

**2007 NJCL CERTAMEN
ADVANCED DIVISION
ROUND ONE**

1. What poet composed elegies in his villa between Praeneste and Tibur and never mentioned Augustus though he lived through Augustus' rise to power?
(ALBIUS) TIBULLUS
B1: What patron, who fought at the battle of Phillipi, may have influenced Tibullus' neglect of Augustus? (MARCUS VALERIUS) MESSALLA (CORVINUS)
B2: What other author died in the same year as Tibullus?
(PUBLIUS) VERGIL(IUS) (MARO)

2. What two uses of the Ablative case are found in the following sentence? **Publius Augustum multō meliōrem Tiberiō fuisse putat.**
COMPARISON & DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE
B1: . . . **Nēmō tibi virtūte praestat.** RESPECT / SPECIFICATION
B2: . . . **Multō sanguine victōria nōbis cōstitit.** (SPECIFIC) PRICE

3. Where did Constantine summon an ecumenical council to solve the religious differences in the Christian church? NICEA
B1: During what year did that council meet? AD 325
B2: In which province was Nicea located? BITHYNIA

4. For the verb **īnferō**, give the 3rd person singular, imperfect, active, subjunctive form. **ĪNFERRET**
B1: Change **īnferret** to the pluperfect tense. **INTULISSET**
B2: Change **intulisset** to the passive voice. **INLĀTUS (-A, -UM) ESSET / ILLĀTUS (-A, -UM) ESSET**

5. What king fathered a child who was eaten by horses, was the grandfather of Bellerophon, may have been an ancestor of Odysseus, and told the river Asopus that Zeus had abducted his daughter? SISYPHUS
B1: Of what city was Sisyphus king? CORINTH
B2: What lesser deity was the father of Sisyphus, Salmoneus and Cretheus?
AEOLUS

6. What do the nouns **opera**, **sal**, **comitium**, **carcer**, **aqua** and **auxilium** have in common?
THEY HAVE DIFFERENT MEANINGS IN THE SINGULAR AND PLURAL
B1: What are the different meanings for **carcer** in the singular and plural?
CARCER - PRISON / **CARCERĒS** - STARTING GATES (FOR RACING)
B2: What are the different meanings for **sal** in the singular and plural?
SAL - SALT / **SALĒS** - WITTICISMS, WIT

7. Translate the following sentence into English: **Multa discēmus librīs legendīs.**
 WE WILL LEARN MANY THINGS / MUCH BY/FROM READING BOOKS
 B1: . . . **Vēnimus multa discendī causā.**
 WE CAME FOR THE SAKE OF LEARNING MANY THINGS
 B2: . . . **Marcus dīcitur hūc vēnisse ad pugnandum.**
 MARCUS IS SAID TO HAVE COME HERE TO FIGHT / FOR FIGHTING
8. In the *Aeneid*, Anchises claims that what early king at Troy came from the isle of Crete?
 TEUCER
 B1: Later in the *Aeneid*, Anchises also remembers that what early Trojan king had
 come from Italy? DARDANUS
 B2: Tros, the man for whom Troy was actually named, had a son who became one of
 the foremost causes for Juno's hatred of Troy. Who was this son?
 GANYMEDE
9. What food, known in Latin as **puls**, was considered the national dish of the Romans?
 PORRIDGE / GRUEL (MADE FROM GRAIN / **FAR**)
 (Accept "oatmeal", but explain that, though it is
 similar to oatmeal, it is not made of oats.)
 B1&2: The origin of many Latin names lie in food and farm produce. For five points
 each, what are thought to be the two earliest vegetables cultivated by the Romans
 since two major families, the **Caepiōnēs** and the **Fabīi**, were named after them?
 ONIONS AND BEANS, RESPECTIVELY
10. What Roman author wrote poems about Juventius, Arrius, Suffenus, and Lesbia?
 (GAIUS VALERIUS) CATULLUS
 B1: Under whom did Catullus serve in the provincial administration of Bithynia?
 (GAIUS) MEMMIUS
 B2: Whose grave did Catullus visit in the Troad during his trip to Asia?
 HIS BROTHER'S (there is no official name for him)
11. Give a synonym of "recede" and "revert" that is derived from a Latin deponent verb.
 REGRESS/RETROGRESS
 B1: What noun used in English to mean "introductory remarks" is derived from a 1st
 conjugation deponent Latin verb meaning "speak"? PREFACE
 B2: From what Latin deponent verb with what meaning do we derive the English
 word "pact"? **PACĪSCOR** - (MAKE A) BARGAIN / CONTRACT

12. The most eminent *grammāticus* of the early empire was a man named Remmius Palaemon. Listen to the following passage written about him in Suetonius' *De Grammāticis* and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:
“Capiēbat hominēs cum memoriā rērum, tum facilitāte sermōnis; nec nōn etiam poēmata faciēbat ex tempore. Scripsit vērō variīs, nec vulgāribus mētrīs. Arrogantiā fuit tantā ut Mārcum Varrōnem porcum appellāret.” (Repeat)
 Question: What most amazing skill could Remmius summon extemporaneously?
 HE COULD COMPOSE POEMS
- B1: According to Suetonius, in what two general ways did Remmius impress people?
 HIS MEMORY & HIS SMOOTHNESS / EASE OF SPEECH
- B2: Remmius, though a genius, did have more than a few personality issues. Keeping in mind that **arrogantiā** and **tantā** are in the Ablative case, translate the last sentence of this passage.
 HE WAS (A MAN) OF SUCH GREAT ARROGANCE / CONCEIT THAT HE CALLED (MARCUS) VARRO A 'PIG'.
13. To whom were all of the following items helpful: Bronze castanets, an enormous golden cup, a smoldering stick, and a pair of rivers?
 HERAKLES/HERCULES
- B1: Which of the above helped Herakles destroy the Stymphalian birds?
 BRONZE CASTANETS
- B2: Which of the above helped Herakles steal the cattle of Geryon?
 GOLDEN CUP
14. Which fourth-century Christian emperor succeeded an apostate who had tried to restore paganism to the empire?
 JOVIAN
- B1: Which fourth-century emperor, born at Cibalae in Pannonia in 321, is often called “the last great western emperor”?
 VALENTINIAN I
- B2: Near what city was Valentinian's co-emperor killed in 378 A.D.?
 ADRIANOPOLE / (H)ADRIANOPOLIS
15. Identify the word in the following sentence from Cicero's first Catilinarian that represents a use of synecdoche: **Nunc iam apertē rem pūblicam ūniversam petis, templa deōrum inmortālium, tēcta urbis, vītā omnium cīvium, Italiā [dēnique] tōtā ad exitiū et vastitātem vocās.**
 TĒCTA
- B1: (HAND OUT THE VISUAL)
 The first passage you see comes from Cicero's first Catilinarian. Identify the words that represent a use of hendiadys.
 ŌRA VULTŪSQUE
- B2: The second passage comes from Book I of Vergil's *Aeneid*. Identify the word that is a transferred epithet.
 VĒLIVOLUM

16. Harry Potter mania, like Harry himself, refuses to die. In a passage from *Harrius Potter Et Camera Sēcrā ōrum*, Hermione summons Harry and Ronald with the sentence, “**Venīte hoc īnspectum!**” What type of word is **īnspectum**? SUPINE
- B1: One could make the argument that all the grammar that you ever need to know is contained in the recent Harry Potter translations. Change the following sentence from page 76 to the passive voice, while keeping its meaning the same: “**Omnēs mē certiōrem fēcērunt.**” AB OMNIBUS CERTIOR FACTUS SUM
- B2: What use of the Genitive case is found in the following quotation from page 123? “**Id crēditur esse portentum nesciocuius generis.**” DESCRIPTION / QUALITY
17. When Oedipus fled Thebes in disgrace he found refuge at what suburb of Athens? COLONUS
- B1: Oedipus’ uncle and brother-in-law, Creon, came to visit him in Colonus. What did Creon want from Oedipus?
HE WANTED TO BRING OEDIPUS BACK TO THEBES
(BECAUSE OF AN ORACLE THAT THE CITY WHERE
OEDIPUS WAS BURIED WOULD PROSPER)
- B2: According to Sophocles, what hero actually witnessed the death of Oedipus? THESEUS
18. What work of Latin literature begins with the words “**Quid faciat laetās segetēs, quō sīdere terram vertere, Maecēnās, ulmīsque adiungere vītis conveniat?**” GEORGICS / GEORGICA
- B1: Give the Latin title of the work of literature that begins with the words “**Iam omnium satis cōstat Trōia capta in cēterōs saevītum esse Trōiānōs?**” AB URBE CONDITĀ
- B2: Give the Latin title of the work of literature that begins with the words “**Arma gravī numerō violentaque bella parābam?**” AM ŌRĒS
19. Who joined the coalition known as the First Triumvirate in order to secure or ratify his settlement of the East? (GNAEUS) POMPEY/ POMPEIUS MAGNUS
- B1: Which Pontic king had Pompey beaten in the East? MITHRIDATES
- B2: Who had helped to block the ratification of the settlement of the East because Pompey had supplanted him in the command against Mithridates? (LUCIUS LICINIUS) LUCULLUS

20. Using your knowledge of the abbreviation b.i.d., what abbreviation would instruct a patient to take his medicine once a day? **s.i.d. (SEMEL IN DIĒ)**
- B1: What standard Latin phrase, used in English to refer to ‘a group of gunmen hired by the local sheriff’, contains a word derived from the 3rd principal part of the verb **cōmitor**? **POSSE CŌMITĀTŪS**
- B2: Which of the following Latin phrases would NOT be equivalent in meaning to the phrase **mē iūdice**, which can be found in English editorial writing? **Sententiā meā, satis cōstat, secundum mē, ut exīstimō, opīniōne meā.**
SATIS CŌSTAT

**2007 NJCL CERTAMEN
ADVANCED DIVISION
ROUND TWO**

1. What herb helped Odysseus avoid the fate of his men on the isle of Aeaea? **MOLY**
B1: What god provided Odysseus this herb and warned him of the isle's inhabitant? **HERMES**
B2: Though Circe caused them problems, only one of Odysseus' men actually died on Circe's island, from falling off of her roof. Who was he? **ELPENOR**
2. Which of the following clauses would you not normally find followed by a clause with the verb in the subjunctive mood? **Dignus erat quī, senex latrōnibus imperāvit, tantum abest, numquam crēdidī, nesciēbat cūr** **NUMQUAM CRĒDIDĪ**
B1: Using one of the remaining clauses and an impersonal verb, say in Latin, "The priest didn't know why it was hailing."
PONTIFEX NESCIĒBAT / NESCI(V)IT CŪR GRANDINĀRET
B2: Using one of the remaining clauses and a neutral-passive verb, say in Latin, "The horse was worthy of being made consul."
EQUUS / CABALLUS DIGNUS ERAT QUĪ CŌNSUL FIERET
3. Who induced Livilla to poison her husband Drusus the Younger? **(LUCIUS AELIUS) SEJANUS**
B1: Who was the father of Drusus? **TIBERIUS (CLAUDIUS NERO CAESAR)**
B2: Whom did Tiberius send to Rome to denounce Sejanus and execute him? **MACRO**
4. Which of the following IS a multiplicative numeral? **Centuplex, octōnī, sexāgēnsimus, septendecim, dīmidia** **CENTUPLEX**
B1: **Quot sunt sescentī et ducentī?** **OCTINGENTĪ**
B2: **Audī dīligenter et respondē Anglicē: Titus Pullō et Lūcius Vorēnus sunt gallīnārīi maximā industriā. Nam quinque hortōs prope Rōmam tenent. Quisque hortus trīgintā gallīnās habet quae trīna ōva cōtīdiē pariunt. Pullōnī Vorēnōque, quot ōva quōque diē sunt?**
FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY

5. Name the figure of speech, besides alliteration, assonance, and consonance, in the following sentence: **Modo memineram illius commeātūs Italiam ad cum Aemiliā.**
ANASTROPHE
- B1: Name the figure of speech, besides alliteration, assonance, and consonance, in the following sentence: **Tum Caesar linguā farrem lambit, et attonitī spectātōrēs clāmābant.**
PLEONASM
- B2: Name the figure of speech, besides alliteration, assonance, and consonance, in the following sentence: **sīc togā amictus, tunicam induit.**
HYSTERON PROTERON
6. Listen carefully to the following advice from Ovid, which I will read twice as prose, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:
**discite, quae faciem commendet cūra, puellae:
et quō sit vōbīs fōrma tuenda modō.
nec tamen indignum: sit vōbīs cūra placendī,
cum comptōs habeant saecula nostra virōs.**
Question: What is the subject matter of this didactic poem?
THE CARE GIRLS OUGHT TO HAVE FOR THEIR LOOKS (BOTH FACE AND FORM),
AND IN WHAT WAY THEY OUT TO GO ABOUT IT
- B1: Why should girls see to it that they are pleasing?
“OUR AGE HAS MEN WITH COMBED HAIR”
MEN ARE TAKING CARE TO LOOK DECENT, HAVE COMBED HAIR /
OVID’S AGE WAS FULL OF METROSEXUALS (LONG BEFORE HOWARD DEAN) /
WOMEN SHOULD LOOK PRETTY BECAUSE THE MEN ARE, TOO
- B2: Using the information contained in this passage, and your literary knowledge, of what work of Ovid are these the opening lines?
MEDICĀMINA FACIĒĪ FĒMINĒAE / MEDICĪNA FACIĒĪ /
THE COSMETICS OF / FOR WOMEN
7. Who led the expedition against Troy which dethroned the Trojan king Laomedon?
HERAKLES / HERCULES
- B1: What daughter of Laomedon did Herakles save and expect to marry, only to be denied by her tergiversating father?
HESIONE
- B2: What two gods had Laomedon refused to pay for building his walls, resulting in the need to sacrifice Hesione to a sea monster?
POSEIDON (NOT NEPTUNE IF THE STUDENT ANSWERED HERAKLES ABOVE)
& APOLLO

8. What derivative from the Latin verb meaning “fold” is an English noun meaning “a doubleness of thought, speech, or action, especially a deception by pretending to feel and act one way while acting another”? **DUPLICITY**
 B1: What derivative from the Latin noun for “meadow” is an English noun meaning “a tract of grassland”? **PRAIRIE (from *pratum*)**
 B2: What is the meaning of the Latin word from which ‘forest’ and ‘foreign’ are derived? **OUT-OF-DOORS (*forīs*) / DOOR (*foris*)**
9. Whose conquest and fair settlement of the Celtiberians in 179 BC resulted in 25 years of peace in Spain?
TIBERIUS (SEMPRONIUS) GRACCHUS (FATHER OF THE PLEBEIAN TRIBUNE)
 B1: On what island province did Sempronius Gracchus repress a revolt? **SARDINIA**
 B2: Name his wife by whom he had twelve children?
CORNELIA (DAUGHTER OF SCIPIO AFRICANUS)
10. Which work of Cicero is also referred to as *Laelius*? ***DĒAMĪCITIĀ* / ON FRIENDSHIP**
 B1: Which six-book work of Cicero is preserved in part by a commentary of Macrobius and partly only on palimpsests? ***DĒRĒPŪBLICĀ* / ON THE REPUBLIC**
 B2: Which work of Cicero addresses his view of the gods?
***DĒNĀTŪRĀ DE ŌRUM* / ON THE NATURE OF THE GODS**
11. **Dīcō : dīxisse :: tangō : _____ ?** **TETIGISSE**
 B1: **Dīcō : dīxisse :: neō : _____ ?** **NĒVISSE**
 B2: **Dīcō : dīxisse :: scalpō : _____ ?** **SCALPSISSE**
12. What was the Latin term for the fixed number of laps in a chariot race at a Roman circus? **MISSUS**
 B1: What was the Latin name for the ceremonial gate at the end of a Roman circus opposite the **carcerēs**? **PORTA TRIUMPHĀLIS**
 B2: On which end of the **spīna** was the **mēta prīma** positioned?
THE END CLOSEST TO THE PORTA TRIUMPHĀLIS
or THE END FARTHEST FROM THE CARCERĒS / STARTING GATES
13. What man received as a lover’s gift a dog named Laelaps which always caught its prey, and a javelin which never missed its target? **CEPHALUS**
 B1: What goddess at one point had kidnapped Cephalus, only to be abandoned for the love of a mortal woman? **EOS / AURORA**
 B2: Who was Cephalus’ wife, whom he accidentally killed with the unerring spear?
PROCRIS

14. What Roman author's father, a freedman, had a great effect on his education when he sent him to school in Rome, instead of a school closer to his home in Venusia?
(QUINTUS) HORATIUS (FLACCUS) / HORACE
- B1: What great friend of Horace died only months before him in 8 B.C.? (GAIUS CILNIUS) MAECENAS
- B2: Which of Horace's known works was published first? *EPODĒS* / *IAMBĪ*
15. Change the phrase **magna sitis** to the Ablative singular. **MAGNĀ SITĪ**
- B1: The noun **nūbēs** is a mixed i-stem and has a Genitive plural of nūbium. Change the phrase **magna nūbēs** to the Ablative singular. **MAGNĀ NŪBE**
- B2: Give two possible forms for the Accusative plural of **nox**.
NOCTĒS, NOCTĪS (NOCTEIS)
16. **Quid Anglicē significat 'clipeus'?**
(ROUND/BRONZE/ORNAMENTAL) SHEILD / DISC OF THE SUN
- B1: (HAND OUT THE VISUAL)
You now have 15 seconds to examine the visual (WAIT 15 SECONDS)
The item you see in the visual is a large, honorary **clipeus** which is now housed in a museum in Arles, France. Upon whom, according to the inscription, was this honorary **clipeus** bestowed? **AUGUSTUS**
- B2: You may have noticed that the attributes listed in this inscription are in the Genitive case, which means that they modify the **clipeus** itself. What are the four attributes of this **clipeus**?
(1) VIRTUE, COURAGE, EXCELLENCE, VALOR
(2) CLEMENCY, MERCY, MILDNESS, FORGIVENESS
(3) JUSTICE, EQUITY
(4) PIETY, SENSE OF DUTY (TOWARDS THE GODS AND COUNTRY)
17. Whose works include four books of satires, as well as the *Euhemerus*, the *Ambracia*, and the *Annālēs*? (QUINTUS) ENNIUS
- B1: What relative of Ennius wrote tragedies called *Paullus*, *Dulorestes*, and *Niptra*? (MARCUS) PACUVIUS
- B2: What ancestor of Pompey the Great was the first Roman to write satires in dactylic hexameter? (GAIUS) LUCILIUS
18. Where would one find all of the following things: a man plaiting a rope only to have it eaten by a donkey, a creature with fifty heads, and a group attempting to carry water in vessels that have holes in the bottom?
TARTARUS (if "The Underworld" is given, prompt for more information)
- B1: To what group does the creature with fifty heads belong?
THE HEKATONCHEIRES
- B2: Who was the man forced to weave a rope together only to have it eaten by a donkey because his wife spent more than he could afford? OCNUS

19. Translate the following sentence of Latin taken from the legal profession: **nēmō bis pūnītur prō eōdem dēlictō.**
NO ONE IS PUNISHED TWICE FOR THE SAME CRIME
B1: . . . **Optima lēgum interpres est cōsuētūdō.**
CUSTOM IS THE BEST INTERPRETER OF THE LAW(S)
B2: . . . **Lēx ūnō ōre omnēs alloquitur.**
THE LAW SPEAKS TO EVERYONE WITH ONE MOUTH / UNANIMOUSLY
20. Which Roman king founded a colony at Ostia at the mouth of the Tiber?
ANCUS MARCIUS
B1: On what hill across the Tiber did Ancus Marcius build a fortress as a protection
against the Etruscans? JANICULUM
B2: Name the bridge Ancus built to join the city with the Janiculum.
SUBLICIAN BRIDGE / **PONS SUBLICIUS**

**2007 NJCL CERTAMEN
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ROUND THREE**

1. What animal derives its name from a Latin verb meaning “twist”?
TORTOISE/TURTLE
B1: What English verb from the Latin “to send” is a synonym of “omit”?
PRETERMIT
B2: What noun from the Latin verb **stringō** is “the power to impress or influence”?
PRESTIGE (**STRINGŌ**)

2. What Roman comedian on multiple occasions used the prologues of his plays to defend himself against the accusations that, among other things, he mixed multiple Greek plays together to make his own?
TERENCE / (PUBLIUS) TERENTIUS (AFER)
B1: What was the practice of mixing multiple plays together called in Latin?
CONTĀMINĀTIŌ
B2: What was Terence’s first work, which he supposedly had to present to the older comedian Caecilius Statius?
ANDRIA

3. Differentiate in meaning between **paulātīm** and **paulisper**.
PAULĀTIM - LITTLE BY LITTLE, GRADUALLY, BIT BY BIT
PAULISPER - FOR A SHORT TIME
B1: Give a synonym of the verb **dominor**.
REGŌ, RĒGNŌ, IMPERŌ, IUBEŌ, PRAESUM
B2: Give a synonym of the noun **lītus**.
ŌRA (MARITIMA) / ACTA / RĪPA

4. As Pan pursued Syrinx she was turned into a bed of reeds. Into what was Pitys transformed when Pan pursued her?
PINE TREE
B1: In one of his rare romantic successes, Pan did obtain the favors of Selene by bribing her. With what did he bribe her?
(HERD OF PURE) WHITE OXEN
B2: Who was turned into a fountain to escape from the pursuit of the river Alpheius?
ARETHUSA

5. What military tribune in 437 BC slew with his own hand a king named Tolumnius?
(A. CORNELIUS) COSSUS
B1: Of which city was Tolumnius king?
VEII
B2: What prize was awarded to Cossus for killing Tolumnius?
SPOLIA OPIMA

6. Translate the following sentence into Latin using a deponent verb: We promised that tomorrow we would come.
POLLICĒBĀMUR NŌS CRĀS VENTŪRŌS (-ĀS) ESSE
POLLICITĪ (-AE) SUMUS NŌS CRĀS VENTŪRŌS (-ĀS) ESSE
 B1: Translate the following sentence using a relative clause: I can see that the man who is sitting under the tree is sleeping.
VIDĒRE POSSUM HOMINEM / VIRUM QUĪ SUB ARBORE SEDEAT DORMĪRE
 B2: Without using an infinitive, say in Latin, “I want you to buy more books.”
VOLŌ (UT) EMĀS PLŪS LIBRŌRUM
7. Who began a work of history at the age of thirty and spent about forty years on it, publishing it in installments until it covered all of Roman history up to the year before the death of Maecenas? (TITUS) LIVIUS / LIVY
 B1: What is the term for the summaries of Livy that tell us about the subject matter of many of the books that are lost? PERIOCHAE
 B2: What event concludes Book V of Livy’s *Ab Urbe Condita*?
 THE SACK OF ROME BY THE GAULS
8. In the trailer for the upcoming movie “The Last Legion,” an item is flashed onscreen with an inscription that roughly reads as “**Gāi Iūli Caesaris Ēnsis**”. What is the translation of this inscription?
 GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR’S SWORD
 B1: You are now in charge of writing an inscription on a sword for yet another cheesy classically-themed shlockbuster. This time it’s Cato the Elder who receives onscreen action. Translate “Cato’s sword” into Latin using his full Roman name and a synonym of the words *ēnsis* and *gladius*.
MĀRCĪ PORCI(Ī) CATŌNIS FERRUM / MUCRŌ
 B2: Never to be outdone in Hollywood, this new production includes a scene where Cato the Elder rides a CGI Pegasus by means of time travel through the smoldering ashes of Pompeii. They have contracted you to create an inscription for a wall in their version of Pompeii to add to the realism. You, however, cheat and give them an authentic inscription that reads “**Pecūnia nōn olet**”. What does this translate as?
 MONEY DOESN’T STINK / SMELL
9. Which of the following common Latin sayings is roughly equivalent to “When pigs fly”?
Ā Deucaliōne, Hannibal ad portās, ad Kalendās Graecās, rem acū tetigistī, vir sapit quī pauca loquitur.
AD KALENDĀS GRAECĀS
 B1: What common Latin phrase meaning “break out the champagne” comes from the opening line of one of Horace’s *Odes*?
NUNC EST BIBENDUM
 B2: What common Latin phrase means “speak kindly of the dead”?
DĒ MORTUĪS (DĪC) NĪL/ NIHIL NISI BONUM

10. The title of Aeschylus' play, *The Libation Bearers*, refers to a group of ladies, led by Electra. On whose grave do they pour libations? **AGAMEMNON'S**
(HAND OUT THE VISUAL)
B1: One of Aeschylus' other plays dramatizes the trial that resulted from the crime depicted in the visual. Name the play in which that trial takes place, and then identify by letter and name the defendant of that trial who is in this visual.
EUMENIDES or THE FURIES; B- ORESTES
B2: Identify by letter and name the two victims of this crime.
A - CLYTEMNESTRA, C - AEGISTHUS
11. What god fathered children by Chione and Aphrodite, helped Aegipan save Zeus' sinews from the giant Typhon, helped king Priam find his way to Achilles' tent, and invented the lyre? **HERMES**
B1: What does Hermes' epithet Argeiphontes denote about him?
HE KILLED ARGUS (PANOPTES)
B2: What does Hermes' epithet Psychopompos denote about him?
HE LED SOULS TO THE UNDERWORLD
12. Who is described in this quotation from Vergil's *Aeneid*? "**arma diū senior dēsuetā trementibus aevō circumdat nēquīquam umerīs et inūtile ferrum cingitur.**" **PRIAM**
B1: Who in the *Aeneid* speaks this quotation? "**hoc illud, germāna fuit? Mē fraude petēbās? Hoc rogo iste mihi, hoc ignēs āraeque parābant?**" **DIDO**
B2: Who in the *Aeneid* is described by this quotation? "**Ast illī solvuntur frīgore membra vītaque cum gemitū fugit indignāta sub umbrās.**" **TURNUS**
13. Which of these terms is not related to the others? **stirps, vīcus, pagus, mūnicipium, colōnia, or cīvītās?** **STIRPS**
B1: Which of these terms is not related to the others? **dupondius, āēr, sestertius, aureus, solidī, denarius?** **ĀĒR**
B2: Which of the following items does NOT belong with the others because of how an ancient Roman would use it? **triptych, vellum, ātrāmentum, volūmen, codex?** **ĀTRĀMENTUM**
14. What Roman writer, a legate in 50 B.C., lost his Senatorial rank due to a scandal involving the wife of Annius Milo but had it restored by Caesar the following year? **(GAIUS) SALLUST(IUS) (CRISPUS)**
B1: What work did Sallust write in five books about the period between 78 and 67 B.C.? **HISTORIAE**
B2: Give the Latin title of Sallust's work in which he describes a character as "**nōbilī genere nātus, fuit magnā vī et animī et corporis, sed ingeniō malō prāvōque**"? **BELLUM CATILINAE**

15. Listen carefully to the following passage about Caesar, which I will read twice, and answer IN LATIN the question that follows:
Amīcī saepissimē Iūlium Caesarem monuerant ut prīncipātum, armīs quaesītum, armīs tenēret. Ille autem, dictitāns sē morī quam timērī malle, sē clēmētem esse praestitit. Nam clēmētiā et ab aliīs expectāvit; itaque Caesar adeō incautus factus est ut ab inimīcīs oppugnātus necārētur. (Repeat)
 Question: **Quō modō amīcī dīcēbant Caesarem prīncipātum tenēre dēbere?**
ARMIS MORIENDI
 B1: **Cuius erat Caesar cupidior quam timendī?**
 B2: **Cum Caesar incautior sit factus, quid accidit?**
OPPUGNATUS EST / NECATUS EST / OCCISUS EST / INTERFECTUS EST / TRUCIDATUS EST
16. Which word in the following sentence is derived from a Latin verb meaning "weigh" (spelled w-e-i-g-h)? The compensatory reimbursement for your arduous yet inadequate service seemed suitable.
COMPENSATORY
 B1: What word in that sentence is derived from a Latin word meaning "purse"?
REIMBURSEMENT
 B2: How many of the words in the following sentence ARE derived from Latin? The imperial retinue ambled by the volatile crowd with shameful arrogance.
FIVE
17. Which first century emperor married the daughter of the Roman general Gnaeus Domitius Corbulo?
DOMITIAN
 B1: This daughter, Domitia, conspired with which imperial servant to kill Domitian?
STEPHANUS
 B2: How did Stephanus kill Domitian as he read a report about a supposed conspiracy?
HE STABBED HIM
18. Translate the following sentence into English: **Nōn possumus reperīre quantus sit barbarōrum vīcus.**
WE CANNOT FIND OUT / DISCOVER HOW BIG THE FOREIGNERS' / BARBARIANS' VILLAGE IS
 B1: . . . **Hī barbarī nōn eī sunt quōs spernere dēbeāmus.**
THESE BARBARIANS / FOREIGNERS ARE NOT THE TYPE / SORT (OF MEN) WHOM WE OUGHT / SHOULD SPURN / REJECT
 B2: . . . **Barbarī recūsāvērunt quōminus vīcum relinquerent dum cōsul advenīret.**
THE FOREIGNERS / BARBARIANS REFUSED TO ABANDON / LEAVE (THEIR) VILLAGE UNTIL THE CONSUL ARRIVED

19. When Maximian was forced to retire in 305 A.D., who replaced him as Augustus?
CONSTANTIUS I (or CHLORUS)
B1: Who became the Caesar in the West? (FLAVIUS VALERIUS) SEVERUS
B2: Who was the Eastern Augustus? GALERIUS
20. Though Odysseus was still married to Penelope, what queen of the Thesprotians did he marry on a journey inland after his return from Troy? CALLIDICE
B1: Who had set Odysseus on this inland journey? TEIRESIAS
B2: Teiresias told Odysseus that if he performed this task death would come from the sea. Who unwittingly fulfilled this prophecy by killing Odysseus with a spear tipped with the sting of a stingray? TELEGONUS

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ADVANCED DIVISION
SEMI-FINALS**

1. Who killed Neleus, king of Pylos? HERAKLES/HERCULES
 B1: What slight was Herakles avenging by attacking Pylos?
 NELEUS HAD REFUSED TO PURIFY HIM (FOR THE MURDER OF IPHITUS)
 B2: Which son of Neleus was traveling in Gerenia at the time of Herakles' massacre
 and therefore was the sole survivor? NESTOR

2. What use of the Accusative case is found in the following sentence? **Ō fortunātam
nātam mē cōnsule Rōmam.** EXCLAMATION
 B1: . . . **flāvāque caput nectentur olīvā?**
 SYNECDOCHICAL / GREEK ACCUSATIVE / SPECIFICATION
 B2: What Latin phrase using the Adverbial Accusative means "at that time"?
 ID TEMPORIS

3. Give the Latin title of Tacitus' work in which you would find the words "**Ad voluptātem
ōrātōriae ēloquentiae trānseō**"? (DIALOGUS) **DĒ ŌRĀT ŌRIBUS**
 B1: What is the other title applied to Tacitus' *Annālēs*?
 AB EXCESSŪ DŌNĪ AUGUSTĪ
 B2: What late historian wrote a history that was intended to be a continuation of
 Tacitus' *Historiae* and covered Roman history from the accession of Nerva to the
 death of Valens? AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS

4. When an attorney enters a plea of nol. pros., what does he mean?
 (NŌLŌ PROSEQUI) I DON'T WANT TO PROCEED /
 HE DOESN'T WANT TO PROSECUTE
 B1: Imagine that you are surrounded by the **posse cōmitatūs** with guns pointed in
 your direction and a contract set before you. As you unwillingly sign your name
 on the line, you discretely add the Latin abbreviation V.C. below your signature,
 indicating that your signature has been "compelled by force". What Latin phrase,
 containing a word that is a compound of **agō**, is abbreviated V.C.?
 VĪ COĀCTUS
 B2: The abbreviation S.O.S. stands for "**sī opus sit**". What does this mean?
 IF THERE IS / SHOULD BE NEED / IF NECESSARY

5. Using a subjunctive clause of purpose, say in Latin, “We went to Rome to see the temples.”
RŌMAM Ī(V)IMUS / ĪBĀMUS
UT TEMPLA / FĀNA / DĒLŪBRA / AEDĒS VIDĒRĒMUS
- B1: Rewrite that same sentence using a future active participle instead of a purpose clause.
RŌMAM ĪVIMUS TEMPLA VĪSŪRĪ (-AE)
- B2: Using the verb **reor** and the Ablative supine of the verb **faciō**, say in Latin, ‘Having thought it best to do’.
(ID ESSE) OPTIMUM FACTŪ RĀTUS (-A, -Ī, -AE)
6. Please do not open your visuals until you are instructed to do so.
(HAND OUT THE VISUALS)
(WHEN ALL THE VISUALS HAVE BEEN OPENED, SAY:)
You may open your visuals. (WAIT UNTIL THEY HAVE ALL BEEN OPENED)
Examine these pictures of Roman siege weapons. (WAIT 5 SECONDS)
Give the Latin name for the stone throwing device labeled “C” which came into general use in the fourth century AD. **ONAGER**
- B1: The machine labeled “A” had more than one name depending on its size. What was the Latin name for the smaller version of this device? **SCORPIŌ**
- B2: **Catapulta** was the original name for the larger version of the device labeled “A”. What was the term later given by the Romans to this machine, a name that was also shared by the device labeled “B”, which the **onager** made obsolete in the fourth century AD? **BALLISTA**
7. What English verb derived from the Latin verb meaning “to wash” means “to thin down or weaken by mixing with something else”? **DILUTE**
- B1: What derivative of the Latin verb **dēlectō** is an English noun meaning “dabbler or person who follows an art or science only for amusement and in a superficial way”? **DILETTANTE**
- B2: What English verb derived from the Latin verb **figō** means “to invent, fabricate, or pretend”? **FEIGN / FICTIONALIZE**
8. Of Odysseus’ three herders, name the one who betrayed him to the suitors.
MELANTHIUS / MELANTHEUS (PROMPT FOR “GOATHERD”)
- B1: What gardener of Odysseus was the father of Melanthius and his sister Melantho, plus six sons who remained faithful to Odysseus? **DOLIUS**
- B2: Name the relative of Odysseus whose care was Dolius’ responsibility while Odysseus was away at Troy. **LAERTES**

9. What Roman satirist was influenced by stoicism and claimed his *venter* as his muse?
(AULUS) PERSIUS (FLACCUS)
- B1: What Stoic was Persius' teacher and cherished friend?
(LUCIUS ANNAEUS) CORNUTUS
- B2: What later satirist was exiled to Egypt? (DECIUS JUNIUS) JUVENAL(IS)
10. Immediately after Sulla's death, which patrician proposed the recall of all those whom Sulla had exiled? (M. AEMILIUS) LEPIDUS
- B1: Lepidus' proposal was begrudgingly accepted by Sulla's heirs. However, Lepidus was later sent by the senate, who wanted to get him out of the way, to put down an armed rebellion in what region of Italy?
ETRURIA / TUSCANY / NEAR FLORENCE
- B2: Once Lepidus arrived there, what did he do instead of suppressing the rebels?
JOINED THEM AND MARCHED ON ROME
11. Why might a Roman have added the enclitic **-met** to a form of **tū**? EMPHASIS
- B1: For the pronoun **tū**, what is the archaic form of the Accusative and Ablative cases? TĒD
- B2: What is the archaic Genitive of **tū**? TĪS
12. What poet of the Augustan age expresses pride in the originality of one of his earlier works with the lines "**Vel tibi compositā cantētur Epistula voce: / Ignōtum hoc aliīs ille novāvit opus**", which refer to his innovation of composing letters in verse form?
(PUBLIUS) OVID(IUS) NASO
- B1: Which of Ovid's works contains the line "**flēbilis ut noster status est, ita flēbile carmen**"? TRĀSTIA
- B2: Due to the amorous nature of much of Ovid's poetry, he suffered the wrath and condemnation of many notable Romans. What author born in Spain eighteen years after the Ovid's death accuses him of being "**nimum amātor ingenī suī**"?
QUINTILIAN
13. **Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Quis erat secundus rēx Thēbārum?** PENTHEUS
- B1: **Respondē Anglicē: Quem deum Pentheus offēnsit?** BACCHUS / DIONYSUS
- B2: **Respondē Latīnē: Quā cognātiōne attigit Pentheus ad Cadmum?**
NEPŌTE / PENTHEUS ERAT NEPŌS CADMĪ
or CADMUS ERAT AVUS PENTHEĪ
or ERANT NEPŌS ET AVUS

14. You and your ancient Roman friends are walking out of the Colosseum in the mid-second century A.D. and want to go to the nearest **thermae** to freshen up; name one of the two baths that you could visit just across the street. **TITUS' or TRAJAN'S**
- B1: After your bath, you go to Trajan's forum and markets and marvel at the amount of earth that had to be removed from the side of one of Rome's famed Seven Hills in order to construct this marketplace. Which hill's excavation are you admiring? **QUIRINAL'S**
- B2: You later find yourself at Trajan's column, and you want to check out the **Forma Urbis**, the marble map of Rome in the Forum of Peace. After leaving Trajan's Forum, which two other fora would you walk straight through in order to get to the Forum of Peace? **AUGUSTUS' & NERVA'S / FORUM TRĀNSITŌRIUM**
15. Listen carefully to the following passage about **dōna militāria**, or military decorations, which I will read twice, and answer IN LATIN, the question about it that follows:
Multa genera dōnōrum militārium in exercitū Rōmānō fuērunt, quōrum ūna erat corōna cīvica, quae dabātur militī quī in proeliō cīvem servāverat. Alia corōna erat mūrālis quae ab imperātōre dabātur militī quī tam fortis erat ut prīmus mūrū hostium scanderet atque oppidum intrāret. Magnō pretiō haec dōna militāria Rōmānī habēbant. (Repeat)
- Question: **Quid militī necesse erat facere ut corōnā cīvica dōnārētur?** **CĪVEM SERVĀRE**
- B1: **Quantī dōna militāria ā Rōmānīs habita sunt?** **MAGNĪ (PRETIŌ) / MAGNŌ PRETIŌ**
- B2: **Quō factō mīles oppidum intrāvit, unde corōnā mūrālī dōnātus est?** **MŪRŌ (HOSTIUM) SCĀNSŌ or MOENIBUS SCĀNSĪS / ASCENSĪS or POSTQUAM MŪRUM / MOENIA ASCENDIT / SCANDIT**
16. What early Christian writer wrote a dialogue called **Octāvius** where two friends argue for and against Christianity, while the author himself acts as umpire? **MINUCIUS FELIX**
- B1: What pupil of Arnobius and tutor of Constantine's children was the most prolific Christian writer? **LACTANTIUS**
- B2: Jerome is best known for his translation of the Bible, but which of his other works was a work on great Christians from Simon Peter to Jerome himself? **DĒ VIRĪS ILLUSTRIBUS**
17. According to Ovid, what Athenian princess was transformed into a statue for trying to prevent a god from lying with her sister? **AGLAUROS**
- B1: Who was Aglauros' sister, who earned Aglauros' envy when she attracted the love of a god? **HERSE**
- B2: The goal of any mortal was to avoid offending any of the gods. According to Ovid, what two separate deities did Aglauros offend? **MERCURY AND MINERVA (DO NOT ACCEPT HERMES AND ATHENA [OVID])**

18. The noun **rōbur** is often used in Roman literature as a metaphor for what physical trait?
STRENGTH / POWER / VIRILITY
- B1: **Rōbur** is one of a handful of names for trees and shrubs that is neuter in gender.
What Latin word for “poppy” also fits this classification? **PAPĀVER**
- B2: Though not a tree, what Latin noun for “marble” has the same declensional endings as **rōbur**? **MARMOR**
19. Which coastal city near the heel of the boot of Italy did Hannibal capture by treachery in 212 BC, although he failed to capture the citadel itself? TARENTUM
- B1: While Hannibal’s forces were occupied near Tarentum, his allies in Capua were besieged and starved into surrendering between 212 and 211 BC. Which Roman commander retook Capua from Hannibal? (QUINTUS) FULVIUS FLACCUS
- B2: Which general recaptured Tarentum for the Romans?
(QUINTUS) FABIVS MAXIMVS (VERRUCOSVS CUNCTATOR)
20. Translate the following sentence into English: **Quamvīs magna sit expectātiō, tamen eam vincam.**
ALTHOUGH THE EXPECTATION IS GREAT,
NEVERTHELESS I SHALL CONQUER IT / HER
- B1: . . . **Timeō nē omnēs errōrēs meī inventī sint.**
I FEAR THAT ALL MY ERRORS HAVE BEEN FOUND
- B2: . . . **Sī domī sum, forīs est animus; sīn forīs sum, animus est domī.**
IF I AM AT HOME, MY MIND IS OUTSIDE;
BUT IF I AM OUTSIDE, MY MIND IS AT HOME

**2007 NJCL CERTAMEN
ADVANCED DIVISION
FINALS**

1. What island in the Tyrrhenian Sea was the destination of many women who were exiled by emperors, beginning with the daughter of Augustus in 2 BC? **PANDATERIA**
B1: Caligula went to Pandateria to collect and bring to Rome the ashes of which woman who had died there in A.D. 33 after being exiled by her nemesis Tiberius? **AGRIPPINA THE ELDER**
B2: Which woman did Nero banish to Pandateria and later execute in A.D. 62 at the insistence of his second wife? **(CLAUDIA) OCTAVIA**
2. Put the following events in Aeneas' journey in the correct order: the storm that forced Aeneas to Carthage, the prophecy of Celaeno, the plague at Crete, and the death of Anchises? **THE PLAGUE AT CRETE, THE PROPHECY OF CELAENO, THE DEATH OF ANCHISES, THE STORM THAT FORCED AENEAS TO CARTHAGE**
B1: Who commanded the only ship of Aeneas that was sunk in the storm that brought Aeneas to Carthage? **ORONTES**
B2: On what island did Anchises die? **SICILY**
3. The sentence "**Cūrā ut valeās**" was sometimes used at the end of letters. What type of subjunctive clause it contains. **SUBSTANTIVE (CLAUSE OF) RESULT**
B1: Give the Latin for the abbreviation s.p.d., which is used in Roman epistles. **SALŪTEM PLŪRIMAM DĪCIT**
B2: Give the Latin for the abbreviation s.v.b. **SI VALĒS BENE (EST)**
4. What use of the Dative case is found in the following sentence? **Cicerō scripsit turpe esse habēre quaestū rem pūblicam.** **REFERENCE**
B1: Using the Dative case, say in Latin: I have been persuaded to a little give money to the moderator.
MIHI PERSUĀSUM EST UT PAULUM PECŪNIAE MODERĀTŌRĪ DAREM
B2: Using **fore ut** and the Dative case, say in Latin: I hope that I will be of help to my teammates.
SPĒRŌ FORE UT AUXILIŌ MEĪS SODĀLIBUS SIM

5. Who began his otherwise prose work with a line of hexameter and went on to write the first prose work of history in Latin?
 (MARCUS PORCIUS) CATO MAIOR / CATO THE ELDER
 B1: What other important Roman author did Cato help to come to Rome?
 (QUINTUS) ENNIUS
 B2: What did Cato call the set of practical handbooks on all subjects of the curriculum except philosophy, which he hoped would become an alternative to Greek education?
AD FĪLIUM
6. For the verb **prōsum**, give the 2nd person, singular, future imperative.
PRŌDESTŌ
 B1: What is the contracted form of the future active infinitive of **prōsum**?
PRŌFORE
 B2: Using the verb **prōsum**, say in Latin, “Julius, would that you had helped all the citizens.”
IŪLĪ, UTINAM OMNIBUS CĪVIBUS PRŌFUISSĒS
7. What English adjective meaning “prefatory” is derived from a Latin noun meaning “threshold”?
PRELIMINARY
 B1: Give the Latin noun and its meaning from which “limit” is derived?
LĪMES - BOUNDARY, BORDER
 B2: What English verb, derived from **līmen**, means “to divert the energy associated with an unacceptable impulse into a personally and socially acceptable activity”?
SUBLIMATE
8. What nickname do we normally use when referring to the Egyptian king whose official title was Ptolemy XV Philopator Philometor Caesar, whom Octavian executed in 30 BC after his capture of Alexandria?
CAESARION
 B1: Although Octavian killed Cleopatra’s child by Caesar in Alexandria in 30 B.C., he spared her children by Marc Antony, named Alexander Helios and Cleopatra Selene. To whom did Octavian give these children so that they would be raised in Rome?
 (TO HIS SISTER) OCTAVIA
 B2: While Marc Antony’s Egyptian children survived Octavian’s wrath, Antony’s Roman sons met with mixed success. Marcus Antonius Antyllus was executed, but Iullus Antonius was spared and later rose to the consulship. Which of Antony’s previous wives was their mother?
FULVIA

9. What Roman author wrote philosophical treatises called *Dē Deō Socratis* and *Dē Platōne et Eius Dogmate* but is better known for a work whose main character becomes a devotee of Isis? (LUCIUS) APULEIUS
- B1: Against what charge did Apuleius defend himself with the speech *Apologia*? (SEDUCING THE WEALTHY WIDOW AEMLIA PUDENTILLA BY WAY OF) WITCHCRAFT
- B2: Apuleius identifies a certain woman as Hostia, but we know her by a different name thanks to the poems of what Roman author? (SEXTUS) PROPERTIUS
10. Listen carefully to the following passage from Cicero's *Dē Dīvinātiōne*, and answer in ENGLISH the question about it:
- “Nec ūnum genus est dīvinātiōnis pūblicē prīvātimque celebrātum. Nam, ut omittam cēterōs populōs, noster quam multa genera complexus est! Prīncipiō huius urbis parēns Rōmulus nōn solum auspicātō urbem condidisse, sed ipse etiam optumus augur fuisse trāditur. Deinde auguribus et reliquī rēgēs ūsī, et exactīs rēgibus nihil pūblicē sine auspicīis nec domī nec militiae gerēbātur.”** (Repeat)
- Question: With regard to auspices what two facts do we learn about Romulus in this passage? THAT HE FOUNDED THE CITY WITH AUSPICES / AUSPICIOUSLY
HE IS CONSIDERED TO HAVE BEEN THE BEST / VERY GOOD AUGUR
- B1: In this passage we find the adverb **auspicātō**. Give the principal parts and definition of the deponent verb from which **auspicātō** is derived.
AUSPICOR, AUSPICĀRĪ, AUSPICĀTUS (SUM)
TAKE / BEGIN WITH THE AUSPICES / PORTEND / INAUGURATE
- B2: What do we learn about auspices during the Republic in the last sentence of this passage?
NOTHING WAS DONE, EITHER IN DOMESTIC OR IN MILITARY AFFAIRS,
WITHOUT THE AUSPICES (BEING TAKEN)
11. What old woman housed Theseus during his hunt of the Marathonian bull? HECALE
- B1: What king had already lost a son to the Marathonian bull? MINOS
- B2: Who had let the bull free at Marathon? HERAKLES/HERCULES

12. When recognized by the spotter, follow this Latin command: **Prōclāmā audientibus omnēs līneās eundem cibum habēre.**
STUDENT SHOULD SAY THAT ALL LINES HAVE THE SAME FOOD
- B1: . . . **Nunc, spectāculō inceptō, plaudite et prōclāmāte audientibus lūcēs extinguentās esse.** MORE THAN ONE STUDENT SHOULD SHOUT
THAT THE LIGHTS MUST BE TURNED OUT AND CLAP
- B2: . . . **Nunc necesse est ūnī ē vōbīs, ad mediam scaenam prōgressō, monēre studentibus nē saltent velut bestiae.**
ONE STUDENT SHOULD WALK TO THE CENTER OF THE STAGE AND WARN
THE STUDENTS NOT TO DANCE LIKE ANIMALS (AKA “NO FREAKING”)
13. A public banquet called the **cēna libera** traditionally took place the day before what sort of public event? GLADIATORIAL SHOWS / **MŪNERA**
- B1: On the day of the gladiatorial games, the show commonly began with fights called **prōlūsiōnēs**. What was special about this type of gladiator fight?
THEY WERE STAGED / SHAM FIGHTS / BLOODLESS? /
THEY USED BLUNT WEAPONS
- B2: What did a gladiator called a **laqueātōr** use against his opponent?
LASSO / NOOSE / ROPE
(DO NOT ACCEPT “NET”)
14. Translate the following sentence into English: **Quid sit faciendum, tē scīre oportet.**
YOU OUGHT / SHOULD KNOW WHAT MUST BE DONE / WHAT YOU SHOULD DO
- B1: . . . **Ad urbem itūrus sum quō tranquillius vīvam.**
I AM ABOUT TO GO TO THE CITY SO THAT I CAN /
MIGHT BE ABLE TO LIVE MORE PEACEFULLY
- B2: . . . **reus negat sē hoc umquam factūrum fuisse.**
THE DEFENDANT DENIES THAT HE WOULD HAVE EVER DONE THIS /
THE DEFENDANT SAYS THAT HE WOULD NEVER HAVE DONE THIS
15. What victim of Achilles earned so much respect from him that Achilles had him cremated in his cunningly wrought armor? EETION (*Iliad* 6.413-425)
- B1: What Trojan hero was Eetion’s son-in-law? HECTOR
- B2: What nearby city did Eetion rule?
HYPOPLACIAN THEBES, THEBE-UNDER-PLACUS,
THEBES, THEBES NEAR TROY, THEBES IN THE TROAD

16. Please do not open your visuals until you are instructed to do so.
 (HAND OUT THE VISUALS)
 (WHEN ALL THE VISUALS HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED, SAY)
 You may open your visuals. (WAIT UNTIL THEY HAVE ALL BEEN OPENED)
 How did the use of a spear precipitate the event shown in this visual?
 (LAOCOON) THREW A SPEAR AT THE SIDE OF THE (TROJAN) HORSE (TO
 SHOW THAT HE DID NOT RECOMMEND THAT IT BE BROUGHT INTO TROY)
 B1: The second half of the passage contains one of the most famous examples of
 tmesis in all of extant Latin literature. Identify the tmesis.
CIRCUM (TERGA) DATĪ = CIRCUMDATĪ
 B2: (PASS OUT SECOND VISUAL)
 You now have 15 seconds to examine this passage.
 (WAIT 15 SECONDS)
 To what does Vergil compare the shouts of the dying Laocoon?
 A BELLOWING OF A WOUNDED BULL THAT HAS SHAKEN OFF THE
 EXECUTIONER'S SACRIFICIAL AXE FROM ITS NECK AND IS TRYING
 TO FLEE THE ALTAR
17. Who was the first person to be buried in the Mausoleum of Augustus after his death in 23
 BC, which created the first of many obstacles to Augustus' dynastic plans?
(MARCUS CLAUDIUS) MARCELLUS
 B1: Who, in A.D. 55, was the last member of the Julio-Claudian family to be buried in
 the Mausoleum of Augustus, just four months after his father's burial there?
(TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS CAESAR) BRITANNICUS
 B2: Which of the Five Good Emperors was the last emperor interred in the
 Mausoleum of Augustus? **NERVA**
18. What son of Amythaon, through his gift of prophecy, earned a wife for himself and two
 for his brother? **MELAMPUS**
 B1: Who was the father of Pero, whom Melampus won as a wife for his brother Bias?
NELEUS
 B2: Who was the father of the sisters Lysippe and Iphianassa, whom the brothers
 married after the death of Bias' wife Pero? **PROËTUS**
19. Using your knowledge of Descartes' famous quotation, say in Latin, "If I should think, I
 would therefore exist."
SĪ CŌGITEM, (ERGŌ) SIM
 B1: Using your knowledge of this year's NJCL theme, say in Latin, "If I had studied
 more diligently, I would have seized the day."
SĪ DĪLIGENTIUS STUDUISSEM, DIEM CARPISSEM
 B2: Using your knowledge of a famous quotation from Horace, say in Latin, "I do not
 doubt that the joke's on you."
NŌN DUBITŌ QUĪN DĒ TĒ FĀBULA NARRĒTUR

20. What late Roman author dedicated his Saturnalia to his son Eustachius?
MACROBIUS (THEODOSIUS)
- B1: Who is the only other Roman author before Ammianus Marcellinus that acknowledges Tacitus' existence?
(GAIUS) PLINIUS (CAECILIUS SECUNDUS) MINOR / PLINY THE YOUNGER
- B2: What late Roman author's works consist mainly of letters advocating a return to paganism and Roman traditions, including a plea to the emperor Valentinian II to restore a statue of the goddess Victory to its place in the senate house?
(QUINTUS AURELIUS) SYMMACHUS