TU#1:   According to Suetonius, which Roman historian advised the future emperor Claudius in a letter that he, too, should write history?
         LIVY
B1:   In what year was Livy born?
         59 BC (SOME SOURCES SAY 57 BC)
B2:   For what reason did the emperor Augustus once fondly refer to Livy by the nickname 'Pompeianus'?
         LIVY HAD PRAISED POMPEY THE GREAT IN HIS WRITING (OR, IN GENERAL, THE REPUBLIC)

TU#2:   What was the eventual profession of the talented slave who was freed by his master Terentius Lucanus some time prior to 160 BC?
         (COMEDIC) PLAYWRIGHT
B1:   What is the meaning of the title of Terence's play *Hecyra*?
         MOTHER-IN-LAW
B2:   Which of the six plays of Terence is the story of twins who were separated, confused, then reunited?
         NONE OF THEM

TU#3:   What fundamental change in government and public relations did the plebeian tribune Gaius Terentilius Harsa propose in 462 BC, according to the third book of Livy?
         THAT ROME WRITE DOWN/PUBLISH/FORMALIZE ITS LAWS
B1:   When the Decemviri met in 451 BC to write up the laws, how many tables did it publish that year?
         TEN
B2:   Name both the killer and the victim in the murder that led to the removal of the Decemviri.
         VERGINIA, BY HER FATHER VERGINIUS

TU#4:   Using only two Latin words, say in Latin, "Let's go to the country."
         EĀMUS RŪS
B1:   Using only two Latin words, say in Latin, "Let us live in the country."
         HABITĒMUS (VIVĀMUS) RŪRE
B2:   Using only two Latin words, say in Latin, "Let them see Pompeii."
         VIDEANT POMPĒIŌS

TU#5:   Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer in English the question that follows:
                  "Puer pulcher, vēnandō et aestū fessus, procūbuit prope fontem.
                  Dum sitim exstinguere incipit, sitis altera crēvit, quod imāginem
                  suam conspexit. Adstupuit et immōtus eōdem vultū haesit." (repeat)
         Question: What two reasons are given as to why the boy stopped by the spring?
         TIRED FROM HUNTING, TIRED FROM THE HEAT
B1:   What was the reason for the 'sitis altera'?
         HE CAUGHT SIGHT OF HIS OWN IMAGE
B2:   What two things did the boy do as a result of the 'sitis altera'?
         HE STOOD AGAPE AND WAS MOTIONLESS

TU#6: Who avoided revealing his ability to foretell the future by changing his shape?
PROTEUS
B1: Who disguised himself as a seal in order to catch Proteus and force him to tell him how to get to his home?
MENELAUS
B2: Who forced Proteus to tell him how to keep his bees from dying?
ARISTAEUS

TU#7: Which war saw the dictator Lucius Papirius Cursor confront his victorious <u>magister equitum</u> Quintus Fabius Maximus Rullianus for not having had permission to engage the enemy in battle?
FIRST SAMNITE
B1: Where did Rome suffer a serious defeat in 315 BC, during the Second Samnite War?
LAUTULAE
B2: What portion of the enemy army did consul Decius Mus fight against at Sentinum, the major battle of the Third Samnite War?
THE GAULS

TU#8: Identify the poetic device found in these lines from Vergil's *Aeneid*?
"hīc illīus arma, hīc currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse"
ANAPHORA
B1: Three lines earlier, what poetic device is used when Vergil writes "Italiam contrā"?
ANASTROPHE
B2: What poetic device appears here, in line 12 of the *Aeneid*: "Tantaene animīs caelestibus īrae?"
ELLIPSIS / CHIASMUS

TU#9: Give a derivative of the Latin word for "lot" or "fate" which is applied to a spouse, particularly of a reigning monarch.
CONSORT
B1: Give a derivative of the Latin word for "ally" which is synonymous with "community" or "culture."
SOCIETY
B2: What derivative of the Latin word for "body" was a woman's undergarment worn for support?
CORSET

TU#10: Who collected the skulls of his victims in order to build a temple to his father Poseidon, until he was defeated in part by being lifted off the ground?
ANTAEUS
B1: What ancient region was he said to have inhabited?
LIBYA
B2: By what specific method did Heracles kill Antaeus, once he lifted him off the ground?
HUGGED/SQUEEZED HIM TO DEATH (NOT STRANGLED)

TU#11:   Comprising a total of sixteen poems divided into five books, what author's work from the late first and early second centuries AD contains, as its subject matter, in the author's own words, "whatever men do"?
          JUVENAL
B1:   In his famous Satire VI, what does Juvenal negatively proclaim is "a rare bird and very similar to a black swan?"
          A PERFECT (GOOD) WIFE
B2:   In his tenth Satire, what does Juvenal say that people should strive for instead of happiness or children or a wife?
          A HEALTHY MIND IN A HEALTHY BODY

TU#12:   Who am I? I served as plebeian tribune in 119 BC, as praetor in 115 BC, and as governor of Lusitania in 114 BC. In 109 BC I went to Numidia to accompany the commander Quintus Caecilius Metellus as his legātus.
          GAIUS MARIUS
B1:   In what year was Marius given the command of the war in Numidia?
          108 BC
B2:   In what year did Marius celebrate his triumph over Jugurtha?
          104 BC

TU#13:   Translate the following Latin sentence into English: "Utinam Cicerō diūtius vixisset!"
          WOULD THAT / IF ONLY CICERO HAD LIVED LONGER
B1:   Translate the following Latin sentence into English: "Cicerōnī omnēs servī custodiendī erant."
          CICERO HAD TO GUARD ALL THE SLAVES (ALL THE SLAVES HAD TO BE GUARDED BY CICERO)
B2:   Translate the following Latin sentence into English: "Cicerōnī senātor senex praefuit."
          THE OLD SENATOR WAS IN CHARGE OF CICERO

TU#14:   Name the two musically gifted sons of the Thracian river god Oeagrus.
          ORPHEUS AND LINUS
B1:   Which Muse was said by some authors to have been their mother?
          CALLIOPE
B2:   Who killed Linus?
          HERACLES

TU#15:   Translate the following Latin sentence into English: "Sī Caesar mīlitēs in proelium mittat, hostēs opprimantur."
          IF CAESAR SHOULD SEND SOLDIERS INTO BATTLE, THE ENEMY(-IES) WOULD BE CRUSHED
B1:   Translate the following Latin sentence into English: "Sī Caesar mīlitēs in proelium mīsisset, hostēs oppressī essent."
          IF CAESAR HAD SENT SOLDIERS INTO BATTLE, THE ENEMY (-IES) WOULD HAVE BEEN CRUSHED
B2:   Translate the following Latin sentence into English: "Sī Caesar mīlitēs in proelium mitteret, hostēs opprimerentur."
          IF CAESAR WERE TO SEND SOLDIERS INTO BATTLE, THE ENEMY (-IES) WOULD BE CRUSHED

TU#16: Who appeared as a ghost to his wife to tell her he had been killed in a storm at sea, prompting her to go to the ocean, see his body on the waves, and hurl herself from a cliff to join him?
CEYX
B1: Who was his wife?
ALCYONE
B2: According to Ovid, into what were they transformed ?
KINGFISHERS (BIRDS)

TU#17: Give in Latin the correct form of the gerund for the sentence, "Marcus is skilled in writing."
SCRĪBENDĪ, SCRIBENDŌ
B1: Give in Latin the correct form of the gerund for the sentence, "Marcus's love of writing is great."
SCRĪBENDĪ
B2: Give in Latin the correct form of the gerund for the sentence, "Marcus went to school to write."
SCRIBENDUM, SCRIBENDĪ

TU#18: Place in order from top to bottom the following Latin words, according to where a soldier would have worn them: scutum, galea, caliga, cingulum.
GALEA, SCUTUM, CINGULUM, CALIGA
B1: Give the Latin word for something a soldier would have kept in his cingulum.
GLADIUS, PUGIO, ENSIS
B2: Give a Latin synonym of galea.
CASSIS, CASSIDA

TU#19: The "apex" was a conical hat worn by which type of Roman priest?
FLAMEN DIALIS
B1: Who in ancient Rome were responsible for making treaties and declaring wars against foreign enemies?
FETIĀLĒS
B2: For what purpose would a Roman have used fasciae?
TO COVER/PROTECT THE LEGS OR FEET, OR KEEP THEM WARM (CLOTH STRIPS)

TU#20: Which of the following words, if any, is NOT derived from the same Latin root as the others: aspire, inspiration, cuspidor, spiritual?
CUSPIDOR
B1: Which of the following words, if any, is NOT derived from the same Latin root as the others: attain, maintain, sustain, retain?
ATTAIN
B2: Which of the following words, if any, is NOT derived from the same Latin root as the others: alleviate, levitate, relevant, levigate
LEVIGATE (from "levis" meaning smooth)

TU#1:   What two men stayed at the house of Diocles on their journey from Pylos to Sparta?
         TELEMACHUS / PEISISTRATUS
B1:   What seer does Telemachus bring back with him to Ithaca?
         THEOCLYMENUS
B2:   What other seer on Ithaca was an old friend of Odysseus?
         HALITHERSES

TU#2:   Octavius Mamilius led the opposition forces, while the Roman forces were led by Aulus Postumius
         Albinus. What was this battle that took place some time in the early 5th century BC?
         BATTLE OF LAKE REGILLUS
B1:   What leadership role was filled in the battle by Titus Aebutius Elva?
         MAGISTER EQUITUM / MASTER OF THE HORSE/CAVALRY COMMANDER
B2:   What unexpected maneuver by the cavalry does Livy say turned the tide of the battle in favor of the
         Romans?
         THE CAVALRY DISMOUNTED AND FOUGHT HAND-TO-HAND INSTEAD

TU#3:   According to his epitaph, supposedly written by the deceased author before he died, for whom
         should the divine Muses weep?
         (GNAEUS) NAEVIUS
B1:   According to this epitaph, what did the Romans forget how to do after Naevius' death?
         SPEAK LATIN
B2:   On his list of Rome's best comedic playwrights, where did Volcacius Sedigitus place Naevius?
         THIRD

TU#4:   Who forced visitors to work in his vineyard and was killed by Heracles?
         SYLEUS
B1:   Who compelled all visitors to compete with him in a reaping contest, and was killed by Heracles?
         LITYERSES
B2:   Who was rescued from Lityerses by Heracles as he was about to enter this reaping contest and surely
         would have been killed?
         DAPHNIS

TU#5:   Identify the Latin form dee (*pronounced DEH - EH*) which is presumed to have existed but does not
         appear in any extant Latin.
         VOCATIVE SINGULAR OF DEUS (*prompt if only 'vocative' is given*)
B1:   What is the vocative singular of the adjective ēbrius?
         ĒBRIE
B2:   What two vocatives existed for the noun puer?
         PUER, puere

TU#6:   Over what territory was Pyrrhus of Epirus proclaimed king in 278 BC?
         SICILY
B1:   Why was Pyrrhus invited to Sicily?
         TO HELP THE GREEKS THERE DRIVE OUT THE CARTHAGINIANS
B2:   In what year did Pyrrhus's sponsoring city, Tarentum, finally surrender to Roman control?
         272 BC

TU#7:   What Roman propraetor, an acquaintance of Catullus served as governor of the province of Bithynia from the summer of 57 BC to the summer of 56 BC?
         (GAIUS) MEMMIUS
B1:   In poem 10, Catullus claims to have brought back what from his time in Bithynia with Memmius, prompting Veranius' girlfriend to ask to borrow them?
         LITTER-BEARERS
B2:   What side-trip from Bithynia does Catullus famously describe in his poem 101?
         TRIP TO HIS BROTHER'S TOMB (PROBABLY NEAR TROY)

TU#8:   What two subjunctive tenses cannot be used with purpose clauses?
         PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT
B1:   What subjunctive tense is typically used with a proviso clause?
         PRESENT
B2:   What is the only tense of the subjunctive that can be used with both a primary and a secondary main verb?
         PERFECT

TU#9:   Why was Apollo's young friend Cyparissus so sad?
         HE HAD ACCIDENTALLY KILLED HIS OWN PET STAG/DEER
B1:   Into what was Aedon, the wife of Zethus, transformed when she accidentally killed her own son Itylus?
         A NIGHTINGALE
B2:   Whom did Penthesilea accidentally kill, thereafter seeking purification from Priam?
         HIPPOLYTE / MELANIPPE / GLAUCE (Antiope?)

TU#10:   Name the two losing generals who died at or shortly after the Battle of Munda.
         TITUS LABIENUS AND GNAEUS POMPEIUS (SON OF POMPEIUS MAGNUS)
B1:   Which of the losing generals survived?
         SEXTUS POMPEIUS
B2:   In what year was Sextus executed by Octavian?
         35 BC

TU#11:   Listen carefully to the following selection from Catullus, which I will read twice. Then answer in Latin the question that follows:
             "Marrucīne Asinī, manū sinistrā
             nōn belle ūteris: in iocō atque vīnō
             tollis lintea nēglegentiōrum.
             hoc salsum esse putās? fugit tē, inepte:
             quamvīs sordida rēs et invenusta est." (repeat)
         Question: Quōmodo manū sinistrā Asinius ūtitur?
         NŌN BELLE
B1:   Quid tollit Asinius?
         LINTEA (NĒGLEGENTIŌRUM)
B2:   Quālem hominem Catullus Asinium appellat?
         INEPTEM

TU#12:   Using the verb refero, referre say in Latin "this matters to me"
         HOC/HAEC MEĀ REFERT
B1:   Using a deponent verb, say in Latin "Caesar is the master of affairs."
         CAESAR RĒRUM POTĪTUR
B2:   Say in Latin using celo, celare and a one-word antonym of possum "I cannot hide anything from you!"
         NEQUEŌ CĒLĀRE ALIQUID TĒ

TU#13:   Give the Latin verb root and its meaning from which we derive the English word <u>joust</u>.
         IUNGERE - JOIN
B1:   Give the Latin verb root and its meaning from which we derive the English word <u>queue</u>.
         CAUDA - TAIL
B2:   Give the Latin verb root and its meaning from which we derive the English word <u>torch</u>.
         TORQUĒRE - TWIST

TU#14:   What do the following have in common: Quirinus, Palaemon, Hora, Indiges, and Leucothea?
         ALL WERE DEITIES WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN HUMAN (UNDER A DIFFERENT NAME)
B1:   What had been the human name of Palaemon?
         MELICERTES
B2:   What had been the human name of Indiges?
         AENEAS

TU#15:   What poetic device appears in this description from Book One of Vergil's *Aeneid*: "et multō nebulae circum dea fūdit amictū"?
         TMESIS
B1:   What poetic device appears in this description from Book One of Vergil's *Aeneid*: "submersāsque obrue puppēs"?
         PROLEPSIS / ANTICIPATION/HYSTERON PROTERON
B2:   What poetic device appears twice in this description from Book Four of Vergil's *Aeneid*: "lītora lītoribus contrāria fluctibus undās / imprecor arma armīs"?
         POLYPTOTON

TU#16:   What was the occupation in ancient Rome of an <u>agrimēnsor</u>?
         LAND SURVEYING/MEASUREMENT
B1:   What was the purpose in ancient Rome of a <u>tegula</u> or <u>imbrex</u>?
         ROOF TILE
B2:   What feature in a Roman house was often made in the style called <u>opus vermiculātum</u>?
         FLOOR (OR WALL) MOSAIC

TU#17:   What is the difference in meaning between the noun *pōtiō* and the verb *potior*?
         PŌTIŌ = DRINK, DRAFT, LOVE POTION
         POTIOR = GET POSSESSION OF, OBTAIN, BE MASTER OF
B1:   What is the difference in meaning between the adjective *ēgregius* and the verb *ēgredior*?
         ĒGREGIUS = EXTRAORDINARY, DISTINGUISHED, EXCELLENT, UNCOMMON
         ĒGREDIOR = TO STEP OUT, GO OUT, PASS OUT, GO UP, MARCH OUT, LEAVE, DEPART
B2:   What is the difference in meaning between the preposition *pone* and the adverb *pēne*

BEHIND & ALMOST

TU#18:   Translate the following Latin sentence into English: "Caesar dīcit sē mīlitibus ut testibus ūtī posse."
           CAESAR SAYS THAT HE IS ABLE TO USE SOLDIERS AS WITNESSES
B1:   Translate the following Latin sentence into English: "Horātius mīrātur cūr mors verenda sit."
           HORATIUS (HORACE) WONDERS WHY DEATH MUST BE FEARED
B2:   Translate the following Latin sentence into English: "vir timēbat nē uxor quid accidisset
           cognōsceret."
           THE MAN WAS AFRAID THAT HIS WIFE WOULD FIND OUT (LEARN) WHAT HAD
           HAPPENED

TU#19:   About what roughly contemporary epic author did Juvenal, in his seventh *Satire*, state that the
           people of Rome flocked to hear the author's public recitation of portions of his *Thebais*?
           STATIUS
B1:   What was the title of Statius' unfinished epic?
           ACHILLEIS / ACHILLEID
B2:   What was the title of Statius' five-book collection of lyric poetry?
           SILVAE

TU#20:   Translate the following Latin sentence into English: "Utī adfuissent!"
           IF ONLY (WOULD THAT) THEY HAD BEEN HERE/PRESENT
B1:   Using an imperative, say in Latin "Let them drink!"
           BIBUNTŌ
B2:   How would you say in Latin, using a subjunctive verb, "Don't stop believing."
           CAVĒ(-TE) SISTĀS (-ĀTIS) (CONSISTĀS, SUBSISTĀS) CRĒDERE
           or NĒ STITERIS (-ITIS) (CONSTITERIS, SUBSTITERIS) CRĒDERE