

**2019 NJCL CERTAMEN
NOVICE DIVISION
ROUND ONE**

1. Balius, Arion, Xanthus, and Pegasus were all what kind of animal? HORSE(S)
B1: What Greek hero at Troy was the owner of Xanthus and Balius? ACHILLES
B2: What hero used Pegasus to aid in his defeat of the Chimaera? BELLEROPHON
2. From what Latin verb do we derive the English words contaminate and intact? TANGŌ
B1: From what Latin verb do we derive the English words accent, enchant, and cantor? CANŌ / CANTŌ
B2: From what Latin verb do we derive the English words remain and mansion? MANEŌ
3. What general surprised the Romans after his sack of Saguntum in Spain by marching over the Alps, elephants and all, and defeating every Roman army he faced in Italy, almost winning the Second Punic War for Carthage? HANNIBAL (BARCA)
B1: What Roman general was the only one to defeat Hannibal on the battlefield during this war, at the battle of Zama? (P. CORNELIUS) SCIPIO AFRICANUS (MAIOR)
B2: At what cavalry skirmish more than a decade earlier had Scipio saved his father's life during a confrontation with Hannibal's army? TICINUS (RIVER)
4. Using the verb **scribō**, give the 1st person plural, pluperfect, active, indicative form, which means "we had written."
B1: Make **scripserāmus** future perfect. SCRĪPSERĀMUS
B2: Now say "we will write." SCRĪPSERIMUS
SCRĪBĒMUS
5. Translate this Latin motto found on the \$1 bill: "**Novus Ōrdō Seclōrum**". A NEW ORDER OF THE GENERATIONS / AGES
B1: Translate this Latin motto found on the \$1 bill: "**Annuit Coeptīs**". HE HAS SMILED UPON / NODDED ON THE / OUR BEGINNINGS / UNDERTAKINGS
B2: Translate this, the Latin motto of the United States: "**Ē Plūribus Ūnum**". OUT OF MANY, ONE / ONE FROM MANY / MORE
6. In August of 70 AD, what future emperor led the sack of Jerusalem after his father Vespasian had relinquished the command in Judaea to him? TITUS (FLAVIUS VESPASIANUS)
B1: Though Jerusalem fell in 70 AD, the Flavians continued to persecute the Jews for three more years. What Judaeian stronghold was the last to fall in May of 73 after a six-month siege? MASADA
B2: What general led the 7,000 legionaries and auxiliaries needed to take Masada? FLAVIUS SILVA
7. Which of the following prepositions does NOT take the same case as the others: **ad**, **extrā**, **ante**, **sine**, **ob**? SINE
B1: What case does **sine** take? ABLATIVE
B2: What case do the others take? ACCUSATIVE

8. What city had a citadel called the “Cadmeia,” named after its founder Cadmus? THEBES
 B1: Cadmus populated the city in part by planting what object? SERPENT / DRAGON’S TEETH
 B2: Originally the entire city was named Cadmeia, but it was renamed for Thebe, the wife of what king of Thebes? ZETHUS

9. A dedication to Mars in Martlesham, England simply states, “**Glaucus fēcit.**” What did Glaucus do?
 HE MADE IT / CREATED THE DEDICATION // IT // MAKE

(PASS OUT THE VISUAL)

B1: You are now looking at a different inscription from England. What type of group erected this marker?
 (A) LEGION(S)

B2: Give the numbers of the two legions which erected this marker. 6 / SIXTH & 20 / TWENTIETH

10. **Fac sonum ursī.** STUDENT SHOULD MAKE A BEAR SOUND

B1: **Facite, omnēs, sonum lupōrum ululantium.** ALL STUDENTS SHOULD MAKE WOLF HOWLS

B2: **Facite, omnēs, sonum gallōrum māne cantantium.**
 ALL STUDENTS SHOULD CROW LIKE ROOSTERS IN THE MORNING

11. Whom did Veturia and Volumnia famously talk out of attacking Rome?
 (CN. MARCIUS) CORIOLANUS

B1: What enemy tribe had Coriolanus led to the gates of Rome? VOLSCI(ANS)

B2: What much later barbarian enemy of Rome was talked out of attacking Rome or invading deeper into Italy by Pope Leo I? ATTLA (THE HUN)

12. What mythological trio was comprised of two immortal monsters, Stheno and Euryale, and one mortal monster, Medusa? GORGONS

B1: What hero killed the mortal monster, Medusa? PERSEUS

B2: The Gorgons were generally believed to be the children of the ancient sea-monster Ceto with what sea-god, her brother? PHORCYS

13. Which of the following English words, if any, does not belong by derivation: accident, herbicide, scissor, concise? ACCIDENT

B1: The English word accident is derived from what Latin verb with what meaning? CADŌ – TO FALL

B2: Which of the following English words, if any, does not belong by derivation: captive, captain, capable, accept? CAPTAIN

14. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:

Ōlim, agricola amīcum in urbe Rōmā vīsītābat. Prīmō diē agricola rogāvit “Mōnstrā mihi templa magna in urbe.” Itaque amīcus agricolam ad forum dūxit. In forō duo amīcī templum Dīvī Iūli, et templum Vestae spectābant. Tum amīcus et agricola montem Capitōlium ascendērunt et templum Iovis spectābant.

The question: What did the farmer ask his friend?

TO SHOW HIM THE (GREAT) TEMPLES (IN THE CITY)

Very good! Now answer these bonus questions IN LATIN

B1: **Ubi in urbe Rōmā erat templum Dīvī Iūli?** (IN) FORŌ

B2: **Quod templum in monte Capitōliō amīcī spectābant?** TEMPLUM IOVIS

15. What are the two **praenōmina** abbreviated by the letters **C.** and **S.**? **GĀIUS** and **SPURIUS / SEXTUS**
 B1: What is the abbreviation for the **praenōmen Gnaeus**? **CN**
 B2: What information would the letters **M. f.** indicate in an inscription? **SON OF MARCUS**
16. What woman announced that whoever shot an arrow through twelve axe-heads would be her new husband, though the only successful contestant was her disguised husband Odysseus? **PENELOPE**
 B1: Odysseus arrived disguised to Ithaca claiming to be the brother of “prince Idomeneus.” What island did he claim to be from? **CRETE**
 B2: When the disguised Odysseus reached his house, what old serving-woman recognized him by the scar on his thigh? **EURYCLEIA**
17. Of the nouns **homō**, **ordō**, **virgō**, and **ōrātiō**, which forms its stem differently than the others? **ŌRĀTIŌ**
 B1: Of the nouns **vōx**, **nox**, **rēx**, and **dux**, which two have genitive forms that end in -cis? **VŌX & DUX**
 B2: Which of the following words, if any, is feminine: **tempus**, **animus**, **iter**, **domus**? **DOMUS**
18. Who killed his own brother after that brother jumped over a wall which he was building on the Palatine hill in the mid-8th century BC, in what is sometimes considered the original sin of Rome? **ROMULUS**
 B1: From what town, purportedly founded by Ascanius, did Romulus and Remus set out to found a new city? **ALBA LONGA**
 B2: What animal had nursed the infants Romulus and Remus? **(SHE-)WOLF**
19. **Verte Anglicē: “stābās”** **YOU WERE STANDING / USED TO STAND / KEPT STANDING**
 B1: **Verte Anglicē: “stetistī”** **YOU STOOD / HAVE STOOD / YOU DID STAND**
 B2: **Verte Anglicē: “steterant”** **THEY HAD STOOD**
20. What Trojan was condemned to the worst fate that can befall a seer: to utter predictions, but never be believed? **CASSANDRA**
 B1: Which deity condemned her to that fate when she refused his advances? **APOLLO**
 B2: Cassandra unsuccessfully warned that the Greeks hid inside what device? **TROJAN HORSE**

**2019 NJCL CERTAMEN
NOVICE DIVISION
ROUND TWO**

1. By what nickname do we better know Ptolemy XV Caesar, whom Marc Antony claimed to be Caesar's acknowledged son? CAESARION
(HAND OUT THE VISUAL)
- B1: Give the name of Caesarion's mother and give the letter of the image that represents her? B – CLEOPATRA (VII)
- B2: Who is represented in the sculpture marked A along with the young prince Britannicus? (VALERIA) MESSALINA
2. When humans were unable to keep warm or to cook their food, who aided them by using a fennel stalk to steal fire from heaven? PROMETHEUS
- B1: Either Prometheus or Hephaestus aided in the birth of which goddess by splitting Zeus' head with an axe? ATHENA
- B2: Prometheus' name means "forethought." What brother of Prometheus had a name which meant "afterthought"? EPIMETHEUS
3. In which declension or declensions are nouns in the neuter gender not found? FIRST AND FIFTH
- B1: The noun **domus** has endings in which two declensions? SECOND AND FOURTH
- B2: In which declension are the nouns **salūs, virtūs, litus, and genus**? THIRD
4. Which one of these forms does not belong because of person: **portāvī, vīxistī, surgitis, fugis**? PORTĀVĪ
- B1: Which of these forms does not belong because of person: **bibēbam, pōnēmus, laudātus erās, sūmptus erō, cēnābō**? LAUDĀTUS ERĀS
- B2: Which of these forms does not belong because of tense: **capiet, tenēmus, habitābis, agam, cōnsūmētis**? TENĒMUS
5. What derivative of the Latin word **trahō** means "to teach someone a skill through practice and instruction over time"? TRAIN
- B1: What derivative of the Latin word **trahō** is defined as "a formally ratified agreement between two countries"? TREATY
- B2: What derivative of **trahō** can be defined as "a summary of the contents of a book or article"? ABSTRACT
6. The bronze giant Talus and the watchdog Laelaps were given by Zeus to what woman, whom he carried off from the seashore in the form of a bull? EUROPA
- B1: Name any of the three sons whom Europa had with Zeus. MINOS / RHADAMANTHYS / SARPEDON
- B2: What other lover of Zeus was transformed into a white heifer? IO

- 7: Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Quālis Rōmānus aut Rōmāna tunicam, pallam, et stolam gerēbat? MĀTRŌNA / FĒMINA / MĀTER / DOMINA / PUELLA
MATRON / WOMAN / MOTHER / MISTRESS / GIRL
- B1: Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Quālis Rōmānus aut Rōmāna lacernam, caligās, et lōricam gerēbat? MĪLES / SOLDIER
- B2: Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Quālis Rōmānus aut Rōmāna tunicam, togam praetextam, et mulleōs gerēbat? MAGISTRĀTUS / SENĀTOR / MAGISTRATE / SENATOR
- 8: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:
Postrīdiē, agricola et amīcus ad theātrum ambulāvērunt. Fābula erat dē Hercule et Leōne Nemaēā. In fābulā, leō āctricem oppugnāvit et āctrix clāmāvit, “Ubi est Herculēs? Herculēs sōlus mē servāre potest!” Tum āctor quī in fābulā erat Herculēs intrāvit. Sed āctor erat vir parvus, et omnēs in theātrō magnā vōce rīdēbant. Deinde agricola clāmāvit “Nōn est Herculēs, est rīdiculus mūs!”
The question: In the play, who attacked the actress? (AN ACTOR PLAYING) A/THE (NEMEAN) LION / DUDE IN A LION SUIT (PROMPT ON “ACTOR”)
- B1: Why was everyone in the theater laughing? BECAUSE THE ACTOR PLAYING HERCULES WAS A SMALL MAN
- B2: What does the farmer shout out?
THAT IT WAS NOT HERCULES BUT A (LAUGHABLE) MOUSE
- 9: What man received Chalciope’s hand in marriage after he came to Colchis on the back of a golden-fleeced ram? PHRIXUS
- B1: What sister of Phrixus fell off the ram on the way to Colchis? HELLE
- B2: How many sons did Phrixus and Chalciope raise? 4
- 10: What two-word Latin phrase is the motto of the US Marine Corps? SEMPER FIDĒLIS
- B1: What two-word Latin phrase meaning 'a slip of the tongue' is used to indicate something that should not have been said? LAPSUS LINGVAE
- B2: What two-word Latin phrase meaning ‘let the buyer beware’ is the motto the discerning consumer? CAVEAT ĒMPTOR
- 11: Change the noun lēx to the genitive plural. LĒGUM
- B1: Change the noun māter to the genitive plural. MĀTRUM
- B2: Change the noun corpus to the genitive plural. CORPORUM
- 12: Which is the best synonym of rēs pūblica: rēgnum, imperium, cīvis, cīvītās? CĪVITĀS
- B1: Which is the best synonym of incendium: Ignis, ascēnsus, beneficium, excessus? IGNIS
- B2: Now, to change things up a little, which of the following is the best ANTONYM of frāctus: perīculōsus, īnsānus, tōtus, sollicitus? TŌTUS

- 13: Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: quī prīnceps Augustum secūtus est et vīgintī trēs annōs rēxit?**
TIBERIUS (JULIUS CAESAR AUGUSTUS)
- B1: Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: quī hērēs Augustī erat dux magnus, quī nāvibus Augustī praeerat apud Actium?**
(M. VIPSANIUS) AGRIPPA
- B2: Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: quis erat Augustī hērēs prīmus, cui Augustus theātrum post mortem cōstrūxit?**
(M. CLAUDIUS) MARCELLUS
- 14:** For the sentence, “The mother was playing in the atrium with her children,” what case and use would the phrase “with her children” be, if translated into Latin? ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT
- B1:** For the same sentence, what case and use would “in the atrium” be, if translated into Latin? ABLATIVE OF PLACE WHERE
- B2:** Now translate that full sentence into Latin. **MĀTER CUM LĪBERĪS IN ĀTRIŌ LŪDĒBAT.**
- 15:** What Latin verb is at the ultimate root of all the following English words: cuisine, concoct, cookie?
COQUŌ
- B1:** What derivative of **coquō** is a soft, white unsalted Italian cheese? RICOTTA
- B2:** What derivative of **coquō** is an English adjective that describes someone who has developed certain abilities at an earlier age than usual? PRECOCIOUS
- 16:** What province proved so vulnerable to the attacks of tribes such as the Selgovae and Novantae during the reigns of the Five Good Emperors that two of those emperors ordered that walls be built in the north of the province to define the boundary and allow defensive troops a place from which to muster?
BRITANNIA / BRITAIN
- B1:** Which wall was built between the firths of Tyne and Solway by Platorius Nepos?
HADRIAN’S (WALL)
- B2:** For what emperor did Lollius Urbicus build of a turf wall further north? ANTONINUS PIUS
- 17:** Severed heads proliferated throughout the racecourse on which what woman defeated her suitors in footraces?
ATALANTA
- B1:** What suitor eventually defeated Atalanta in a footrace by distracting her with golden apples, thus winning her hand in marriage?
HIPPOMENES / MELANION
- B2:** Another lover of Atalanta may have been what son of Oeneus, who awarded her the skin of the Calydonian boar after she was the first to wound the fierce wild beast? MELEAGER
- 18:** What was the result of the tribune Terentilius Harsa’s demand that Roman law be written and on display so that the laws would be fixed and everyone in Rome could view and understand them?
THE TWELVE TABLES / THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE **DECEMVIRI**
- B1:** According to Roman lore, what was the Latin term for the board that was formed to codify Roman law into the Twelve Tables?
DECEMVIRĪ (LĒGIBUS SCRĪBUNDĪS)
- B2:** What right, forbidden in the Twelve Tables, was granted 6 years later in 445 BC by the **Lēx Canulēia**?
INTERMARRIAGE BETWEEN PATRICIANS AND PLEBEIANS

19: Translate into Latin: the pigs have never seen the sky

PORCĪ / SUĒS / SCRŌFAE / APRĪ NUMQUAM CAELUM VĪDĒRUNT

B1: Now translate: many pigs want to fly. **MULTĪ PORCĪ / SUĒS VOLĀRE VOLUNT / CUPĪUNT**

B2: Now translate: the pigs are sad because they cannot fly. **PORCĪ / SUĒS MISERĪ / TRĪSTĒS SUNT / MAERENT / LŪGENT / DOLENT, QUOD VOLĀRE NŌN POSSUNT / NEQUIUNT**

20: What youth was taunted for not being a true son of Polybus and Merope, prompting him to journey to Delphi and learn that he would kill his father and marry his mother? **OEDIPUS**

B1: Worried that he would kill Polybus and marry Merope, Oedipus immediately left what city, where he had grown up? **CORINTH**

B2: Name Oedipus' mother, whom he unknowingly married after defeating the Sphinx at Thebes. **JOCASTA / EPICASTA**

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NOVICE DIVISION
ROUND THREE**

- 1:** Using the verb **dīcō**, say in Latin, “it has been said.” **DICTUM EST**
B1: Using the verb **dūcō** Say in Latin, “you all led.” **DŪXISTIS / DŪCĒBĀTIS**
B2: Using the verb **fugiō** Say in Latin, “they have fled.” **FŪGĒRUNT / FŪGĒRE**
- 2:** The principate wasn’t initially created as a strict hereditary monarchy, but by the time of the Flavians, the hereditary principle of succession was well-established. What alternative principle of succession did Nerva luck into by fortuitously having no children?
ADOPTION / SELECTION (OF HIS SUCCESSOR)
B1: What succeeding emperor took it a step further by choosing his successor’s successor as well?
(P. AELIUS) HADRIAN(US)
B2: What emperor violated his predecessors’ principle of succession by selection, to Rome’s great loss, when he had the misfortune of having an adult son on the time of his death?
MARCUS AURELIUS (ANTONINUS)
- 3:** Who is this person? His best friend was called “faithful Achates.” During his well-known journey, he visited Buthrotum, Carthage, and, finally, Italy. He was a son of the goddess Venus and the mortal Anchises. **AENEAS**
B1: What son of Priam did Aeneas meet in Buthrotum? **HELENUS**
B2: While in Carthage, Aeneas fell in love with what Phoenician queen, whom he eventually abandoned in order to travel to Italy? **DIDO**
- 4:** Which of the following words, **ningit, valēte, quattuor, nocte** would be an appropriate response to the question **Quaenam tempestās est?** **NINGIT**
B1: Of the items **stilus, liber, raeda, hōrologium**, which would help you answer the question **Quōta hōra est?** **HŌROLOGIUM**
B2: And of the items **aurīgam, tunicam, culīnam, salūtem, fūrem** which would be an appropriate answer to the question **Quid amīcus tuus gerit?** **TUNICAM**
- 5:** Which of the following Latin words is an adjective: **mīles, pedes, dīves, diēs, urbēs?** **DĪVES**
B1: Give the dative singular of **dīēs**. **DIĒI**
B2: Give the accusative plural masculine of **dīves**. **DĪVITĒS**
- 6:** What emperor married a Christian wife and tolerated Christians for the first 19 years of his reign, but then issued an edict in 303 AD that led to the burning of churches and the destruction of scriptures across the empire? **(C. AURELIUS VALERIUS) DIOCLETIAN(US)**
B1: Diocletian’s change in policy towards the Christians is often attributed to the influence of which of his fellow tetrarchs? **(C.) GALERIUS (VALERIUS MAXIMIANUS)**
B2: What tetrarch continued to persecute Christians even after Galerius repented on his death bed?
(C. GALERIUS VALERIUS) MAXIMINUS DAIA

- 7: Translate **equīs** as used in this Latin sentence: **Leō celerior equīs currere poterat.**
 THAN THE HORSES
 B1: Now translate: **Leō cunīculum currentem capere voluit.** THE LION WANTED TO CAPTURE
 THE RUNNING RABBIT/RABBIT WHICH/THAT WAS RUNNING
 B2: Now translate: **Cunīculus celerius cucurrerat**
 THE RABBIT HAD RUN TOO QUICKLY/RATHER QUICKLY/MORE QUICKLY
- 8: What whirlpool near the Strait of Messina was imagined as a female monster that sucked down nearby waters three times daily, eventually belching them forth again? CHARYBDIS
 B1: Opposite Charybdis near the Strait of Messina lived what other female monster, whose snaky heads attacked the ships of passing sailors? SCYLLA
 B2: In Book XII of Homer's *Odyssey*, Odysseus and his crew attempt to navigate the Strait. How many of Odysseus' sailors does Scylla snatch as they sail past? SIX
- 9: For the sentence, "The architect who is walking to the river gave money to the merchants," what case and use would "merchants" be, if translated into Latin?
 DATIVE OF INDIRECT OBJECT
 B1: For the same sentence, what case and use would "river" be, if translated into Latin?
 ACCUSATIVE OF PLACE TO WHICH (PROMPT ON "OBJECT OF PREPOSITION")
 B2: Now translate that full sentence into Latin.
ARCHITECTUS AMBULĀNS / QUI AMBULAT AD FLŪMEN / FLUVIUM / RĪVUM / AMNEM PECŪNIAM MERCĀTŌRIBUS DABAT / DEDIT
- 10: **Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Ubi Rōmānī animālia, murmillōnēs, rētiāriōs, et harēnam vidēbant?** (IN) AMPHITHEĀTRŌ / (IN THE) AMPHITHEATER / (IN THE) COLOSSEUM
 // (IN) CIRCŌ / (IN THE) CIRCUS
 B1: **Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Ubi Rōmānī templa, basilicās, cūriam, et rōstra vidēbant?**
 (IN) FORŌ (RŌMĀNŌ) / (IN THE ROMAN) FORUM
 B2: **Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Ubi Rōmānī mappam, aurīgās, mētās, equōs, et carcerēs vidēbant?**
 (IN) CIRCŌ / (AT THE) CIRCUS
- 11: What derivative of **fortis** and **faciō** means "to strengthen something to protect it from attack"?
 FORTIFY
 B1: What derivative of **fortis** means "to make someone do something against their will"?
 FORCE
 B2: What derivative of **fortis** can be defined as "a state of physical ease"?
 COMFORT / EFFORTLESSNESS
- 12: According to Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, what pair of lovers could only "inhale the breath of each other's mouth" since an "envious wall" stood between their two houses, and so they decided to meet at the tomb of Ninus?
 PYRAMUS AND THISBE
 B1: From what Assyrian town did Pyramus and Thisbe hail?
 BABYLON
 B2: What other pair of tragic lovers were separated by the Hellespont, necessitating a daily midnight swim?
 HERO AND LEANDER

13: What is the Latin for the abbreviation A.U.C.?

AB URBE CONDITĀ / ANNŌ URBIS CONDITAE

B1: Translate that Latin phrase.

FROM THE FOUNDING OF THE CITY /

IN THE YEAR OF THE CITY'S FOUNDING (RESPECTIVELY)

B2: What is the Latin and English for the abbreviation aet. **AETĀTIS / AETĀTE, OF THE AGE/AGED**

14: Tullus Hostilius is credited with building what edifice in the **forum** that stood until the first century BC and held meetings of the Senate?

CŪRIA (HOSTĪLIA)

B1: What Alban leader did Tullus Hostilius have torn into multiple pieces?

METTIUS FUFETIUS

B2: Who succeeded Tullus Hostilius after he died in a fire?

ANCUS MARCIUS

15: What son of Zeus was forced throughout most of his life to serve others because of his impetuous nature that caused him to kill people in anger, hence incurring servitude to atone for said murders, such as the murder of Iphitus?

HERACLES

(HAND OUT THE VISUAL AND GIVE 5 SECONDS TO INSPECT IT)

B1: Put these images from Heracles' life in chronological order, giving us the order by letter. **C E B A D**

B2: Give the letters and the name of the labor for the three images that depict labors that Heracles performed for Eurystheus. **A – CERBERUS, B – (LERNAEAN) HYDRA, E – NEMEAN LION**

16: What is the case and reason for the word "sister" in the following sentence: **pater meus stolam sorōrī trādīdit.**

DATIVE OF INDIRECT OBJECT

B1: What is the case and reason for the word "sister" in the following sentence: **sorōrī nōmen est Aurēlia.**

DATIVE OF POSSESSION

B2: What is the case and reason for the word "sister" in the following sentence: **ad forum cum sorōre meā contendō.**

ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT

17: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:

Post cēnam, agricola amīcō fābulam dē familiā suā narrābat. "Ego sum fēlix," inquit "quod mea uxor Caecilia est optima! Meī amīcī dīcunt 'est pulchra!' sed ego eam amō quod prūdēs et fortis est. Ōlim, ubi Caecilia in silvā cum liberīs nostrīs erat, trēs lupī appropinquāvērunt. Mea uxor nōn cucurrit, nōn lacrimāvit, illa fortiter clāmāvit 'Abīte, lupī!' et lupī statim abiērunt!"

The question: Why does the farmer love Caecilia?

BECAUSE SHE IS BRAVE / STRONG / SENSIBLE / PRUDENT

Very good! Now answer these bonus questions IN LATIN

B1: **Quid amīcī dē uxōre agricolae dīcunt?**

EST PULCHRA / (DĪCUNT) ESSE PULCHRAM

B2: **Quid Caecilia nōn fēcīt ubi lupōs vīdīt?**

NŌN CUCURRIT / NŌN LACRIMĀVIT

18: Because of her troublesome nature, what goddess was not invited to the wedding of Peleus and Thetis, but showed up uninvited and threw a golden apple into the ceremony?

ERIS / DISCORD

B1: The apple bore what inscription? Please offer an English translation.

FOR / TO THE FAIREST

B2: Three goddesses—Athena, Hera, and Aphrodite—all claimed the apple, each thinking herself to be the fairest. What mortal Trojan was ultimately given the task of "judging" which of the three was most beautiful?

PARIS / ALEXANDER

- 19:** Which of the following words, if any, comes from the same Latin root as the English word gender:
digest, gaudy, generation, genial? **GENERATION**
- B1: From what Latin verb do we ultimately derive the English word digest? **GERŌ**
- B2: Scholars argue about the derivation of the English word gaudy. Some derive it from the Catalan architect Gaudi's name; others from the French name of a plant. Still others claim that gaudy derives from what Latin noun? **GAUDIUM**
- 20:** In the late second century large swaths of public land gained since the Second Punic War were held and cultivated by a small number of landholders. What tribune attempted to rebuild the class of small farmers by enforcing the law that no one could hold more than 500 **iūgera** of public land and redistributing the rest to small farmers? **TIBERIUS (SEMPRONIUS) GRACCHUS**
- B1: Who led the mob that murdered Tiberius Gracchus? (P. CORNELIUS) **SCIPIO NASICA (SERAPIO)**
- B2: Who was Tiberius' brother-in-law, who assented after the fact to his murder?
(P. CORNELIUS) **SCIPIO AEMILIANUS / AFRICANUS MINOR / NUMANTIUS**

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

- 1:** Who twice defeated usurpers who had deposed the Western emperor Valentinian II before taking sole control of the empire in 394 AD, but then split it between his two sons when he died the next year, making him the last emperor to rule a united Roman empire? **THEODOSIUS I / THE GREAT**
- B1:** Where did Theodosius defeat the usurper Eugenius in 394 to reunite the empire for the last time? **FRIGIDUS (RIVER)**
- B2:** What previous emperor did Theodosius' father serve in Britain and Africa before being mysteriously executed in 376 AD? **VALENTINIAN I / THE GREAT**
- 2:** From what Latin verb with what meaning do we ultimately derive the English word "deposit"? **PŌNŌ - PUT / PLACE**
- B1:** From what Latin noun with what meaning do we ultimately derive the English word "pontoon"? **PŌNS - BRIDGE**
- B2:** From what Latin noun with what meaning do we ultimately derive the English word "pact"? **PAX – PEACE**
- 3:** Listen to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN LATIN the question that follows
Quinque annōs, Rōmānī bellum magnum contrā Graecōs in Italiā gerēbant. Rēx Pyrrhus, imperātor Graecus, multīs proeliīs vīcit, sed Rōmānōs vincere nōn poterat. Tandem, Pyrrhus ad urbem Tarentum pedem rettulit, et Fābricius, imperātor Rōmānus, castra Rōmāna posuit proxima castrīs Pyrrhī.
The question: **Quid Pyrrhus facere nōn poterat?** **(NŌN POTERAT) VINCERE RŌMĀNŌS**
- B1:** The passage continues:
Nocte, medicus Pyrrhī ad Fābriciū imperātōrem Rōmānum vēnit. "Prōmittō," inquit medicus, "mortem Pyrrhī venēnō sī tū mihi multum aurī dabis." Fābricius, autem, medicum ad Pyrrhum revenīre iussit.
The question: **Quid cupit medicus?** **(CUPIT) AURUM / MULTUM AURĪ / PRAEMIUM**
- B2:** **Medicō audītō, quid Fābricius fēcīt?**
MĪSIT MEDICUM AD PYRRHUM / IUSSIT MEDICUM AD PYRRHUM REVENĪRE
- 4:** What case and use is **barbarī** for the sentence, "**Fīlia barbarī gladium magnā cum cūrā portābat**"? **GENITIVE OF POSSESSION**
- B1:** For the same sentence, what case and use is the phrase "**magnā cum cūrā**"? **ABLATIVE OF MANNER**
- B2:** Now translate this into Latin: The girl of great daring often carried a sword.
**PUELLA MAGNAE AUDĀCIAE / MAGNĀ AUDĀCIĀ
SAEPE GLADIUM PORTĀVIT / PORTĀBAT**

- 5: As a punishment for endless chatter and distraction, Hera gave what nymph a curious speech impediment—she could begin no conversation, but only repeat the words of others? ECHO
 B1: With what aloof son of Liriope did Echo fall in love, though he cared more for his own reflection than for her? NARCISSUS
 B2: Echo was a nymph of what mountain, where Pegasus created the Hippocrene spring with a stamp of his hoof? MT. HELICON
- 6: What man's rise and fall are evidenced by a still visible emendation in the inscription on the Arch of Septimius Severus, which removed his name yet ironically helped us remember how his brother Caracalla tried to remove all traces of him from Rome? (L. SEPTIMIUS) GETA
 B1: What is the Latin term for this posthumous punishment? DAMNĀTIŌ MEMORIAE
 B2: Name an emperor that suffered the **damnātiō memoriae** before Geta.
 NERO / DIDIUS JULIANUS / DOMITIAN / COMMODUS
- 7: **Dēscribāmus nunc prōprietātēs dictiōnum in hāc sententiā: “auribus teneō lupum.” quae pars ōrātiōnis est “teneō”?** VERBUM
 B1: **Quae pars ōrātiōnis est “lupum”?** NŌMEN
 B2: **Quō cāsū est “auribus”?** ABLĀTIVŌ
- 8: What monster lived in a cave with two entrances and had skin impervious to both steel and fire, forcing Heracles to use its own claws to kill it for his first labor? NEMEAN LION
 B1: Some stories say that the Nemean lion had been suckled by what goddess of the moon? SELENE
 B2: What constellation is generally said to represent the Nemean lion? LEO
- 9: For what college is “**Vōx clāmantis in dēsertō**” the Latin motto? DARTMOUTH
 B1: From what Latin source did Dartmouth draw this quotation? VULGATE // **BIBLIA VULGĀTA** // (LATIN) BIBLE // OLD / NEW TESTAMENT // MATTHEW // MARK // LUKE // JOHN // ISAIAH
 B2: What is the Latin motto of the University of Missouri? **SALŪS POPULĪ**
- 10: The English words pantry and accompany are both ultimately derived from what Latin noun? **PANIS**
 B1: From what Latin verb with what meaning do we ultimately derive the word impulse? **PELLŌ**
 B2: From what Latin verb with what meaning do we ultimately derive the word plead? **PLACEŌ**
- 11: What mythological name is shared by the killer of Dido's husband Sychaeus and a sculptor who fell in love with his own creation, Galatea? PYGMALION
 B1: To make matters worse, the former Pygmalion was Dido's brother. Dido did however have a more faithful sibling in what sister of hers, who tried to save Dido from her pyre? ANNA (PERENNA)
 B2: Which goddess brought to life the latter Pygmalion's creation? APHRODITE / VENUS
- 12: What law was the result of the final plebeian secession in 287 BC? **LĒX HORTĒNSIA**
 B1: What was the Latin term for the resolutions of the **concilium plēbis**, which the **Lēx Hortēnsia** gave the force of law **PLĒBISCĪTUM / PLĒBISCĪTA**
 B2: What tribune of 133 BC tried to block Tiberius Gracchus from using **plēbiscīta** to bypass the Senate to pass his land reforms? (M.) OCTAVIUS

- 13:** Inspired by a dream of Athena, what maiden asked permission from her father to wash her clothes at the river, where she encountered the newly-raftwrecked Odysseus? NAUSICAÄ
 B1: Name Nausicaä's father, the king of the Phaeacians and the husband of Arete. ALCINOUS
 B2: To reach the island of the Phaeacians after his raftwreck, Odysseus used what type of item, a gift of the goddess Ino, as a life-preserver? VEIL / HEAD-DRESS / MANTILLA / WIMPLE / CLOAK
- 14:** Change the Latin name for Cupid, **Cupīdō**, to the accusative singular. CUPĪDINEM
 B1: Now do the same for the names **Iuppiter** and **Venus**. IOVEM, VENEREM
 B2: Now do the same for the goddess **Cerēs**. CEREREM
- 15:** Give the form of **hic, haec, hoc** that would agree with **corpora**. HAEC
 B1: Give the form of **hic, haec, hoc** that would agree with **rēgi**. HUIC
 B2: Give the form of **hic, haec, hoc** that would agree with **senum**. HŌRUM
- 16:** Phillip the V remained friendly to Rome after his defeat at Cynoscephalae and the ensuing peace, but which of his sons led Macedon into a conflict with Rome that would be called the Third Macedonian War? PERSEUS
 B1: The Battle of Pydna, which ended the Third Macedonian War, showed the obsolescence what Greek battle formation? PHALANX
 B2: What adventurer claimed to be the son of Perseus and united the Republics that were created after the defeat of Perseus in what is known as the Fourth Macedonian War?
 ANDRISCUS / PSEUDO-PHILLIP
- 17:** Translate the prepositional phrase in the sentence: **virum vīdimus, quī ā chīrurgō Graecō necātus erat**. BY THE GREEK SURGEON / CHIRURGEON
 (PROMPT ON "DOCTOR")
 B1: Now translate the whole sentence from the toss-up. WE SAW THE MAN, WHO HAD BEEN
 KILLED BY THE GREEK SURGEON / CHIRURGEON
 B2: Now translate: **Cēnam quam coquī Graecī parāverint tū amābis**. YOU WILL LOVE THE
 DINNER WHICH THE GREEK COOKS PREPARE(D) / WILL HAVE PREPARED
- 18:** Who gratefully told the Argonauts how they might pass through the Clashing Rocks after Zetes and Calais chased off the Harpies which plagued him? PHINEUS
 B1: Of what city in Thrace was Phineus king? SALMYDESSUS
 B2: What god was the father of Zetes and Calais, as well as of Phineus' wife Cleopatra? BOREAS
- 19:** Give the form of the verb **agō** that would be used in this sentence: "the producer wanted the play to be performed in Rome." AGĪ / (UT) AGERĒTUR
 B1: Give the form of the verb **agō** that would be used in this sentence: "the actors seemed not to have performed the play before." ĒGISSE
 B2: Make **ēgis** future. ĀCTŪRUS (-A, -UM ESSE)
 (TAKE ANY NOMINATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR OR PLURAL)

20: (HAND OUT THE VISUAL AND GIVE 5 SECONDS TO INSPECT IT)

TU: Identify by letter the facility known as a **forica** where a Roman might go to use a bathroom while out in the city. A

B1: What would a Roman get from the facility labelled D?

FOOD / DRINK / VICTUALS / SUSTENANCE

B2: The image labelled B shows a part of what type of complex? BATHS / **THERMAE** / **BALNEAE**

**2019 NJCL CERTAMEN
NOVICE DIVISION
FINALS**

- 1:** What Latin verb is at the ultimate root of molt, commute, and permutation? **MŪTŌ**
B1: From what Latin noun do we ultimately derive the English word muscle? **MŪS**
B2: From what Latin noun do we ultimately derive the English word amount? **MŌNS**
- 2:** On the tenth day after their slaughter, the gods themselves buried the twelve slain sons and daughters of what woman, who had declared that she was superior to the goddess Leto because of her children? **NIOBE**
B1: What divine son and daughter of Leto conducted the slaughter of Niobe's children? **APOLLO AND ARTEMIS**
B2: To what co-king of Thebes had Niobe borne her children? **AMPHION**
- 3:** What was the Latin term for the person who accompanied a boy to school and ensured he arrived at home safely? **PAEDAGŌGUS**
B1: What three subjects were taught to a Roman boy by a **litterātor**? **READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC**
B2: What type of teacher would teach subjects such as Greek, geometry, history, and ethics to Roman boys? **GRAMMĀTICUS**
- 4:** Translate "courage" into Latin for the sentence, "The Gauls believed that they were greater in courage than the Romans." **VIRTŪTE**
B1: What use of the ablative is **virtūte** in that sentence? (ABLATIVE OF) SPECIFICATION / RESPECT
B2: Now translate: The Gauls were not greater in wealth than the Romans. **GALLĪ NŌN ERANT CŌPIĀ / DĪVITIĪS / OPIBUS MĀIŌRĒS // DĪ(VI)TIŌRĒS RŌMĀNĪS / QUAM RŌMĀNĪ**
- 5:** Complete this analogy: **movet : movēbit :: pōnō : ____**. **PŌNAM**
B1: Complete this analogy: **pōnam : pōnēmus :: laudāta es :: ____**. **LAUDĀTAE ESTIS**
B2: Complete this analogy: **laudātae estis : laudāminī :: tetigērunt :: ____**. **TANGUNT**
- 6:** (HAND OUT THE VISUAL AND GIVE 5 SECONDS TO INSPECT IT)
This map shows not one, but three empires into which Europe and Asia Minor were split until what emperor, having overcome the opposition of his predecessor's brother, Quintillus, brought both of the offshoot empires back under the sway of Rome, earning himself the title **Restitutor Orbis**? **(L. DOMITIUS) AURELIAN(US)**
B1: Give the name of the emperor who ruled the green portion before being dethroned by Aurelian. **TETRICUS (II)**
B2: What ruler had gained possession of the yellow portion when Gallienus could not defend his Eastern possessions, though this ruler's widow, ruling in the name of his son, refused to acquiesce to renewed Roman control? **ODAENATHUS**

- 7: What ruthless son of Triopas so scorned the gods that he cut down an oak tree sacred to Demeter and was punished with an insatiable hunger? **ERYSICHTHON**
 B1: When Erysichthon had eaten all his food, what daughter of his did he sell in order to buy more food? **MESTRA**
 B2: Mestra, however, had the power to change shape, allowing her to escape. What god had granted her this power? **POSEIDON**
- 8: **Respondē Latīnē: Augur avēs numerābat. Erant novem avēs in terrā et novem avēs in caelō. Quot avēs numerābat?** **DUODEVĪGINTĪ**
 B1: **Serpēns trēs avēs cōsūmpsit. Quot avēs remanent?** **QUINDECIM**
 B2: **Quot sunt quīndecim et quīndecim?** **TRĪGINTĀ**
- 9: What is the Latin phrase that is used for the list of characters in a play? **DRĀMATIS PERSŌNAE**
 B1: What three-word quotation from Vergil indicates how easy it is to get into the Underworld? **FACILIS DĒSCĒNSUS AVERNŌ**
 B2: What two-word Latin phrase means “something you forgot or that slipped you mind”? **LAPSUS MEMORIAE / LAPSUS MENTIS**
- 10: What goddess had an Ethiopian son who died in single combat with Achilles and a Trojan lover who became a cicada after she abandoned him in his old age? **EOS / AURORA**
 B1: Name both that son and that lover of Eos. **MEMNON AND TITHONUS [RESPECTIVELY]**
 B2: Eos also had several children with the Titan Astraeūs, including the winds and what embodiment of the morning star, the father of Ceyx? **EOSPHORUS**
- 11: What emperor became so fed up with the philosophers’ opposition to his plan to treat the empire as a hereditary possession that he banished them from Italy and even executed Helvidius Priscus in 75 AD? **(T. FLAVIUS) VESPASIAN(US) DOMITIAN(US)**
 B1: For Priscus, being condemned to death was a family occupation. Who was his father-in-law who had been condemned to death by Nero? **(P. CLODIUS) THRASEA PAETUS**
 B2: Name one of the two sects of philosophers that led the opposition to the Flavians? **STOICS / CYNICS**
- 12: Now translate: **Quaedam mulier ex currū quam celerrimē excessit** **A CERTAIN WOMAN DEPARTED / LEFT THE (FROM) CHARIOT/CAR AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.**
 B1: Translate this sentence into English: **Quī cīvium quīnque mulierēs mittere cōstituit?** **WHICH / WHO OF THE CITIZENS DECIDED TO SEND FIVE WOMEN?**
 B2: Now translate: **Trēs ex mulieribus per multa maria nāvem solvērunt.** **THREE OF THE WOMEN SET SAIL THROUGH MANY SEAS**

- 13: Listen to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN LATIN the question that follows:
Nāvis quae plūrimōs diēs et noctēs nāvigāverat, dēnique ad īnsulam vēnit. In īnsulā erant multī bovēs, et nautae in nāve nihil cibī habēbant. Itaque nautae bovēs interficere et cēnāre valdē cupiēbant. Sed dux nautārum inquit, “Scelestum est interficere hōs bovēs! Pontifex nōs bōbus nocēre vetuit. Sī bovēs ā vōbīs interficiēntur, vōs ipsī interficiēmini.”
 The question: **Quid accidet sī bovēs interficiēntur?** **NAUTAE (IPSĪ) INTERFICIENTUR**
 B1: **Quid nautae facere cupiēbant?** **INTERFICERE BOVĒS // CĒNĀRE / EDERE / CŌNSŪMERE (BOVĒS)**
 B2: **Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Quis est dux nautārum?** **ULIXES / ULYSSES**
- 14: What city witnessed all of the following mythological events: an altar erected to Heracles the Glorious Victor, a youth ransomed with his sister’s veil, an infant bursting into tears at the sight of his father’s helmet, and a defeated warrior dragged three times around its walls. **TROY**
 B1: Who could not stand the sight of his father’s flashing helm? **ASTYANAX / SCAMANDRIUS**
 B2: Who was ransomed with the veil of Hesione? **PODARCES / PRIAM**
- 15: Change the Latin name for the month December to agree with the ablative **mēnse**. **DECEMBRĪ**
 B1: Give me the names of two of the four seasons in the ablative singular. **SEE BELOW**
 B2: Give the other two of the four seasons in the ablative singular. **VĒRE, AESTĀTE, AUTUMNŌ, HIEME / BRŪMĀ**
- 16: **Dēscribāmus nunc prōprietātēs dictiōnum in hāc sententiā: “Aurēlia currum patris in vallum ēgit. Ēheu!” Quae pārs ōrātiōnis est “in”?** **PRAEPOSITIŌ**
 B1: **Cuius temporis est “ēgit”?** **PERFECTĪ / (IN) PERFECTŌ**
 B2: **Quō cāsū est “patris”?** **(IN) GENITĪVŌ**
- 17: Who was cremated in the **Cūria Hostilia** with such enthusiasm that it burnt down in 52 BC? **(P.) CLODIUS (PULCHER) // (P.) CLAUDIUS PULCHER**
 B1: What rival murdered him on the Appian Way? **(T. ANNIUS) MILO**
 B2: Who began construction of a new **Cūria** but did not live to see its completion? **(C. IULIUS) CAESAR**
- 18: An image of “the Danaids’ crime” was engraved on what youth’s sword belt, which the Rutulian chieftain Turnus seized after killing him? **PALLAS**
 B1: Pallas was the son of what Arcadian founder of Pallantium? **EVANDER**
 B2: The death of Pallas parallels the death of what other youth, the son of Mezentius, during the *Aeneid*? **LAUSUS**
- 19: Which of the following words does not belong because of derivation: immiserate, miser, commissive, miserable? **COMMISSIVE**
 B1: From what Latin adjective do we ultimately derive immiserate, miser, and miserable? **MISER**
 B2: What derivative of **mittō** is an object that is propelled at a target, sometimes a weapon carrying explosive materials? **MISSILE**

- 20:** What emperor permanently abandoned the wall of Antoninus in Britain and pulled the boundary back to Hadrian's wall, though Septimius Severus would later build outposts beyond Hadrian's Wall to keep the lowland tribes pacified?
(L. AELIUS AURELIUS) COMMODUS // (M. AURELIUS) COMMODUS (ANTONINUS)
- B1: What commander fought the Caledonians back to the Antonine wall before pulling back to Hadrian's wall? ULPIUS MARCELLUS
- B2: What emperor removed all Roman troops from Britain in 410 AD? (FLAVIUS) HONORIUS