

TU 1: What work of Ovid, originally dedicated to Augustus and later to Germanicus, was left unfinished due to his exile?

FASTI

B1: Some would say that the *Metamorphoses* might be the *carmen* that causes his exile. What other work, a how-to, could also be the *carmen*?

ARS AMATORIA

B2: Some historians attribute Ovid's exile to Tomi to his involvement in the adulterous relationship of what relative of Augustus?

JULIA (MINOR) (prompt for a name on "his daughter")

TU 2: For nine nights Zeus lay in Pieria to indulge in his affair with what Titaness who was said to have memory as long as her hair?

MNEMOSYNE

B1: Which of the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne inspired comedy and is said to be the mother of the Corybantes?

THALIA

B2: What two brothers, although renowned for their impiety, were the first to worship the Muses on Mt. Helicon?

OTUS & EPHALTES

TU 3: What is the meaning of the Latin verb *nēsciō*?

I DON'T KNOW (moderator, insert your own joke here)

B1: Translate the Latin verb phrase *nōlumus rēpondēre*.

WE DON'T WANT TO ANSWER (joke here)

B2: Now translate this Latin sentence: *Tū nōn potēs nōs cōgere hanc sententiam transferre*.

YOU CAN'T MAKE US TRANSLATE THIS SENTENCE (and joke here)

TU 4: According to Ovid, who was washed of clean of all his mortal imperfections by the river Numicus after his war with Turnus and conquest of Latium?

AENEAS

B1: By what name, shared with that of a type of red heron, had Turnus' capital city been known?

ARDEA

B2: What name was given to the deified Aeneas?

INDIGE

TU 5: By what group was the cripple Claudius made emperor?

THE PRAETORIAN (GUARD)(prompt on the "army", "military", "guards" etc.)

B1: What brother of Claudius had been a successful military general before dying under mysterious circumstances in 19 A.D?

GERMANICUS

B2: In what Syrian city was Germanicus when he died?

ANTIOCH

TU 6: Identify the Latin subject of the verb *accidit* in this sentence from Caesar: *Eādem nocte accidit ut lūna esset plēna.*

UT LUNA ESSET PLENA

B1: What kind of subordinate clause is *ut lūna esset plēna*?

(NOUN or SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSE OF) RESULT

B2: In that sentence, does the subordinate verb *esset* represent time before, same time as, or time after the main verb *accidit*?

SAME TIME AS

TU 7: Give the Latin ablative plural for the phrase "two mares (female horses)"

DUĀBUS EQUĀBUS

B1: Give the Latin dative singular for the phrase "any horse"

ULLI EQUŌ

B2: Give the Latin genitive plural for the phrase "faster horses"

EQUORUM CELERIORUM

TU 8: What Spanish city finally fell to the Romans in 133 B.C after nine years of siege?

NUMANTIA

B1: Who was the commander of the Roman forces when the city finally fell?

SCIPIO AEMILIANUS

B2: What future enemy of Rome served with the Roman auxiliaries during the siege?

JUGURTHA

TU 9: Although Vergil's Aeneid is the most famous story we have of Aeneas and his journey from Troy, what earlier work narrates the fall of Troy and Aeneas' journey into Latium?

BELLUM PUNICUM

B1 : Into how many books did the grammarian Lampadio later arrange the Bellum Punicum?

7

B2 : We all may be familiar with the fact that Naevius died in exile in the city of Utica, but where was he born?

CAPUA

TU 10: What is the difference in meaning between the nouns *nūmen* and *nōmen*?

NŪMEN = DIVINE POWER, NŌMEN = NAME (or NOUN)

B1: What is the difference in gender between the nouns *gēns, gentis* and *genus, generis*?

GĒNS IS FEMININE, GENUS IS NEUTER

B2: The verbs *pendō, pendere* and *pendeō, pendēre* both mean "hang" and their third principal parts are identical, *pependī*. What is the difference in use between them?

PENDŌ IS TRANSITIVE, PENDEŌ IS INTRANSITIVE

TU 11: Against what Italian tribe were the Romans fighting when they asked Cincinnatus to become dictator?

THE AEQUI

B1: Where had the Aequi established a stronghold in Roman Territory when the Cincinnatus became dictator?

MT. ALGIDUS

B2: What Roman commander had been trapped by the Aequi at Mt. Algidus?

(L.) MINUCIUS

TU 12: What deity had the epithet "Delphinus"?

APOLLO

B1: What deity had the epithet "Aphneius" meaning "bountiful"?

ARES / MARS

B2: What deity had the epithet "Cynthia" in reference to her place of birth?

ARTEMIS / DIANA

REPLACEMENT QUESTIONS

LANGUAGE

TU: What is the difference in meaning between the masculine noun *mālus*, *mālī* and the identical feminine noun *mālus*, *mālī*?

MASC. = (SHIP'S) MAST or BEAM, FEM. = APPLE TREE

B1: What is the difference in meaning between the adjective *malum* and the noun *mālum*?

MALUM = BAD, EVIL, WICKED; MĀLUM = APPLE

B2: Of what adverb and of what verb is the irregular verb *mālō* compounded?

MAGIS and VOLŌ

TU: Identify the Latin direct object of the verb *imperāvit* in this sentence from Caesar: *Caesar mīlitibus imperāvit ut pontem trāns Rhēnum facerent*.

UT PONTEM TRĀNS RHĒNUM FACERENT

B1: What kind of subordinate clause is *ut pontem trāns Rhēnum facerent*?

(NOUN or SUBSTANTIVE) PURPOSE or INDIRECT COMMAND

B2: In that sentence, does the subordinate verb *facerent* represent time before, same time as, or time after the main verb *imperāvit*?

TIME AFTER

MYTHOLOGY

TU: What king of Oechalia offered his daughter Iole to whomever could defeat him in an archery contest?

EURYTUS

B1: Who defeated Eurytus only to be denied his prize?

HERACLES

B2: What son of Eurytus did Heracles kill in a fit of rage?

IPHITUS

TU: Who betrayed Oenomaüs by removing the linchpins in his chariot and causing his death during a race?

MYRTILUS

B1: Who persuaded Myrtilus to perform this act of treachery?

PELOPS

B2: What daughter of Oenomaus did Pelops earn as a bride as a result?

HIPPODAMEIA

REPLACEMENT QUESTIONS, page 2

HISTORY

TU: What Roman commander was responsible for the capture of the Etruscan city of Veii?
(M. FURIUS) CAMILLUS

B1: What was the fate of the population of Veii?
THEY WERE ALL KILLED/SOLD INTO SLAVERY

B2: By what title, which illustrates his importance to Rome's origins, is Camillus sometimes described?
SECOND FOUNDER OF ROME

TU: Who was appointed emperor by the Senate after Commodus' death in 192 A.D?
PERTINAX

B1: Who claimed to be avenging Pertinax's death when he marched on Rome in 193 A.D?
SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

B2: What Praetorian Prefect is said to have engineered Pertinax's death after only three months of rule?
LAETUS

LITERATURE

TU: What flour mill worker earned his success with the production of his comedies including *Pseudolus*, *Truculentus*, and *Mercator*?
PLAUTUS

B1: In which of the works mentioned in the tossup does the actor Roscius play the pimp Ballio during live performances?
PSEUDOLUS

B2: Which of the works mentioned in the tossup is said to be his greatest because it is merely a translation of the Greek original?
MERCATOR

TU: What member of the *collegium poetarum* wrote a work in Menippean satire that proposes a series of spelling reforms based on the principles of analogy?
(LUCIUS) ACCIUS

B1: What was the name of this work in Menippean satire?
DIDASCALICA

B2: What other work of Accius, a *fabula cothurnata*, involved 600 mules led across the stage in the production?
CLYTEMNESTRA

TU 1: What king of Elis hosted an elaborate footrace to choose his successor before he decided to sleep forever in a cave on Mt. Latmus?

ENDYMION

B1: What deity granted Endymion's wish to sleep forever?

ZEUS

B2: With what goddess had Endymion conceived 50 daughters before this wish was granted?

SELENE

TU 2: Translate the following sentence from Cicero: *Nescire quid antequam natus sis acciderit, id est semper esse puerum.*

TO NOT KNOW WHAT HAPPENED BEFORE YOU WERE BORN, (THAT) IS TO BE A CHILD FOREVER

B1: In that sentence, what kind of subordinate clause is *quid acciderit*?

INDIRECT QUESTION

B2: In that sentence, what kind of subordinate clause is *antequam natus sis*?

TEMPORAL

TU 3: Where did Hannibal defeat the father of Scipio Africanus in 218 B.C?

TICINUS RIVER

B1: What was the full name of Scipio Africanus' father?

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO

B2: Where was P. Cornelius Scipio's consular colleague defeated by Hannibal later that year?

TREBIA RIVER

TU 4: Take the fourth principal part of any regular transitive Latin verb. Remove the adjective endings. Add the third-declension noun ending *-iō*. Now add the letter en (-n) to that to create a known English noun.

(examples: **NATION, RELATION, PASSION, HABITATION**, etc.)

B1: Take any Latin adjective you know. Remove the adjective endings. Add the third-declension noun suffix *-itās*. Change that suffix to *-ity* to create a known English noun.

(examples: **GRAVITY, FEROCITY, DIGNITY, SANITY**, etc.)

B2: Take any Latin adjective you know. Remove the adjective endings. Add the third-declension noun suffix *-(i)tūdō*. Change that suffix to *-itude* to create a known English noun.

(examples: **MAGNITUDE, LATITUDE, ALTITUDE**, etc.)

TU 5: Give the full name of the author who wrote the line “*Exegi monumentum aere perennius*”?

QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS

B1: To which of his works was Horace referring when he wrote that he had built a monument more lasting than bronze?

ODES/CARMINA

B2 : Which of his other works covers a variety of subjects including a reverse propempticon to Maevius, an invective against garlic, and a claim that he was the first to bring the iambs of Archilochus into Latium?

EPODES/IAMBI

TU 6: Clinamen, cosmology, and simulacra are among the theories covered in what didactic work?

DE RERUM NATURA

B1: What terrible event in 430 B.C. ends the *De Rerum Natura*?

PLAGUE AT ATHENS

B2: Because of his abrupt death, what author edited Lucretius’ work?

CICERO

TU 7: Listen to the following passage in Latin, which I will read twice. I will then ask the tossup question in English. When you are recognized by the spotter, answer the question in English.

Quondam in Italiā erat rēx quīdam nōmine Latīnus, cui erat ūna filia, Lāvīnia appellāta. Cum haec antea esset dēsponsa Turnō, rēgī Rutulōrum, eam tamen Aenēae, dūcī Trōiānōrum, in māttrimōnium Latīnus dedit.

The tossup question is: what is the case and case use of the pronoun *cui*?

DATIVE OF POSSESSOR (POSSESSION)

B1: What kind of subordinate clause is *Cum haec antea esset desponsa Turnō, rēgī Rutulōrum*?

CONCESSIVE

B2: In this passage the word *dūcī* is a noun; what other part of speech, and with what meaning, could it be in another context?

PRESENT PASSIVE INFINITIVE = TO BE LED, TAKEN, BROUGHT

TU 8: During the reign of what emperor did the first Dacian War break out?

DOMITIAN

B1: Where in 88 A.D did the Roman general Tettius Iulianus inflict a devastating defeat on the Dacian king Decebalus?

TAPAE

B2: After Tapae, Domitian was unable to exploit the fruits of his victory. What governor of Upper Germany rebelled in 88 A.D, effectively distracting Domitian from finishing off the Dacian War?

(LUCIUS ANTONIUS) SATURNINUS

TU 9: What rude young boy dared to mock Demeter as she greedily drank barley water when she became weary in her search for Persephone?

ASCALABUS

B1: Into what did Demeter transform Ascalabus for this offence?

LIZARD

B2: What king of Eleusis offered Demeter hospitality during her search and in return was instructed in her rites?

CELEUS

TU 10: Whose murder in 90 B.C. is widely regarded as being a primary cause of the Social War?

(LIVIVS) DRVSUS THE YOUNGER

B1: Drusus' death did not lead directly to the outbreak of the social war. What praetor was killed by a mob from the city of Asculum after he had publicly scolded them for their revolutionary desires?

(GAIVS SERVILIVS) CAEPIO

B2: The lawmaking prowess of what Roman statesman led to the passing of the *Lex Iulia* and the unraveling of the revolt?

LVCIVS (JVLIVS) CAESAR

TU 11: What historian rejected an annalistic scheme for his work and adopted the style of per species to write biographies?

SVETONIVS

B1: Which of his works, dedicated to Septicius Clarus, used the per species technique?

DE VITA CAESARVM

B2: During his work under Trajan, Suetonius was granted what right?

IVS TRIVM LIBERORVM

TU 12: Identify the Latin subject of the verb *est* in this famous line from Horace:

Dulce et decōrum est prō patriā morī.

PRŌ PATRIĀ **MORĪ** (neither "it" or "the verb ending" can be accepted)

B1: As a noun, an infinitive is what gender and number?

NEUTER SINGULAR

B2: When must the subject of an infinitive be nominative, and not accusative?

When the **INFINITIVE** is **HISTORICAL**

REPLACEMENT QUESTIONS

LANGUAGE

TU: Listen to the following line from Horace, which I will read twice. I will then ask the tossup question in English. When you are recognized by the spotter, answer the question in English.

Quid sit futūrum crās, fuge quaerere, et quem fors diērum cumque dabit, lūcrō adpōne.

The tossup question is: what is the case and case use of *lūcrō*?

DATIVE OF PURPOSE

B1: What kind of subordinate clause is *Quid sit futūrum crās*?

INDIRECT QUESTION

B2: You probably already know that this line is the 2013 NJCL Convention theme. The translation given for the second half of that line is "*and take as a gift whatever the day brings forth.*" Explain why "the day" cannot be the subject of the clause *quem fors dierum cumque dabit* and identify the true subject.

DIĒRUM IS (PARTITIVE) GENITIVE PLURAL, TRUE SUBJECT IS FORS

TU: The English nouns agenda, propaganda, referendum, and legend all derive from what class of Latin verbal adjectives?

GERUNDIVES (GERUND cannot be accepted)

B1: In the passive periphrastic construction, what case is used to express a personal agent?

DATIVE

B2: Listen to this short sentence containing a passive periphrastic:

Ista pecūnia est mātṛī tuae ā tē danda. Why is the agent of that sentence *ā tē* and not *tibi*?

TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH THE OTHER DATIVE MĀTRĪ TUAE

MYTHOLOGY

TU: What god's sheep and cattle were pastured on the island of Thrinacia?

HELIOS

B1 & B2: For 5 points each, name the two daughters of Helius and Neaera who tended these cattle?

LAMPETIĒ & PHAËTHUSA

TU: Pelenor, Hyperenor, Chthonius, Udaeus, and Echion all belong to what mythological group?

SPARTI/SPARTOI

B1: Which of the Sparti was the father of Pentheus?

ECHION

B2: Which of the Sparti was the father of Nycteus & Lycus?

CHTHONIUS

REPLACEMENT QUESTIONS

HISTORY

TU: What grandson did Augustus place in charge of subjugating Armenia in 1 B.C?

GAIUS CAESAR

B1: In what year did Gaius die while campaigning in Armenia?

4 A.D

B2: In what year had his brother and co-heir Lucius died?

2 A.D

TU: What enemy of Rome committed suicide in 63 B.C?

MITHRIDATES (VI or THE GREAT)

B1: What earlier enemy of Rome had also committed suicide?

HANNIBAL

B2: What later Roman statesmen later committed suicide rather than being captured by Julius Caesar ?

CATO THE YOUNGER

LITERATURE

TU: What man, who first allied himself with the populares, changed his mind after being expelled from the senate in 50 B.C. by aristocrats?

SALLUST

B1 : Give the Latin titles for both of Sallust's monographs.

BELLUM CATILINAE and BELLUM IUGURTHINUM

B2 : Sallust's greatest work was the Historia and began with the death of what politician?

SULLA

TU: A Fine Aufidi Bassi, Dubius Sermo, and De Iaculatione Equestri are some of the lesser known works of what Roman author from Comum?

PLINY THE ELDER

B1: The campaigns in Germany may have inspired Pliny the Elder to write Bella Germaniae, which was later used as a source by what future historian?

TACITUS

B2: In addition to wars, Pliny the Elder also delved into the world of nature with his Naturalis Historia. Of how many books was it comprised?

37

TU: What successful yet poor author complained that his miniscule farm could fit under the wing of a grasshopper?

MARTIAL

B1: In what town was this farm located?

NOMENTUM

B2: At least this poor man had some friends, one of which was Juvenal. What was the name of the nickname Martial had given to Juvenal?

IOCUNDUS

TU 1: Use a supine to say in Latin "Caesar came to conquer."

CAESAR VICTUM/SUPERATUM VĒNIT

B2: Now express that same sentence in Latin using a purpose clause.

CAESAR VĒNIT UT VINCERET/SUPERARET

B3: Again, use a purpose clause to say in Latin "Caesar has come to conquer."

CAESAR VĒNIT UT VINCAT/SUPERET

TU 2: What author, a native of Madaura born around 125AD, is best known for his work entitled *The Golden Ass*?

APULEIUS

B1: What widow was Apuleius accused of seducing by members of her family seeking to benefit from her inheritance?

PUDENTILLA

B2: What work of Apuleius is based on this trial?

THE APOLOGY/APOLOGIA

TU 3: Give the perfect infinitive for the verb *gaudeō, gaudēre*,

GĀVĪSUM ESSE

B1: Give the alternate form of *futūrum esse*

FORE

B2: Give the future passive infinitive of *habeō, habēre*

HABITUM ĪRĪ

TU 4: When Odysseus returns to Ithaca in disguise, what insolent young beggar threatens him and challenges him to a boxing match?

IRUS

B1: What had been the original name of Irus?

ARNAEŪS

B2: Prior to the boxing match, Antinous rebukes Irus and threatens to send him off to what feared king who would cut off his nose and ears and draw out his entrails for the dogs to eat?

ECHETUS

TU 5: What Roman general, ironically named after an Olympian god, succeeded an Apostate and reinstated Christianity as the official religion of the Roman Empire in 363 A.D?

JOVIAN

B1: Where was Jovian's predecessor Julian campaigning when he died?

PERSIA

B2: After Julian's death, Jovian was not the first candidate proposed to become the next emperor. What close advisor of Julian and Praetorian Prefect of the East had Julian's generals first tried to make emperor?

SALLUSTIUS SECUNDUS

TU 6: Listen to the following passage in Latin, which I will read twice. I will then ask the tossup question in English. When you are recognized by the spotter, answer the question in Latin:

Quondam in Phrygiā habitābant vir et uxor, ille pius, haec pia, ambō senēs. Propter eōrum reverentiam, eīs licuit eōdem tempore morī. Itaque in arborēs geminās sunt conversī iamque ā viātōribus coluntur.

The tossup question is: What sort of people were the man and wife?

ILLE PIUS/HAEC PIA, AMBŌ SENĒS

(ALL ARE NEEDED, PROMPT FOR MORE IF LESS THAN ALL ARE PROVIDED)

B1: Answer in Latin: What was permitted to the old couple?

EĪS LICUIT EŌDEM TEMPORE MORĪ

B2: Answer in Latin: How do travelers now treat the twin trees?

Ā VIĀTŌRIBUS COLUNTUR/VIATORES ARBORES COLUNT

TU 7: Where did a Roman army under the command of Publius Cornelius Dolabella defeat a combined force of Gauls and Etruscans under the command of Britomaris in 283 B.C?

LAKE VADIMO

B1: In what earlier year had a battle taken place in the same location, a battle that also featured a Roman army facing off against another Etrusco-Gaulic army?

310 B.C

B2: While the second battle of lake Vadimo did not end Etruscan independence, the power of the Etruscans was never quite the same and the Etruscans surrendered to the Romans under moderate terms several years later. Only one Etruscan city actually lost territory to the Romans. What Etruscan city did the Romans annex and grant *civitas sine suffragio* in 273 B.C?

CAERE

TU 8: What speech of Cicero, which he delivered when he was only 25, is his earliest extant speech?

PRO QUINCTIO

B1: What lawyer did Cicero oppose in defending Quinctius?

HORTENSIUS

B2: What other speech, which Cicero delivered in 80BC, is considered his real debut by most?

PRO ROSCIO AMERINO

TU 9: Who brought about the death of his father-in-law Eioneus by trapping him in a pit of fiery coals and was punished in the underworld by spinning on a wheel of fire?

IXION

B1: What bellicose king was punished in Tartarus for attempting to set fire to Apollo's temple at Delphi?

PHLEGYAS

B2: Which sinner in Tartarus was eternally cursed to have a donkey eat the rope he plaited because he had an extravagant wife while living?

OCNUS

TU 10: "By my father's welcome, and the feast to which you came a stranger, Hercules, now lend your help to my great effort here, I pray. Let Turnus, dying, see me take his blood stained arms and bear the sight of me, his conqueror." These are the words spoken by what young Arcadian prince before he battles Turnus in Book 10 of the *Aeneid*?

PALLAS

B1: After Aeneas discovers that Turnus has killed Pallas, he rushes into battle. Which Latin is one of the first killed in the resulting skirmish despite the fact that he dodged Aeneas' spear and clung to his feet as a suppliant?

MAGUS

B2: What ally of Turnus, who was said to have been conceived by a spark from Vulcan's forge, rallies the Latins against Aeneas?

CAECULUS

TU 11: Translate: *Silius similis simiae sit*

LET SILIUS BE SIMILAR TO A MONKEY

B1: Translate: *Silius salit sicut simia*.

SILIUS JUMPS/LEAPS JUST LIKE/AS A MONKEY

B2: Translate: *Sicut simia, Silius super sellam salit*.

JUST LIKE A MONKEY, SILIUS JUMPS OVER THE CHAIR

TU 12: What early author wrote *Satires*, *Epicharmus*, *Hedyphagetica* and *Ambracia*, but is best known for his *Annales*?

ENNIUS

B1: Which general is glorified by Ennius in *Ambracia* and the *Annales*?

FULVIUS NOBILIOR

B2: How many books are in Ennius' *Annales*?

18

REPLACEMENT QUESTIONS

LANGUAGE

TU: Use a supine to say in Latin "Cicero came to speak."

CICERŌ DICTUM/LOCŪTUM VĒNIT

B1: Now express that same sentence in Latin using a purpose clause.

CICERŌ VĒNIT UT DĪCERET/LOQUERĒTUR

B2: Again, use a purpose clause to say in Latin "Cicero comes to speak."

CICERŌ VENIT UT DĪCAT/LOQUĀTUR

TU: Give the perfect active infinitive for the verb *audeō, audēre*

AUSUM ESSE

B1: Give the syncopated form of the infinitive *portāvisse*

PORTĀSSE

B2: Give the future passive infinitive of *teneō, tenēre*

TENTUM IRĪ

MYTHOLOGY

TU: By what collective name do we know the daughters of Anius, who were able to spontaneously produce oil, corn, and wine from the ground by touch?

OENOTROPAE

B1: Which Greek chieftain at Troy kidnapped the Oenotropae from Delos to supply the Greek army with food?

AGAMEMNON

B2: Into what did Dionysus transform the Oenotropae as he heard their prayers?

WHITE DOVES

TU: Who, following the advice of Polyeidus, spent a night on Athena's altar and awoke with the magical bridle necessary to tame Pegasus?

BELLEROPHON

B1: With the help of Pegasus, Bellerophon was easily able to defeat the Chimera. Against what tribe did Bellerophon wage his next campaign?

SOLYMI

B2: Against what tribe did Bellerophon fight as his final task for Iobates?

AMAZONS

REPLACEMENT QUESTIONS

HISTORY

TU: How did the emperor Claudius Gothicus die?

PLAGUE

B1: What assassinated emperor had Claudius Gothicus succeeded in 268 A.D?

GALLIENUS

B2: What tribe did Claudius Gothicus defeat at the battle of Lake Benacus in 268 A.D?

THE ALEMANI

TU: What recently victorious Roman Admiral was responsible for negotiating a peace with the Carthaginians in the aftermath of the Battle of the Aegates Islands?

LUTATIUS CATULUS

B1: Name two of the four terms of the peace imposed upon the Carthaginians during these negotiations.

EVACUATE LILYBAEUM, ABANDON ALL OF SICILY, RETURN ALL PRISONERS, PAY AN INDEMNITY OF 2200 TALENTS (or 3200 TALENTS)

B2: Name another.

LITERATURE

TU: What work of history is considered a sister to the *Aeneid* because it was also written to promote the Augustan agenda?

AB URBE CONDITA

B1: How many of the 142 books lack summaries called periochae?

2

B2: Which book has two periochae?

Book 1

TU: What author came to Rome in 62BC, the year after the Catilinarian conspiracy, and was received by the urban praetor Q. Caecilius Metellus and other wealthy individuals?

CATULLUS

B1: Which of Catullus' poems is an epyllion about the marriage of Peleus and Thetis?

64

B2: How many of Catullus' poems have been preserved in his standard corpus?

116

TU 1: What Silver Age Latin epic attempts to put a mythological spin on a Third Century BC conflict, although it is said to be written with more care than ingenious because of the author's poor use of the Latin Language?

PUNICA

B1: What lawyer and politician was responsible for the compilation of this epic?

SILIUS ITALICUS

B2: Although the ***Punica*** is universally rebuked for its poor quality, what other unique characteristic makes it particularly difficult to read?

IT'S THE LONGEST EXTANT POEM IN LATIN LITERATURE

TU 2: What do the following Latin nouns have in common: *arma, divitiae, liberī, penātēs*?

THEY OCCUR IN THE PLURAL ONLY/PLURALIA TANTUM

B1: What is odd about the Latin nouns *aedēs, cōpia, littera, and finis*?

THEY HAVE DIFFERENT MEANINGS IN SINGULAR AND PLURAL

B2: Latin nouns such as *requiēs, fames, and plēbes* are called "heteroclites;" what does that mean?

THEY HAVE FEATURES OF TWO DIFFERENT DECLENSIONS

TU 3: Translate: *Nēmō dubitat quīn hoc fēcēris.*

NO ONE DOUBTS BUT THAT YOU DID THIS

B1: Translate: *Fierī potest ut hoc factūrus sīs.*

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT YOU WILL/ARE GOING TO DO THIS

B2: I will now give your team the text of the next bonus question which you will have 15 seconds to study.

***Moderator please hand out the text. It is printed here for your reference, but please do NOT read this.
(*Polliceor tē, si hoc fēcissēs, poenās pensūrum esse*)*****

Your bonus question is: what tense in the original direct speech does *fēcissēs* represent?

FUTURE PERFECT/FĒCERIS

TU 4: Three cubits high, feet joined together, and holding both a spear and a distaff with a spindle. This is Apollodorus' description of what object, sacred to Athena, which fell from the sky and was preserved at Troy?

PALLADIUM

B1: What eponymous king and founder of the city which was later renamed Troy, received the Palladium as a sign after praying to Zeus?

ILUS

B2: Before receiving this sign, how did Ilus know that he had reached the right place to establish his city?
FOLLOWED A DAPPLED (SPOTTED) COW UNTIL IT LAY DOWN

TU 5: Complete the following analogy. Nero: Burrus as Commodus: _____

PERENNIS

B1: Complete the following analogy. Burrus: Tigelinus as Perennis: _____

CLEANDER

B2: As you have probably realized, this question is all about Praetorian Prefects. As with all things, some were better than others. Cleander, the most infamous Praetorian Prefect of Commodus, was renowned for his corruption. According to the *Historia Augusta*, how many consulships did he sell in one day?

50

TU 6: Give the comparative degree of the adverb *diū*

DIŪTIUS

B1: Give the superlative degree of the adjective *idoneus*

MAXIMĒ IDŌNEUS

B2: What preposition furnishes the positive degree of the adjective *exterior*?

EXTRĀ

TU 7: What small Campanian town did the Samnites attack in 343 B.C, prompting the city of Capua to appeal to Rome for aid?

SIDICINI

B1: The Samnite attack on Sidicini ignited the First Samnite War. In what year did that war end?

341 B.C

B2: At the end of the First Samnite War there was no clear victor and neither side gained any significant concessions from the other. The landing of what Spartan king in Tarentum in 342 B.C may have convinced the Samnites to make a hasty peace with the Romans?

ARCHIDAMUS

TU 8: Who accidentally killed his father-in-law after ransoming his stolen cattle from King Polyxenus, and was compelled by his wife to avenge her brothers by completing a punitive expedition against Taphian cattle raiders?

AMPHITRYON

B1: Creon agreed to accompany Amphitryon if he in exchange rid Thebes of what bothersome creature that could never be caught which Hera had sent to ravage the land?

TEUMESSIAN VIXEN

B2: When Amphitryon enlisted the help of Cephalus and his infallible hound Laelaps in this task, he created the paradox of a hunter that always catches its prey and prey that can never be caught. How did Zeus solve this stalemate?

CHANGED BOTH TO STONE

TU 9: Give the four principal parts of the simple Latin verb which is the ultimate root of "contingent."

TANGŌ, TANGERE, TETIGĪ, TACTUS-A-UM

B1: In geometry, what present participle of that verb denotes a straight line which just touches a plane curve?

TANGENT

B2: In medicine, what noun derived from that verb denotes the spread of disease by contact with infected persons or things?

CONTAGION

TU 10: About what author does Horace write "**sale multo urbem defricuit**" because his satires, although careless and unpolished, paved the way for future authors of the genre?

LUCILIUS

B1: What Latin title is given to the large scale composition within Lucilius' first book of satires which depicts Lucius Cornelius Lentulus facing trial before the Olympian gods?

CONCILIUM DEORUM

B2: Horace, in reverence for Lucilius, closely models his own poem about a journey to Brundisium upon Lucilius' poem about a journey to what Mediterranean island?

SICILY/SICILIA

TU 11: What son of Amythaon and Idomene, despite facing a dangerous, unsleeping dog and a year of imprisonment, attempted to steal the cattle of Phylacus so that his brother Bias could pay the bride price for his beloved Pero?

MELAMPUS

B1: When his prison chamber was about to collapse, how was Melampus alerted to ask to be moved to a different cell?

**OVERHEARD THE CONVERSATION OF TWO WOODWORMS/TERMITES
(AS THEY GNAWED THE BEAMS)**

B2: Phylacus eventually allowed Melampus to carry away his cattle in exchange for what favor?

CURING HIS SON IPHICLUS OF SEXUAL IMPOTENCE

TU 12: Using an impersonal verb in the optative subjunctive, say in Latin "Let/May it snow"
UTINAM/UT NINGAT

B1: Again, using an impersonal verb, say in Latin "It is raining"
PLUIT

B2: Finally, use an impersonal verb to say "I am tired of winter"
PIGET/TAEDET MĒ HIEMIS/BRŪMAE

TU 13: What Chieftain of the Burgundians assumed the role of "king maker" in the Western Roman Empire after the death of Ricimer in 472 A.D?
GUNDOBAD

B1: How were Ricimer and Gundobad related?
RICIMER WAS GUNDOBAD'S UNCLE

B2: What emperor did Gundobad install upon the throne in 473 A.D?
GLYCERIUS

TU 14: Whose early association with the equestrian order caused him to scoff at war and riches and produce a style of elegy in which the rural, simplistic world is central and replaces depictions of the ideal mythological world?
TIBULLUS

B1: Several of Tibullus' elegies are addressed to a woman he calls Delia. According to Apuleius, what was Delia's actual name?
PLANIA

B2: What young lover does Tibullus depict as a **puer delicatus** in his fourth, eighth, and ninth elegies?
MARATHUS

TU 15: What use of the genitive case is illustrated in this line from Martial:

Ipse iubet mortis te meminisse deus?

OBJECTIVE

B1: What use of the genitive is illustrated in this phrase from Sallust:

satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum?

PARTITIVE

B2: What is the difference in use between the genitive plural pronoun forms *nostrum* and *nostrī* or *vestrum* and *vestrī*?
NOSTRUM AND VESTRUM ARE PARTITIVE, NOSTRĪ AND VESTRĪ ARE OBJECTIVE

TU 16: In Book 12 of the *Metamorphoses* as the Greeks enjoy a brief armistice during the Trojan War, Nestor tells the story of which of his former companions who was invulnerable to mortal weapons and so skilled in male gymnastics that one would not know that he had once been the most beautiful woman in all of Thessaly?

CAENEUS (NOT CAENIS—his previous name as a woman)

B1: What god lay with the female Caenis, and in return granted her this gender change?

POSEIDON

B2: Into what was Caeneus transformed after he was clubbed to death by Centaurs?

BIRD / CANARY

TU 17: Where in 43 B.C did the author of the last book of Caesar's *De Bello Gallico* die while leading an army against the forces of Decimus Brutus?

MUTINA

B1: Who was this author, also a consul at the time?

AULUS HIRTIUS

B2: Who was his co-consul, who also died at the battle?

(GAIUS VIBIUS) PANSA

TU 18: Listen to the following passage, which I will read twice. I will then ask the tossup question in Latin. When recognized by the spotter, answer the question in Latin.

Hannibal, dux Carthāginiensis, trāns Alpēs exercitum dūxit, quō bellum gravior in Ītaliā inferret. Rōmānīs ad flūmen Tīcīnum in prīmō proeliō victīs, Hannibal ad flūmen Trebiam iter deinde fēcit, ubi Rōmānōs iterum superāvit.

The tossup question is: Quam ob rem dūxit Hannibal exercitum trāns montēs?

QUŌ BELLUM GRAVIUS IN ĪTALIAM INFERRET/UT BELLUM IN ITALIAM INFERRET

B1: Ubi erat prīmum proelium huius bellī?

AD FLŪMEN TĪCĪNUM

B2: Postquam Rōmānī ad Tīcīnum victī sunt, quō iter fēcit Hannibal?

AD FLUMEN TREBIAM

TU 19: The ascension of the emperor Nerva, the principate of the emperor Julian, and a description of the Battle of Adrianople are all discussed at length in what author's *Res Gestae*?

AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS

B1: To what Syrian city did Ammianus retire after his military service to the emperor Julian?

ANTIOCH

B2: What contemporary historian went on to compose his *Breviarum Ab Urbe Condita* after his own service during Julian's Persian expedition?

EUTROPIUS

TU 20: Give the grammatical term for the relationship between such word pairs as *tum ... cum*, *tantus ... quantus*, and *tālis ... quālis*

CORRELATIVE PAIR/CORRELATION

B1: What is the difference in meaning between these three demonstrative adverbs of place: *unde*, *ubi*, *quō*?

UNDE = WHERE FROM/WHENCE, UBI = WHERE AT, QUŌ = WHERE TO

B2: I will now give your team the text of the next bonus question which you will have 15 seconds to study.

****Moderator please hand out the text. It is printed here for your reference, but please do NOT read this.
(*Numa habitābat Curibus, quae urbs caput Sabinōrum erat*)

Your bonus question is: what is odd about the placement or position of the noun *urbs*?

IT'S INSIDE/ATTRACTED INTO ITS OWN RELATIVE CLAUSE

REPLACEMENT QUESTIONS

LANGUAGE

TU: Identify the use of the relative pronoun in this frequent saying of Cicero: *Quae cum ita sint*
CONNECTIVE

B1: Identify the special type of relative clause in this sentence: *Caesar duās cohortēs misit quae portum defenderent.*
RELATIVE CLAUSE OF PURPOSE

B2: Finally, identify the special type of relative clause in this sentence: *Sunt qui haec putent.*
GENERIC/INDEFINITE RELATIVE CLAUSE

TU: Besides being the present active infinitive, what other form could *amāre* be? Answer fully.
2ND PERSON SINGULAR PRESENT PASSIVE INDICATIVE

B1: Besides being an impersonal verb, what does *licet* mean as a subordinating conjunction?
ALTHOUGH/THOUGH

B2: The verb *nēsciō* means "I don't know." But what does it mean when it is followed by an indefinite pronoun, as in *nēsciō quis*?
SOMEONE/SOMEBODY

TU: Identify the independent subjunctive use in the sentence *Utinam nē Rōmulus suum fratrem Remum interficiat!*
OPTATIVE

B1: Identify the independent subjunctive use in this sentence: *Fortasse Caesar Gallōs superet.*
POTENTIAL

B2: Identify the independent subjunctive use in this sentence and translate the sentence: *Gratiās agāmus prō hōc certāmine!*
HORTATORY = LET US/LET'S GIVE THANKS FOR THIS CERTAMEN

HISTORY

TU: Who replaced Marius as *Consul Suffectus* after his death in 86 B.C?

(LUCIUS VALERIUS) FLACCUS

B1: Who was Marius' consular colleague in 86 B.C?

(LUCIUS CORNELIUS) CINNA

B2: Who did Cinna choose as his Consular Colleague in 85 B.C?

(GNAEUS PAPIRIUS) CARBO

TU: Where in Gaul did Caesar brutally put down a rebellion after the battle of Alesia?

UXELLODUNUM

B1: How did Caesar treat the prisoners of this revolt?

HE CUT OFF THE HANDS OF ALL MALE PRISONERS

B2: In what year did this revolt occur?

51 B.C

TU: How many times was Fabius Rullianus Consul ?

FOUR TIMES

B1: At what battle in 315 was a Roman army led by Fabius Rullianus defeated by a Samnite army?

LAUTULAE

B2: How was Fabius Rullianus related to Fabius Maximus, the general of the Second Punic War?

RULLIANUS WAS THE GREAT-GRANDFATHER OF MAXIMUS

LITERATURE

TU: What author was born in the same town as Apuleius centuries after Apuleius' death?

MARTIANUS CAPELLA

B1: What is the name of his most famous work?

DE NUPTIIS PHILOLOGIAE ET MERCURII/ON THE MARRIAGE OF MERCURY AND PHILOLOGY

B2: Give two of the famous Roman encyclopedists used by Capella in creating his work?

CATO THE ELDER/VARRO/PLINY THE ELDER

TU: Vergil's "Messianic" Eclogue has been regarded as a prophecy of the Messiah by Christian writers, of a child of Octavian and Scribonia, of a child of Antony and Octavia or a child of what other man who was consul in the year that Eclogue was written and built the first public library in Rome?

ASINIUS POLLIO

B1: In what year was this Eclogue written?

40BC

B2: Which number Eclogue was the "Messianic" Eclogue?

4

TU: What author wrote works entitled *On The Dress of Women*, *On Patience* and *On Prayer* but is better known for works like *To the Martyrs* and *Apologeticus* in which he defended Christianity?

TERTULLIAN

B1: Where was Tertullian born?

CARTHAGE

B2: What other famous Late Latin author was educated at the same school of rhetoric as Tertullian?

APULEIUS

MYTHOLOGY

TU: What young woman grew deathly ill whenever her parents arranged her marriage because she was in violation of an oath she made when she picked up an apple and vowed to marry the one who gave it to her?

CYDIPPE

B1: Who had imposed this oath upon Cydippe by giving her the apple?

ACONTIUS

B2: By what goddess' temple did Cydippe swear, thus making this oath binding?

ARTEMIS'

TU: According to Euripides, what exposed infant was transported to Delphi and raised by the Pythia until Xuthus was advised to embrace him as a son?

ION

B1: What condition did Ion fulfill that made Xuthus embrace him in this manner?

HE WAS THE FIRST MAN XUTHUS SAW WHILE LEAVING THE TEMPLE

B2: Xuthus' wife Creusa was in fact the actual mother of Ion. What god was Ion's real father?

APOLLO

TU: What deity re-injures both Ares and Aphrodite after she sides with the Greeks and enters the fighting in Book 21 of the *Iliad*?

ATHENA

B1: Which deity smacks Artemis and causes her to spill her arrows?

HERA

B2: Which deity dries up the river Scamander to prevent it from drowning Achilles?

HEPHAESTUS