

**2012 TENNESSEE CERTAMEN
PRELIMINARY ROUND
INTERMEDIATE LEVEL**

1. What is the Latin idiom for “to pay the price”? POENĀS DARE
B1: What is the idiom for “to give the right of way”? ITER DARE
B2: What is the idiomatic translation for “inter sē dare”? TO EXCHANGE

2. What son of the nymph Chariclo spent a portion of his seven life as a woman to settle a dispute between Zeus and Hera? Teiresias
B1: According to some accounts Teiresias was struck blind as a result of seeing what goddess bathing? Athena
B2: What did Athena do for Teiresias to make up for his lack of sight?
Gave him the gift of prophecy / gave him intelligence after death / gave him a wooden staff

3. Give the Latin root and its meaning from which “incarcerate” is derived.

- CARCER - PRISON
- B1: ...from which “perfidy” is derived. FIDĒS – FAITH, LOYALTY
B2: ...from which “transition” is derived. TRĀNS – ACROSS // EŌ – TO GO

4. What law of 445BC legalized intermarriage between plebeians and patricians?

LEX CANULEIA/CANULEIAN LAW

- B1: What laws, which gave official recognition to the tribunate, gave tribunes the right to propose plebiscites, and allowed tribunes to protect individual plebeians from unfair actions of consuls, were enacted in 449BC?

VALERIO-HORATIAN LAWS

- B2: What reform laws of 367BC abolished military tribunes with consular power, made an attempt to deal with debt, restricted the concentration of land in the hands of the largest landowners, and probably made it possible for a plebeian to hold one of the consulships?
LICINIO-SEXTIAN or SEXTO-LICINIAN LAWS

5. Which word, if any, does not come from the same Latin root as the others:

- FURTIVE
- relate, referendum, furtive, refer?
B1: What word is the Latin root for relate, referendum, and refer? FERŌ
B2: What word is the Latin root for furtive? FŪR

6. Who offered to purify Heracles in exchange for the hero lying with each of his fifty daughters?

- Thespius
- B1: How many nights did it take Heracles to complete this task? 1 or 50
B2: For what crime was Heracles seeking purification? murder of his family

7. Translate this sentence into English: cum ad forum ambulārem, senātōrem conspexī.

WHEN I WAS WALKING TO THE FORUM, I CAUGHT SIGHT OF A SENATOR

- B1: What use of the dependent subjunctive can be found in that sentence?

CUM CIRCUMSTANTIAL CLAUSE (NOT TEMPORAL)

B2: Translate this sentence into Latin: When the thieves had entered the house, they diligently searched for the money.

CUM FŪRĒS VĪLLAM / CASAM INTRĀVISSENT, PECŪNIAM DĪLIGENTER QUAESĪVĒRUNT

8. The generals Marcus Livius Salinator and Gaius Claudius Nero intercepted a message from what brother of Hannibal before defeating him at the Metaurus River in 207BC?

HASDRUBAL

B1: What victory of Scipio the future Africanus was also known as the Battle of Naraggara?

ZAMA

B2: At what cavalry skirmish of 218BC had that same Scipio saved his wounded father?

TICINUS RIVER

9. Quid Anglicē significat: numquam?

NEVER

B1: Quid Anglicē significat: neuter?

NEITHER

B2: Quid Anglicē significat: nūsqum?

NOWHERE

10. What mythological group included Terpsichore, Euterpe, Thalia, and Calliope? Muses

B1: What Titaness was mother of the Muses?

Mnemosyne

B2: What musician lost his sight and memory after losing to the Muses in a music contest?

Thamyris

11. Change the verb form laudās to the passive.

LAUDĀRIS

B1: Change laudās to the plural.

LAUDĀMINĪ

B2: Change laudāminī to the pluperfect tense. LAUDĀTĪ ERĀTIS

12. What enemy of the Sullan government fought off two Roman generals in Spain, but was finally assassinated by a traitor in either 72 or 71BC? Q. SERTORIUS

B1: Who was this traitor? PERPERNA/PERPENNA

B2: Pompey received much of the credit for the defeat of Sertorius, but which other general had saved Pompey's army from annihilation by Sertorius? METELLUS PIUS

13. From what Latin word are town names such as Winchester and Chester derived?

CASTRA - CAMP

B1: The English word "imperious" is derived from what Latin verb?

IMPERŌ

B2: The English word "concomitant" is derived from which Latin noun? COMĒS

14. What was unique about the horses Xanthus & Balius? They could talk

B1: Who was their owner?

Achilles

B2: Who drove the chariot which they pulled?

Automedon

15. Give the present passive infinitive for the verb tangō.

TANGĪ

B1: Change tangī to the perfect tense.

TACTUS (-A, -UM) ESSE

B2: Change tactus esse to the active.

TETIGISSE

16. Who was the other consul in “the consulship of Julius and Caesar”? BIBULUS

B1: In what year did this consulship occur? 59BC

B2: What opposition leader and relative of an earlier Roman statesman and orator was arrested by Caesar during this consulship? CATO THE YOUNGER/MINOR

17. Which of the following, if any, does not come from the same Latin root as the others?

transpose, component, potable, deposit

POTABLE

B1: What is the Latin root of transpose, component, and deposit?

PŌNŌ

B2: What is meaning of the Latin word at the root of “potable”?

DRINK

18. According to Tacitus, for what disaster in Rome did Nero use Christians as the scapegoat? THE GREAT FIRE

B1: In what year did the Great Fire occur? 64AD

B2: Which of his wives, who was pregnant at the time, did Nero kill by kicking her in the stomach? POPPAEA SABINA

19. What is the Latin motto of South Carolina?

DUM SPĪRŌ, SPĒRŌ

B1: What is the Latin motto for Virginia?

SĪC SEMPER TYRANNĪS

B2: What is the Latin motto for New York State?

EXCELSIOR

20. Which crewmember of the Argo was so fleet footed that he could run across the waves without getting his feet wet?

Euphemus

B1: What herald of the Argonauts was said to have perfect memory? Aethalides

B2: Which of the Argonauts had such keen eyesight that he could see beneath the earth?

Lynceus

**2012 TENNESSEE CERTAMEN
EXTRA QUESTIONS
INTERMEDIATE LEVEL**

LANGUAGE

1. Translate this sentence into Latin by using a gerundive: The centurion must provide the food. CIBUS CENTURIŌNĪ PRAEBENDUS EST

B1: ...: We must find the soldiers.

MĪLITĒS NŌBĪS INVENIENDĪ SUNT

B2: ...: I had to tell a story.

FĀBULA MIHI NĀRRANDA ERAT

2. Quid Anglicē significat: pōculum?

CUP, GOBLET

B1: Quid Anglicē significat: poscō?

TO DEMAND

B2: Quid Anglicē significat: postea?

AFTERWARDS

3. Translate: nēmō sciēbat quam diū fugitīvus in silvā latēret.

NO ONE KNEW FOR HOW LONG THE FUGITIVE WAS HIDING /

LYING HIDDEN IN THE FOREST / WOODS

B1: ...: custōs explicāre nōn poterat quō captīvī fūgissent.

THE GUARD WAS NOT ABLE TO EXPLAIN TO WHERE THE PRISONERS /

CAPTIVES HAD FLED

B2: ...: nesciēbāmus cūr dominus ancillam perterritam pūnīre vellet.

WE DIDN'T KNOW WHY THE MASTER WAS WANTING /

WANTED TO PUNISH THE TERRIFIED SLAVE-GIRL

4. What does the Latin idiom prīmā lūce mean?

AT DAWN

B1: What is the two word Latin idiom for "late at night"?

MULTĀ NOCTE

B2: What is the two word Latin idiom for "at sunset"?

SŌLIS OCCĀSŪ

5. Give the Latin root and its meaning from which "neglect" is derived.

LEGŌ - TO READ, TO ATTEND TO

B1: Give the Latin root and its meaning from which "negotiate" is derived.

ŌTIUM - LEISURE

B2: Give the Latin root and its meaning from which "oppressive" is derived.

PREMŌ - TO PUSH, PRESS

MYTHOLOGY

1. Into what was Nyctimene, daughter of Epopeus transformed by Athena? Owl

B1: Into what was Syrinx transformed for fleeing the advances of Pan? Reeds

B2: Into what was Occhyroe transformed for revealing too much about the future? Horse

2. According to Vergil's Aeneid, the ghost of what fallen warrior appeared to Aeneas in a dream and told him to flee Troy?

Hector

B1: Whose ghost later appeared and warned Aeneas not to settle in Thrace? Polydorus

B2: Who was warned by the ghost of her husband Sychaeus to flee from Tyre and establish a new home in Carthage? Dido

HISTORY/CULTURE

1. Of the sella curulis, sella, or subsellium, which was a bench? SUBSELLIUM

B1: Of sella curulis or sella, which was a stool or ordinary seat? SELLA

B2: What was a sella curulis? A FOLDING CHAIR WITH LEGS OF IVORY (OR GOLD)

2. What were large estates or plantation farms called by the Romans? LATIFUNDIA

B1: What was the name of the slave who would oversee the work at the latifundia? VILICUS

B2: What was the name for the tenant farmers, who were rarely mentioned in the Republic, but became more common later on. COLONI

3. Free born citizens of a Roman town who met a property qualification were eligible for the town council. What was the name of this town council? THE CURIA

B1: What were the members of the council known as? DECURIONES

B2: Like important magistrates at Rome, what type of toga did the decuriones wear? TOGA PRAETEXTA

4. Where did Augustus build a mausoleum for himself and his family in 28BC?

THE CAMPUS MARTIUS

B1: Whose ashes were the first placed in that mausoleum? MARCELLUS'

B2: What emperor, who reigned for a short time, was the last to have his ashes placed in this mausoleum? NERVA

**2012 TENNESSEE CERTAMEN
FINAL ROUND
INTERMEDIATE LEVEL**

1. Whose tomb became infested with snakes at the instigation of his sister Medea?

Absyrtus / Apsyrtus

B1: What aunt of Medea purified her and Jason for the murder of Apsyrtus? Circe

B2: What epithet of Apsyrtus refers to the quality which distinguished him so much among the Colchians that they pursued Jason even after his defense by Alcinous? Phaethon

2. What use of the dependent subjunctive can be found in the following sentence: *senēs convēnerant ut imperātōrem audīrent?*

(ADVERBIAL) PURPOSE CLAUSE

B1: What use of the dependent subjunctive can be found in the following sentence:

nesciēbam quō modō equī effūgissent?

INDIRECT QUESTION

B2: Translate both sentences into English.

THE OLD MEN HAD GATHERED TO HEAR THE EMPEROR/LEADER //

I DIDN'T KNOW HOW THE HORSES HAD ESCAPED

3. What emperor defied tradition by making himself censor perpetuus, named an eques governor of Asia, and encouraged the Roman people to address him as Dominus et Deus? DOMITIAN

B1: Whose severed head was sent back to Rome after his failed rebellion against Domitian in 89AD? L. ANTONIUS SATURNINUS

B2: What former butler of Domitian's cousin Flavia Domitilla, assassinated Domitian, after pretending to have information about a secret conspiracy against the emperor? STEPHANUS

4. Quid Anglicē significat: *oppugnō*?

TO ATTACK

B1: Quid Anglicē significat: *orior*?

TO RISE

B2: Quid Anglicē significat: *orbis*?

GLOBE, CIRCLE

5. What youth, honored in Athens as Eurygyes, was the foremost cause of the indemnity sent to Crete on account of his death? Androgeus

B1: For what purpose did Minos use this tribute of 7 girls and 7 boys? to feed the Minotaur

B2: By what name, shared by one of its mother's ancestors, was the Minotaur more commonly referred? Asterius

6. Complete the analogy: *amō* : *amandus* :: *capiō* : ____.

CAPIENDUS

B1: ...: *amō* : *amandus* :: *eō* : ____.

EUNDUS

B2: ...: *amō* : *amandus* :: *sequor* : ____.

SEQUENDUS

7. Which of the Five Good Emperors, known for a love of Greek culture, earned the nickname Graeculus? HADRIAN

B1: What Bithynian Greek was known as the greatest passion of Hadrian's life? ANTINOUS

B2: What Jewish guerilla leader led a revolt under Hadrian from 132BC-135BC, during which time he destroyed a Roman legion and captured Jerusalem?
SIMON BAR COCHBA/COSIBAR/KOCHBA

8. Quid Anglicē significat: aula? PALACE
B1: Quid Anglicē significat: aliquid? SOMETHING
B2: Quid Anglicē significat: āra? ALTAR

9. What city's seven gates were attacked by Argive champions led by Adrastus? Thebes

B1: Which member of the Seven Against Thebes had the ability to foresee the future?

Amphiaraus

B2: Who was the only member of the Seven Against Thebes to survive? Adrastus

10. Give the Latin root and its meaning from which "conscious" is derived. SCIŌ – TO KNOW

B1: Give the Latin root and its meaning from which "ablation" is derived. FERŌ – TO BRING

B2: Give the Latin root and its meaning from which "gravid" is derived.
GRAVIS – HEAVY, SERIOUS

11. What emperor sacked the Parthian capital of Ctesiphon while campaigning from 197-198AD? SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

B1: In which British town did Septimius Severus die in 211AD? EBURACUM/YORK

B2: Who were Septimius' two sons who ascended the throne together in 211AD?
CARACALLA and GETA

12. What is the Latin expression that means "a slip of the tongue"? LAPSUS LINGUAE

B1: What is the Latin expression that means "with a grain of salt"? CUM GRĀNŌ SĀLIS

B2: What is the Latin expression that means "not of sound mind"? NŌN COMPOS
MENTIS

13. Odysseus and his men sacked the island Ismarus and killed all the men except for who?
Maron

B1: What useful gift did Maron give to Odysseus out of gratitude for sparing his life?

12 Jugs of Red Wine

B2: What opponent did Odysseus use the wine to overcome? Polyphemus

14. Give the passive participles for the verb moneō. MONITUS, MONENDUS

B1: Change monitus to the future active participle. MONITŪRUS

B2: Say in Latin: I am about to warn the dictator about the danger.
DICTĀTŌREM DĒ PERĪCULŌ MONITŪRUS (-A) SUM

15. What battle in 312AD, between Constantine and Maxentius, gave Constantine control over Rome and led the Senate to declare Constantine senior Augustus of the entire Roman Empire? MILVIAN BRIDGE

B1: As a symbol of victory, what did one of Constantine's soldiers carry on his spear at the front of the triumphal procession? MAXENTIUS' HEAD

B2: Constantine finally become sole ruler of the Roman Empire in 324AD, with the defeat of Licinius, what other major event occurred in that year, changing Rome's role in the Empire? THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EASTERN/ SECOND CAPITAL AT CONSTANTINOPLE

16. Which word, if any, does not come from the same Latin root as the others:

benevolent, willy-nilly, volatile, volition?

VOLATILE

B1: What is the Latin root for benevolent, willy-nilly, and volition? VOLŌ – TO WANT

B2: Give the second principal part of the verb at the root of "volatile". VOLĀRE

17. What Theban king killed his father and married his mother Jocasta? Oedipus

B1: What two sons of Oedipus quarreled over the throne after their father's death?

Polyneices & Eteocles

B2: Which son of Oedipus ruled briefly after expelling his brother from Thebes? Eteocles

18. Complete this analogy: laudābam : laudārem :: nōlēbam : ____.

NŌLLEM

B1: ...: laudābam : laudārem :: ībam : ____.

ĪREM

B2: ...: laudābam : laudārem :: sequēbar : ____.

SEQUERER

19. How many days after birth would a boy receive his praenomen? NINE DAYS

B1: How many days after her birth would a girl receive a praenomen? EIGHT DAYS

B2: What was the name for the day on which a child received his/her name?

DIES LUSTRICUS/DIES NOMINUM/NOMINALIA

20. Give the Latin root and its meaning from which we derive "exhort".

HORTOR – TO URGE, ENCOURAGE

B1: Give the meaning of the Latin word at the root of "amplexus". TO EMBRACE, HUG

B2: Give the Latin root and its meaning from which we derive "naïve".

NASCOR – TO BE BORN