

**2019 NJCL CERTAMEN
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
ROUND ONE**

1. Please translate this sentence into English: **Fīlia patrem in tabernā labōrantem vīdit.**
THE DAUGHTER SAW (HER / THE / A) FATHER WORKING IN THE SHOP / TAVERN / BAR / INN
B1: ...: **Duae sorōrēs, per viās ambulantes, subitō clāmōrem audīverunt.**
TWO SISTERS, (WHILE) WALKING THROUGH THE STREETS, SUDDENLY HEARD
(THE / A) NOISE / SHOUT / DIN / UPROAR
B2: ...: **Puellis domum currentibus, coquus cēnam optimam parābat.**
WHILE / SINCE / BECAUSE / AS THE GIRLS WERE RUNNING HOME // WITH THE
GIRLS RUNNING HOME, THE COOK WAS PREPARING / PREPARED
AN EXCELLENT / THE BEST DINNER
2. The spring at Joppa ran perpetually red because of what hero, who stopped there to wash his hands
after killing Poseidon's sea-monster and freeing Andromeda? PERSEUS
B1: What mother of Andromeda had provoked Poseidon into sending the sea-monster by claiming she
was more beautiful than the Nereids? CASSIOPEIA
B2: When he left Ethiopia, Perseus left which of his sons on the throne? PERSES
3. What emperor caused a stir by putting his freedmen in charge of the various government departments
in the first century AD? (TL.) CLAUDIUS (NERO)
B1: Name one of the chief freedmen in Claudius' household that allegedly made a killing selling access
and privileges to the highest bidder. SEE BELOW
B2: Name another. PALLAS / NARCISSUS / CALLISTUS / POLYBIUS
4. "Journal," "diurnal," and "diary" are all derived from what Latin noun? DIĒS
B1: What derivative of **diēs** means "depressing or dreary"? DISMAL
B2: What derivative of **diēs** means "a face of a clock or watch that is marked to show time"? DIAL
5. What mood of a verb is used for a command? IMPERATIVE
B1: What mood of a verb is used for statement of facts? INDICATIVE
B2: What form of a verb is used with **nōlī** to express a negative command? INFINITIVE
6. Which attendant of Diana was placed in the sky as the constellation Ursa Major after she was
transformed into a bear? CALLISTO
B1: Name Callisto's son who nearly shot her because he didn't recognize her in bear form. ARCAS
B2: Name Callisto's father who was transformed into a wolf. LYCAON
7. **Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Quī princeps scrīpsit sententiās Stōicās in librō suō, quem
Meditātiōnēs appellāmus?** MARCUS AURELIUS (ANTONINUS)
B1: **Respondē Latīnē: quōcum Mārcus Aurēlius rēxit aequā potestāte?** (CUM) LŪCIŌ VĒRŌ
B2: **Respondē Anglicē: quis erat filius Mārci Aurēlii quī imperium Rōmānum quoque rēxit?**
COMMODUS

8. Quid Anglicē significat: gubernātor?

STEERSMAN / PILOT / DIRECTOR / RULER / GOVERNOR / HELMSMAN

B1: Quid Anglicē significat: crīnis? HAIR / TAIL OF A COMET

B2: Quid Anglicē significat: ubīque? EVERYWHERE / WHERE(SO)EVER / ANYWHERE /
IN ANY PLACE WHATEVER

9. Identify the case and the reason for the case of the Latin word for “city” in this sentence: **Militēs
praedam ex illā parte urbis tulērunt.** PARTITIVE GENITIVE / OF THE WHOLE

(HAND OUT THE VISUAL)

B1: Identify the case of the words in the third line of this inscription? DATIVE

B2: According to this inscription, Quintus Petronius Urbicus fulfilled his vow to the gods and to the
praetor Genius. Name one of the things about Petronius explicitly mentioned in the first eight lines of
this inscription. HE IS THE SON OF QUINTUS / HE IS OF THE FABIAN TRIBE / HE IS THE
PREFECT OF THE 4TH COHORT (OF GAULS)

10. A terrible fit of madness brought on by Hera led Heracles to kill his three children by what Theban
princess, his first wife? MEGARA

B1: Megara was the daughter of which Theban king? CREON

B2: According to some versions, to which nephew of his did Heracles give Megara after he recovered
from this fit of madness? IOLAÜS

11. Complete the following analogy: **Massilia**: Marseilles :: **Lutetia**: _____. PARIS

B1: Complete the following analogy: **Arausiō**: Orange :: **Aelia Capitōlīna**: _____. JERUSALEM

B2: Complete the following analogy: **Lugdūnum**: Lyons :: **Vindobona**: _____. VIENNA

12. Say in Latin using the idiom **iter facere** to mean “travel”: I will travel to Rome.

(AD URBEM) RŌMAM ITER FACIAM

B1: Say in Latin using the same idiom: The huntress will have traveled to the countryside with us.

VĒNĀTRĪX RŪS NŌBĪSCUM ITER FĒCERIT

B2: Say in Latin using the same idiom: The soldiers had wanted to travel home as quickly as possible.

MĪLITĒS DOMUM QUAM CELERRIMĒ ITER FACERE VOLUERANT / CUPĪ(V)ERANT

13: Give the present passive infinitive for **pōnō**, meaning “to be put”. PŌNĪ

B1: Give the perfect active infinitive for **cēdō**, meaning “to have yielded”. CESSISSE

B2: Give the future active infinitive for **mittō**, meaning “to be about to send”.

MISSŪRUS (-A, -UM ESSE)

14: When you are recognized, please perform the following commands: **Surge et fac sonum canis.**

STUDENT STANDS UP AND BARK

B1: Please perform the following commands: **Manibus super caput sublātīs, surge et ambulā ad mē.**

STUDENT RAISES BOTH HANDS ABOVE THE HEAD AND THEN GETS UP & WALKS
TO THE MODERATOR

B2: Please perform the following commands: **Manibus iūctīs, pulsāte pavīmentum pedibus.**

STUDENTS JOIN HANDS AND THEN TAP / POUND THE FLOOR WITH THEIR FEET
(or each student could hold his or her own hands)

- 15:** Which daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia was unable to endure the lightning that flashed around her lover Zeus and was killed before she could give birth to Dionysus? **SEMELE**
 B1: Zeus took the unborn child and sewed it into which body part of his? **THIGH**
 B2: To what other daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, the wife of Athamas, was Dionysus given to rear? **INO**
- 16:** What is the Latin term for the ceremony in which a patron saw his clients in the morning? **SALŪTĀTIŌ**
 B1: What Latin term refers to the gift basket of food or money given out to clients? **SPORTULA**
 B2: In what part of the patron's house did the **salūtātiō** usually take place?
IN THE ATRIUM / VESTIBULUM
- 17:** Please listen to the following sentences, which I shall read twice, and answer the question that follows in Latin:
Multī pīrātae erant in omnibus partibus maris. Dum enim legiōnēs Rōmānae contrā aliōs hostēs pugnant, pīrātae tam audācēs fiēbant ut nōn solum nāvēs sed etiam īnsulās urbēsq̄ue oppugnārent. (repeat)
 The question: **Ubi erant multī pīrātae?** **IN OMNIBUS PARTIBUS MARIS / IN MARI**
 B1: **Legiōnibus Rōmānīs contrā hostēs pugnantibus, quālēs pīrātae fiēbant?** **AUDĀCĒS**
 B2: **Quās rēs pīrātae oppugnābant, Rōmānīs absentibus?** **NĀVĒS / ĪNSULĀS / URBĒS**
- 18:** Yearning for his home and wife, who refused an offer to make him immortal if he would remain on the island of Ogygia? **ODYSSEUS**
 B1: Name the immortal who had detained Odysseus on Ogygia for seven years. **CALYPSO**
 B2: Who was sent to inform Calypso that she must let Odysseus go? **HERMES**
- 19:** What war lasted three years and ended with the Romans systematically burning the city of Carthage for 17 days and utterly destroying all the buildings and walls of the city? **THIRD PUNIC WAR**
 B1: What Roman statesman, who had fought in the Second Punic War, urged the Romans to destroy Carthage by ending his every speech, no matter the topic, with **Carthāgō dēlenda est**?
CATO THE ELDER // CATO THE CENSOR
 B2: What Numidian king's repeated encroachment on Carthaginian territory led to Carthaginian retaliations that may have convinced the Romans that Carthage was still a threat? **MASINISSA**
- 20:** What Latin phrase is used in English to mean "proceed expeditiously but prudently" and literally translates as "make haste slowly"? **FESTĪNĀ LENTĒ**
 B1: What Latin phrase is used in English to refer to someone who is unique and literally translates as "of his or her own kind"? **SUĪ GENERIS**
 B2: "The weather in North Dakota in the summertime is supposed to be much cooler than the rest of the Country, and that's why I enjoy giving my dog food," is an example of what Latin phrase that refers to an inference or a statement that does not follow from the premises? **NŌN SEQUITUR**

**2019 NJCL CERTAMEN
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
ROUND TWO**

- 1:** Who did not think to feel beneath the bellies of his rams as they left his cave, thereby allowing Odysseus and his men to reach safety? **POLYPHEMUS**
- B1:** Name Polyphemos' divine father, whose enmity played a major role in Odysseus' failure to reach home for ten years. **POSEIDON**
- B2:** What soothsayer had come to the land of the Cyclopes many years before and informed Polyphemos that Odysseus would arrive one day and deprive him of his eyesight? **TELEMUS**
- 2:** From what Latin noun do we derive the English words "defy" and "fiancé"? **FIDĒS**
- B1:** From what Latin noun do we derive the English word "ferrous"? **FERRUM**
- B2:** From what Latin noun do we derive the English word "flourish"? **FLŌS**
- 3:** Please listen to the following sentences, which I shall read twice, and answer the question that follows in English:
Ubi quartadecima nox tempestātis vēnit, mediā nocte nōnnūllī nautae crēdebant sē terrae appropinquāre. Timentēs autem nē in saxa inciderent, dē puppī ancorās quattuor mīsērunt. Quīdam ex nautīs, cupiētēs tamen ē nāve effugere, nautae scapham dēmīttēbant in mare, simulantēs sē ancorās dē prōrā extensūrōs esse. (repeat)
The question: What did some sailors believe on the 14th night of the storm?
THAT THEY WERE APPROACHING LAND
- B1:** What step did these sailors take to prevent the ship from hitting the rocks?
THEY LOWERED / SENT (FOUR) ANCHORS (FROM THE STERN / SHIP) // DROPPED ANCHOR (DO NOT ACCEPT "DROPPED AN ANCHOR" IT'S NOT IN THE IDIOM)
- B2:** Wanting to save their own skin, what did certain sailors pretend to do after they lowered the skiff?
THAT THEY WERE STRETCHING / EXTENDING THE ANCHORS (FROM THE PROW / SHIP)
- 4:** **Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: In quā parte villae Rōmānī imāginēs, larārium, et impluvium vidēbant?** **(IN THE) ATRIUM / (IN) ĀTRIŌ**
- B1:** **Respondē Latīnē: Ubi Rōmānī cērās, stilōs, grammāticum, et discipulōs inveniēbant?** **IN LŪDŌ / SCHOLĀ / PERGULĀ / AULĀ**
- B2:** **Respondē Latīnē: Ubi Rōmānī palaestram, ūnctōrium, et tepidārium intrābant?** **AD / APUD THERMĀS / BALNEĀ(S) / BALNEUM // IN THERMĪS / BALNEĪS / BALNEŌ**
- 5:** What god appears in Book I of the *Aeneid* and is offered the nymph Deiopea by Juno? **AEOLUS**
- B1:** According to the *Aeneid*, what would Aeolus have to do in order to obtain Deiopea as a wife?
SET HIS WINDS UPON THE SHIPS OF AENEAS / SINK AENEAS' SHIPS
[ACCEPT EQUIVALENTS]
- B2:** According to the *Aeneid*, how many nymphs does Juno have, of whom Deiopea is the prettiest? **14**
- 6:** Change the phrase **magna manus** to the nominative plural. **MAGNAE MANŪS**
- B1:** Change **magnae manūs** to the genitive plural. **MAGNĀRUM MANUUM**
- B2:** Change **magnārum manuum** to the ablative singular. **MAGNĀ MANŪ**

7: What use of the ablative case can be found in the following Latin sentence: **Aurēlia celerius Quīntō currēbat?** COMPARISON

B1: ...: **Aurēlia multō celerius quam Quīntus currēbat?** DEGREE / MEASURE OF DIFFERENCE

B2: ...: **Quīntō superātō, Aurēlia statim domum rediit?** ABSOLUTE

8: Who surrounded herself with a large group of learned people that included Philostratus and used her influence to guide the reigns of her husband, Septimius Severus, and her son, Caracalla?
JULIA DOMNA

(HAND OUT THE VISUAL)

B1: Give the letter of the bust that represents Julia Domna. B

B2: Identify by their letters and names, the two women pictured here that shared the same name.
A – FAUSTINA THE ELDER, C – FAUSTINA THE YOUNGER

9: The noise made by a pair of bronze castanets borrowed from Athena so frightened what creatures that they flew away from their lake, completing Heracles' sixth labor? STYMPHALIAN BIRDS

B1: Chasing away the Stymphalian birds was Heracles' third labor in the Greek region of Arcadia. His first was when he captured what animal sacred to Artemis?

(CERYNITIAN / CERYNEIAN) HIND / DEER / DOE / STAG

B2: His second labor in Arcadia immediately followed that of the Cerynitian Hind. What huge beast did he capture in the snow in order to complete that labor? ERYMANTHIAN BOAR

10: Please translate into English: **in prōvinciā semper pluēbat.**
IT WAS ALWAYS RAINING IN THE PROVINCE

B1: ...: **nōbīs nōn licet clāmāre.** WE ARE NOT PERMITTED / ALLOWED TO SHOUT // IT IS NOT PERMITTED / ALLOWED FOR US TO SHOUT

B2: ...: **vōs taedēbit mendāciōrum imperātōris.**
YOU (PL.) / Y'ALL WILL BE TIRED OF THE EMPEROR'S LIES

11: **Verte Anglicē: "dēfendēmus".** WE WILL DEFEND

B1: **Verte Anglicē: "amāta erit".** SHE WILL HAVE BEEN LOVED

B2: **Verte Anglicē: "scrīptum erat".** IT HAD BEEN WRITTEN

12: What reformer's push for citizenship for Rome's Italian allies and subsequent assassination led in large part to the Social War? (LIVIOUS) DRUSUS THE YOUNGER

B1: Who tried to propose a law in 125 BC, which would have prevented the Social War 30 years later by giving citizenship to all Italian allies who wanted it, but was rejected by the Senate?

(M.) FULVIUS FLACCUS

B2: What law of 90 BC finally granted citizenship to all loyal Italians and probably all those who laid down their arms as well? LĒX IŪLIA

13: Give a synonym of **celer**.
RAPIDUS / VĒLŌX / EXPEDĪTUS / PROMPTUS / CITĀTUS / CITUS

B1: Give a synonym of **mare**.
AEQUOR / PELAGUS / PONTUS / ALTUM / SAL / FLUCTUS / UNDA / OCEANUS

B2: Give a synonym of **propter**.
OB / CAUSĀ / GRĀTIĀ / ERGŌ / PROPE / IUXTĀ / AD

- 14:** A rod, a spindle, and a pair of shears were employed by what mythological trio when they determined how long mortals would live? **FATES / MOIRAI / PARCAE / FĀTA**
- B1: Which of the three members of the Fates ended the lives of mortals by cutting their life-threads with her shears? **ATROPOS**
- B2: The three Fates were the daughters of what personification of night? **NYX**
- 15:** When applying for a job in academia, it is customary to submit a list of one's relevant education and job experiences. This listing is often called a C.V. For what Latin phrase does that abbreviation stand? **CURRICULUM VĪTAE**
- B1: What Latin phrase is used nowadays to indicate that a meeting is adjourned and the date of the next meeting has not yet been determined? **SINE DIĒ**
- B2: What Latin phrase, found among the titles of the queen of England, literally means “defender of the faith”? **FIDEĪ DĒFĒNSOR / DĒFĒNSĀTRĪX (EITHER ORDER!)**
- 16:** How many tenses are there in the indicative mood? **SIX**
- B1: How many tenses are there in the subjunctive mood? **FOUR**
- B2: How many tenses are there for participles? **THREE**
- 17:** Who had his hat taken off and returned by an eagle and took it as a sign that he would rule Rome, ushering in an era of Etruscan domination in Rome? **(L.) TARQUINIUS PRISCUS / LUCUMO**
- B1: Who was Priscus’ wife, who probably helped him interpret this and many other omens? **TANAQUIL / GAIA CAECILIA**
- B2: What other king did Tanaquil help bring to the throne by covering up the death of Priscus until this man could round up his killers? **SERVIUS TULLIUS**
- 18:** Using a subjunctive, say in Latin “let them sleep!” **DORMIANT**
- B1: Using a subjunctive, say “let the book be recited by the students.” **LIBER Ā / AB DISCIPULĪS RECITĒTUR / LEGĀTUR**
- B2: Using a subjunctive, say “let us sing as sweetly as possible.” **QUAM SUĀVISSIMĒ / DULCISSIMĒ CANĀMUS / CANTĒMUS**
- 19:** Actaeon, Jason, and Achilles were students of whom, sometimes said to have been king of the Centaurs? **CH(E)IRON**
- B1: In addition to his tutelage of Actaeon, Jason, and Achilles, Cheiron also taught medicine to what god of healing? **ASCLEPIUS**
- B2: Together with the rest of the centaurs, Cheiron was driven from Mt. Pelion by the members of what tribe? **LAPITHS**
- 20:** The cities **Dēva**, **Camulodūnum**, and **Eborācum** were all located in what Roman province? **BRITAIN / BRITANNIA**
- B1: Which of the following cities was not located in Italy: **Vērōna**, **Aquīncum**, **Mediōlānum**, **Genua**? **AQUĪNCUM**
- B2: Give the modern name of **Aquīncum**. **BUDAPEST**

**2019 NJCL CERTAMEN
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ROUND THREE**

- 1:** Who was a capable watchman because even as some of his eyes slept, others of his hundred eyes remained awake? **ARGUS (PANOPTES)**
- B1: After Hermes killed Argus as he guarded Io, where did Hera place his eyes? **(TAIL OF) PEACOCK**
- B2: Earlier in his life, Argus had killed what monster, who bore several children to Typhon? **ECHIDNA**
- 2:** When you are recognized, please perform the following commands: **Claude oculōs et vehementer rīdē.** **STUDENT CLOSES AT LEAST TWO EYES & LAUGHS LOUDLY**
- B1: ...: **Iacē in pavimentō et simulā tē morī.**
STUDENT LIES ON THE GROUND AND PRETEND THAT THEY ARE DYING / DEAD
- B2: ...: **Simulāte, sonitū et gestibus propriīs, vōs vehiculum agere.**
STUDENT PRETENDS TO DRIVE A CAR (MUST HAVE GESTURES & SOUND)
- 3:** In order to avoid repeating mistakes of earlier imperial dynasties, Diocletian made sure that when he and Maximian abdicated that the new **Augustī** didn't choose their relatives as **Caesarēs**. Name the two sons of tetrarchs who would be declared emperor in 306 AD, despite the will of the tetrarchs.
**(FLAVIUS VALERIUS) CONSTANTINUS / CONSTANTINE I / THE GREAT
AND (M. AURELIUS VALERIUS) MAXENTIUS**
- B1: In what provincial city was Constantine declared **Augustus** by his father's troops?
EBORĀCUM / YORK
- B2: What two tetrarchs tried and failed to take Rome back from Maxentius before Constantine successfully defeated him at the Milvian Bridge?
(FLAVIUS VALERIUS) SEVERUS AND (C.) GALERIUS (VALERIUS MAXIMIANUS)
- 4:** Complete this analogy: **amō : amāverim :: frangō : ____.** **FRĒGERIM**
- B1: Change **frēgerim** to the passive. **FRĀCTUS (-A, -UM) SIM**
- B2: Change **frāctus sim** to the present tense. **FRANGAR**
- 5:** The phrases **mediā nocte** and **hōc annō** both contain what use of the ablative case? **TIME WHEN**
- B1: What use of the ablative case is in the following sentence: **Iūlia, fēmina maximā virtūte, omnēs iuvenēs facile superāvit?** **DESCRIPTION / CHARACTERISTIC**
- B2: What use of the ablative case is in the following sentence: **Iūlia et Lūcia inter sē sententiā differunt?** **SPECIFICATION / RESPECT**
- 6:** The **Lēx Titia** of 43 BC gave control of the Roman empire to which three men?
**(C. IULIUS CAESAR) OCTAVIAN(US), MARCUS ANTONIUS / (MARC) ANTONY,
(M. AEMILIUS) LEPIDUS // THE SECOND TRIUMVIRATE**
- B1: Which of the triumvirs took on the role of **pontifex maximus** vacated by Caesar? **LEPIDUS**
- B2: Where in Cisalpine Gaul had Antony and Octavian faced off in 43 BC before joining forces and forming the Second Triumvirate? **MUTINA**

7: Please translate into English: **Necesse est tibi quam plūrimōs sociōs habēre.** IT IS NECESSARY
FOR YOU TO / YOU MUST HAVE AS MANY FRIENDS / ALLIES AS POSSIBLE

B1: Please translate into English: **Sī diligenter studueris, respondēre poteris.**
IF YOU STUDY / WILL HAVE STUDIED DILIGENTLY / HARD,
YOU WILL BE ABLE TO ANSWER

B2: Please translate into English: **Celeriter currēbāmus nē caperēmur.**
WE RAN / WERE RUNNING QUICKLY IN ORDER NOT TO / LEST WE
BE CAPTURED / CAUGHT / TAKEN

8: Along with his sons Thrasymedes and Antilochus, who led ninety ships to the Trojan War in his old
age from sandy Pylos? NESTOR

B1: What news does Antilochus bring to Achilles in Book XVIII of the *Iliad*?
THE DEATH OF PATROCLUS

B2: According to Pindar, who was attacking Nestor when Antilochus sacrificed himself to save his father?
MEMNON

9: Please listen to the following passage about **Cīmōn**, which I shall read twice, and answer the question
that follows in Latin:

**Cīmōn habēbat satis prūdentiae nōn solum iūris cīvilis sed etiam reī militāris, quod cum patre
suō in exercitibus decem annōs fuerat versātus. Itaque hic et populum urbānum in suā
potestāte tenuit et apud exercitum auctōritāte plūrimum valuit.** (repeat)

The question: **Quōcum Cīmōn in exercitibus militāverat?** CUM PATRE (SUŌ)

B1: **Quam diū Cīmōn cum patre suō militābat?** DECEM ANNŌS

B2: **Quibus rēbus Cīmōn et populum tenuit et apud exercitum plūrimum valuit?**
POTESTĀTE ET AUCTŌRITĀTE

10: Which of Rome's hills sat southwest of the **Forum Rōmānum** and was the site of the homes of
Rome's wealthiest 1%, including most of the emperors? PALATINE

(HAND OUT THE VISUAL)

B1: Identify the hill of Rome marked E. AVENTINE

B2: Give the letter that indicates the Caelian hill. D

11: What inhabitants of Anthemoëssa sang so beautifully that sailors leapt into the sea to be closer to their
voices? SIRENS / SEIRENES

B1: How did Odysseus prevent his crew from hearing the song of the Sirens as they sailed by the island of
the Sirens? FILLED THEIR EARS WITH WAX

B2: In Book XII of the *Odyssey*, as Odysseus struggled to break his bonds in order to hear more of the
Sirens' song, two of his men tightened his bond and added more ropes to prevent him from breaking
free. Name one of these men. EURYLOCHUS / PERIMEDES

12: What use of the dependent subjunctive is illustrated in the following sentence: **Petīvīt ā mē quid
sentīrem.** INDIRECT QUESTION

B1: What use of the dependent subjunctive is illustrated in the following sentence: **Cum valdē timērem,
ego tamen in nāvem ingressus sum?** CUM CONCESSIVE CLAUSE

B2: What use of the dependent subjunctive is illustrated in the following sentence: **Nāvis erat tam parva
ut nēmō sedēre posset?** RESULT CLAUSE

- 13:** Which of the following does NOT belong because of meaning: **nix, nimbus, imber, arbor, fulmen?**
ARBOR
 B1: ...: **pariēs, mūrus, moenia, fōns, vāllum?**
FŌNS
 B2: ...: **tabernāria, opifex, pulmō, ēmptor, negōtiātor?**
PULMŌ
- 14:** A recent trend has been infusing water with fruits and vegetables like lemons, strawberries, and cucumber. What Latin verb is at the ultimate root of “infusion”?
FUNDŌ
 B1: From what Latin noun do we derive “fundamental”, “profound”, and “founder”?
FUNDUS
 B2: From what Latin verb do we ultimately derive the English word “insipid”?
SAPIŌ
- 15:** Idaeia, the Curetes, Adrasteia, and Amaltheia all assisted in the rearing of what deity, whom Rhea hid on Mt. Ida in Crete so that he could grow up to become king of the gods?
ZEUS
 B1: Rhea had hidden her son on Mt. Ida so that which king of the Titans could not find him?
CRONUS
 B2: Which of the figures listed in the tossup—Idaeia, Adrasteia, and Amaltheia—was the goat whose milk nourished Zeus?
AMALTHEIA
- 16:** Who regretfully declined Atalanta’s request to accompany his voyage because he feared that dissension would arise if there were a woman aboard the Argo?
JASON
 B1: The crew of the Argo originally wanted what hero as captain, though he declined in favor of Jason, which is good because he later left the expedition to search for his lost friend, Hylas?
HERACLES
 B2: Which Argonaut was so young that he had to be accompanied by a chaperone, his half-brother Laocoön?
MELEAGER
- 17:** Who declared himself emperor when he refused to renew his oath to Galba on January 1st 69 AD and was the third emperor recognized by the Roman senate that year because Otho overthrew Galba in Rome before the legions of the Rhine could descend upon Italy?
(A.) VITELLIUS
 B1: The battles that began and ended Vitellius’ short reign both occurred near what northern Italian city?
CREMONA / BEDRIACUM
 B2: What lieutenant of Vitellius attempted to betray Ravenna to Vespasian’s troops but was abandoned by his men?
(A.) CAECINA (ALIENUS)
- 18:** Which university has the Latin motto **Deī sub nūmine viget**, which means “under God’s power she flourishes”, on its university seal?
PRINCETON (UNIVERSITY)
 B1: Give the Latin motto and its meaning for Brown University.
IN DEŌ SPĒRĀMUS – IN GOD WE HOPE
 B2: Give the Latin motto and its meaning for Columbia University.
IN LŪMINE TUŌ VIDĒBIMUS LŪMEN – IN THY / YOUR LIGHT WE SHALL / WILL SEE LIGHT

- 19:** What Latin term refers to the dark and bitter fluid that would come out of the olives from their first pressing? **AMURCA**
- B1: For what purpose was the **amurca** largely used? **FERTILIZER**
- B2: Olive oil had several purposes in Ancient Rome including bathing and meal preparation. What common household item used olive oil as fuel? **LAMP / LUCERNA**
- 20:** Using **oppugnō**, please translate this sentence into Latin: Yesterday, we saw the soldiers attacked by rocks. **(NŌS) HERĪ MĪLITĒS OPPUGNĀTŌS SAXĪS VĪDIMUS / SPECTĀVIMUS**
- B1: Using **precor**, say in Latin: The girls, having prayed to the goddess, left from the temple. **PUELLAE, DEAM PRECĀTAE, EX / Ē / AB / Ā TEMPLŌ DISCESSĒRUNT**
- B2: Using **eō**, Say in Latin: The soldiers are about to go to the Campus Martius in two hours. **MĪLITĒS AD CAMPUM MĀRTIUM DUĀBUS HŌRĪS ITŪRĪ SUNT**

**2019 NJCL CERTAMEN
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
SEMI-FINALS**

- 1:** After the deaths of Gordian I and Gordian II, what senate-appointed emperor marched out to meet Maximinus Thrax in battle only to find that Thrax had been murdered?
(M. CLODIUS) PUPIENUS (MAXIMUS)
- B1: In what city where Maximinus was murdered did Pupienus meet the enemy legions and send them back to their posts? AQUILEIA
- B2: What co-Augustus of Pupienus took charge of managing domestic affairs in Rome, while Pupienus was out in the field? (DECIUS CAELIUS CALVINUS) BALBINUS
- 2:** **Dēscribāmus nunc prōprietātēs dictiōnum in hāc sententiā: dā mī plūrēs quaestiōnēs! Quō cāsū est “mī”?**
DATIVŌ
- B1: **Cuius mōdī est “dā”?** IMPERATIVŌ
- B2: **Cuius numerī est “quaestiōnēs”?** PLURĀLIS
- 3:** What monstrous son of Vulcan hid in the Aventine Hill after he stole the cattle of Geryon that Hercules was leading home through Italy? CACUS
- B1: In the *Aeneid*, who tells the story of Cacus and Hercules to Aeneas? EVANDER
- B2: Vulcan was also the purported father of what Latin leader in the *Aeneid*, who was conceived when a spark flew into his mother’s lap? CAECULUS / SERVIUS TULLIUS
- 4:** Please translate into English: **cīvēs ad urbem ibant ut rēgem audirent.**
THE CITIZENS WERE GOING / WENT TO THE CITY TO HEAR / LISTEN TO THE KING
- B1: Please translate into English: **cīvēs rēgem ōrābant nē hostibus parceret.**
THE CITIZENS WERE BEGGING / BEGGED
THE KING NOT TO SPARE THE ENEMY / ENEMIES
- B2: Please translate into English: **cīvēs nesciēbant quārē rēx hostibus parcere voluisset.**
THE CITIZENS DIDN’T KNOW WHY THE KING HAD WANTED TO SPARE THE
ENEMY / ENEMIES
- 5:** Where should you apply a medication labeled **o.d.**? RIGHT EYE
- B1: How often should a medication be applied if it is labeled **q.h.**? EVERY HOUR
- B2: Where should you apply a medication labeled **a.s.**? LEFT EAR
- 6:** Please do not open the visual until you are told to do so. Remember, this is the beginning of this toss-up question and no consultation may take place starting now.
(HAND OUT VISUAL PAGE 1)
What goddess is depicted in this visual carrying the body of her son off the field of Troy? Later Zeus transformed the smoke from his pyre into birds at her behest. EOS / AURORA
(HAND OUT VISUAL PAGE 2)
- B1: You may now consult with your teammates. Give the letter of the pot that shows a man who has already murdered his father and is on the way to marrying his mother? A
- B2: Give the letter of the pot on which one of the Eumenides appears? B

- 7:** The establishment of an assembly based on wealth and the construction of a wall around Rome are two of the achievements attributed to which king of Rome who ruled during a period of Etruscan domination in Rome? **SERVIUS TULLIUS**
- B1: Aside from aiding in the planning, how is Tullius' daughter said to have participated in his death? **RAN HIM / HIS CORPSE OVER WITH A CHARIOT**
- B2: With what Etruscan hero did the emperor Claudius identify Servius Tullius? **MASTARNA (OF VULCI)**
- 8:** Please translate into Latin using a gerundive: We must praise the poet. **POËTA NŌBĪS LAUDANDUS EST**
- B1: Please translate into Latin using a gerundive: I will have to lead the legion. **LEGIŌ MIHI DŪCENDA ERIT**
- B2: Please translate into Latin using a gerundive: The daughters had to tell the longest stories. **LONGISSIMAE FĀBULAE FĪLIĀBUS NĀRRANDAE ERANT**
- 9:** Differentiate in meaning between **manus** and **mūnus**. **MANUS – HAND / BAND (OF MEN), MŪNUS – OFFICE / DUTY / FUNCTION / GIFT / (PUBLIC) SHOW**
- B1: Differentiate in meaning between **nāscor** and **īrāscor**. **NĀSCOR – TO BE BORN / BEGOTTEN / TO RISE / SPRING FORTH // ĪRĀSCOR – TO BE(COME) ANGRY / TO BE IN A RAGE**
- B2: Differentiate in meaning between **īdem** and **identidem**. **ĪDEM – THE SAME // IDENTIDEM – REPEATEDLY / AGAIN & AGAIN**
- 10:** Complete the following analogy: **bonus : melior :: extrā : ____**. **EXTERIOR**
- B1: Complete the following analogy: **bonus : optimus :: extrā : ____**. **EXTRĒMUS**
- B2: Complete the following analogy: **bene : melius :: prae : ____**. **PRIUS**
- 11:** Who, in 31 AD, revealed to her brother-in-law the abuses of power that Sejanus was committing, leading Tiberius to remove him from his position decisively? **ANTONIA (MINOR)**
- B1: Name the three surviving children of Antonia and Drusus. **GERMANICUS, LIVILLA / CLAUDIA LIVIA JULIA, CLAUDIUS**
- B2: What emperor bestowed upon Antonia the title of Augusta, but later may have driven her to suicide? **GAIUS (IULIUS CAESAR GERMANICUS) / CALIGULA**
- 12:** What use of the accusative can be found in the following sentence: **Athlētae quattuor mīlia passuum currēbant?** **EXTENT (OF SPACE)**
- B1: Say in Latin using **fodiō** and **fossa**: They dug a fifteen foot trench. **FOSSAM QUĪNDECIM PEDUM FŌDĒRUNT / FODIĒBANT**
- B2: Say in Latin using **talentum**, **talenti**, **n.**: The gladiator bought his freedom for two talents. **GLADIĀTOR LĪBERTĀTEM DUŌBUS TALENTĪS ĒMIT / EMĒBAT**

- 13:** After attaching dried hides and bronze kettles to the rear of his chariot, which son of Aeolus sped through his city, throwing torches and pretending to be the god Zeus? **SALMONEUS**
- B1: Name Salmoneus' second wife, who was seduced by Poseidon in the form of the river god Enipeus and bore twins to him. **TYRO**
- B2: Name those twins, who were abandoned at birth and reared by horse-herders. **NELEUS AND PELIAS**
- 14:** Please listen to the following sentences, which I shall read twice, and answer the question that follows in Latin:
Quīdam vir in amphitheātrō oculōs clausit nē in voluptātēs vulgī incideret. Utinam aurēs interclūsisset! Nam ubi ūnus ē gladiātōribus cecidit et clāmōr ortus est, ille, cūriōsitate victus, oculōs aperuit. Simulatque vīdit sanguinem, saevitātem quandam simul imbibit.
 (repeat)
 The question: **Quō cōsiliō vir oculōs in amphitheātrō clauserat?**
NĒ IN VOLUPTĀTĒS (VULGĪ) INCIDERET
- B1: **Quid hic vir facere nōn potuerat?** **AURĒS INTERCLŪDERE**
- B2: **Postquam sanguinem vīdit, quō hic vir captus est?** **SAEVITĀTE (QUĀDAM)**
- 15: Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Quālem togam imperātor Rōmānus in triumphō gerēbat?**
(TOGAM) PICTAM / TOGA PICTA / PAINTED TOGA / THE RED-PURPLE TOGA
- B1: **Respondē Latīnē: Quālem togam Rōmānus magnā cum maestitiā gerēbat?**
(TOGAM) PULLAM / SORDIDAM
- B2: **Respondē Latīnē: Quālem togam clāvum purpureum habēbat?** **(TOGAM) PRAETEXTAM**
- 16:** According to Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, what outlaw's bones hardened into rocks after Theseus kicked him over a cliff, reversing the method by which he himself killed passers-by on the Isthmus of Corinth? **SC(E)IRON**
- B1: Sceiron kicked passers-by into the waiting jaws of what giant pet? **(SEA) TURTLE / TORTOISE**
- B2: Which ruler of Eleusis was also slain by Theseus after the hero outwrestled him? **CERCYON**
- 17:** What English adjective, derived from the Latin verb **noceō**, means "harmful, poisonous, or unpleasant to living things"? **NOXIOUS / NOCUOUS**
- B1: What noun, derived from the Latin verb **quaerō**, can be defined as "a long period of intensive and harsh interrogation or questioning"? **INQUISITION**
- B2: What English noun, derived from the Latin verb **parcō**, can mean "unwillingness to spend money or resources"? **PARSIMONY / PARSIMONIOUSNESS**
- 18: Colus, iūgerum, vās, and famēs** are nouns that have forms in different declensions. What grammatical term is used to describe these noun that vary in declensions? **HETEROCLITES**
- B1: What TWO possibilities exist for the ablative singular of **domus**? **DOMŌ, DOMŪ**
- B2: Between which declensions does **iūgerum** vary its forms? **2ND & 3RD**

- 19:** What mythological island was the location where Jason and Medea were purified of the murder of Apsyrtus and the birthplace of Telegonus? AEAEA
- B1: Hermes gave what Aeaeian herb to Odysseus so that he might ward off the charms of Circe? MOLY
- B2: Which of Odysseus' crew led the twenty-three-man expedition originally sent to scout Circe's house on Aeaea? EURYLOCHUS
- 20:** What temple in the Campus Martius was rebuilt during Hadrian's reign, though its pedimental inscription harkens to its original builder, Marcus Agrippa? PANTHEON
- B1: In what city, eighteen miles east of Rome, did Hadrian build a spectacular villa containing eight palaces, a Temple to Serapis, a **palaestra**, a library, and a stadium? TIBUR / TIVOLI
- B2: What building, located between the Colosseum and the northeast corner of the Roman Forum, was built by Hadrian and contained two back to back chambers dedicated to two different goddesses? TEMPLE OF VENUS AND ROME / **TEMPLUM VENERIS ET RÔMAE**

**2019 NJCL CERTAMEN
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
FINALS**

- 1:** To what classification do the verbs **audeō, fidō, gaudeō, and soleō** belong? SEMI-DEPONENTS
B1: Using the verb **gaudeō**, say in Latin, “we rejoiced”. **GĀVĪSĪ (-AE/-A) SUMUS**
B2: Using another semi-deponent verb, say in Latin “she has become”. **FACTA EST**
- 2:** What hero’s funeral saw his mourners transformed into guinea fowls, his wife Cleopatra hang herself from grief, and his mother Althaea commit suicide from the guilt of burning his life-brand?
MELEAGER’S
B1: Who had earlier informed Althaea that Meleager would die if his life-brand was consumed?
ATROPOS / FATES / MOIRAI / PARCAE / FATA
B2: What two brothers of Althaea had been killed by Meleager, resulting in Althaea killing her own son?
TOXEUS & PLEXIPPUS
- 3:** North Dakota borders two Canadian provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and both have Latin mottoes. Please translate the Latin motto of Manitoba, “**glōriōsus et liber**”?
GLORIOUS / FAMOUS / AMBITIOUS / BOASTFUL & FREE
(MOTTO DOES NOT APPEAR IN OPPOSITE ORDER)
B1: Please give the Latin motto for Alberta, which is similar to the motto of Manitoba and means “strong and free”. **FORTIS ET LĪBER**
B2: Please give the Latin and the English for the motto of Saskatchewan.
MULTĪS Ē GENTIBUS VĪRĒS – FROM MANY PEOPLES, STRENGTH
- 4:** Using the verb **appropinquō**, please translate the following sentence into Latin: They heard that within two hours the senator would approach the city.
**AUDĪVĒRUNT SENĀTŌREM URBĪ / AD URBEM DUĀBUS HŌRĪS
APPROPINQUĀTŪRUM (ESSE)**
B1: Using the verb **vulnerō**, say in Latin: I saw that the soldiers had been wounded by the enemies.
**(EGO) VĪDĪ / SPECTĀVĪ / VIDĒBAM / SPECTĀBAM
MĪLITĒS Ā / AB HOSTIBUS VULNERĀTŌS (ESSE)**
B2: Using the verb **vulnerō**, say in Latin: We knew that the enemies would be wounded by the soldiers with daggers.
**(NŌS) SCĪVIMUS / SCIĒBĀMUS HOSTĒS Ā / AB MĪLITIBUS
PUGIŌNIBUS / SICCĪS / CULTELLĪS / GLADIOLĪS VULNERĀTUM ĪRĪ**
- 5:** After trying unsuccessfully to coin new, uninflated currency, what further step did Diocletian take to try to stabilize prices and wages in the empire?
(PASSED AN EDICT)
**MANDATING MAXIMUM PRICES // THE EDICT OF (MAXIMUM) PRICES /
ĒDICTUM DĒ PRETIĪS**
B1: What penalty did the Edict of Prices mandate for its violation? **DEATH**
B2: What new coin made of gold did Constantine introduce to try to resolve the problem? **SOLIDUS**

- 6: Please do not open the visual until you are told to do so. Remember, this is the beginning of this toss-up question and no consultation may take place starting now.
(HAND OUT THE VISUAL)
Respondē Latīnē: dīc numerum pictūrae quae tantum ostendit arma militis Rōmānī nōmine scūtum? QUATTUOR / QUARTA
- B1: You may now consult. **Respondē Latīnē: In primā pictūrā, quid est nōmen tēlī quod mīles iactat?** PĪLUM
- B2: **Respondē Latīnē: Quid est nōmen rei in pictūrā secundā, sicut scūtum sed rōtundum?** CLIPEUS
- 7: According to Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, what Theban serving-girl so startled the goddess Lucina that she jumped up and unclasped her hands and uncrossed her legs, allowing Alcmena to give birth to Hercules? GALANTHIS
- B1: Furious at having been tricked, Lucina transformed Galanthis into what kind of animal? WEASEL
- B2: The Thebans told a similar story, however they identified the heroine not as Galanthis, but as what daughter of Tiresias? HISTORIS
- 8: Please listen to the following epitaph, which I shall read twice, and answer the question that follows in English:
vīdī pŷrāmidās sine tē, dulcissime frāter, et tibi, quod potuī, lacrimās hīc ego maesta profūdī, et nostrī memorem lūctūs hanc sculpō querēlam. sit nōmen Decimī Gentianī pŷrāmide altā, pontificis comitisque tuīs, Trāiāne, triumphīs. (repeat)
- The question: In what emotional state did the author carve this epitaph?
GRIEVING / SAD / MOURNFUL / SORROWFUL
- B1: Who wrote these lines? THE SISTER OF DECIMUS / GENTIANUS
- B2: In what two ways did Decimus Gentianus serve Trajan?
AS HIS PRIEST & COMPANION IN HIS TRIUMPHS
- 9: On the island of Chryse, which Malian leader received a snakebite which smelled so bad that the other Greeks, at Odysseus' urging, left him on the island of Lemnos? PHILOCTETES
- B1: The Greeks were eventually forced to rescue Philoctetes, since he possessed the bow and arrows of which great hero—items that Helenus prophesied the Greeks needed to take Troy? HERACLES
- B2: To possess the bow and arrows of Heracles was one of the four conditions for capturing Troy outlined by Helenus. Name any two of the remaining three.
NEOPTOLEMUS / PYRRHUS (THE SON OF ACHILLES) FIGHTS WITH THE GREEKS,
THE BONES OF PELOPS ARE BROUGHT TO TROY,
THE PALLADIUM (IS STOLEN)
- 10: Whose veterans, not content to farm, had a taste for influencing the politics of Rome, and were loyal supporters of the oligarchy whose power he had restored? (L. CORNELIUS) SULLA (FELIX)'S
- B1: What rebel of 77 BC was defeated by Lutatius Catulus with the help of Sulla's veterans?
(M. AEMILIUS) LEPIDUS
- B2: Which insurgent, who lost the consulship despite promising the cancellation of debts, gathered a rebel army made up primarily of Sulla's veterans?
(L. SERGIUS) CATILINA / CATILINE

- 11:** Dēscribāmus nunc proprietātēs dictiōnum in hāc sententiā: Nec verbum verbō cūrābis reddere
fidus interpres. Quō cāsū est “verbum”? (IN) ACCŪSĀTĪVŌ
- B1: Quō tempore est “cūrābis”? (IN) FUTŪRŌ
- B2: Reddere est Infinitivum. Dīc mihi fōrmam tempore perfectō. REDDIDISSE
- 12:** In Book VII of the *Aeneid*, what maiden’s hair goes up in flames, prompting her father to learn from the oracle of Faunus that she must marry a foreigner? LAVINIA’S
- B1: Lavinia’s father had initially betrothed her to Turnus but retracted that promise after hearing the oracle’s words, while her mother insisted on keeping the promise of her betrothal to Turnus. Name the father and mother of Lavinia. LATINUS AND AMATA
- B2: Name the son of Aeneas and Lavinia, whom Aeneas sees “leaning on a headless spear” during his *katabasis* in Book VI of the *Aeneid*. SILVIUS
- 13:** Of the words **unguis**, **rōstrum**, **zōna**, **machinātrix**, and **malleus**, which is being described in the following sentence: **est ōs quod animālia habent ut cibum capiant?** RŌSTRUM
- B1: ...: **est vinculum quō cingimur?** ZŌNA
- B2: ...: **est fābrile īnstrūmentum ad tundendum?** MALLEUS
- 14:** Rome’s first foray into the affairs of the Hellenistic successor states of the Eastern Mediterranean came when Valerius Laevinus was sent east to fight what Macedonian king who had allied with an enemy of Rome? PHILIP V
- B1: With what enemy had Philip V allied himself? HANNIBAL / CARTHAGE
- B2: The Second Macedonian War started when Pergamene and Rhodian envoys requested aid in their war against Philip V, though they had refused a similar request from the Aetolians the previous year. Rome’s change of heart may have been caused by Philip’s secret alliance with what other Hellenistic monarch? ANTIOCHUS III
- 15:** Change the phrase **hoc tōtum oppidum** to the dative singular. HUIC TŌTĪ OPPIDŌ
- B1: Change **illa magna carbasus** to the plural. ILLA MAGNA CARBASA
- B2: Change **id sumptuosum epulum** to the plural. EAE SUMPTUŌSAE EPULAE
- 16:** Please translate into English: **Cum uxor senātōris ad forum ambulāret, eam ad cēnam invitāvimus.** WHEN THE SENATOR’S WIFE WAS WALKING TO THE FORUM, WE INVITED HER TO DINNER
- B1: Please translate into English: **Timēbāmus nē uxor senātōris ad cēnam nōn invitāta esset.** WE WERE AFRAID / FEARED THAT THE SENATOR’S WIFE HAD NOT BEEN INVITED TO DINNER
- B2: Please translate into English: **Nisi uxōrem senātōris ad cēnam invitāverimus, erit irātissima.** IF WE DON’T / SHALL / WILL NOT HAVE INVITE / UNLESS WE SHALL HAVE INVITED THE SENATOR’S WIFE TO DINNER, SHE WILL BE VERY ANGRY

- 17:** Who set up Parthamaspates as a client-king in Parthia after capturing Ctesiphon and earning the title Parthicus, capping off his conquest of the Parthians that created the Roman provinces of Armenia and Mesopotamia? **TRAJAN**
- B1: Who was Trajan's wife, who aided in the accession of Hadrian after Trajan's death? **PLOTINA**
- B2: What equestrian of Italica and praetorian prefect helped Plotina secure Hadrian's throne?
(P. ACILIUS) ATTIANUS
- 18:** Which of the following English words, if any, does NOT come from the same ultimate Latin root as "adore": usher, abortive, osculate, inexorable? **ABORTIVE**
- B1: Which of the following English words, if any, does NOT come from the same ultimate Latin root as "naive": puny, renaissance, cognate, nascent?
ALL OF THEM COME FROM THE SAME LATIN ROOT AS NAIVE
- B2: Which of the following English words, if any, does NOT come from the same ultimate Latin root as the others: potable, potency, poison, potion? **POTENCY**
- 19:** What use of the ablative case can be found in the following sentence: **Discipulī optimī semper legendō fruuntur?** **WITH SPECIAL / DEPONENT VERB (FRUOR) // MEANS / INSTRUMENT**
- B1: What use of the ablative case can be found in the following sentence: **Cīvēs timōre effugiēbant?** **CAUSE**
- B2: What use of the ablative case can be found in the following sentence: **Mercātor quīndecim dēnāriīs togam vēdēbat?** **PRICE**
- 20:** Which of the Seven Against Thebes was ambushed by fifty Theban youths but was able to kill all of them except for their leader, Maeon? **TYDEUS**
- B1: What act committed by Tydeus so grossed out the goddess Athena that she changed her mind about making Tydeus immortal? **HE ATE THE BRAINS OF (HIS ENEMY) MELANIPPUS**
- B2: Which of the Seven Against Thebes was killed by Zeus' thunderbolt because he had boasted that not even Zeus could prevent him from invading Thebes? **CAPANEUS**