēlētīs, mare nōs quīnque mēnsēs vexit.** DURATION OF TIME & DIRECT OBJECT

B1: What use of the Ablative case can be found in this sentence: **Sī duōbus mēnsibus perveniāmus, sit celerius quam cōnsilium quod deī cēpērunt.** TIME WITHIN WHICH / TIME WHEN

B2: What use of the Ablative case is in found in this sentence: **Vōce imperātōris audītā, nostrī omnēs fortissimē rīvum trānsiērunt**. ABSOLUTE

9: Give the Latin term for the Romans' symbolic procedure prior to a wedding, which carried no legal ramifications and only featured a further promise that the bride would marry the groom? **SPŌNSĀLIA**

B1: What was the Latin term for the dowry paid by the bride's family to the groom? **DŌS**

B2: Give the Latin term for the public gesture of unity or togetherness, led by the **prōnuba** at a wedding. **DEXTRĀRUM IUNCTIŌ**

10: Which of the following words, if any, is NOT derived from a Latin root for an animal: porpoise, mural, canary, capricious. MURAL

B1: What derivative of a Latin word for an animal is a strong ceramic material. PORCELAIN

B2: What English derivative of a Latin for "bird" means "propitious; opportune?" AUSPICIOUS

11: What emperor made Incitatus, his horse, a senator? CALIGULA / GAIUS
HAND OUT THE VISUAL (give 10 seconds to inspect)

B1: Give the letter that corresponds to the statue of Caligula's uncle and successor, Claudius. A

B2: Give name of and the letter that represents the emperor who wrote the *Meditations*.
D – MARCUS AURELIUS (ANTONINUS) / MARCUS ANNIUS VERUS

12: Give a synonym for **cōnor**. **(AT)TEMPTŌ**

B1: Give a synonym for **proficīscor**. **DISCĒDŌ / EXEŌ / just about any verb meaning "leave" except relinquō**

B2: Give a synonym for **nancīscor**.
INVENIŌ / POTIOR / REPERIŌ / OBTINEŌ / INFERŌ / QUAERO / COMPARŌ and dozens of other synonyms of "to obtain/find, incur, meet with"

13: Who was born just before his mother was visited by the Fates, who gave her a log that was linked to his life? MELEAGER

B1: Who was Meleager's mother? ALTHAEA

B2: What caused Althaea to burn the log, killing Meleager?
MELEAGER KILLED HER BROTHERS (TOXEUS AND PLEXIPPUS)

14: Using the verb **imperō**, say in Latin: "I ordered the soldier to defend the bridge."
MĪLITĪ IMPERĀVĪ / IMPERĀBAM UT PONTEM DĒFENDERET
B1: Say the same sentence using **iubeō**.   **MĪLITEM IUSSĪ / IUBĒBAM PONTEM DĒFENDERE.**
B2: Now say in Latin using **imperō**, "He thinks that you ordered the soldier to defend the bridge."
PUTAT / COGITAT TĒ / VŌS IMPERĀVISSE MĪLITĪ UT PONTEM DĒFENDERET
… UT MĪLES PONTEM DĒFENDERET

15: What Greek deity had the epithets **Bromios** meaning "thunderer" and **Dithyrambus** meaning "twice-born" in reference to his rebirth from Zeus' thigh?   DIONYSUS
B1: What Greek deity had the epithets **Ergane** meaning "worker" and **Tritogeneia**?   ATHENA
B2: What Greek deity had the epithets **Enosigaeos** and **Enosichthon**, which both mean "earth-shaker"?   POSEIDON

16: Verbs such as **versor**, **molior**, and **gradior** are all examples of what type of verb?   DEPONENT
B1: Give an example of a semi-deponent verb.   **GAUDEŌ / FIDŌ / AUDEŌ / SOLEŌ**
B2: Give an example of a defective verb.
ŌDĪ,/ MEMINĪ/ COEPĪ/ AIŌ/ INQUAM/ FOR/ QUEŌ/ QUAESŌ/ŌVŌ/   SEE A&G 206 ALL.

17: For the verb **poscō**, give the 1st person singular pluperfect active indicative.   **POPOSCERAM**
B1: Make that form subjunctive.   **POPOSCISSEM**
B2: Change that form to the Future indicative.   **POSCAM**

18: What town evaded capture by the Romans for almost a decade, until a double ringed siege around the town starved them into submission in 133 BC?   NUMANTIA
B1: Numantia acted as the final resistance for the defeat and suppression of what tribe of Hither Spain?   CELTIBERIANS
B2: Who was the final commander sent to capture Numantia after the previous three had all failed to subjugate the fortress town?   (P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO) AEMILIANUS / AFRICANUS MINOR

19: What English word, meaning "a formal agreement between governments" is derived from the Latin verb **trahō**?   TREATY
B1: What English word, meaning "a deep pot for serving soup" is derived from the Latin noun **terra**?   TUREEN
B2: What English word, meaning "capable of burning" is derived from the Latin verb **ūrō**?   COMBUSTIBLE

20: What deity impersonated both Mentes and Mentor in the hopes of aiding Telemachus in his search for news of his father?   ATHENA / MINERVA
B1: Athena, in the form of Mentor, procured a boat for Telemachus, which he used to sail to what city in mainland Greece?   PYLOS
B2: In Book 1 of the *Odyssey*, when Athena receives permission to encourage Telemachus to seek his father, what deity does Zeus send to extricate Odysseus from Ogygia?   HERMES

1:     What Latin verb, with what meaning, is the ultimate root of the English word "second"?
SEQUOR / **SEQUĪ** - FOLLOW
B1:   What Latin verb, with what meaning, is the ultimate root of the English word "natural"?
NĀSCOR / **NĀSCĪ** - BE BORN
B2:   What Latin verb, with what meaning, is the ultimate root of the English word "passion"?
PATIOR / **PATĪ** - TO SUFFER/BEAR/ENDURE

2:     Which emperor's overzealous campaigns in the east turned into one the great humiliations of
       Roman military history when, after a pitched battle outside Edessa, the emperor was captured by
       the Sassanid emperor Shapur I in 260 AD?   (P. LĪCINIUS) VALERIAN(US)
B1:   Valerian's capture left what son and co-emperor to fend off dozens of insurrections across the
       empire alone?   GALLIENUS
B2:   Before Valerian's death, what did Shapur I use the former emperor as?   STEP-STOOL

3:     Using one word, translate "to play" in this sentence: We went outside to play.   **LŪSUM**
B1:   Using a supine, translate "to say" in this sentence: The fun which we had is difficult to say.
DICTŪ
B2:   What use of the Ablative is **dictū** as it would be translated in that sentence?
RESPECT / SPECIFICATION

4:     Translate the following sentence into English: **Līberī verentur nē pūniantur ā parentibus.**   THE
       CHILDREN FEAR THAT THEY WILL BE / MAY BE / ARE BEING PUNISHED BY THEIR
PARENTS
B1:   Translate: **Agricolae animālia cēlāvērunt nē quis ea raperet.**
       THE FARMERS HID/HAVE HIDDEN THEIR ANIMALS LEST SOMEONE STEAL THEM / SO
       THAT NOT ANYONE / NO ONE MIGHT / WOULD / MAY STEAL THEM
B2:   Translate: **Nescīmus quid respōndendum sit**.
       WE DO NOT KNOW WHAT TO RESPOND / WHAT MUST BE / IS TO BE ANSWERED

5:     Who made the Furies cry when he visited the Underworld?   ORPHEUS
B1:   Who visited the Underworld and left with Cerberus?   HERACLES / HERCULES
B2:   Who was trapped forever on the Seat of Forgetfulness when he visited the Underworld to abduct a
       wife?   PIRITHOÜS

6:     **Dēscrībāmus nunc proprietātēs dictiōnum in hāc sententiā: Omnis ars nātūrae imitātiō est.**
       Quae pars ōrātiōnis est "imitātiō?"   **NŌMEN**
B1:   **Cuius generis est "imitātiō?"**   **FĒMINĪNĪ**
B2:   **Quō cāsū est "omnis?"**   **NŌMINĀTĪVŌ**

7: Whose peaceful death in retirement at Puteoli belies his long and bloodstained reign as dictator, which is most infamous for the widespread state-sanctified executions of political enemies that were called 'proscriptions'? (L. CORNELIUS) SULLA (FELIX)

B1: Sulla's dictatorship began after he won a close victory against Papirius Carbo near which gate leading into Rome? COLLINE

B2: Aiding Carbo at the battle was what tribe, which particularly hated Sulla for his brutal suppression of their insurrection during the Social War? SAMNITES

8: What lover of Apollo became a flower when Apollo accidentally hit him with a discus? HYACINTHUS

B1: What jealous wind blew the discus into Hyacinthus? ZEPHYR(US)

B2: What Trojan War hero was also transformed into a hyacinth? BIG / GREAT / TELAMON(IAN) / SALAMINIAN AJAX

9: Make the phrase **tōtus orbis** Dative singular. **TŌTĪ ORBĪ**

B1: Change **tōtī orbī** to Genitive. **TŌTĪUS ORBIS**

B2: Make **tōtīus orbis** plural. **TŌTŌRUM ORBIUM**

10: What emperor added the provinces of Assyria, Mesopotamia, and Dacia to the empire, thus bringing Rome's territory to its largest extent? (M. ULPIUS) TRAJAN(US)
HAND OUT THE VISUAL (give 10 seconds to inspect)

B1: The two pictures on page 1 represent the territorial extent of Rome at the end of the reign of Augustus in 14 AD and at the end of what other emperor's reign in which four provinces were added? CLAUDIUS'

B2: Looking at page 2, identify the province labeled 1, which Claudius annexed in 42 AD. MAURETANIA (TINGITANA / CAESARIENSIS)

11: At a fancy restaurant with your family, your appetizer is a hard-boiled egg, and for dessert you have an apple pie. Remembering your Latin training, what Latin phrase could you quip to your family to describe your meal from beginning to end? **AB ŌVŌ USQUE AD MĀLA**

B1: Our northern neighbor, Canada, has a national motto very similar to this phrase. What is the Latin and English for this motto? **Ā MARĪ USQUE AD MARE -** FROM SEA TO (SHINING) SEA

B2: Nevertheless, your family does not appreciate your vast Latin knowledge, to which you say "**Dē gustibus nōn est disputandum."** What are you saying? THERE'S NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE

12: On what island did Aeneas and his followers suffer a plague causing them to rethink whether it was in fact the "ancient mother" that an oracle had told them to seek? CRETE

B1: Where had Aeneas been told by an oracle to "seek your ancient mother"? DELOS

B2: What Trojan ancestor had come from Crete, causing Anchises to identify Crete as the "ancient mother"? TEUCER

13: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice; then answer IN LATIN the question that follows.

Mīles aliam fābulam nārrāre coepit. "Ōlim longē in terrīs ignōtīs cum contrā ferōcissimōs hominēs pugnārēmus, fēmina appāruit, perīta bellandī, alta capillīs micantibus et faciē dīvīnā. Decem diēs noctēsque fortiter pugnāvit. Sī hanc fēminam spectāvissētis, hanc aut deam aut rēgīnam esse putāvissētis. Tum proeliīs factīs ēvānuit."

Question: **Quālis erat fēmina quae appāruit dum mīlitēs pugnant?**   **ALTA / DĪVĪNA / RĒGĀLIS / PERĪTA (BELLANDĪ) / CAPILLĪS MICANTIBUS / FACIĒ DĪVĪNĀ**

B1: **Quid fēcit fēmina post proelia?**   **ĒVĀNUIT**

B2: **Ubi haec proelia facta sunt?**   **LONGĒ / IN TERRĪS IGNŌTĪS**

14: What is the term for the less common alternative to the **caldārium** usually found in private residences that while still a hot room, was used for sweating without the presence of water to bathe in?   LACŌNICUM

B1: More common in public bathhouses was an area designated for exercise, named what?   PALAESTRA

B2: One major distinction between the **caldārium** and **lacōnicum** was that the **caldārium** featured what massive water tank where the men or women took their bath?   ALVEUS

15: Which king of Rome constructed the infamous dungeon of the Mamertine Prison, the **Tulliānum**?   ANCUS MARCIUS

B1: Ancus Marcius is also credited with the construction of what port city at the mouth of the Tiber River?   OSTIA

B2: Marcius' territorial expansion also led to the annexation of which hill, situated across the Tiber from the famous seven hills?   JANICULUM

16: How long did Odysseus remain on the island of Aeaea?   1 YEAR

B1: Where did Odysseus sail immediately after leaving Aeaea the first time?   THE UNDERWORLD / EDGE OF THE OCEAN / LAND OF THE CIMMERIANS

B2: Who fell off Circe's roof and died on Aeaea, then met with Odysseus in the Underworld to ask for burial?   ELPENOR

17: **Quid Anglicē significat prex?**   PRAYER

B1: **Quid Anglicē significat nex**?   MURDER / DEATH / SLAUGHTER

B2: **Quid Anglicē significat duplex**?   TWO-FOLD / DOUBLE

18: Distinguish in meaning among **iūrō**, **iubeō**, and **iūdico**.   **IŪRŌ** – SWEAR / TAKE AN OATH; **IUBEŌ** – ORDER / COMMAND; **IŪDICŌ** – (SERVE AS A) JUDGE / DECIDE

B1: Distinguish in meaning between **perficiō** and **dēficiō**.   **PERFICIŌ** – FINISH / COMPLETE; **DĒFICIŌ** – FAIL / DEFECT

B2: Distinguish in meaning between **praeficere** and **praeesse**.   **PRAEFICERE** – TO PUT (SOMEONE) IN CHARGE OF; **PRAEESSE** – TO BE IN CHARGE / AT HEAD OF

19:   Who became the father of the Lemnian king Euneus when the Argo reached a Lemnos populated
      only by women?   JASON
B1:   Who was the mother of Euneus and his brother Nebrophonus?   HYPSIPYLE
B2:   Why was Hypsipyle later exiled from Lemnos?   (THE OTHER WOMEN FOUND OUT THAT)
   SHE HAD LET HER FATHER (THOAS) ESCAPE THE SLAUGHTER OF THE MEN ON LEMNOS

20:   From what Latin noun, with what meaning, do we derive "ceiling?" **CAELUM** - SKY / HEAVEN
B1:   From what Latin verb, with what meaning, do we derive "cult?"   **COLŌ -** TILL, WORSHIP
B2:   From what Latin verb, with what meaning do we ultimately derive "conceal?"
                                                              CĒLŌ – HIDE / CONCEAL

1: Differentiate in meaning between **crūs** and **crux**. **CRŪS** – LEG / SHIN;
CRUX - CROSS / GALLOWS

B1: Differentiate in meaning between **carō** and **cardō**. **CARŌ** – MEAT; **CARDŌ -** HINGE
B2: Differentiate in meaning between **crās** and **crassus**. **CRĀS** – TOMORROW;
CRASSUS - FAT / GREASY/THICK

2: What daughter of Cadmus lost her son by Aristaeus when he was transformed into a stag?
AUTONOË
B1: What daughter of Cadmus lost her son Learchus when her husband went mad and shot him? INO
B2: What son did Ino manage to rescue from her mad husband? MELICERTES (prompt to
"explain your answer" on "PALAEMON" OR "PORTUNUS" for "deified names" or MELICERTES)

3: What use of the subjunctive is found in the following sentence: **Mānius erat vir quī vēritātem
nārrāret.** RELATIVE CLAUSE OF CHARACTERISTIC
B1: What use of the subjunctive is found in this sentence: **Mānius nārrābat nōbīs quī urbem
occupārent.** INDIRECT QUESTION
B2: What use of the subjunctive is found in this sentence: **Cum Mānius semper vēritātem dīceret, eī
crēderēmus.** CUM CAUSAL / CIRCUMSTANTIAL (frown on "cum circumstantial")

4: Which emperor sacked the Parthian capital of Ctesiphon so violently and so thoroughly that
Rome's longtime enemy was permanently destabilized and collapsed thirty years later?
SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS
B1: What title did Severus receive for his dominant victory over the Parthians?
PARTHICUS MAXIMUS
B2: Who was the Parthian emperor during Severus' successful invasion? VOLOGESES (IV)

5: Whose life did Heracles reclaim from Thanatos after he became embarrassed about being so
raucous at what turned out to be her funeral? ALCESTIS'
B1: How did Heracles win back Alcestis' life from Thanatos? HE WRESTLED HIM
B2: Who was Heracles' host, Alcestis' husband? ADMETUS

6: (HAND OUT THE VISUAL)
You may now open your visual and examine it for fifteen seconds.
(give 15 seconds to inspect the visual)
Tossup: Of what verb is **Minerva** in line 3 the subject?
DAT (PROMPT ON "NONE" OR "ASSUMED")
B1: What does Themis give and to whom? LAWS / RIGHTS TO THE CITIZENS
B2: Translate the second line of the inscription. APOLLO GIVES FLOWERS TO THE MUSES

7: What English noun, meaning "an obnoxious person" is derived from the Latin verb **noceō**?

NUISANCE

B1: What English verb, meaning "to belittle or reproach" is derived from the Latin adjective **pār**?

DISPARAGE

B2: What English verb, meaning "to consider deeply" is derived from the Latin verb **pendō**? PONDER

8: Which Roman commander won a major victory at the battle of Muthul, but was recalled the following year by the **Comitia Centuriāta** when Marius convinced the public that he had not made sufficient progress in defeating Jugurtha?(QUINTUS CAECILIUS) METELLUS NUMIDICUS

B1: Marius then aggressively pursued Jugurtha, engaging him in two battles in 107, the second of which took place outside what city significant to outbreak of the war? CIRTA

B2: Marius' two victories against Jugurtha convinced what Mauretanian king that Roman victory was inevitable and caused him to reach out to Marius, hoping to curry favor with the Romans by handing Jugurtha over? BOCCHUS

9: When recognized by the spotter, perform the following commands: **Surge, tege oculum dextrum manū sinistrā, ac mōnstrā linguam tuam.** STUDENT RISES, COVERS THEIR RIGHT EYE WITH THEIR LEFT HAND, AND SHOWS THEIR TONGUE.

B1: Now perform these commands: **Ūnō ex vōbīs mortem simulante, cēterī lūgēte.**

ONE STUDENT PRETENDS TO BE DEAD AND THE OTHERS MOURN

B2: Finally perform these commands: **Surge ex morte et simulā mordēre socium tuum dīcēns Anglicē "Cerebra…"** ONE STUDENT RISES FROM THE DEAD AND PRETENDS TO BITE ONE OF HIS OR HER TEAMMATES SAYING "BRAIINNNSSS…."

10: Who married Philonoë after defeating the Amazons, the Solymi, and the Chimera?

BELLEROPHON(TES) / HIPPONOÜS

B1: What daughter of Bellerophon was the mother of Sarpedon? LAODAMEIA

B2: What other grandson of Bellerophon fought alongside Sarpedon at Troy? GLAUCUS

11: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice; then answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows.
Mīles tertiam fābulam narrāre coepit. "Abhinc quattuor annōs cum multōs diēs in īnsulā morārēmur, subitō ex silvā mōnstra dentēs frendentia et sanguine venēnōsō adorta sunt. Nūllō modō timēbāmus nē perīrēmus. Facile omnia mōnstra interficere poterāmus. Īnsulā līberātā, māne ad mare pervēnimus ut ad aliam terram nāvigārēmus."
Question: What were the soldiers easily able to do? KILL (ALL) THE MONSTERS

B1: What type of blood did monsters have? POISONOUS

B2: When does this story take place?
FOUR YEARS AGO WHEN THEY WERE STAYING ON AN ISLAND FOR MANY DAYS

12: In Book 2 of the *Iliad* what does Zeus send to trick Agamemnon into attacking Troy?

A (BANEFUL) DREAM

B1: Whose form does the dream take? NESTOR'S

B2: Who had personally begged Zeus to exalt the Trojans and strike down the Greeks, leading him to send this deceptive dream? THETIS

13: What is the modern name of the ancient city of **Camulodunum**?   COLCHESTER
B1: What is the modern name of the ancient city of **Burdigala**?   BORDEAUX
B2: What is the modern name of the ancient city of **Augusta Treverōrum**?   TRIER

14: Which of the following words, IF ANY, is NOT derived from the same Latin word?
    register, gesture, augment, suggest   AUGMENT
B1: ... pestilence, piedmont, pedal, pioneer, impeach   PESTILENCE
B2: ... adroit, alert, correct, dress   NONE // ALL COME FROM **REGŌ** / THE SAME ROOT

15: What modern job's ancient equivalent was called '**dēsignātor**' in Roman times?
    UNDERTAKER / USHER / UMPIRE / MASTER OF CEREMONIES / REGULATOR
B1: What was the Latin term for the site where formal cremations were performed?   **USTRĪNA**
B2: Often times, the poor weren't fortunate enough to receive a pyre or be buried in a formal crypt and
    thus were usually thrown in mass graves known in Latin as what?   **PUTICULĪ**

16: Translate the following sentence into English: **gladiō dēstrictō, mīrābilis fēmina quam
    celerrimē dē equō dēsiluit.**   WITH THE SWORD DRAWN, THE WONDERFUL WOMAN /
    WONDER WOMAN JUMPED DOWN FROM HER HORSE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE
B1: Now translate: **hostibus attonitīs, mulier in āciem ruit ad vincendum.**   WITH THE ENEMY /
    ENEMIES ASTONISHED, THE WOMAN RUSHES / RUSHED INTO / AGAINST THE
    (BATTLE) LINE / ARMY (IN ORDER) TO WIN
B2: Now translate: **victōriā perfectā, incolae mīrābantur unde tanta fēmina vēnisset.**
    WITH VICTORY COMPLETED / FINISHED / ACCOMPLISHED THE INHABITANTS WERE
    WONDERING / WONDERED WHENCE / FROM WHERE SO GREAT A WOMAN HAD COME

17: Sejanus' efforts to seize control of Rome reached two major milestones in 23 AD, first when he
    consolidated the praetorian guard's barracks within the city's walls, and secondly when he
    successfully assassinated what son of the Emperor?   DRUSUS II / YOUNGER
B1: Who was the wife of Drusus, whom Sejanus unsuccessfully attempted to marry following Drusus'
    death?   LIVILLA
B2: Sejanus' machinations remained unknown or ignored by Tiberius until a letter written by what
    widow of Drusus the Elder forced Tiberius to confront his prefect's sedition?
    ANTONIA (THE YOUNGER / **MINOR**)

18: For the verb **tundō**, give the 3rd person plural imperfect active subjunctive.   **TUNDERENT**
B1: Make that form Perfect.   **TUTUDERINT**
B2: Make that form Passive.   **TUNSĪ / TUSSĪ / TŪSĪ SINT**

19: What daughter of Zeus and Carme leaped into the sea to avoid rape at the hands of Minos?
    BRITOMARTIS
B1: Into what Cretan goddess was Britomartis transformed?   DICTYNNA
B2: By what other name was she worshipped on Aegina?   APHAEA

20: What use of the Dative case is found in the following sentence: **Panis tōtus nōbīs edendus est.**

AGENT

B1: What use of the Dative case is found in this sentence: **Hostibus ā nōbīs parcendum est.**

SPECIAL VERBS

B2: What use of the Dative case is found in this sentence: **Vae omnibus quī nōn possunt bene dormīre.**

REFERENCE

1: The English word "incinerate" derives from what Latin noun, with what meaning?
CINIS (CINERIS) - ASH(ES)
B1: What Latin noun, with what meaning, is the ultimate root of the English word "turret"?
TURRIS - TOWER
B2: What Latin noun, with what meaning, is the ultimate root of the English word "poop" as in "poop deck" **PUPPIS** – SHIP / POOP (DECK) / STERN

2: Change the verb form **cōnfīdātis** to the perfect. **CŌNFĪSĪ SĪTIS**
B1: Complete the following analogy: **cōnfīdātis** : **cōnfīsī sītis** :: **sepeliātis** : _____?
SEPELĪVERĪTIS
B2: Now complete this analogy: **cōnfīdit** : **cōnfīdat** :: **vult** : _____? **VELIT**

3: An often-forgotten element of early republican history is that for almost the entirety of the period between 444 BC and 367 BC, the power of the consulship was allotted to three men holding what office? (MILITARY) TRIBUNE
B1: The period of tribunes came to a conclusion when the Licinio-Sextian laws restored the consulship with the stipulation that one plebeian be named consul. Who was elected as the first plebeian consul? (LUCIUS) SEXTIUS
B2: What new office was created in the same year that the consulship was restored, 367 BC?
CURULE AEDILESHIP

4: What member of Odysseus' household was the child of Ctesius, the king of Syra, but was abducted by Phoenician sailors with the aid of a household servant and ended up a herdsman in Ithaca?
EUMAEUS
B1: What herdsman in the household of Odysseus was the son of Laertes' servant Dolius?
MELANTHEUS / MELANTHIUS
B2: What member of Odysseus' household was a child of Ops and was bought by Laertes for 20 oxen?
EURYCLEIA

5: Differentiate in meaning between **nix** and **vix**. **NIX** – SNOW; **VIX -** HARDLY / SCARCELY
B1: Differentiate in meaning between **petō** and **vetō**. **PETŌ** – SEEK / HEAD FOR / ASK / ETC;
VETŌ - FORBID/OPPOSE/NOT ALLOW
B2: Differentiate in meaning between **plūs** and **rūs**. **PLŪS** – MORE; **RŪS** – COUNTRY(SIDE)

6: Translate the following sentence into English: **Frāter ad forum īvit ut dēnāriīs suīs pānem et ōva emeret.** THE BROTHER WENT TO THE FORUM TO BUY BREAD AND EGGS WITH HIS (OWN) MONEY / DENARII

B1: Translate: **Tam vacuum erat forum ut nec pānis nec ōva ā mercātōribus vēnderentur.** THE MARKET / FORUM WAS SO EMPTY THAT NEITHER BREAD NOR EGGS WERE BEING SOLD BY THE MERCHANTS

B2: Translate: **Iūlia verēbātur ut satis pecūniae ad cibum emendum habēret.** JULIA FEARED / WAS FEARING THAT SHE WOULD / DID / MAY / MIGHT / SHALL NOT HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO BUY (THE) FOOD.

7: Whom did Circe transform into a woodpecker? PICUS
B1: What lover of Picus wasted away out of grief for him? CANENS
B2: What son of Picus was an Italian woodland god? FAUNUS

8: Galerius' grueling campaign against the Sassanids began when the province of Mesopotamia was attacked by what newly installed king of Persia? NARSES
B1: Whom had Narses succeeded as ruler of the Sassanids? BAHRAM (II)
B2: What Armenian king's conversion to Christianity alienated the ruler from the Sassanids and thereby further strengthened Rome's position in the east? TIRIDATES (III)

9: Give the full Latin phrase and its English meaning that is abbreviated **non seq.** **NŌN SEQUITUR** – (IT) DOES NOT FOLLOW
B1: What similar abbreviation describes a legal judgement where the plaintiff does not appear? **NON PROS.**
B2: What similar abbreviation using a one-word ablative absolute means notwithstanding? **NON OBS.**

10: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice; then answer IN LATIN the question that follows.
Mīles glōriōsus fābulam continuit. "Cum impetum facerem contrā barbarōs quī rapiendī causā incolās novae urbis minābantur, subitō ignēs sagittaeque in mūrōs adiectī sunt. Quibus rēbus cognitīs, omnēs mīlitēs in ūnum convēnērunt. Cīvēs exīstimābant hostēs urbem dēlētūrōs esse. Nōs mīlitēs autem salvātōrēs urbis factī sumus. Nimis pulcher sum!"
Question: **Quā dē causā barbarī incolās minābantur?** **RAPIENDĪ CAUSĀ**
B1: **Quibus barbarī incolās urbis aggrediēbantur?** **IGNĪ SAGITTĪSQUE / (IGNĪ ET) SAGITTĪS / IGNIBUS**
B2: **Respondē Anglicē: fābulā pernarrātā, quid mīles glōriōsus prōfessus est?** "I AM TOO PRETTY!"

11: (HAND OUT THE VISUAL)
You may now open your visual and examine for ten seconds.
(give 10 seconds to inspect the visual)
Tossup: Identify by letter and name the son of Poseidon who was invulnerable to weapons and died at the hands of Achilles. C – CYCNUS / CYGNUS
B1: Identify by letter and name the soldier whom Achilles slew when he ridiculed Achilles for falling in love with a dead woman. B – THERSITES
B2: Give the name of the warrior whom Eos is carrying in letter D. MEMNON

12: What was the ancient Latin term for people connected to you only through marriage? **ADFĪNĒS**
B1: What was the Latin term for people connected to you by any form of blood in ancient Rome?
COGNĀTĪ
B2: In ancient Rome, the closest form of relationship came from those who could trace their mutual lineage through male ancestors. What was the Latin term for those related to you in this way?
AGNĀTĪ

13: Using the verb **ōdī**, say in Latin: "I hated lunch." **PRANDIUM ŌDERAM**
B1: Using the most common constructions, use the verb **meminī** and a **cum** clause to say in Latin: "Since you saved me from death, I will always remember you."
CUM MĒ (Ā) MORTE SERVĀVERĪS, TUĪ SEMPER MEMINERŌ
B2: Now say in Latin: "If we were to now become gods, we would rejoice."
SĪ NUNC / IAM (NŌS) DĪVĪ / DĪ / DEĪ FIERĒMUS, GAUDĒRĒMUS

14: What daughter of Polyxo and Nycteus fled Thebes when she was impregnated by Zeus? ANTIOPE
B1: What king of Sicyon married Antiope? EPOPEUS
B2: What brother of Nycteus dragged Antiope back to Thebes? LYCUS

15: Place the following cities in correct order from furthest west to furthest east. **Lindum**, **Aquincum**, **Augusta Emerita**, **Lutetia**, **Vindobona**.
AUGUSTA EMERITA, LINDUM, LUTETIA, VINDOBONA, AQUINCUM
B1: Correctly identify the modern name for three of the five cities listed in the tossup.
LINDUM = LINCOLN, **AQUINCUM** = BUDAPEST,
AUGUSTA EMERITA = MERIDA, **LUTETIA** = PARIS, **VINDOBONA** = VIENNA
B2: Now order the following list of cities from furthest south to furthest North. **Gades**, **Dēva**, **Rōma**, **Arausiō**. **GADES**, **RŌMA**, **ARAUSIŌ**, **DĒVA**

16: What two uses of the Genitive case are found in the following sentence: **Aestimāmus nostrum bōvem māiōris esse quam tuī.** (INDEFINITE) VALUE / PRICE & POSSESSION
B1: What two uses of the Ablative case can be found in the following sentence: **Minimā cum audāciā nāvem ūnō talentō vēndidit.** MANNER & (DEFINITE) PRICE
B2: What two uses of the Ablative case are found in the following sentence: **Quod Catilīna nātus erat genere nōbilī, eī sella aurō erat.** SOURCE / ORIGIN & MATERIAL

17: What Latin verb, with what meaning, is the ultimate root of the English word "degree"?
GRADIOR / GRADĪ – STEP / WALK
B1: What Latin noun, with what meaning, is the ultimate root of the English word "common"?
MŪNUS – DUTY / GIFT / PAYMENT
B2: What Latin adjective, with what meaning, is the ultimate root of the English word "milieu"?
MEDIUS /-A /-UM - MIDDLE (OF)

18: What is the name for nouns such as **carbasus** and **epulum**, which vary in gender?
HETEROGENEOUS
B1: Make the phrase **alba carbasus** plural. **ALBA CARBASA**
B2: Make the phrase **fūnestum epulum** plural. **FŪNESTAE EPULAE**

19:    What king's forces did the Athenians under Theseus or his son Demophon battle at Marathon to protect the suppliants who had sought protection at the altar of Mercy after the death of their father, Heracles?   EURYSTHEUS'
B1:   What daughter of Heracles sacrificed her life to ensure victory for Athens and the Heraclids?
                                                                                                MACARIA
B2:   Who pursued Eurystheus as far as the Isthmus of Corinth, where he captured or killed him?
                                                                                    HYLLUS / IOLAÜS

20:    Failed efforts to replicate Hannibal's tactics at the battle of Cannae can be seen as recently as the German invasion of Belgium during the First World War, however a more proximate example came at what battle, only one year after Hannibal's victory, which ended in disaster when Hasdrubal Barca attempted to recreate the famous collapsed center but was instead overrun by the Scipio brothers?   DERTOSA
B1:   The Scipio brother's fight with Hasdrubal in Spain lasted for six years, beginning with what battle, the only serious naval engagement of the Second Punic War?   EBRO RIVER
B2:   Although the Scipio brothers were both ultimately killed in battle, the year prior to both their deaths they captured what city in Spain, a major symbolic victory?   SAGUNTUM