TU1: Say in Latin: **"we have read"**.

                                                                                           LEGIMUS

B1: Say in Latin: **"we had spared"**.

                                                                                   PEPERCERAMUS

B2: Using a deponent verb, say in Latin: **"we will have tried"**.

                                                                                   CONATĪ ERIMUS

TU2: In ancient Rome, some very different fruits shared a common word in their names. Distinguish in meaning between a **"malum persicum"** and a **"malum punicum."**

                                                PEACH AND POMEGRANATE, RESPECTIVELY

B1: What is a **"malum armeniacum"**?   **AN APRICOT**

B2: Of course, not all fruits share this name pattern. Give the English and Latin name of the fruit brought by the general Lucullus to Rome in 72 BC.

                                                                               CHERRY/CERASUS

TU3: Complete the following analogy.

Pollux : Helen as Castor : _____   **CLYTEMNESTRA**

B1: Complete the following analogy.

Acrisius: Danae as _____ : Medea   **AEETES**

B2: Complete the following analogy with the best answer.

Aeneas : Creusa as Priam : _____   **ARISBE (HECUBA IS NOT ACCEPTABLE BECAUSE SHE WAS NOT HIS FIRST WIFE)**

TU4: Translate the following sentence from Latin to English:
            "Rōmam vēnērunt ut ludōs spectārent."

                                    THEY CAME TO ROME (IN ORDER) TO WATCH THE GAMES.
                                                                (DO NOT ACCEPT "see.")

B1: Translate the following sentence from Latin to English:
            "Militēs vēnērunt ad urbem defendendam."
                                    THE SOLDIERS CAME (IN ORDER) TO DEFEND THE CITY.
B2: Translate the following sentence from Latin to English:
            "Ad Forum ivērunt togārum emendārum gratiā."
                          THEY WENT TO THE FORUM FOR THE SAKE OF BUYING TOGAS.

TU5: Which emperor was 55 when he came to power, had a son named Drusus II, and spent the last years of his life on Capri?

TIBERIUS

B1: Which of Tiberius's generals avenged the Roman defeat at the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest?

GERMANICUS

B2: Which praetorian prefect attempted to seize power while Tiberius was at Capri?

SEJANUS

TU6: Which son of Arestor was a guardian of a heifer-nymph named Io?

ARGUS

B1: Which epithet of Argus meant "all-seeing?"   **PANOPTES**

B2: Why would this epithet be fitting for Argus?   **HE HAD 100 EYES**

TU7: Translate the motto of the University of North Carolina at Wilmington:
"Discere aude."

DARE TO LEARN.

B1: Translate the motto of Barton College: **Habēbunt lumen vitae.**

THEY SHALL/WILL HAVE THE LIGHT OF LIFE.

B2: Translate the motto of Hampshire College: **Non satis scīre.**

TO KNOW IS NOT ENOUGH.

TU8: Which of the following words, if any, does not belong with the others due to derivation?   **"chute, decay, case, decide, incident"**

DECIDE

B1: From what Latin word with what meaning does **decide** derive?

CAEDŌ, TO CUT

B2: From what Latin word with what meaning do the other words derive?

CADŌ, TO FALL

TU 9: Anyone who has played in or has watched a Certamen match at National Convention knows the Aurelia passage, which is read at the beginning of every round. For those that don't know the passage or for those who do not remember, listen carefully:

> *"Aurelia, cui urbs placēbat, erat in Aegyptō cum familiā suā ingentī et equō suō. Tredecim ludōs magnōs Iovis in amphitheātrō Alexandrīae spectābant. Tandem, equus irātus, domum recurrere coepit. Eheu!"*

Now, listen to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer in LATIN the question that follows.

> *"Aurelia, equō irātō profectō, statim familiae suae mandāvit ut equum invenīret. Cum familia Aureliae irata esset quod ludōs in amphitheātrō spectāre volēbat, eam tamen iuvāre constituit. Aurelia et familia sua ingens domum recurrere quam celerrimē coepērunt."*

QUESTION: *Cui Aurelia mandavit ut equum invenīret?*

FAMILIAE (SUAE)

B1: *Cur familia Aureliae irata erat?*

QUOD LUDŌS (IN AMPHITHEĀTRŌ) SPECTĀRE VOLĒBAT

B2: *Quomodo Aurelia et familia sua ingens domum recurrere coepērunt?*

QUAM CELERRIMĒ

TU 10: When Zeus flooded the earth, what son of Prometheus and husband of Pyrrha survived the deluge?   **DEUCALION**

B1: Pyrrha was the daughter of Epimetheus. As well as being married, what additional relationship did Pyrrha and Deucalion have?

THEY WERE COUSINS

B2: After landing on Mount Parnassus, what did Deucalion and Pyrrha do in order to repopulate the earth?   **THROW ROCKS OVER THEIR SHOULDERS**

TU 11: In 69 A.D., who secured power with his armies from the East successfully and then became emperor?

VESPASIAN

B1: Where had Nero previously sent Vespasian to put down a revolt?

JUDEA

B2: Give the full names for Vespasian and his successor Titus.

TITUS FLAVIUS VESPASIANUS and TITUS FLAVIUS VESPASIANUS

TU 12: When recognized, perform the following action.

"Surge et pone ambās manūs in capite tuō, deinde in umerīs, deinde in genibus, deinde in digitīs pedum."

STUDENT SHOULD STAND UP, PLACE BOTH HANDS ON HIS HEAD, THEN ON HIS SHOULDERS, THEN ON HIS KNEES, AND THEN ON HIS TOES.

B1: When recognized, perform the following action. *Simulāte morī.*

STUDENTS SHOULD PRETEND TO DIE.

B2: When recognized, perform the following action. *Surge et simulā apem.*

STUDENT SHOULD STAND UP AND IMITATE A BEE.

BONUS QUESTIONS

LANGUAGE

TU: The Latin phrase meaning "a slip of the tongue" is *lapsus linguae.* What is the very similar Latin phrase which means "a slip of the pen"?

LAPSUS CALAMĪ

B1: What does the Latin phrase "*in sitū*" mean?

IN ITS (ORIGINAL) POSITION

B2: What Latin phrase describes an indispensible condition or necessity?

SINE QUĀ NŌN

TU: Translate the following sentence from Latin to English.
"Carmine canta, mulier mirata est cur audientes non plauderent."

WITH THE SONG HAVING BEEN SUNG, THE WOMAN WONDERED WHY THOSE (WHO WERE) LISTENING WERE NOT CLAPPING.
(ACCEPT ANY OTHER CORRECT TRANSLATION OF AN ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.)

B1: Translate the following sentence from Latin to English.
"Caesar nescivit quo milites fugerent."

CAESAR DID NOT KNOW (TO) WHERE (HIS) SOLDIERS WERE FLEEING.

B2: What type of subordinate subjunctive is seen in both the Toss-Up and Bonus 1?

INDIRECT QUESTION

MYTHOLOGY

TU: The Giants Otus and Ephialtes hoped to reach Olympus by stacking which two mountains on top of each other?   **MOUNT PELION AND MOUNT OSSA**

B1: Otus and Ephialtes were planning to woo which two goddesses?

ARTEMIS AND HERA

B2: What was Otus and Ephialtes' punishment in the Underworld?

BOUND TO COLUMNS BY SNAKES (AND SCREECH OWL ON TOP OF COLUMN)

TU: What would you call a nymph who lived in an ash tree?

MELIAE

B1: What would you call a nymph who lived in a river?   **POTOMAIAD (PROMPT ON NAIAD)**

B2: What would you call a nymph who lived in an oak tree?   **HAMADRYAD (PROMPT ON DRYAD)**

BONUS QUESTIONS p. 2

HISTORY

TU: What enemy of Rome invaded Italy and remained there for 15 years before returning to defend Carthage?

HANNIBAL

B1: What was the river valley in northern Italy, whose tributaries were the sites of the first battles of the 2nd Punic War?

PO RIVER

B2: What was the last battle in Italy where Hannibal employed war elephants?

TREBIA RIVER

TU: What general employed war elephants against the Romans and was the first to do so?

PYRRHUS (OF EPIRUS)

B1: What Roman negotiated the release of prisoners with Pyrrhus after the Battle of Heraclea?

GAIUS FABRICIUS

B2: Where did Pyrrhus die in 272 B.C.?

ARGOS

CULTURE

TU: Although it's sad to see a family member pass, oftentimes they can be remembered through pictures. In ancient Rome, what carved wax images of ancestors were hung up on the walls?

IMAGINES

B1: Where in a Roman house would these imagines be located?

THE ATRIUM (OR THE ALAE)

B2: The imagines were most often organized in an arrangement called a stemma. If the imagines were indeed organized by a stemma, what would their order resemble?

A FAMILY TREE

TU 1: Give the Latin phrase and the English meaning for the abbreviation *"pro tem."*

PRŌ TEMPORE — FOR THE TIME (BEING)

B1: Give the Latin phrase and the English meaning for the abbreviation *"D.V."*

DEŌ VOLENTE — (WITH) GOD WILLING

B@: Give the Latin phrase and the English meaning for the abbreviation *"Q.E.D."*

QUOD ERAT DEMONSTRANDUM — WHAT / THAT WHICH WAS TO BE DEMONSTRATED

TU 2: Which deity had the epithets Smintheus and Loxias, meaning respectively "mouse god" and "the interpreter"? **APOLLO**

B1: Which deity had the epithet Eubouleus, meaning "he of good advice"? **HADES**

B2: Which deity had the epithet Anadyomene, meaning "she who rises up"? **APHRODITE**

TU 3: What laws of 367 B.C. abolished military tribunes with consular power, allowed plebeians to be consul, and limited the amount of public land that an individual could hold to 500 iugera?

LICINIO-SEXTIAN LAWS/SEXTO-LICINIAN LAWS (ACCEPT ANY SIMILAR VARIATION THAT INCLUDES A REFERENCE TO SEXTIUS AND LICINIUS)

B1: What law of 445 B.C. permitted marriage among plebeians and patricians?

LEX CANULEIA

B2: What law of 180 B.C. set minimum ages for the offices of aedile, praetor, and consul?

LEX VILLIA ANNALIS

TU 4: Paying attention to the context, translate the following sentence into English:
  "Imperatore interfectō, exercitus quam celerrimē Romam iter fēcit."

WITH THE COMMANDER / GENERAL / EMPEROR HAVING BEEN KILLED,
THE ARMY MARCHED TO ROME AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.
(Accept any other correct translation of an ablative absolute. DO NOT
ACCEPT "made a journey" for "iter fēcit.")

B1: Translate the following sentence into English:

"Cum ventī malī essent, classis tamen Athēnīs Romam navigāre constituit."

ALTHOUGH THE WINDS WERE BAD / UNFAVORABLE,
THE FLEET AT ATHENS NEVERTHELESS DECIDED TO SAIL TO ROME.
(DO NOT ACCEPT "decides.")

B2: What type of subordinate clause is present in the sentence in Bonus 1?
(CUM) CONCESSIVE (CLAUSE)

TU 5: Identify the use of the dative case in the following sentence:
  "Tria capita Cerberō sunt."

DATIVE OF POSSESSION

B1: Identify the use of the dative case in the following sentence:
  "Illī militēs nobīs sunt amici."
DATIVE WITH SPECIAL ADJECTIVES (AMĪCĪ)

B2: Identify the use of the dative case in the following sentence:
  "Agrōs tuōs tibi ārās."
DATIVE OF REFERENCE

TU 6: Which son of Hermes and Aphrodite became both male and female after being joined with the nymph Salmacis?   **HERMAPHRODITUS**

B1: Which two children of Ares and Aphrodite are known as "fear" and "terror"?   **PHOBOS AND DEIMOS**

B2: What other beautiful child of Ares and Aphrodite was turned into a snake along with her husband?   **HARMONIA**

TU 7: In the popular Roman game trigon, how many balls were used?
                              TWO

B1: For the less athletic, the Romans had games that could be played while sitting down, for example dice. What is the Latin name for knucklebones, cheaper and commonly-used alternatives to actual dice?
                              TALI
B2: What numbers were inscribed on the four sides of each tali?
                         1, 3, 4, 6

TU 8: From what Latin word with what meaning are the following words derived: "gin, jaunty, benign, engine, regenerate?"
                    GENUS – KIND / TYPE / SORT / CLASS
B1: What derivative of "genus, generis" refers to a system of inheritance or succession by the firstborn child?
                                   PRIMOGENITURE
B2: What derivative of "genus, generis" means warmly, pleasantly cheerful, or cordial?
                                        GENIAL

TU 9: Who fought for the Romans at Numantia and later became a tribune in 133 B.C.?   **TIBERIUS GRACCHUS**

B1: Which father-in-law of Tiberius Gracchus that supported his agrarian bill?

                                   APPIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER

B2: Which fellow tribune of Tiberius Gracchus repeatedly vetoed this bill?

                                        (MARCUS) OCTAVIUS

TU 10: Last time we saw Aurelia, she and her family began to search for their horse, who, angrily, began to run back home. Listen to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer in ENGLISH the question that follows.

> *"Equus Aureliae, cum domum reddidisset, dormīre coepit. Subitō clamatūs Aureliae familiaeque, conantium eum invenīre, audīvit. Itaque equus, qui adhoc iratus erat, ēgressus domō, quam celerrimē cucurrit ut familiam vitāret, sed Aurelia et familia eum currentem conspexērunt. Deinde, eae carrum petīvērunt ut equum suum sequerentur."*

QUESTION: When did the horse begin sleeping?

WHEN HE HAD RETURNED HOME

B1: Why did the horse run as quickly as possible?

(IN ORDER) TO AVOID/ESCAPE HIS FAMILY

B2: When Aurelia and her family saw their horse running, what did they do and why?

THEY SOUGHT A CARRIAGE (IN ORDER) TO FOLLOW THEIR HORSE

TU 11: Which member of the Seven Against Thebes reached the top of the Theban wall only to boast and be killed by a lightning bolt?

CAPANEUS

B1: Which member of the Seven Against Thebes had a fire-breathing typhon on his shield and was killed by Ismarus?   **HIPPOMEDON**

B2: Which member the Seven Against Thebes could have been immortalized by Athena, but devoured the brains of his opponent and lost her favor?

TYDEUS

TU 12: When recognized, perform the following action.
"Stā, curre ad ianuam proximam, feri eam et clama Anglicē "mē iuvā!"

STUDENT SHOULD STAND UP, RUN TO THE CLOSEST DOOR, HIT THE DOOR, AND SCREAM "HELP ME!"

B1: When recognized, perform the following action.
"Stāte et simulāte simiās."

STUDENTS SHOULD STAND UP AND PRETEND TO BE MONKEYS.

B2: When recognized, perform the following action.
"Lacrimāte coniunctim."

STUDENTS SHOULD ALL CRY TOGETHER.

BONUS QUESTIONS

LANGUAGE

TU: Using a participle, translate the dependent clause in this sentence:
"I saw the girl who was sitting under the tree."

SEDENTEM SUB ARBORE

B1: Using a participle, translate the dependent clause in this sentence.
"After the emperor had been killed, the enemy general seized power."

IMPERĀTŌRE INTERFECTŌ

B2: Using a participle, translate this sentence.
"I was intending to go to the Forum."

AD FORUM ITŪRUS / ITŪRA ERAM.

TU: What use of the infinitive is seen in the following sentence?
"Amicus mihi dixit se Romam iturum esse."

(INFINITIVE IN) INDIRECT STATEMENT

B1: What use of the infinitive is seen in the following sentence?
"Caesar milites coegit facere iter in Galliam."

OBJECTIVE (INFINITIVE)

B2: What use of the infinitive is seen in the following sentence?
"Mater me orare ut Roma quam celerrime fugerem."

HISTORICAL (INFINITIVE)

MYTHOLOGY

TU: Which Trojan hero killed the Greek champion Protesilaus and dueled with Ajax the Greater? **HECTOR**

B1: Hector and Ajax fought for an entire day, and when neither won, they exchanged gifts. What gift did Hector give to Ajax?

HIS SWORD

B2: Ajax gave Hector his girdle, a gift that Hector probably wished he had never received. For what purpose was the girdle eventually used?

TO ATTACH HECTOR'S BODY TO ACHILLES' CHARIOT

TU: Which lover from Abydos died swimming across the Hellespont when the lantern that guided his way blew out? **LEANDER**

B1: The Hellespont separated Abydos from what city, the home of Hero?
SESTOS

B2: Which young girl, the daughter of Athamas, also drowned in the Hellespont while flying with her brother on a golden ram?

HELLE

HISTORY

TU: At what battle did Caesar decisively defeat Pompey in 48 B.C.?

PHARSALUS

B1: Whom had Caesar defeated when he famously said, "Veni, vidi, vici,"?

PHARNACES II

B2: Which of Caesar's enemies committed suicide after the Battle of Thapsus?

CATO THE YOUNGER

TU: The Basilica Ulpia, the Arch of Trajan, and the Equestrian Statue of Trajan are all structures located in Trajan's Forum. Trajan's Column is another and has a frieze carved on its surface. Whose death ends the frieze?

DECEBALUS

B1: What wars are commemorated by the column?

DACIAN WARS

B2: Marcus Aurelius imitated Trajan's column many years later. Where was this column?

CAMPUS MARTIUS

CULTURE

TU: You're a young woman in ancient Rome, getting ready to go to a dinner party. You know everyone else will be dressed nicely, but you want to be super stylish. What ultra-fashionable dress would you wear?

A SYNTHESIS

BONI 1 & 2: If you were a Roman man dressed casually, you would wear a toga and not a synthesis. Besides toga alba, for five points each give two more names for the white toga worn by free, adult male Roman citizens.

TOGA LIBERA, TOGA PURA, TOGA VIRILIS

TU 1: A few days after his birth, Apollo killed a serpent that resided in Delphi beside the Castalian Spring. What was the name of this monster?

PYTHON

B1: When Zeus struck down Apollo's son Asclepius with a lightning bolt, which sons of Zeus did Apollo kill in revenge?

THE CYCLOPES

B2: As punishment for his crimes, Apollo was sentenced to one year of labor on earth. In this period, which mortal king did he serve?

ADMETUS

TU 2: Which tribune made a provision replacing Sulla with Marius for command in the 1st Mithridatic War?

(PUBLIUS) SULPICIUS RUFUS

B1: Where did Sulla and Mithridates meet to sign a treaty in 85 B.C.?

DARDANUS

B2: After a hasty war with Mithridates, where did Sulla defeat an army of Samnites thus giving him control of Rome?

COLLINE GATE (PROMPT FOR MORE INFORMATION IF RESPONSE IS "ROME")

TU 3: For the verb "*auferō, auferre*," give the 2nd person plural, perfect, active, subjunctive.

ABSTULERITIS

B1: Make **abstuleritis** passive.

ABLATĪ / -AE / -A SITIS

B2: Make **ablatī / -ae / a sitis** imperfect.

AUFERRĒMINĪ

TU 4: Which of the following English words, if any, does not belong with the others due to derivation?
"**budge, boil, bill, bullet, bouillon**"

                              THEY ARE ALL DERIVED FROM THE SAME LATIN ROOT.

B1: From what Latin word with what meaning do all of the words in the Toss-Up derive?

                                        BULLA, BULLAE, LOCKET / AMULET

B2: What English derivative of the Latin word **bulla, bullae,** means "a passionate outburst" or "a rushing forth of a liquid in a state of agitation"?

                                        EBULLITION

TU 5: In ancient Rome, slaves were used for many purposes, not just for physical labor. What was the Latin name for the butler-like slave who managed household administration?

                                        ATRIENSIS

B1 and B2: The job of an atriensis was, as can be imagined, very demanding—too demanding for one person to do! For five points each, name the two slaves who helped him with his duties.

                                        DISPENSATOR AND PROCURATOR

TU 6: What legal Latin phrase refers to a person who personally presents information regarding a case to the court and literally means "a friend of the court"?

                                        AMICUS CURIAE

B1: What legal Latin phrase refers to a second identity living within a person?

                                        ALTER EGO

B2: What legal Latin phrase is used to represent a formal statement of fact and literally means "he has sworn"?

                                        AFFIDAVIT

TU 7: I am the sister of Leto. I fled from Zeus' advances and dove into the sea. Zeus then turned me into a quail. Who am I?

ASTERIA (IF RESPONSE IS ORTYGIA, ASK WHAT HER GIVEN NAME WAS)

B1: I was once going down to the river to bathe, when a river god named Alpheus chased me. I was transformed into a spring, while Alpheus, transforming into water, mingled with my spring. Who am I?

ARETHUSA

B2: I am Hecuba, the queen of Troy. I avenged the death of my youngest son Polydorus by killing Polymestor. Soon after this I was turned into what animal? **FEMALE DOG**

TU 8: Translate the dependent clause in this sentence from Latin to English:

"Caesar militibus suīs acerrimīs imperāvit ut omnēs Gallōs Germanōsque quam   celerrimē vincerent."

TO CONQUER / OVERCOME ALL OF THE GAULS AND GERMANS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE

B1: Translate the dependent clause in this sentence from Latin to English:

"Militēs Caesaris tam fortiter pugnāvērunt ut omnēs hostēs aut fugerent aut morerentur."

THAT ALL OF THE ENEMY (ENEMIES) EITHER FLED OR DIED

B2: What two types of dependent clauses are shown in the Toss-Up and Bonus 1?

TOSS UP/INDIRECT COMMAND AND **B1/RESULT CLAUSE**

TU 9: According to legend, there were 2 twin brothers who played important roles in founding the city of Rome. What sign appeared to Romulus and Remus, the brothers, when they were deciding the name of the city? **VULTURES**

B1: How many vultures appeared to each brother?

TWELVE TO ROMULUS and SIX TO REMUS

B2: Which hills did Romulus and Remus choose for their cities?

PALATINE and AVENTINE (respectively)

TU 10: Last round, Aurelia and her family sought a carriage to follow their angry, running horse. What will happen next? Listen to this next installment of the Aurelia passage, which I will read twice, and answer in LATIN the question that follows.

> *"Currens, equus iratus respexit ut cognosceret sī Aurelia et familia adhoc sē persequerentur. Cum equus Aureliam familiamque in carrō non procul vidēret, currere celerius coepit ut eās evitāret; quod autem equus non prospiciebat, incurrit et cecidit in flumen. Cum Aurelia et familia equum suum cadentem dē rupe in flumen vidēret, maturāvērunt ut eum servārent."*

QUESTION: Quam longe erant Aurelia et familia cum equus respexit?

NŌN PROCUL

B1: Cur equus cecidit in flumen?

QUOD EQUUS NON PROSPICIĒBAT

B2: Cur Aurelia et familia maturāvērunt?

UT EQUUM SERVĀRENT

TU 11: Everyone has problems with sibling rivalry at times, but some mythological men take it a little too far. What two twin sons of Abas are said to have quarreled even in the womb?   **ACRISIUS AND PROETUS**

B1: Which two sons of Oedipus quarreled over their father's throne and eventually killed one another in single combat?

ETEOCLES AND POLYNEICES

B2: Fortunately, not all brothers in mythology hated each other. Which two sons of Zeus and Antiope were able to successfully co-rule Thebes together?   **AMPHION AND ZETHUS**

TU 12: When recognized, perform the following action:
"Surge, et tollens ambās manūs super caput tuum, salī unō pede et clamā Anglice tē regem esse."
    STUDENT SHOULD STAND UP, HOLD UP BOTH HANDS ABOVE HIS HEAD, HOP ON ONE FOOT, AND YELL "I AM KING"
B1: Now, perform the following action.
"Surgite et, manibus iunctīs, salientēs, cantāte "Agnus parvus Mariae fuit."
    STUDENTS SHOULD STAND UP, JOIN HANDS, AND SING "MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB" WHILE JUMPING
B2: Now, perform the following action.
    "Surge et amplectere omnēs tuōs sociōs."

    STUDENT SHOULD STAND UP AND HUG ALL OF HIS TEAMMATES

BONUS QUESTIONS p. 1

LANGUAGE

TU: For the verb "**decernō, decernere**", give the 3rd person singular, perfect, active, subjunctive.

<div align="right">**DECRĒVERIT**</div>

B1: Make "**decrēverit**" passive.

<div align="right">**DECRĒTUS / –A / –UM SIT**</div>

B2: Change "**decrētus / –a / –um sit**" to the pluperfect active.

<div align="right">**DECRĒVISSET**</div>

TU: For the verb **pello, pellere**, give the first person plural, pluperfect, active, subjunctive.

<div align="right">**PEPULISSEMUS**</div>

B1: Change "**pepulissemus**" to the imperfect.

<div align="right">**PELLEREMUS**</div>

B2: Change "**pelleremus**" to the passive.

<div align="right">**PELLEREMUR**</div>

MYTHOLOGY

TU: Which princess of Oechalia and daughter of King Eurytus did Heracles fall in love with? **IOLE**

B1: King Eurytus promised his daughter to the man who could outmatch his sons in what type of contest? **ARCHERY CONTEST**

B2: Which son of Eurytus was spared by Heracles, later became his best friend, and met an unfortunate demise when he was thrown off a wall?

<div align="center">**IPHITUS**</div>

TU: Which daughter of Phorcys and Ceto had a stare so awful it would turn any man to stone? **MEDUSA**

B1/B2: For five points each, name the two sisters of Medusa.

<div align="center">**STHENO & EURYALE**</div>

HISTORY

TU : What man, born in Arpinum, first became consul in 107 B.C. and went on to hold 6 more consulships? **GAIUS MARIUS**

B1: What famous consul of 63 B.C. was also born in Arpinum?

<div align="center">**CICERO**</div>

B2: What term, which was used for both men, meant that he was the first in his family to become consul?

<div align="center">**NOVUS HOMO**</div>

MORE HISTORY

TU: Manus ad Ferrum and Restitutor Orbis were names given to which man?

AURELIAN

B1: Who extended Palmyra's dominion to include Egypt and Asia Minor?

QUEEN ZENOBIA

B2: What senator was appointed chief inspector of Lucania by Aurelian?

TETRICUS

CULTURE

TU: As we all know, the Romans enjoyed many different types of combat spectacles, especially gladiatorial fights involving unusual weapons. What types of gladiators, similar to modern-day cowboys, were armed with a lasso to rope their opponents?

LAQUEATORES

B1: What type of gladiator used twin swords against his opponents?

DIMACHAERUS

B2: Not every gladiator was lucky enough to have these advantages. What disadvantage did andabata have?

WORE A BLINDFOLD/COULDN'T SEE

TU 1: Look around you. Obviously, this is an auditorium, not a theater; however, the layout of this particular auditorium is quite similar to that of an ancient Roman theater. As you can see, there are seats in rows, and in the middle a walkway running parallel to the seats, dividing them into the front and back sections. What was the Latin name for this walkway, a passage between these two sections of seats?
PRAECINCTIO

B1: Examine the upper portion of the auditorium. As you can see, there is a projecting balcony above the back section of seats. What is the Latin name for this balcony, used at public shows to provide audiences with poor seats a better view?
MAENIANUM

B2: There is a common misconception that 'vomitoria' are places for actual vomiting, such as during a feast. Of course, we know better. What was a vomitorium, found throughout Roman theaters?
A LARGE PASSAGE THAT ALLOWED A QUICK CROWD EXIT

TU 2: What use of the subjunctive is found in this sentence?

"Caesar militēs rogāvit ut urbem oppugnārent."
INDIRECT COMMAND

B1: What use of the subjunctive is found in this sentence?

"Sperō militēs, qui fortēs sint, hostem victurōs esse."

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE IN INDIRECT STATEMENT

B2: What use of the subjunctive is found in this sentence?

"Nemō est quīn id sciat."
RELATIVE CLAUSE OF CHARACTERISTIC

TU 3: What English word, derived from the Latin verb meaning "to be born," means "showing a lack of experience or judgment"?
NAÏVE

B1: What English word, derived from the Latin verb meaning "to flee," is a type of musical composition?
FUGUE

B2: What English word, derived from the Latin verb meaning "to have," can be used to describe any disorder or disease of the body?
MALADY

TU 4: Name one of the two men that fought alongside Horatius Cocles on the Pons Sublicius.

(TITUS) HERMINIUS or (SPURIUS) LARCIUS

(Do not read the other if answered correctly)

B1: Name the other man.

(SEE ABOVE)

B2: What does the name Cocles mean?

ONE-EYED

TU 5: Which Phoenician prince was the brother of Phoenix, Cilix and Europa? **CADMUS**

B1: While attempting to discover why his companions hadn't returned from a spring, Cadmus killed a dragon sacred to which god?

ARES

B2: After Cadmus had served his penance for killing the dragon, he was given Harmonia as his wife. Who was the only son of Cadmus and Harmonia? **POLYDORUS**

TU 6: Translate the following Latin expression into English:
   "De minimīs nōn curat lex."

THE LAW DOES NOT CARE ABOUT THE SMALLEST THINGS

B1: Translate into English the motto of Massachusetts:
   "Ense petit placidam sub libertāte quiētam."

BY THE SWORD SHE SEEKS CALM PEACE UNDER LIBERTY

B2: What Latin expression is used to describe a criminal "caught in the act?"

IN FLAGRANTE DELICTŌ

TU 7: Who led the Romans against Mithridates from 74 to 66 B.C.?

LUCULLUS

B1: What co-consul of Lucullus was attacked by Mithridates at Chalcedon?

(M. AURELIUS) COTTA

B2: What city did Lucullus capture in 69 B.C.?

TIGRANOCERTA

TU 8: For the verb **gaudeō, gaudēre**, give the 3rd person plural, pluperfect, subjunctive.

GAVĪSĪ ESSENT

B1: For the verb **soleō, solēre**, give the 2nd person singular, perfect, subjunctive.

SOLITUS SĪS

B2: For the verb **audeō, audēre**, give the 1st person plural, future perfect, indicative.

AUSĪ ERIMUS

TU 9: Listen to the following names: Psyche, Theseus, Orpheus, Heracles, Odysseus and Aeneas. What do these mythological figures have in common?

THEY ALL WENT TO THE UNDERWORLD AND RETURNED

B1: Which clever king of Corinth escaped from the Underworld but ultimately had to pay the price by rolling a stone up a hill for eternity?

SISYPHUS

B2: The god Dionysus also went down to the Underworld and returned, bringing back a special someone. Who was this woman?

HIS MOTHER SEMELE

TU 10: Last time we saw Aurelia and her family, they were rushing to save their horse, who had fallen into a river. What will happen to him? Listen to this last installment of the Aurelia passage, which I will read twice, and answer in ENGLISH the question that follows.

> *"Equus, cum natāre nōn posset, verēbātur nē morerētur. Oculīs suīs clausīs, paratus erat morī. Repentē, autem, sublatus est ē mare et positus in terram manibus Aureliae familiaeque. Primum, quod equus non movit, Aurelia et familia putāvērunt equum suum periisse et lacrimāvērunt. Hīs sonitibus audītīs, equus oculōs suōs aperuit, et scīvit sē non mortuum esse, sed Aureliam et familiam eum servāvisse. Itaque, Aurelia et familia gaudēbant et equus non diū iratus, sed gratissimus erat, quod familia sua amans eum servāvit. Ēheu!"*

QUESTION: What and why did the horse fear?

> **THE HORSE FEARED THAT HE WOULD DIE BECAUSE HE COULD NOT SWIM**

B1: When their horse did not move at first, what did Aurelia and the family think had happened?

> **THEY THOUGHT THAT THEIR HORSE HAD DIED**

B2: Why was the horse most thankful?

> **BECAUSE HIS (LOVING) FAMILY SAVED HIM**

TU 11: Which of these lovely girls does not belong based on transformation: Pitys, Phyllis, Philyra, Procne, Daphne?

> **PROCNE**

B1: Into what did all the other girls transform?   **TREES**

B2: Both trees and birds seem to be a popular thing for girls to be transformed into. Into what bird was Thebe turned into after she accidentally killed her son Itylus?   **NIGHTINGALE**

TU 12: Make the phrase "**ingens sūs**" genitive plural.

> **INGENTIUM SUUM**

B1: Make "**ingentium suum**" ablative.

> **INGENTIBUS SŪBUS**

B2: Make "**ingentibus sūbus**" singular.

> **INGENTĪ SUE**

TU 13: Identify the use of the ablative case in the following sentence.

"*Cicerō est senātor maximus natū.*"

ABLATIVE OF SPECIFICATION

B1: Identify the use of the ablative case in the following sentence.
"**Illa porta ex aurō facta est.**"

ABLATIVE OF MATERIAL

B2: Identify the use of the ablative case in the following sentence.

"**Mercātor vestēs pucuniā vendidit.**"

ABLATIVE OF PRICE

TU 14: Which Argonaut is said to have such perfect sight that he could see underneath the earth?

LYNCEUS

B1: Which Argonaut, famed for his excellent memory, was the herald of the Argonauts? AETHALIDES

B2: There were many talented members on the Argo, but even the boat itself had some unusual features. What about its prow made the Argo special?

THE PROW COULD TALK

TU 15: Distinguish in meaning between the verbs "*pendeō*" and "*pendō*".
PENDEŌ — TO HANG (DOWN); PENDŌ — TO PAY/WEIGH

B1: Distinguish in meaning between "**palus**" and "**palūs**".
PALUS — STAKE/PILE/POLE/WOOD/PIN; PALŪS — SWAMP/MARSH

B2: Distinguish in meaning between "**vinciō**" and "**vincō**".
VINCIŌ — TO BIND/TIE; VINCŌ — DEFEAT/OVERCOME/CONQUER

TU 16: Translate the following sentence from Latin to English.
   "Imperātor inquit, "Militēs, urbs vōbīs defendenda est!"

   THE EMPEROR/GENERAL SAID/SAYS "SOLDIERS, THE CITY MUST BE DEFENDED BY YOU (ALL)!" or
   THE EMPEROR/GENERAL SAID/SAYS "SOLDIERS, YOU (ALL) MUST DEFEND THE CITY!"

B1: Translate the following sentence from Latin to English.
   "Imperātor timuit nē urbs ā hostibus occupārētur."

   THE EMPEROR/GENERAL FEARED THAT THE CITY WOULD BE SEIZED BY THE ENEMY (ENEMIES).

B2: Translate the following sentence from Latin to English.

   "Sī imperator scīvisset urbem occupātum īrī, militēs eius defendendae causā mīsisset."

   IF THE EMPEROR/GENERAL HAD KNOWN THAT THE CITY WOULD BE SEIZED, HE WOULD HAVE SENT SOLDIERS FOR THE SAKE OF DEFENDING IT.

TU 17: What enemy of Rome landed in Greece with 10,000 men and was elected Aetolian commander in chief?

   ANTIOCHUS III (THE GREAT)

B1: Where was Antiochus defeated in 190 B.C.?

   MAGNESIA

B2: Where was a treaty made in 188 B.C. that forced Antiochus to relinquish possessions in Asia Minor, surrender his navy, and pay 15,000 talents?   **APAMEA**

TU 18 : The saw, the compass and the potter's wheel were all inventions of what clever boy, the nephew of Daedalus?
   PERDIX

B1: Daedalus was so envious of his nephew's accomplishments that he pushed Perdix off a tower. In what way did Athena punish him for this crime?

   BRANDED HIM (WITH THE IMAGE OF A BIRD)

B2: Athena rescued the falling Perdix by turning him into what creature?

   PARTRIDGE

TU 19: What consul of 121 B.C. offered a reward of gold for the head of Gaius Gracchus?   **(LUCIUS) OPIMIUS**

B1: Who brought Opimius the head of Gaius Gracchus?

SEPTIMULEIUS

B2: What town had Opimius destroyed when it revolted in 125 B.C.?

FREGELLAE

TU 20: When recognized, perform the following action.
"Fac sonum asinī."

STUDENT SHOULD MAKE THE SOUND OF A DONKEY. (Hee-haw!)

B1: Perform the following action.
"Stāte et facite sonōs pullōrum."

STUDENTS SHOULD STAND AND MAKE THE SOUNDS OF CHICKENS.

B2: Perform the following action.

"Stā et dīc Anglice socio eum eamve fuisse bonum fidumque servum, sed solum te aeternaliter vivere posse."

STUDENT SHOULD STAND UP AND SAY TO HIS TEAMMATE "YOU HAVE BEEN A GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT, BUT ONLY I CAN LIVE FOREVER."

LANGUAGE

TU: From what verb with what meaning do the following words derive?
several, emperor, parapet, repair, parade.

PARŌ — PREPARE

B1: What English word, derived from the Latin verb *"parō, parāre"*, means to ward off and is associated with fencing?

PARRY

B2: What English word, derived from the Latin verb **parō, parāre**, is a mound of earth raised as a fortification?

RAMPART

TU: What use of the genitive case is found in this sentence? **Domus magna aurī regī erat.**

GENITIVE OF MATERIAL

B1: What use of the genitive case is found in this sentence? **Nemō illōrum id facerent.**

PARTITIVE GENITIVE / GENITIVE OF THE WHOLE

B2: What use of the genitive case is found in this sentence? **Cicerō avidus laudis erat.**

GENITIVE WITH SPECIAL ADJECTIVES

MYTHOLOGY

TU: In mythology, many characters are cast into the sky as constellations. Into what constellation did Philomelus, the son of Demeter and Iasion, turn into?

BOOTES. PROMPT ON WAGON-DRIVER

B1: What constellation did Erigone, the daughter of Icarius, turn into?

VIRGO

B2: Which dog of Icarius became the Dog Star?   **MAERA**

TU: I was a Cypriot shepherd who was desperately in love with a maiden who scorned me. I committed suicide and she was turned to stone. Who am I?

IPHIS

B1: Which deity turned Anaxerete into a stone statue, claiming that stone would better suit her cold heart?   **APHRODITE**

B2: The story of Iphis and Anaxerete was told by which Roman minor deity while trying to win over the heart of his beloved fruit-goddess?

VERTUMNUS

BONUS QUESTIONS p. 2

HISTORY

TU: What city, in 343 B.C., appealed to Rome for help after a nearby Samnite attack?

CAPUA

B1: Which city had the Samnites attacked?

SIDICINI

B2: Which conflict began with the attack on Sidicini?

1ST SAMNITE WAR

TU:. In the formation of the tetrarchy, what were the terms for the two emperors and their junior emperors?

AUGUSTI and CAESARS/CAESARES

B1: Name the Augustus of the East and his Caesar.

DIOCLETIAN (Augustus) and (GAIUS) GALERIUS (Caesar)

B2: Name the Augustus of the West and his Caesar.

MAXIMIAN (Augustus) and CONSTANTINE (Caesar)

CULTURE

TU: In ancient Rome, many holidays with strange customs were held. During Lemuria, a holiday that was intended to frighten away vampire-like ghosts of the dead, what strange food items were thrown?

BLACK BEANS

B1: During the Bona Dea festival, a Roman woman would decorate her house with all the flowering plants they could find except for one, which was expressly forbidden. What was this plant?

MYRTLE

B2: During Saturnalia, gifts of small wax or pottery figurines were given as traditional gifts. What were these gifts called?

SIGILLARIA

TU: Everyone knows that in ancient Rome, togas had to be worn in a very particular way. What was the name for the part of the toga that was worn across the chest?

SINUS

BONI 1 & 2: For 5 points each, name the two main categories in both Latin and English into which Roman clothing fell.

AMICTUS- outer clothing ("wrapped"); INDUTUS-inner clothing ("put on")