

**2005 NJCL CERTAMEN  
LOWER DIVISION  
ROUND ONE**

1. According to legend, who was predicted to become king of Rome when flames were observed around his head as he slept in his crib? **SERVIUS TULLIUS**  
B1: Who interpreted this omen? **TANAQUIL (T. PRISCUS' WIFE)**  
B2: How did Servius Tullius placate the sons of Tarquinius Priscus after he had made clear his intentions to succeed their father?  
**HE MARRIED THEM TO HIS DAUGHTERS (THE TULLIAE)**
2. Translate the following sentence into English: **Poëtae Karthāginī fāme moriuntur.**  
**THE POETS IN CARTHAGE ARE DYING FROM HUNGER**  
B1: **Novum imperātōrem ōdērunt.** **THEY HATE THE NEW EMPEROR**  
B2: **Poëtae dīvitibus adiuvandī sunt.** **THE RICH MUST HELP THE POETS /**  
**THE POETS ARE TO BE HELPED BY THE RICH**
3. Of what material were the curved legs of a **sella curūlis** made? **IVORY**  
B1: Both a **sella** and a **solium** were types of chairs made for a single person. What was the major physical difference between them?  
**SOLIUM HAD A (HIGH) BACK /**  
**THE SELLA HAD HANDLES SO THAT SOMEONE COULD BE CARRIED IN IT**  
B2: What was the latin term for a bench made to accommodate more than one person?  
**SUBSELLIUM**
4. Who was very unhappy when he discovered that his name had been mentioned in a lie to trick Clytemnestra into bringing her daughter to Aulis? **ACHILLES**  
B1: Who was the daughter that Clytemnestra brought to Aulis to marry Achilles?  
**IPHIGENIA / IPHIANASSA**  
B2: What fate actually awaited Iphigenia, and why?  
**SACRIFICED (TO ARTEMIS) TO OBTAIN FAVORABLE WINDS TO SAIL**  
**TO TROY (& MAYBE SAVED BY ARTEMIS AT LAST MOMENT)**
5. What eight month old son of Alcmene, upon finding two snakes in his cradle, screamed in terror? **IPHICLES**  
B1: Name his more composed half-brother who killed the snakes? **HERACLES**  
B2: What deity had placed the snakes in the cradle? **HERA**

6. Translate the following sentence into English: **Itālia ā rēge ūna ē plūribus facta est.**  
**ITALY WAS MADE ONE FROM MANY / MORE BY THE KING**  
 (If student says "... became one by the king...", accept the answer  
 but warn the student about the bad English)  
 (PASS OUT THE VISUAL)  
 B1: The handout contains a picture of the Vittoriano, which is a monument in Rome  
 built in the late 1800s to commemorate the unification of modern Italy by its first  
 king, Victor Emmanuel II. Give the nominative singular form of each of the four  
 inscribed words in the highlighted sections of the monument.  
**PATRIA ŪNITĀS CĪVIS LĪBERTĀS**  
 B2: Translate those two dedications as literally as possible.  
**TO/FOR THE UNITY / UNIFICATION OF THE FATHERLAND / COUNTRY etc.**  
**& TO/FOR THE LIBERTY / FREEDOM OF THE CITIZENS**
7. Who increased the number of provinces from about 40 to about 105? **DIOCLETIAN**  
 B1: The provinces were grouped into twelve administrative districts called what?  
**DIOCESES**  
 B2: Give the Latin word for the official in charge of a dioceses. **VICARIUS**
8. Translate the following sentence into Latin: Publius couldn't be taught.  
**PUBLIUS NŌN POTERAT / POTUIT DOCĒRĪ**  
**PUBLIUS NEQUĪBAT / NEQUĪVIT DOCĒRĪ**  
 B1: Publius says that he has been taught well.  
**PUBLIUS DĪCĪT SĒ BENE DOCTUM ESSE**  
 B2: Publius' mother said that she would teach him.  
**MĀTER PUBLIĪ DĪXIT SĒ EUM DOCTŪRAM ESSE**
9. Give the Latin noun and its meaning at the root of "divulge."  
**VULGUS - COMMON PEOPLE**  
 B1: Give the Latin verb and its meaning at the root of "protégé."  
**TEGŌ, TEGERE - COVER, CONCEAL**  
 B2: Give the Latin verb and its meaning at the root of "indolent."  
**DOLEŌ, DOLĒRE - FEEL PAIN, GRIEVE**
10. Give the genitive plural of the phrase **fortis mīles.** **FORTIUM MĪLITUM**  
 B1: Give the genitive plural of the phrase **corpus leve.** **CORPORUM LEVIUM**  
 B2: Give the genitive plural of the phrase **īgnis clārior.** **ĪGNIUM CLĀRIŌRUM**

11. **Audī dīligenter et respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Quis sum? Omnia quae tetigī aurea facta sunt. Postea, ubi hanc potestatem amiseram, Apollō mihi aurēs asinī dedit.** **MIDAS / MIDA / MIDAS**  
 B1: **Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Quis sum? Fortasse audīvistī dē mē. Omnēs puerōs certāmine superāvī. Venere iuvante, Hippomenēs mē superāvit et in mātirimōnium dūxit.** **ATALANTA / ATALANTA**  
 B2: **Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Quis sum? Apollō mē in mātirimōnium dūcere volēbat sed ego virgō in perpetuum esse volēbam. Pater meus mē in laurum mūtāvit. Nympha fuī.** **DAPHNĒ / DAPHNE**
12. What Latin phrase is used in English to mean “another aspect of oneself”? **ALTER EGO**  
 B1: What Latin word is used in English to describe a person with his identity disguised? **INCOGNITO**  
 B2: What Latin phrase is used in English to mean “from a position of authority”? **EX CATHEDRA**
13. With whom did Poseidon fall in love after seeing her dance on the island of Naxos? **AMPHITRITE**  
 B1: Whom did Poseidon send to convince Amphitrite to marry him? **DELPHINUS**  
 B2: Who were the parents of Amphitrite? **NEREUS & DORIS or OCEANUS & TETHYS**
14. Listen carefully to the following short passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN LATIN the question that follows:  
**Augustus equitem Rōmānum in spectāculīs cēnantem vīdit, cui dīxit: “Ego sī cēnāre volō, domum eō.” Eques respondit, “Tu enim nōn timēs nē sedem amittās.”**  
 Question: **Cui hominī dīxit Augustus?** **EQUITĪ (RŌMANŌ)**  
 B1: **Quid faciēbat eques Rōmānus quod Augustum irātum fēcit?** **CĒNĀBAT IN SPECTĀCULĪS**  
 B2: **Quō it Augustus, sī fāmēm habet?** **DOMUM**
15. Who convinced Tiberius of the ambitions of Sejanus? **ANTONIA (THE YOUNGER)**  
 B1: What was Antonia’s relationship to Tiberius? **SISTER-IN-LAW**  
 B2: Which of Antonia’s children eventually became emperor? **CLAUDIUS**
16. Who, having been exposed by her father, was suckled by a bear and raised by hunters? **ATALANTA**  
 B1: Atalanta was reconciled with her father as a result of her fame resulting from what event? **CALYDONIAN BOAR HUNT**  
 B2: Atalanta agreed to her father’s request that she marry on what condition? **POTENTIAL HUSBAND HAD TO BEAT HER IN A FOOTRACE (OR DIE)**

17. What use of the dative case is found in the following sentence? **Mare nōbīs transeundum est.** AGENCY / AGENT  
 B1: . . . **Bonō fuit Rōmānīs rēgēs expellere.** DOUBLE DATIVE / REFERENCE + PURPOSE  
 (If only one use of the dative is given, prompt for more information)  
 B2: . . . **Nēmō est cui crēdere possim.** OBJECT OF SPECIAL VERB (**crēdō**)  
 (If “indirect object” is given as the answer, prompt for more information)
18. You are a doctor in ancient Rome. A patient tells you, “**Caput meum dolet.**” What is he saying? HIS HEAD HURTS / HE HAS A HEADACHE  
 B1: You ask the patient why his head hurts and he responds, “**Dē fenestrā in terram dēsiluī.**” What happened? HE JUMPED OUT OF A WINDOW ONTO THE GROUND  
 B2: You then tell the patient, “**Fortūnātus es. Censeō tē brachium sinistrum frēgissee.**” What is your diagnosis? HE’S LUCKY. HE BROKE HIS LEFT ARM
19. Who united all the Huns under his rule in A.D. 443? ATILA  
 B1: Who defeated Attila with the help of the Visigoths in A.D. 451? AETIUS  
 B2: Aetius was the actual power behind the throne of what emperor in the west? VALENTINIAN III
20. **Quid Anglicē significat “tacitus”?** SILENT  
 B1: **Quid Anglicē significat “tener”?** TENDER  
 B2: **Quid Anglicē significat “tenuis”?** THIN

**2005 NJCL CERTAMEN  
LOWER DIVISION  
ROUND TWO**

1. Where did the Romans suffer their only serious naval defeat during the First Punic War?  
DREPANA (NEAR SICILY IN 249 BC)  
(PASS OUT THE VISUAL)  
B1: Who is “this guy”? (ADMIRAL PUBLIUS) CLAUDIUS PULCHER  
B2: What prompted Clodius Pulcher’s actions in this picture?  
THEY REFUSED TO EAT THE GRAIN / THEY WERE A BAD OMEN
2. What emperor made every free inhabitant of the empire a citizen and, therefore, a taxpayer?  
CARACALLA  
B1: Caracalla needed money for a military pay raise. To what amount had he raised the annual salary?  
600 DENARII  
B2: The pay raise was Caracalla’s way of soothing the army’s anger over whose murder?  
GETA’S
3. Where do Aeneas and his followers celebrate the funeral games in honor of Anchises?  
SICILY (CITY OF ERYX)  
B1: What does Juno cause some of the women to do in an effort to stop Aeneas from wandering and staying in Sicily?  
SET FIRE TO THE SHIPS  
B2: What does Jupiter do to prevent the entire fleet from being destroyed?  
SENDS RAINSTORM
4. Of the words **stabulum**, **arcus**, **antrum**, **theātrum**, and **balneum**, which is described here: **Rōmānī mē aedificāvērunt ut imperātōrēs honōrārent.** **ARCUS**  
B1: Which of those words is described here: **Saepe sacrum deō aut deae fuī. In silvīs invenior.** **ANTRUM**  
B2: Which of those words is described here: **Iumenta et pecora in mē invenīrī possunt.** **STABULUM**
5. Which of the following, if any, is not derived from the same Latin root as the others?  
cognate, nascent, renaissance, neonatal, nativity  
NONE / THEY ALL ARE FROM **NĀSCOR**  
B1: Give the principal parts of the Latin verb at the root of the words in the toss-up.  
**NĀSCOR, NĀSCI, NĀTUS /-UM (SUM)**  
B2: What derivative of **nāscor** is an English adjective used to describe someone who is lacking sophistication?  
NAIVE

6. Who turns into a flower that follows the course of the sun through the sky each day?  
CLYTIE / CLYTIË / CLYTIA  
B1: Helios spurned Clytië because he was in love with what daughter of Orchamus?  
LEUCOTHOË  
B2: When Leucothoë is buried alive by her father, into what does Helios transform her?  
FRANKINCENSE TREE/SHRUB
7. Listen to the following passage about Athens and the Persian king Xerxes, which I will read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:  
**Quīdam tyrannus dīcitur prīmus bibliothēcam pūblicam Athēnīs instituisse. Deinde cīvēs ipsī magnā dīligentiā cōpiam librōrum auxērunt, sed Xerxēs eam abstulit portāvitque in Persās.**  
Question: What was the tyrant the first to do? ESTABLISH A PUBLIC LIBRARY  
B1: Who increased the library's collection? CITIZENS/ATHENIANS  
B2: What happened to the library?  
STOLEN BY XERXES & TAKEN TO PERSIA / TO THE PERSIANS
8. Translate the following sentence into Latin using a gerundive: They were sent to wage war.  
MISSĪ / MISSAE SUNT AD BELLUM GERENDUM /  
MISSĪ / MISSAE SUNT BELLĪ GERENDĪ CAUSĀ / GRĀTIĀ  
B1: Translate that same sentence again using a purpose clause.  
MISSĪ SUNT QUĪ BELLUM GERERENT /  
MISSAE SUNT QUAE BELLUM GERERENT  
(If "ut" is given instead of "quī or quae," accept the answer, but remind them of the better answer)  
B2: Translate this sentence using a passive periphrastic: The soldiers must wage war as soon as possible.  
MĪLITIBUS BELLUM QUAM PRĪMUM GERENDUM EST
9. **Dēscrībāmus nunc proprietātēs dictiōnum in hāc sententiā, "Gallia est omnis dīvīsa in partēs trēs." Quae pars ōrātiōnis est "est?"**  
B1: **Quō cāsū est "partēs?"** VERBUM  
B2: **Quotae dēclīnātiōnis est "Gallia?"** ACCUSATĪVŌ  
PRĪMAE
10. During the Republic, who normally called meetings of the Senate?  
CONSULS / CŌNSULĒS  
B1: If both consuls died in battle, who would summon the Senate? INTERRĒX  
B2: In times of emergency, whose power superseded the consuls' and allowed him to convene the Senate?  
DICTATOR / MAGISTER EQUITUM
11. Make the form **reddere** perfect. REDDIDISSE  
B1: Do the same for the form **dīgredī**. DĪGRESSUS / -A / -UM ESSE  
B2: Do the same for the form **cavēre**. CĀVISSE

12. Translate the following sentence into English: **Nescīvimus ubi exercitus iter faceret.**  
 WE DIDN'T KNOW WHERE THE ARMY WAS MARCHING / MARCHED  
 B1: **Nōbīs ubi sumus manendum est.** WE MUST STAY WHERE WE ARE  
 B2: **Timeō nē equitēs interfectī sint.**  
 I FEAR THAT THE HORSEMEN / KNIGHTS HAVE BEEN KILLED
13. What Latin phrase is used in English to mean “done as a formality”? **PRŌ FORMĀ**  
 B1: What Latin phrase is used in English to mean “an illogical conclusion”?  
**NŌN SEQUITUR**  
 B2: **“Rara avis”** means “a rarity.” What Latin phrase is used in English to mean “one of a kind”?  
**SUĪ GENERIS**
14. What group was promised victory by the Delphic oracle if Alcmaeon was their leader?  
**EPIGONI / EPIGONOI (THE SONS OF THE SEVEN AGAINST THEBES)**  
 B1: Name the father of Alcmaeon, who had been one of the Seven against Thebes.  
**AMPHIARAUS**  
 B2: Which member of the Seven against Thebes accompanied the Epigoni to Thebes?  
**ADRASTUS**
15. Give an antonym of the participle **rīdēns**.  
**LACRIMĀNS, DOLĒNS, FLĒNS, PLORĀNS**  
 B1: . . . **struēns.** **DĒSTRUĒNS, DĒLĒNS, VASTĀNS, PERDĒNS**  
 B2: . . . **iuuāns.** **LAEDĒNS, NŌCĒNS, OBSTĀNS, PROHIBĒNS, IMPEDIĒNS**
16. Complete the following analogy: **amās : amāvistī :: manēs : \_\_\_\_\_?** **MĀNSISTĪ**  
 B1: **mānsistī : manēbis :: mūnivistī : \_\_\_\_\_?** **MŪNIĒS**  
 B2: **mūniēs : mūniēbās :: poteris : \_\_\_\_\_?** **POTERĀS**
17. What goddess of sorcery and witchcraft, who lived in the underworld, is linked to Artemis?  
**HECATE / TRIVIA**  
 B1: Where were statues erected to Hecate in the ancient world? **AT CROSSROADS**  
 B2: What was unusual about Hecate's physical form? **THREE HEADS/FACES and/or THREE BODIES (LION, DOG, & MARE)**
18. When Tiberius was called away to suppress a revolt in Pannonia, who was given the command in Germany in 9 AD?  
**(QUINCTILIUS) VARUS**  
 B1: Where did Varus suffer a disastrous rout in Germany?  
**TEUTOBURG FOREST**  
 B2: Name the German leader who ambushed Varus in the Teutoburg Forest.  
**ARMINIUS / HERMAN**

19. What unusual hospitality was offered to travelers who spent the night in Procrustes' inn?  
FIT THEM TO THE BED BY CUTTING OR  
STRETCHING THEIR LIMBS TO LENGTH OF THE BED  
B1: What was Procrustes' actual name? DAMASTES or POLYPEMON  
B2: Who offered the same hospitality to Procrustes, but cut off his head when he was  
too tall for the bed? THESEUS
20. In whose reorganization of the Roman legion, were soldiers taught to use the cut-and-thrust techniques used by gladiators? (C.) MARIUS  
B1: What two Germanic tribes was Marius preparing his legions to fight?  
CIMBRI and TEUTONES  
B2: Where did Marius and his co-consul Catulus defeat the Cimbri in 101 B.C.?  
VERCELLAE



**2005 NJCL CERTAMEN  
LOWER DIVISION  
ROUND THREE**

1. What huge Greek warrior at Troy insults the gods by saying “With the help of the gods, any coward or fool can win glory; I trust to do so even without them!”  
AJAX TELAMON / THE GREATER  
B1: What decision so insults his honor and pride as a warrior that Ajax goes berserk?  
DECISION TO AWARD ACHILLES’ ARMOR TO ODYSSEUS  
B2: What does Ajax do when he goes mad and what was his reasoning for doing so?  
SLAUGHTERS CATTLE (OF THE GREEK FORCES)  
IMAGINING THEM TO BE THE GREEK LEADERS (WHO HAD INSULTED HIM)
2. Where did two Roman consuls defeat and slay Hasdrubal in 211 BC?  
METAURUS RIVER  
(Pass out the visual)  
B1: Who is letter “B”? HANNIBAL  
B2: Who sent letter “A” to Hannibal?  
(GAIUS) CLAUDIUS NERO (ONE OF THE VICTORIOUS CONSULS)
3. Why was the population of the island of Lemnos so happy to welcome the Argonauts?  
NO MEN (WOMEN HAD KILLED ALL THE MEN or MEN HAD DESERTED  
THE WOMEN BECAUSE OF THEIR HORRIBLE SMELL)  
B1: Who was the queen of Lemnos who royally entertained Jason? HYPsipyle  
B2: Which of the Argonauts had to remind the others that they needed to get on with  
their expedition? HERACLES / HERCULES
4. For the verb **pingō**, give the 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural, imperfect passive subjunctive.  
PINGERENTUR  
B1: Change **pingerentur** to the present tense. PINGANTUR  
B2: Change **pingantur** to the perfect tense. PICTĪ / -AE / -A SINT
5. Translate the following sentence into English: **Quid accidit Rōmae, manet Rōmae.**  
WHAT HAPPENS / HAPPENED IN ROME STAYS IN ROME  
B1: **Virī multam pecūniam obtinēre volunt, mulierēs amōrem.**  
MEN WANT TO GET A LOT OF MONEY. WOMEN (WANT TO WIN) LOVE  
B2: **Cūr virī plūs pecūniae volunt? Quod mulierēs haud vīlēs sunt.**  
WHY DO MEN WANT MORE MONEY?  
BECAUSE WIVES / WOMEN ARE HARDLY / NOT CHEAP

6. Differentiate in meaning between the nouns **cāseus** and **cāsus**.  
**CĀSEUS** - CHEESE  
**CĀSUS** - CASE, FALL, MISFORTUNE, DESTRUCTION, EVENT, OCCASION  
 B1: . . . between the nouns **conubium** and **convivium**.  
**CONUBIUM** - MARRIAGE, WEDLOCK  
**CONVIVIUM** - PARTY, BANQUET, A LIVING TOGETHER  
 B2: . . . between the nouns **nōmen** and **nūmen**.  
**NŌMEN** - NAME  
**NŪMEN** - DIVINE ENTITY, DEITY, GOD
7. What derivative of the Latin noun for “gift or duty” means “having a total resistance to a disease”?  
 IMMUNE, IMMUNIZED  
 B1: What derivative of the Latin verb for “dip or plunge” means “to cover completely with liquid”?  
 IMMERSE, SUBMERGE, IMMERGE, SUBMERSE  
 B2: What derivative of the Latin verb for “threaten” means “impending”?  
 IMMINENT
8. Who complained to Zeus that some of his cattle had been slaughtered and eaten by Odysseus’ men?  
 HELIOS / HELIUS/ HYPERION  
 B1: How did Zeus punish Odysseus’ men for their crime?  
 SENT A FIERCE STORM - (EVERYONE BUT ODYSSEUS DROWNED) / HE DROWNED THEM  
 B2: On what island did Odysseus drift ashore nine days later?  
 OGYGIA
9. Who was torn limb from limb by Thracian Maenads because he avoided the company of women after the death of his wife Eurydice?  
 ORPHEUS  
 B1: Into what river did they throw Orpheus’ severed head?  
 HEBRUS  
 B2: To what island did Orpheus’ head, still singing, float?  
 LESBOS
10. When recognized by the spotter, follow this Latin instruction: **Dīc mihi Anglicē ubi sit triclinium.**  
 STUDENT SHOULD SAY IN ENGLISH WHERE THE DINING ROOM/HALL IS  
 B1: **Ostendite mihi, quaesō, vestrās linguās.**  
 MORE THAN ONE STUDENT SHOULD SHOW THEIR TONGUES  
 B2: **Dīc mihi Anglicē quid heri cēnāverīs**  
 ONE STUDENT SHOULD SAY WHAT HE ATE FOR DINNER YESTERDAY  
 (Any reasonable answer should be taken, but use good judgement)

11. What building in the Forum Romanum, near the house of the Vestals, was the headquarters of the Pontifex Maximus and was the legendary home of Numa Pompilius?  
REGIA
- B1: Which god had a shrine in the Regia?  
MARS or OPS (both did, but only one is required)
- B2: What items sacred to Mars were stored in the Regia for use once a year by the Salian priests?  
(SACRED) SHIELDS / ANCILES / **ANCILIA**
12. How is a medicine administered if the prescription uses the abbreviation **gutt.**?  
DROPS
- B1: Where are those drops to be administered if the prescription says **o. d.**?  
IN RIGHT EYE
- B2: When should those drops be administered if the prescription says **n. et m.**?  
AT NIGHT & IN THE MORNING
13. Whom did Cicero attempt to defend for the murder of Clodius Pulcher?  
(T. ANNIUS) MILO
- B1: What building in the forum did a mob of Clodius' supporters burn down during the riots after his death?  
SENATE HOUSE / CURIA (HOSTILIA)
- B2: Who was given extraordinary powers to restore order in Rome at this time?  
POMPEY / (CN.) POMPEIUS (MAGNUS)
14. Who unsuccessfully negotiated with the Roman ambassador Gaius Fabricius in an attempt to get the Romans to abandon all of southern Italy in 279 B.C.? PYRRHUS
- B1: Who convinced the Senate to reject these conditions for peace after the battle of Heraclea?  
APPIUS CLAUDIUS CAECUS / CENSOR
- B2: Who was the Roman consul who later defeated Pyrrhus at Beneventum in 275 BC?  
(MANIUS CURIUS) DENTATUS
15. What menial task did Eurystheus assign as one of Heracles' labors in order to humiliate him?  
CLEANING THE AUGEAN STABLES
- B1: How did Heracles accomplish this task in one day and without getting his hands dirty?  
BY DIVERTING ONE / TWO RIVERS  
(ALPHEUS & PENEUS or MENIUS) TO WASH OUT THE STABLES
- B2: How did Eurystheus penalize Heracles' ingenuity?  
REFUSED TO COUNT IT AS ONE OF LABORS / ADDED ANOTHER LABOR
16. Translate the following sentence into Latin: Quintus is saying that the Gauls are attacking our city.  
**QUINTUS DĪCIT GALLŌS NOSTRAM URBEM OPPŪGNĀRE / AGGREDĪ**
- B1: Quintus, do you believe that the Gauls will fight bravely?  
**QUINTE, CRĒDISNE GALLŌS FORTITER PŪGNĀTŪRŌS ESSE**
- B2: We fear that the Gauls are entering the city.  
**TIMĒMUS / VERĒMUR NĒ GALLĪ (IN) URBEM INTRENT / INGREDIANTUR**

17. What letter signifies the singular of the locative case for a second declension noun? **Ī**  
 B1: What letters signify the plural of the locative case for a second declension noun? **IS**  
 B2: What letters signify the plural of the locative case for a third declension noun? **IBUS / BUS**
18. Which Roman emperor founded Rome's first known institution for higher education, with a concentration on Greek literature, in A.D. 135? **HADRIAN**  
 B1: What was the name of this institution? **ATHENAEUM**  
 B2: What emperor was the first to pay the Latin and Greek rhetoricians in Rome? **VESPASIAN**
19. Translate into Latin: A woman of great wisdom.  
**MULIER / FĒMINA MAGNAE SAPIENTIAE / MAGNĀ SAPIENTIĀ**  
 B1: What use of the genitive case is found in this sentence: **Aliquot nostrōrum spem omnem āmīsimus.** **PARTITIVE / OF THE WHOLE**  
 B2: Which of the following, if any, is NOT a use of the Genitive case: with verbs of remembering and forgetting, objective, charge & penalty, specification . **SPECIFICATION**
20. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:  
**Nox erat frīgida cum gladiātor, nōmine Pugnāx, vetus et fessus, prope ignem recumbēbat. Vehementer salūtābātur ā lanistā suō quī gladiātōrī ait, “Āvē, Pugnāx!” et lignum eī trādīdit. Gladiātor gaudēns, multīs lacrimīs fūsīs, exclāmāvit, “Euge! Tandem liberor!” Contrā lanista dīxit, “Caudex! Tē libertum nōn faciō! Pōne istum lignum in flāmmīs! Tempestās est frīgida!”**  
 Question: What was Pugnax the gladiator doing when his trainer saluted him?  
**HE WAS SITTING / RECLINING BY THE FIRE**  
 B1: Why was the gladiator happy?  
**HE THOUGHT THAT HE HAD BEEN GIVEN HIS FREEDOM**  
 (If student answers, “... because he was given a wooden stick,” ask for more information)  
 B2: Why did the gladiator trainer really give Pugnax the stick?  
**BECAUSE IT WAS COLD OUTSIDE AND HE WANTED HIM TO PUT IT IN THE FIRE**

**2005 NJCL CERTAMEN  
LOWER DIVISION  
SEMI-FINALS**

1. What do all of the following nouns have in common: **moenia**, **dīvitiae**, and **arma**?  
USUALLY / EXCLUSIVELY FOUND IN THE PLURAL  
B1: What do all of these have in common: **castra**, **cōpiae**, **aquae**, **mōrēs**?  
DIFFERENT MEANINGS IN THE SINGULAR AND PLURAL  
B2: Other than their declension, what do all of these have in common: **Corinthus**,  
**Aegyptus**, **humus**? THEY ARE FEMININE NOUNS
2. What Latin phrase is used in law to describe a collection of all the laws of a nation?  
**CORPUS JURIS**  
B1: What Latin word is used to describe a clause in a legal document that specifies  
some condition? **PRŌVĪSŌ**  
B2: What Latin phrase is used in law for a temporary agreement between disputing  
parties pending a final settlement? **MODUS VĪVENDĪ**
3. Which Olympian god was disguised as a girl while being raised by King Athamas of  
Orchomenus and his wife Ino? **DIONYSUS**  
B1: How did Hera punish them for hiding the fruit of her husband's adultery?  
MADNESS, (INO GRABBED HER SON MELICERTES)  
(ATHAMAS KILLED HIS OWN SON LEARCHES THINKING HE WAS A STAG,  
AND THEY JUMPED INTO THE SEA)  
B2: Zeus next gave Dionysus to nymphs on Mt. Nysa to raise. Into what was the  
infant transformed as an extra precaution? **KID or RAM**
4. According to rumor, who intentionally delayed the announcement of Trajan's death in  
order to arrange for Hadrian's official adoption?  
(POMPEIA) PLOTINA (TRAJAN'S WIFE)  
B1: Who was Hadrian's wife, who was Trajan's great-niece as well?  
(VIBIA) SABINA (AUGUSTA)  
B2: Where was Hadrian serving as governor when he received news of Trajan's  
death? **SYRIA**
5. Translate the following sentence into Latin: Let's use both hands.  
**ŪTĀMUR AMBĀBUS MANIBUS**  
B1: Let us remember our fathers.  
**MEMINERĪMUS PATRUM NOSTRŌRUM / PATRĒS NOSTRŌS**  
B2: Let them obey the republic. **PAREANT / OBOEDIANT REĪ PŪBLICAE**

6. What Greek warrior is wounded by Euphorbus and killed by Hector? **PATROCLUS**  
 B1: What deity has “roughed up” Patroclus by attacking him from behind? **APOLLO**  
 B2: What Greek kills Euphorbus but leaves Hector to strip Patroclus of Achilles’ armor? **MENELAUS**
7. Give all the principal parts for the verb from which “consequence” is derived.  
**(CON)SEQUOR, (CON)SEQUI, (CON)SECŪTUS /-A /-UM (SUM)**  
 B1: Give all the principal parts for the verb from which “gradient” is derived.  
**GRADIOR, GRADĪ, GRESSUS /-A /-UM (SUM)**  
 B2: Give all the principal parts for the verb from which “rational” is derived.  
**REOR, RĒRĪ, RATUS /-A /-UM (SUM)**
8. Translate the following sentence into English: **Gaudeō quod venīre constituistī.**  
**I AM HAPPY THAT YOU DECIDED TO COME**  
**/ I AM REJOICING BECAUSE YOU DECIDED TO COME**  
 B1: **Kalendīs Ianuāriīs obviam tibi ībimus.**  
**WE WILL (GO TO) MEET YOU ON THE KALENDS OF JANUARY / JANUARY 1<sup>st</sup>**  
 B2: **Nōs Karthāginī erāmus tum cum tū Rōmae erās.**  
**WE WERE AT CARTHAGE (AT THE TIME) WHEN YOU WERE AT ROME**
9. What treaty established a military alliance between the Romans and Latins in 493 BC?  
**FOEDUS CASSIANUM**  
 B1: Name the consul of 493 BC who mediated this treaty.  
**SPURIUS CASSIUS (VECELLINUS)**  
 B2: What unsuccessful legislative proposal led to Spurius Cassius’ eventual execution, since many believed he aspired to become king through demagoguery?  
**AGRARIAN LAW (FAVORING THE PLEBEIANS)**
10. Which of the following prepositions, if any, is not used with the accusative case: **intrā, adversus, ergā, apud, tenus?** **TENUS**  
 B1: Using a preposition, say in Latin, “On this side of the mountains.”  
**CIS / CITRĀ MŌNTĒS**  
 B2: Translate into English, “**Brundisiō tenus.**”  
**UP TO / AS FAR AS BRUNDISIUM**
11. Wait until you are instructed to open your visuals.  
**(PASS OUT THE VISUALS)**  
 Open your visuals. (WAIT A MOMENT FOR THE STUDENTS TO OPEN THEM)  
 Examine this picture, in which people, animals, and objects are labeled. Give the letter that corresponds to the person, animal, or object speaking the following Latin sentence:  
**Hominēs nōbīs ūtuntur ad aquam continendam.** **G**  
 B1: . . . **Aliquem dantem canī aquam spectō.** **C**  
 B2: . . . **Aliquis mē bona ad forum trāhentem dīrigit.** **F**

12. Whom did Polynices bribe with the necklace of Harmonia? ERIPHYLE  
 B1: What did Eriphyle agree to do in return for the necklace?  
CONVINCE HER HUSBAND /  
AMPHIARAÛS TO JOIN THE SEVEN AGAINST THEBES  
 B2: Amphiaraios knew that all of the leaders of the expedition would be killed except  
 for whom? ADRASTUS
13. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN  
 ENGLISH, the question that follows:  
**Olim fuit actor pessimus quī deōs falsae scientiae colēbat. “Sī tū es aeger  
 mente,” inquit, “cōnsule nūllum medicum, sed meōs deōs quī remedia  
 omnibus prōvident. Nam omnia medicamenta sunt vēnēna.” Omnēs  
 crēdebant eum īnsānum esse quod loquēbātur dē suā religiōne dum in lectīs  
 saltat. Tandem - mīrābile dictū - actor asinus factus est.**  
 Question: What did the horrible actor tell others to do if they have mental problems?  
NOT TO CONSULT / SEE A DOCTOR /  
TO CONSULT HIS GODS (WHO PROVIDE CURES FOR EVERYTHING / EVERYONE)  
 B1: Why did everyone think the actor was crazy?  
HE TALKED ABOUT HIS RELIGION WHILE JUMPING ON COUCHES / BEDS  
 B2: What happened to this actor?  
HE TURNED INTO A DONKEY / HE BECAME A DONKEY
14. According to Ovid, what couple angered Cybele by making love in her temple?  
HIPPOMENES (not Melanion) & ATALANTA  
 B1: According to Ovid, what deity created an uncontrollable passion in Hippomenes  
 because he had not thanked her? VENUS  
 B2: According to Ovid, into what did Cybele transform the couple as a punishment  
 for their sacrilege? LIONS
15. **Respondē Latīnē: Quibus partibus corporis tuī ambulās?**  
**PEDIBUS / CRŪRIBUS / FEMURIBUS**  
 B1: **Quā parte corporis tuī cōgitās?** **CAPITE / CEREBELLŌ / CEREBRŌ**  
(Do not take “mente” or “animō”)  
 B2: **Quam partem corporis tuī pectis?**  
**CAPILLUM / CAPILLŌS / COMAM / CRĪNEM / CAESARIEM**
16. Complete the following analogy:  
**Mediolānum : Milan :: Massilia : \_\_\_\_\_?** MARSEILLES  
 B1: **Mediolānum : Milan :: Vindobōna : \_\_\_\_\_?** VIENNA  
 B2: **Mare Īnferum : Tyrrhenian Sea :: Mare Superum : \_\_\_\_\_?** ADRIATIC SEA

17. Which emperor's four wives were Junia Claudia, Livia Orestilla, Lollia Paulina and Milonia Caesonia? **CALIGULA'S**  
 B1: With whom had Caligula been named co-heir by Tiberius? **(TIBERIUS) GEMELLUS**  
 B2: After Tiberius' death, which ally of Caligula submitted his name to the senate for approval of succession, excluding Gemellus from any claim to the throne? **MACRO**
18. Give an antonym of the noun **prīncipium**. **FĪNIS, TERMINUS, EXITUS, EXITIUM**  
 (Do not take "**mors**")  
 B1: . . . **iuventūs**. **SENECTŪS, SENECTA, ANĪLITĀS**  
 B2: . . . **vigilantia**. **REQUIĒS, QUIĒS, SOPOR, SOMNUS, DORMITĀTIŌ, DORMITIŌ**
19. What did Heracles fetch as one of his labors for Eurystheus' daughter? **HIPPOLYTE'S GIRDLE / BELT**  
 B1: Who had given the golden girdle / belt to Hippolyte? **ARES**  
 B2: How did Hera stir up trouble when Hippolyte offered to give Heracles her girdle / belt? **DISGUISED AS AN AMAZON SHE SPREAD RUMOR THAT HERACLES WAS KIDNAPPING THEIR QUEEN**
20. In which month was a festival celebrated whose rituals included animal sacrifice in a cave on the Palatine followed by two young men wearing the skins of the sacrificed animals, whipping everyone they met? **FEBRUARY (15<sup>TH</sup>, LUPERCALIA)**  
 B1: Which festival, also in February, was a commemoration of the dead, involving the offering of food to the deceased at tombs? **PARENTALIA / FERALIA**  
 B2: Which February festival was dedicated to the god of boundary stones? **TERMINALIA**



**2005 NJCL CERTAMEN  
LOWER DIVISION  
FINALS**

1. Give the Latin verb and its meaning at the root of “pry,” “prison,” and “apprehend.”  
**PREHENDŌ, PREHENDERE** - TAKE HOLD OF, SEIZE, CATCH  
or **PRAEHENDŌ, PRAEHENDERE**
- B1: What English derivative of the perfect participle of **prehendō** means “one who is learning a trade or occupation”? **APPRENTICE**
- B2: What derivative of **prehendō** means “one who organizes, manages, and assumes the risks of a business”? **ENTREPRENEUR**
2. Give the ablative singular of the phrase, “one wide sea.” **ŪNŌ LĀTŌ MARĪ / MARE**
- B1: Give the ablative singular of the phrase, “that flowing river.”  
**ILLŌ FLŪMINE / FLUVIŌ FLUENTE / -Ī**
- B2: Give the ablative singular of the phrase, “the gladiator himself about to die.”  
**GLADIĀTŌRE IPSŌ MORITŪRŌ**
3. Aeneas and twenty boatloads of followers intended to settle in Thrace. Whose ghost warned them away? **GHOST OF POLYDORUS**
- B1: When the oracle of Apollo on Delos tells them to seek “the ancient mother of their race,” what land does Anchises think is their goal? **CRETE**
- B2: Who finally tells Aeneas in a dream that the land they seek is Italy?  
**(HIS) PENATES**
4. **Ambulās in urbe Rōmā antīquā. Vidēs mōntem quī templum Iovis Optimī Maximī tenet. Quem montem vidēs?**  
**(MŌNTEM) CAPITOLĪNUM / CAPITOLIUM**
- B1: **Sub montem capitolīnum, vidēs locum in quō captīvī tenentur. Quem locum vidēs?** **CARCEREM / TULLIĀNUM**
- B2: **Haud procul ab Circō Maximō vidēs flūmen famōsum quod per Rōmam fluit. Quod flūmen vidēs?** **(FLŪMEN) TIBERIM**  
(Ask student to spell answer. Check for the “-im” ending on “**Tiberim**”)

5. Wait until you are instructed to open your visuals.  
(PASS OUT THE VISUALS)  
Open your visual and study it for 5 seconds.  
(WAIT A MOMENT FOR THE STUDENTS TO OPEN AND STUDY THEM)  
What deity sent the chariot in which figure “A” is escaping? **HELIOS / HELIUS**  
B1: Identify by name the figures indicated by the letter ‘C’.  
**MERMERUS & PHERES**  
**(SONS OF JASON & MEDEA)**  
B2: Identify the figures labeled “D” on both sides of the vase and explain why they  
are present in this scene. **ERINYES / FURIES - THEY PUNISHED THOSE**  
**WHO MURDER / INJURE THEIR OWN KIN**
6. What use of the ablative case is found in the following sentence? **Victoria nōs omnī**  
**metū liberābit.** **SEPARATION**  
B1: . . . **Centum aureīs equum mihi vēndidit.** **(SPECIFIC) PRICE**  
B2: . . . Translate this sentence into Latin : He sold me a horse for a small price.  
**EQUUM MIHI VĒNDIDIT PARVĪ (PRETIŪ)**
7. **Audī dīligenter et respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Quis sum? Iūdicābar uxor**  
**optima. Postea manū meā mē cecīdī quod Sextus Tarquinius mihi vim attulit.**  
**Propter mē Rēs Publica incēpit.**  
**LŪCRĒTIA / LUCRETIA**  
B1: **Quis sum? Bellō contrā Rōmānōs confectō, Sulla quaestor Bocchō persuāsīt**  
**ut mē Rōmānīs trāderet. Vincit et ad Gāium Marium dēductus, in carcere**  
**necātus sum. Numidicus fuī.**  
**IUGURTHA / JUGURTHA**  
B2: **Quis sum? In Bellō Punicō Prīmō, Carthāginiēnsēs pācem petere coēgī. Cum**  
**pācem eīs dare nōllem nisi dūrissimīs condiōnibus, Xanthippum contrā mē**  
**mīsērunt, ā quō victus sum.**  
**(MARCUS ATĪLIUS) RĒGULUS / (MARCUS ATILIUS) REGULUS**
8. At what stop of the journey home did Odysseus lose all of his ships but one?  
**LAND OF LAESTRYGONIANS ( city called TELEPYLUS)**  
B1: How did the giant Laestrygonians destroy the ships in their harbor?  
**THREW STONES**  
**(WITH SLINGS FROM THE SURROUNDING CLIFFS & SANK THE SHIPS)**  
B2: What happened to the crews? **LAESTRYGONIANS ATE THEM**

9. In which modern country would you find the site of the ancient Roman city Aelia Capitolina? ISRAEL  
(Aelia Capitolina is Jerusalem)
- B1: In which modern country would you find the site of the ancient Roman city Colonia Agrippinensis? GERMANY  
(Colonia Agrippinensis is Cologne)
- B2: In which modern country would you find the site of ancient Tomi? ROMANIA  
(on the Black Sea coast)
10. Using **iubeō**, translate the following sentence into Latin: The consul ordered the lictors to follow. **CŌNSUL IUSSIT LICŢŌRĒS SEQUĪ**
- B1: Using **rogō**, translate: Rufus is asking why the lictors are not carrying the fasces. **RŪFUS ROGAT CŪR LICŢŌRĒS FASCĒS NŌN PORTENT**
- B2: Using **imperō**, translate: The senate ordered the consul to stay at home. **SENĀTUS CŌNSULĪ IMPERĀVIT UT DOMĪ MANĒRET / SENĀTUS IMPERĀVIT UT CŌNSUL DOMĪ MANĒRET**
11. Give a synonym of the verb **inveniō**. **REPERIŌ, COMPERIŌ**
- B1: . . . **metuō**. **TIMEŌ, VEREOR**
- B2: . . . **perdō**. **DĒSTRUŌ, VASTŌ, DĒLĒŌ**
12. What guerrilla leader trapped an entire Roman army in Lusitania in 141 BC, but spared them in exchange for a treaty? **VIRIATHUS**
- B1: How did Rome, not wishing to honor this treaty respecting Lusitanian freedom, get rid of Viriathus? **ASSASSINATION**  
(THE COMMANDER CAEPIO BRIBES LUSITANIANS TO SLIT HIS THROAT)
- B2: What Roman governor, the ancestor of a future emperor, had caused Viriathus' revolt by massacring 30,000 unarmed Lusitanians?  
(SERVIUS SULPICIUS) GALBA  
(Do not accept "Servius ... Galba Maximus")
13. Who seduced the wife of Atreus in order to be the rule of Mycenae? **THYESTES**
- B1: Who was the wife of Atreus? **AEROPE**
- B2: How did Atreus get revenge? **FED THYESTES HIS OWN SONS AT A BANQUET**
14. What would your profession be if you were listed in the *Lexicon Recentis Latinitatis*, or *Dictionary of Modern Latin*, as a "**medicus dentium**"? **DENTIST**
- B1: What item is described in this dictionary as "**quod splendidōs facit dentēs et confirmat**"? **TOOTHPASTE**
- B2: Who would you be if you were listed in the dictionary as an "**armentārius**" or "**pecuārius**"? **COWBOY / HORSEMAN / CATTLEMAN / HERDER**

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

**Multī cīvēs extrā templum manēbant. Nam indicium exspectābant quod novum Pontificem Maximum significāret. Intrā templum, autem, paucī pullī sacrī in ignem forte cecidērunt et mortuī sunt. Quā dē causā, āter fūmus sursum ex templō ascendit. Tam attonitī erant cīvēs ut gaudērent, dīcentēs, “Pontificem Maximum habēmus!”**

Question: **Cūr cīvēs extrā templum manēbant? INDICIUM EXSPECTĀBANT (QUOD NOVUM PONTIFICEM MAXIMUM SIGNIFICĀRET) / NOVUM PONTIFICEM MAXIMUM EXSPECTĀBANT**

B1: **Quid accidit in templō? (PAUCĪ) PULLĪ IN IGNEM CECIDĒRUNT / MORTUĪ SUNT**

B2: **Fūmō vīsō, quid putābant cīvēs? (NOVUM) PONTIFICEM MAXIMUM HABĒRE / ESSE / HABĒBANT / HABUĒRUNT / NOVUS PONTIFEX MAXIMUM ERAT / FUIT**

16. Who oversaw a temporary autocracy in Rome in Caesar’s absence as his **magister equitum**? (MARK) ANTONY / (M.) ANTONIUS

B1: In 47 BC soldiers under Antony’s command quelled a riot in Rome, leaving some 800 dead in the forum. These riots were a result of a failed bill for the cancellation of debts proposed by which tribune and son-in-law of Cicero?

(P. CORNELIUS) DOLABELLA

B2: Antony apparently lost favor with Caesar to some degree due to his heavy-handed tactics in dealing with this riot. Whom did Caesar choose to replace Antony as his next **magister equitum**? (M. AEMILIUS) LEPIDUS

17. Whose daughters threw themselves off the Acropolis when they saw the baby Erichthonius? CECROPS’

B1: What was so terrifying about the baby’s appearance?

SNAKE’S TAIL IN PLACE OF LEGS / IT WAS A SNAKE / SNAKE COILED AROUND A BABY

B2: Erichthonius was the result of whose attempt to make love to Athena?

HEPHAESTUS’

18. You are a devout vegetarian in ancient Pompeii. Which of the following would you refuse to eat: **frumentum, mālum, cicer, faba, iecur.** **IECUR**
- B1: Living on an ancient Roman farm, you have a beloved pet pig, named Metellus, who is your **vade mecum**, and you can't stand the thought of eating any pig meat. Which of the following would you eat: **sūs, aper, būbula, scrōfa.** **BŪBULA**
- B2: You live on the Mediterranean in ancient Capreae and, tragically, you are allergic to seafood. Which of the following could you eat: **mullus, rhombus, glīs, ostreae.** **GLĪS**
19. Translate the following sentence into English: **Avāritia magnō malō est hominibus.**  
GREED IS A GREAT EVIL / WRONG FOR MEN / HUMANS
- B1: **Nōn solum virī sed etiam fēminae fēlīciter vīvere volunt.**  
NOT ONLY MEN BUT WOMEN WANT TO LIVE HAPPILY
- B2: **Nē inimīcōs iuvēmus nēve amīcīs noceāmus.**  
LET US NOT HELP (OUR) ENEMIES, AND LET US NOT HARM OUR FRIENDS
20. On a Roman tombstone, what is the Latin and English for the abbreviation **DM**?  
**DIS MANIBUS** - TO THE SPIRITS OF THE DEPARTED / DEAD
- B1: What is the Latin and English for the abbreviation **HIS**?  
**HIC IACET SEPULTUS** - LIES BURIED HERE or any variation
- B2: What is the Latin and English for the abbreviation **STTL**?  
**SIT TIBI TERRA LEVIS** - MAY THE LAND REST LIGHTLY UPON YOU / MAY THE EARTH BE LIGHT FOR YOU