

**2018 NJCL CERTAMEN
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
ROUND ONE**

1. From what Latin verb with what meaning do we derive “treaty”, “trait,” and “treat”?
TRAHŌ / TRAHERE - DRAG/DRAW
- B1: From what Latin adjective with what meaning do we derive “siesta”, “Sistine,” and “semester”?
SEX - SIX
- B2: From what Latin adjective with what meaning do we derive “squad”, “cadre,” and “square”?
QUATTUOR - FOUR
2. Which of the **comitia** was the only one that had the right to declare an offensive war and to elect higher officials such as consuls, praetors, and censors? **(COMITIA) CENTURIĀTA**
- B1: Which of the **comitia** elected tribunes, quaestors, aediles, and minor officials?
(COMITIA) TRIBŪTA
- B2: Which of the **comitia** was in charge of appointing the **pontifex maximus**?
(COMITIA) CŪRIĀTA
3. “Hatred,” “woe,” “wailing,” “fire,” and “forgetfulness” are the five concepts represented by the rivers in what mythological location?
(RIVERS OF THE) UNDERWORLD / HADES / ORCUS
- B1: What river of the Underworld causes souls to forget their past lives? **LETHE**
- B2: What river of the Underworld was sometimes said to be the boundary of Hades and is considered the river of “woe”? **ACHERON**
4. Change the verb form **crēdit** to the passive voice, meaning “it is believed.” **CRĒDITUR**
- B1: Now change **crēditur** to the future perfect, meaning “it will have been believed.”
CRĒDITUM ERIT
- B2: Now make **crēditum erit** active.
CRĒDIDERIT
5. Who rose up from his provincial birth to become a highly respected general and, upon ascending the imperial throne, instituted the **alimenta** program to alleviate poverty, but was best known for bringing the Roman Empire to its greatest geographical extent?
(M. ULPIUS) TRAJAN(US)
- B1: Who was the Dacian king whom Trajan defeated upon capturing the Dacian capital city of Sarmizegethusa? **DECEBALUS**
- B2: In what town in Spain had Trajan been born? **ITALICA**
6. **Quid Anglicē significat “super?”** **OVER, ABOVE**
- B1: **Quid Anglicē significat “nūper?”** **RECENTLY**
- B2: **Quid Anglicē significat “aper?”** **(WILD) BOAR**

7. Which of the following sons of Zeus was also a son of Hera, at least by some reports: Hermes, Ares, Dionysus, Heracles? **ARES**

(HAND OUT PAGE 1 OF THE VISUAL)

- B1: You are looking at a mythological family tree. Using the pictorial clues provided, identify the mythological figure represented by number 1. **LETO**

(HAND OUT PAGE 2 OF THE VISUAL)

- B2: Identify by letter and name the mythological figure on page 2 that corresponds to number 2 on page 1. **B: ASCLEPIUS**

8. Listen carefully to the following passage about the British queen Boudicca, or **Boudicēa**, which I shall read twice; then answer IN LATIN the question that follows:
Marītō interfectō, Boudicēa dīcēbātur fēminās Britannicās dūxisse et bellum contrā Rōmānōs gessisse. Quod erat etiam mīrābilius, rēgīna dīcēbātur, currum agēns, filiās suās sēcum in proelium tulisse. (repeat)

The question: **Quās Boudicēa in proelium contrā Rōmānōs dūcēbat?**

FĒMINĀS (BRITANNICĀS)

- B1: **Quando Boudicēa fēminās contrā Romanōs dūcēbat?**

MARĪTŌ INTERFĒCTŌ / POST MARĪTUS INTERFECTUS EST

- B2: **Cum filiās sēcum ferret, quid Boudicēa faciēbat?**

BELLUM GERĒBAT / CURRUM AGĒBAT / PUGNĀBAT

9. What use of the genitive case is found in the following sentence: **Barbarī magnam partem militum necābant?** **PARTITIVE / OF THE WHOLE**

- B1: ... **Equus Mārcī celerior quam Titī est.** **POSSESSION**

- B2: ... **Formīca est animal magnī labōris.** **QUALITY / DESCRIPTION**

10. Which type of gladiator was immensely popular with the spectators, likely because of his risky fighting tactics, which involved ensnaring his opponent in a net before stabbing them to death with a three-pronged spear? **RĒTIĀRIUS / -Ī**

- B1: What other type of heavily armed gladiator did a **rētiārius** often fight? **MURMILLŌ / SECŪTOR**

- B2: What was the Latin term for the three-pronged spear that the **rētiārius** used? **FUSCINA / TRIDĒNS**

11. Which of the following is NOT an impersonal verb: **pingit, taedet, pudet, paenitet?** **PINGIT**

- B1: Say in Latin using an impersonal verb, "I am tired of you." **MĒ TUĪ / VESTRĪ TAEDET / PERTAESUM EST**

- B2: Say in Latin using an impersonal verb, "I will never be ashamed of my students." **MĒ NUMQUAM PUDEBIT (MEŌRUM) DISCIPULŌRUM / (MEĀRUM) DISCIPULĀRUM**

12. What man chose not to establish a Trojan colony in Thrace, Crete, and Sicily, since his prophesied homeland was actually Latium? **AENEAS**

- B1: When Aeneas stopped in Thrace, the bloodied ghost of what son of Priam told him not to settle there? **POLYDORUS**

- B2: On his way to Italy, Aeneas also stopped at Buthrotum and met what seer, who had once told the Greeks the conditions necessary to take Troy? **HELENUS**

13. What Latin student doesn't love pharmaceutical abbreviations? How should a medicine be taken, if the prescription states **p.o.**? ORALLY / BY MOUTH (PROMPT ON **PER ŌS**)
- B1: What is the Latin for the abbreviation **p.r.n.**, which you also might find on a prescription? **PRŌ RĒ NĀTĀ**
- B2: What type of medicine has been prescribed to you if the label states **ung.**? OINTMENT (PROMPT ON **UNGUENTUM**)
14. Using the verb **videō**, say in Latin "seeing is believing." **VIDĒRE EST CRĒDERE**
- B1: Now using the verb **aspiciō** and the noun **vātes**, meaning "prophet," translate "the seeing prophet" in the sentence, "they value the eyesight of the seeing prophet." **ASPICIENTIS VĀTIS**
- B2: Now using the same verb, say, "by seeing the world, you can learn a lot." **ASPICIENDŌ MUNDŌ / MUNDUM / ORBE / ORBEM (TERRĀRUM), POTES(TIS) DISCERE MULTUM/A**
15. Which town in Italy did the Romans conquer after a ten-year siege that ended in 396 BC? **VEII**
- B1: One of the most famous episodes associated with the conflict against the Veians came when what Roman general slew the Veian king Lars Tolumnius to win the second ever **spolia opīma**? (A. CORNELIUS) **COSSUS**
- B2: At what colony of Veii did this victory occur? **FIDENAE**
16. Who, after killing an old-man at an intersection where three roads crossed each other, proceeded to answer the riddle of the Sphinx correctly? **OEDIPUS**
- B1: Who was the old man that Oedipus killed at this intersection? (HIS BIRTH FATHER) **LAÏUS**
- B2: When he unknowingly killed his father Laïus, Oedipus was fleeing from Corinth because he discovered that he was fated to kill his father and marry his mother. Name the king and queen of Corinth who turned out to be Oedipus' foster parents instead of his birth parents. **POLYBUS & MEROPE / PERIBOEIA**
17. What two brothers, whom their mother affectionately referred to as her "jewels," both attempted to use their time as tribune to pass land reforms? **GAIUS AND TIBERIUS GRACCHUS / GRACCHI BROTHERS**
- B1: The Gracchi's mother was the daughter of what notable Roman general? (P. CORNELIUS) **SCIPIO AFRICANUS (MAIOR)**
- B2: What cousin of the Gracchi, who was serving as **Pontifex Maximus** at the time, led the revolt that killed Tiberius? (P. CORNELIUS) **SCIPIO NASICA**
18. Give a synonym of the noun **imperium**. **MANDĀTUM, POTESTĀS, POTENTIA, RĒGNUM, DOMINĀTUS, PRĪNCIPĀTUS, AUCTŌRITĀS, VĪRĒS**
- B1: Give a deponent synonym of the verb **dicō**. **FOR, LOQUOR**
- B2: Give a synonym of the adjective **aeger**. **INVALIDUS, ĪNFIRMUS, AEGRŌTUS**

- 19.** What man obliterated the city of Itoni, captured the Cercopes, and spun wool dressed as a woman during his service to queen Omphale? **HERACLES**
- B1: For what were Passalus and Acmon, the Cercopes, warned by their mother to lookout for, which they noticed about Heracles too late? **A BLACK BOTTOM (ACCEPT EQUIVALENTS)**
- B2: On Heracles' return voyage to Greece, he came across the corpse of what boy, who had perished in his attempt to escape Minos and Crete? **ICARUS**
- 20.** Which of the following words, IF ANY, is NOT derived from the same ultimate root as the others: matrix, mature, madrigal, material, matter? **MATURE**
- B1: ...puny, nascent, natural, naïve, nasturtium? **NASTURTIVM**
- B2: ...boon, ameliorate, mellifluous, optimal, bonanza? **MELLIFLUOUS**

**2018 NJCL CERTAMEN
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
ROUND TWO**

1. With his freedman Phaon at his side, which emperor of Rome committed suicide and, in his typical narcissism, proclaimed that with his death, a great artist was lost? **NERO**
B1: Nero committed suicide after being forced out of Rome when what Praetorian Prefect declared his support for Galba? **NYMPHIDIUS SABINUS**
B2: What province of the Roman Empire had Galba served as governor prior to his ascension to the imperial throne? **(HISPANIA) TARRACONĒNSIS**
2. Which of the following English words, if any, IS derived from a DIFFERENT root than the others: inseparable, preparation, irreparable, impartial? **IMPARTIAL**
B1: What is the Latin root verb and its meaning for the word “insolent”? **SOLEŌ / SOLĒRE – TO BE ACCUSTOMED TO**
B2: What is the ultimate Latin root verb and its meaning for the word “incorrigible”? **REGŌ – RULE**
3. What woman, purchased by Laertes for twenty oxen, proved her worth by identifying which maids had been disloyal to Odysseus and recognizing Odysseus by the scar on his thigh? **EURYCLEIA**
B1: Odysseus had received this scar from a hunting accident while spending time with his grandfather. Name this famous mythological thief. **AUTOLYCUS**
B2: Eurycleia also helped Telemachus, giving him provisions before he sailed to what location, the home of Nestor? **PYLOS**
4. What is the meaning of the motto of Oxford University, “**Dominus Illūminātiō Mea**”? **THE LORD IS MY LIGHT**
B1: Lest we confuse one Oxford with another, what is the meaning of the Latin phrase found in the seal of Miami University, “**Prōdesse Quam Cōspicī**”? **TO BE FOR / OF BENEFIT / HELP RATHER THAN TO BE SEEN / NOTICED**
B2: What type of infinitive is found in that motto found on the seal of Miami University? **SUBJECTIVE**
5. Listen to the following passage, which I will read twice; then answer the question that follows in LATIN:
Ōlim, duo deī ad terram dēscendērunt, hospitium petentēs. Ad multās villās adiērunt, sed nēmō eōs accēpit. tandem senex et uxor deōs in casam parvam invītāvērunt. quamquam pauperēs erant, diligenter labōrābant ut bonam cēnam parārent. (repeat)
The question : **Quō deī dēscendērunt?** **AD TERRAM**
B1 : **Quōrum cāsam deī intrāvērunt ?** **SENIS ET UXŌRIS**
B2: **Quō cōsiliō senex et uxor labōrābant?**
UT BONAM CĒNAM PARĀRENT // PARĀBANT / PARANTĒS BONAM CĒNAM

6. Give a Latin antonym for **initium**. **FĪNIS**
 B1: Give a Latin antonym for **semper**. **NUMQUAM**
 B2: Give a Latin antonym for **angustus**. **LĀTUS / PINGUIS / MAGNUS / INGĒNS / CRASSUS**
7. Who developed a deep hatred for Cicero because the orator had foiled his alibi while prosecuting him for the profaning of the **Bona Dea** Festival? **(P.) CLODIUS (PULCHER)**
 B1: Why was it blasphemous that Clodius entered the Bona Dea Festival?
THE FESTIVAL FORBADE MEN FROM TAKING PART OR BEING PRESENT IN THE FESTIVAL (EXCEPT THE PONTIFEX MAXIMUS)
 B2: Who surprisingly dodged the ire of Clodius despite his presence at the festival as **Pontifex Maximus** and acquiescence to Clodius' trial? **(C. JULIUS) CAESAR**
8. Following his death in the Trojan War, what warrior was carried home to Lycia by Hypnos and Thanatos, and was further honored by Zeus with a rainstorm of blood? **SARPEDON**
 B1: What Greek warrior killed Sarpedon? **PATROCLUS**
 B2: Upon his death at Troy, what king was commemorated when the smoke from his funeral pyre formed into birds? **MEMNON**
9. Translate the following sentence into English: **Mercātōrēs magna plaustra appropinquantia vidērunt**. **THE MERCHANTS SAW THE LARGE WAGONS APPROACHING**
 B1. Translate this sentence: **Plaustrīs in āream ingressīs, aqua frūmentumque equīs dabantur**.
WHEN / AFTER THE WAGONS HAD ENTERED THE COURTYARD / AREA, WATER AND GRAIN WERE GIVEN TO THE HORSES
 B2. Translate this sentence: **Servī bona tam celeriter exposuērunt ut praemium acciperent**.
THE SLAVES UNLOADED THE GOODS SO QUICKLY THAT THEY RECEIVED A REWARD
10. Which son of Callirhoe was abducted from Mount Ida by Zeus and became the gods' cupbearer? **GANYMEDE(S)**
 B1: What did Zeus give Ganymede's father as recompense for his loss?
(PAIR OF FINE) MARES or HORSES / GOLDEN GRAPEVINE
 B2: Whom did Ganymede replace as cupbearer of the gods? **HEBE**
11. What use of the dative case can be found in the following sentence: **Haec prōvincia vōbīs est dēfendenda?** **AGENT**
 B1: ...: **Laudāvit mihi frātrem?**
REFERENCE (DON'T PROMPT ON POSSESSION; NO FORM OF SUM)
 B2: ...: **Vitam adulēscētibz vīs aufert?** **SEPARATION**
12. One of the worst displays of greed in the Roman Empire came when the Praetorians, for the price of 25,000 sesterces per guard, decided to award the imperial throne to what extraordinarily wealthy senator? **DIDIUS JULIANUS**
 B1: After Julianus' swift assassination 66 days into office, what man declared himself emperor and defeated two rival claimants to the throne? **SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS**
 B2: Name one of the two rival claimants Severus defeated to seize the throne.
PESCENNIUS NIGER / CLODIUS ALBINUS

13. In the legal phrase, “**Fiat iūstitia, ruat caelum,**” what is the mood of the verbs? SUBJUNCTIVE
 B1: Translate: **Iūra nātūrae sunt immūtābilīa.** THE LAWS OF NATURE ARE IMMUTABLE
 B2: Translate the following sentence of Latin taken from the legal profession: **Iūdex est lēx loquēns.**
 THE JUDGE IS THE LAW SPEAKING // THE SPEAKING JUDGE IS THE LAW
14. Name the herald of the Greek forces who had a voice as loud as fifty men. STENTOR
 B1: In Book V of Homer’s *Iliad*, who takes the form of Stentor to encourage the Greeks to fight?
 HERA
 B2: Name the two heralds who were sent to retrieve Briseīs from Achilles’ tent.
 TALTHYBIUS & EURYBATES
15. When recognized by the spotter, perform the following commands: **surge et fac sonum bovis.**
 PLAYER SHOULD STAND & MOO / BELLOW LIKE A COW / BULL / OX
 B1: Now follow these instructions: **omnēs, pōnite pollicēs in vestrās aurēs.**
 ALL PLAYERS SHOULD PUT THUMBS INTO / ONTO THEIR EARS
 B2: Now follow these instructions: **numerā Latīnē ab decem ad vīgintī.** ONE PLAYER SHOULD
 SAY, “**DECIM, ŪNDECIM, DUODECIM, TREDECIM, QUATTUORDECIM, QUINDECIM,**
SĒDECIM, SEPTENDECIM, DUODĒVĪGINTĪ, ŪNĒVĪGINTĪ, VĪGINTĪ”
16. Which of the following emperors did not build or contribute to the construction of an imperial
 forum: Otho, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan? OTHO
 (HAND OUT THE VISUAL)
 B1: Identify by number and name the building that was completed during the reign of Domitian.
 1 – COLOSSEUM / FLAVIAN AMPHITHEATER / AMPHITHEATRUM FLAVIUM
 B2: Numbers 2 and 3 are both bath complexes, who built each complex, respectively?
 2 – TRAJAN, 3 - CARACALLA
17. Realizing that he could no longer eat or drink because of his newly acquired power, what king of
 Phrygia begged Dionysus to forgive him and take back his “golden touch”? MIDAS
 B1: In what river did Midas wash his hands, ridding himself of the “golden touch”? PACTOLUS
 B2: Name Midas’ parents. GORDIUS / GORDIAS & CYBELE
18. Which of the following words, if any, is NOT derived from the same Latin root as the others:
 flume, influence, fluctuate, flu, inflate? INFLATE
 B1: What Latin noun derived from **fluō** means “wave”? FLUCTUS
 B2: What is the Latin root and its meaning for “inflate”? FLŌ – TO BLOW
19. Give the Latin for the number expressed by the Roman numerals XL. QUADRĀGINTĀ
 B1: . . . CC. DUCENTĪ /-AE / -A
 B2: . . . MM. DUO MĪLIA
20. What Roman **praenōmen** was abbreviated **S.**? SPURIUS / SERVIUS
 B1: What Roman **praenōmen** was abbreviated **K.**? KAESŌ
 B2: What Roman **praenōmen** went out of use by the Julian **gēns** in very early times? VOPISCUS

**2018 NJCL CERTAMEN
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
ROUND THREE**

1. Respondē Latīnē: In quā parte corporis sunt mentum, aurēs, crīnēsque? (IN) CAPITE
B1: In quā parte corporis est unguis? (IN) DIGITĪS / DIGITŌ / MANŪ / MANIBUS / PEDE / PEDIBUS / POLLICE / POLLICIBUS
B2: Respondē Anglicē: Quae pars corporis hūmānī est calx? HEEL / FOOT
2. The battle of Munda was the final victory in a long civil war fought between a cohort of various optimates leaders and what man? (C. JULIUS) CAESAR
B1: What general had fought against Caesar in the first two major battles of the war before fleeing to Egypt where he was beheaded? (CN.) POMPEY (MAGNUS)
B2: Which of the sons of Pompey was the only leader of the optimates forces to survive the war? SEXTUS (POMPEY / POMPEIUS)
3. Using the verbs **videō** and **dormiō** say in Latin: I saw that a dog was sleeping under a tree. (EGO) VĪDĪ / VIDĒBAM CANEM SUB ARBORE DORMĪRE
B1: Make all the necessary changes to say “Do you see that the dogs were sleeping under a tree.” VIDĒSNE CANĒS SUB ARBORE DORMĪ(V)ISSE
B2: Say in Latin: I see that the dogs will sleep under a tree. VIDEŌ CANĒS SUB ARBORE DORMĪTŪRŌS /-ĀS ESSE
4. By cutting the fingers and toes from the corpse, Jason attempted to expiate his murder of what brother of Medea? APSYRTUS / ABSYRTUS
B1: Apsyrtus was also known by what honorific title, meaning “Shining One?” PHAËTHON
B2: Name Medea’s aunt who purified the Argonauts of the murder of Apsyrtus. CIRCE
5. For the verb **morior**, give the 1st person plural, imperfect indicative. MORIĒBĀMUR
B1: Change **moriēbāmur** to the future tense. MORIĒMUR
B2: Change **moriēmur** to the singular. MORIAR
6. Which king of Rome was killed by his son-in-law and had his body further defiled by his own daughter when she drove a chariot over his body? SERVIUS TULLIUS
B1: Name these two blood-thirsty and ambitious characters. TULLIA MINOR & (L.) TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS
B2: Name two of the three hills that Tullius is credited with annexing during his reign. QUIRINAL / ESQUILINE / VIMINAL
7. What god competed against Hera for the patronage of Argos and against Athena for the patronage of Athens but lost both contests? POSEIDON
B1: Name one of the river gods who judged in favor of Hera for the patronage of Argos. INACHUS / CEPHISUS / ASTERION
B2: Against whom did Poseidon compete for the patronage of Corinth? HELIUS

8. Listen to the following passage, which I shall read twice; then answer the question that follows in ENGLISH:
Vēnātor filiōs vocāvit et per silvam properāre coepērunt. Cum iam novem mīlia passuum iter fēcerant, subitō ē spēluncā ērūpit sīmia perterrita. Vēnātor sīmiam celeriter in arborem ascendentem sagittā occīdere cōnātus est. Fīliū autem sīmiam cēpērunt et domum dūxērunt.
 (repeat)
 The question: How far had the hunter and his sons traveled when they saw the terrified monkey?
 9 MILES
- B1: What did the monkey do after it burst out of the cave? CLIMBED (INTO / ONTO) A TREE
 B2: What did the hunter want to do AND what was the final fate of the monkey?
 THE HUNTER WANTED TO KILL THE MONKEY WITH AN ARROW, BUT THE MONKEY WAS CAUGHT BY THE HUNTER'S SONS / THE HUNTER'S SONS TOOK IT HOME
9. From the Latin verb meaning "to will or wish," what English noun means "free will"? VOLITION
 B1: Give the Latin verb and its meaning from which we derive the English word "orient."
 ORIOR / ORIRI - RISE
 B2: Based on its Latin root, what do we mean when we say a person is "peerless"? WITHOUT EQUAL
10. On which of the seven hills of Rome were the mass graves of the poor located? ESQUILINE
 B1: By what Latin name were these mass graves known? PUTICULI
 B2: Eventually the stench and disease coming from the mass graves were so terrible that which emperor moved all the bodies outside of the city? AUGUSTUS
11. What man asked to be carried to his father Daunus to die, but was refused when Aeneas caught sight of Pallas' belt tauntingly displayed on this man's armor? TURNUS
 B1: What king of Pallanteum had sent Pallas to help Aeneas? EVANDER
 B2: Over what Italian woman were Turnus and Aeneas fighting? LAVINIA
12. Give the Latin term for the couch on which the host of a Roman dinner party would sit? LECTUS IMUS
 B1: What was the Latin name given to the seat of the most distinguished guest? LOCUS CONSULARIS
 B2: Give the Latin term for the couch where the locus consularis was located? LECTUS MEDIUS
13. Of the words **catēna, dēns, hiems, iocus**, and **patera**, which is being described in the following sentence? **Ūnum tibi dīcam ut rīdeās.** IOCUS
 B1: Of the words **catēna, dēns, hiems, iocus**, and **patera**, which is being described in the following sentence? **Est tempus quō tempestās est frīgida et ningit.** HIEMS
 B2: Of the words **catēna, dēns, hiems, iocus**, and **patera**, which is being described in the following sentence? **Hāc custōdēs ūtuntur ut captīvī teneantur.** CATĒNA

14. Since he was too weak to stir from the dung heap on which he lay, what animal wagged his tail, then died, when he saw that his master had returned to Ithaca?
ARGUS / ARGOS (PROMPT ON “ODYSSEUS’ DOG”)
- B1: What mythological dog was renowned for being inescapable, but failed to catch the Teumessian vixen? LAELAPS
- B2: What woman gave Laelaps to her husband, Cephalus, after she received the dog as a gift? PROCRIS
15. Translate the following sentence into English: **Amīcī mihi persuāsērunt ut domī cēnārem.**
(MY) FRIENDS PERSUADED ME TO DINE / EAT (DINNER) AT HOME
- B1: **Rogātī sumus ut cīvibus auxilium ferrēmus.**
WE WERE ASKED / HAVE BEEN ASKED TO BRING HELP TO THE CITIZENS
- B2: **Puerō imperāvī nē equum sibi emeret.**
I ORDERED THE BOY NOT TO BUY A HORSE FOR HIMSELF
16. Which emperor, after winning sole control of the empire at the battle of Margus River, decided to divide the tasks of the emperor among four men? DIOCLETIAN
- B1: Who served as Diocletian’s co-Augustus? MAXIMIAN
- B2: Whom did Diocletian appoint as his Caesar in the east? GALERIUS
17. From what Latin noun, with what meaning, do we derive the English word “predator”?
PRAEDA – LOOT / BOOTY
- B1: From what Latin adverb, with what meaning, do we derive the English word “repent”?
PAENE – NEARLY / ALMOST
- B2: From what Latin noun, with what meaning, do we derive the English word “appreciate”?
PRETIUM – PRICE / PAY / REWARD / PUNISHMENT
18. To complete which of his labors did Heracles select a boatload of companions and sail to Themiscyra, where his comrade Theseus abducted Antiope and won the enmity of the Amazons? GIRDLE OF HIPPOLYTA
- B1: At what city, which was then ruled by Laomedon, did the crew stop on the way home? TROY / ILIUM / ILION
- B2: Name Laomedon’s daughter, whom Heracles saved from a sea-monster. HESIONE
19. Say in Latin, “on August 1st.” KALENDĪS AUGUSTĪS
(HAND OUT THE VISUAL)
You now have 15 seconds to inspect this burial plaque for Cosconia Callityche (wait 15 seconds)
- B1: On what day did she die? JULY 14
- B2: Give the specific Latin noun form for which **cos** in line 5 is the abbreviation. CŌNSULIBUS
20. **Quid Anglicē significat: idōneus?**
SUITABLE / FIT / APT / CAPABLE / CONVENIENT / PROPER
- B1&2: For five points each, give two Latin synonyms for **idōneus**. APTUS / APPOSITUS /
COMMODUS / CONGRUUS / CONVENIĒNS / DIGNUS / OPPORTŪNUS / ŪTILIS

**2018 NJCL CERTAMEN
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
SEMI-FINALS**

1. What use of the ablative can be found in the following sentence: **Mārcus erat vir summā virtūte?** QUALITY / DESCRIPTION
 B1: ...: **Templum dē marmore pōnam?** MATERIAL / SOURCE
 B2: ...: **Magnō illī ea cūctātiō stetit?** PRICE

2. What epithet, meaning “the maiden”, did the people of Eleusis use in their secret rites honoring Persephone? KORE
 B1: According to Apollodorus, Persephone, as the goddess of death, was the daughter of Zeus and what goddess? STYX
 B2: Name two of Styx’ children by Pallas. NIKE / CRATUS / BIA / ZELUS

3. What English derivative of the Latin verb meaning “to stand” means “living together in relative harmony”? COEXIST(ENCE)
 B1: What English derivative of a Latin verb meaning “to eat” means “very overweight”? OBESE
 B2: What English derivative of a Latin verb meaning “to buy” means “performed at once”? PROMPT

4. After defeating usurpers in battle near Frigidus River in 394 AD, what Roman became the last to rule over a unified empire? THEODOSIUS I / THE GREAT
 B1: Theodosius defeated what Frankish **magister militum**, who had rebelled after Valentinian II’s suspicious suicide in 392 AD? ARBOGAST
 B2: Since Arbogast was of “barbarian” origin, he was unable to declare himself emperor. Instead what teacher of Latin grammar and rhetoric did Arbogast proclaim as a puppet emperor after the death of Valentinian II? (FLAVIUS) EUGENIUS

5. When you are recognized by the spotter, please perform the following commands: **surge et, ūnō pede stāns, fac sonum fēlis.**
STUDENT SHOULD RISE & “MEOW” WHILE STANDING ON ONE FOOT
 B1: Please perform these commands: **manibus iūctīs, pulsāte bis pavimentum pedibus ut strepitum faciātis.**
AFTER STUDENTS JOIN HANDS, THEY STOMP THE GROUND TWICE
 B2: ...: **capite vestrās faucēs et, sicut moriminī venēnō, cadite in terram.**
STUDENTS HOLD/GRAB THEIR THROATS & FALL ON THE GROUND
AS IF DYING FROM POISON

6. Which son of Saturn remained so faithful to his fiancée Canens that Circe turned him into a woodpecker out of spite? PICUS
 B1: Who were the parents of Canens? JANUS & VENILIA
 B2: According to Ovid, for how many days did Canens search for Picus after he was transformed into a woodpecker? SIX DAYS

7. Translate the state motto of Vermont, “**stella quarta decima fulgeat.**”
MAY / LET THE 14TH STAR SHINE (BRIGHT(LY))
- B1: In 1866, the Republican General Assembly of Ohio adopted a coat of arms for the state that contained a Latin motto. Please give the Latin and English for this early motto of the state of Ohio.
IMPERIUM IN IMPERIŌ – EMPIRE (WITH)IN AN EMPIRE
- B2: The state of Kentucky adopted a Latin motto in 2002. Please give that Latin motto which means “let us feel grateful to god”.
DEŌ GRĀTIAM HABEĀMUS
8. Cape Passaro, Cape Hermaeum, Drepana, Mylae, and the Aegates Islands were all sites of battles during what war between Rome and Carthage?
FIRST PUNIC WAR
- B1: Of Cape Passaro, Cape Hermaeum, Drepana, Mylae, and the Aegates Islands, where did the Carthaginian admiral Carthalo trap a Roman fleet in unsheltered waters, where the fleet was destroyed by a storm?
CAPE PASSARO
- B2: Of Cape Passaro, Cape Hermaeum, Drepana, Mylae, and the Aegates Islands, where did the Romans defeat a Carthaginian counter-attack, crippling Carthage’s naval power for the next five years?
CAPE HERMAEUM
9. Please translate into Latin using a deponent verb: Wounded by a sword, the soldier was not able to enjoy the victory.
MĪLES, GLADIŌ VULNERĀTUS, VICTŌRIĀ FRUĪ NŌN POTERAT / POTUIT
- B1 Please translate into Latin using a deponent verb and an idiom: Soldiers, follow me to Athens as soon as possible!
MĪLITĒS, SEQUIMINĪ MĒ ATHĒNĀS QUAM PRĪMUM
- B2: Please translate into Latin using deponent verbs and an infinitive: Get possession of the sword but don’t use the money, Lucius!
POTĪRE GLADIŌ / GLADIŪ SED NŌLĪ ŪTĪ PECŪNIĀ, LŪCĪ!
10. Change the phrase **quaedam laurus alta** to the genitive plural.
QUĀRUNDAM LAURŌRUM ALTĀRUM
- B1: Change **quārundam laurōrum altārum** to the dative.
QUIBUSDAM LAURĪS ALTĪS
- B2: Change that **quibusdam laurīs altīs** to the singular.
CUIDAM LAURŌ ALTAE
11. What son of a Garamantian nymph and Jupiter complained to his father that a foreigner had claimed the object of his affection, Queen Dido?
IARBAS
- B1: Name the two Phoenicians who were the brother and husband of Dido, respectively.
PYGMALION (BROTHER) & SYCHAEŪS / SICHARBAS (HUSBAND)
- B2: Name Dido’s father, king of Tyre.
BELUS
12. Give the impersonal verb that is associated with the nouns **imber**, **nimbus**, and **pluvia** that means “it rains.”
PLUIT
- B1: Give the impersonal verb that is associated with the words **frīgīdus**, **hiems**, and **nix** and means “it is snowing.”
NINGIT
- B2: Give the impersonal verb that is associated with the nouns **rōs** and **aurōra** and means “the dew falls.”
RŌRAT

13. Please give the modern name for the ancient city **Colōnia Agrippīnēnsis**. COLOGNE
 B1: ... **Augusta Treverōrum**. TRIER
 B2: What town in Aragon in Spain on the banks of the Ebro River was called **Caesaraugusta**? ZARAGOZA / SARAGOSSA
14. Who called upon his relatives, including his brother-in-law Amphiarāūs, to lead his seven-man expedition to recover Thebes for Polyneices? ADRASTUS
 B1: From what brother of Polyneices were they attempting to recover Thebes? ETEOCLES
 B2: What Arcadian son of Atalanta also joined their expedition? PARTHENOPAEŪS
15. Listen to the following passage, which I shall read twice; then answer the question that follows in LATIN:
Trēs puerī in villā prope flūmen lātum habitābant. cum magnī fluctūs in flūmine semper essent, capere tamen piscēs et in undīs natāre poterant. Ōlim, cum puerī in rīpā sedērent, ursa subitō ē silvā ērūpīt. puerīs territīs, ursa piscēs rapere coepit. ēheu !
 (repeat)
 The question : **Quāle flūmen erat prope villam puerōrum?**
LĀTUM // (FLŪMEN) MAGNĪS FLUCTIBUS / MAGNŌRUM FLUCTUUM
 B1: **Cūr erat periculōsum puerīs in flūmine natāre ?**
(QUOD / QUIA / QUONIAM) MAGNĪ FLUCTŪS SEMPER ERANT IN FLŪMINE /
or OB / PROPTER FLUCTŪS (MAGNŌS)
 B2: **Quandō ursa piscēs rapere coepit? PUERĪS TERRITĪS / POSTQUAM PUERĪ TERRITĪ**
SUNT / ERANT / POSTQUAM URSA PUERŌS TERRUIT
16. (HAND OUT THE VISUAL)
 You may now open your visual and examine it for five seconds.
 (give 5 seconds to inspect the visual)
 TU: Identify by letter the image that does not have something to do with Roman baths. B
 B1: Give the term for and the use of the instrument labelled A. STRIGIL(IS) – USED FOR
SCRAPING OIL AND DIRT OFF THE SKIN (PROMPT ON “CLEANING”)
 B2: Give the letter of the image that represents a hypocaust. D
17. Translate the following sentence into English: **Magister discipulōs monuit ut diligenter ōrātiōnēs habērent.** THE TEACHER ADVISED / WARNED THE STUDENTS TO
 DELIVER / GIVE THEIR SPEECHES CAREFULLY
 B1. Translate this sentence: **Tum rogāvit quis prīmus sententiam explicāre vellet.**
 THEN HE ASKED WHO FIRST WANTED TO EXPLAIN HIS OPINION / SENTENCE
 B2. Translate this sentence: **Aulus tam tacitē locūtus est ut nēmō eum intellegere posset.**
 AULUS SPOKE SO QUIETLY THAT NO ONE COULD UNDERSTAND HIM
18. What river god’s ability to change shape didn’t prevent one of his horns from being broken off in a wrestling match with Heracles for the hand of Deīaneira? ACHELOŪS
 B1: Another obstacle Heracles faced in marrying Deīaneira was what centaur, who tried to rape Deīaneira as they were fording a river? NESSUS
 B2: Name that river, which was named after Marpessa’s father after he drowned in it. EVENUS / LYCORMAS

- 19.** Which man became emperor after the Praetorian Prefect Petronius Secundus kept the Praetorians in check following Stephanus' assassination of Domitian. **NERVA**
- B1: Earlier in Domitian's reign, growing resentment among the troops of Upper Germany caused what man to revolt, though he was swiftly crushed by Lappius Maximus?
(L. ANTONIUS) SATURNINUS
- B2: Name the Praetorian Prefect who in 97 AD demanded the execution of Petronius Secundus for the murder of Domitian. **CASPERIUS ALIENUS**
- 20.** Using the verb **audiō**, say in Latin: Let us be heard! **AUDIĀMUR**
- B1: Using the verb **hortor**, say in Latin: Let them not encourage the enemies.
NĒ INIMĪCŌS / HOSTĒS HORTENTUR
- B2: Say in Latin: May you have enough money!
SATIS PECŪNIAE HABEĀ(T)IS // SATIS PECŪNIAE SIT VŌBĪS / TIBI

**2018 NJCL CERTAMEN
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
FINALS**

1. What body of water was known to the Romans as **Mare Internum**? MEDITERRANEAN SEA
B1: What body of water was known to the Romans as **Lacus Bēnācus**? LAGO DI GARDA / LAKE GARDA
B2: What body of water was known to the Romans as **Mare Erythraeum**? RED SEA / PERSIAN GULF
2. What use of the genitive case can be found in the following sentence: **Proxima electiō spēs hominum erit?** OBJECTIVE
B1: ...: **Videō nōn tē absolūtum esse improbitātis?** CHARGE / PENALTY / WITH VERBS OF ACCUSING, ACQUITTING, & CONDEMNING
B2: ...: **Floccī nōn faciō?** INDEFINITE VALUE or PRICE (Prompt on “Quality” or “Description”)
3. What king of Mysia received the advice “he that wounded shall heal” when he sought to cure the wound Achilles had inflicted upon him? TELEPHUS
B1: To get Achilles’ attention, since the prophecy suggested he needed his help, Telephus abducted what infant son of Agamemnon? ORESTES
B2: How did Achilles, who had no medical training, end up healing Telephus of his wound? SCRAPED RUST FROM HIS (ACHILLES’) SPEAR ONTO THE WOUND
4. What king of the Marcomanni was saved from an attack by the Roman forces under Tiberius when a timely outbreak of revolt in Pannonia and Illyricum distracted Tiberius’ attention from the Marcomanni in 6 AD? MAROBODUUS
B1: What name was shared by the Dalmatian and Pannonian chieftains who led the revolt mentioned in the toss-up? BATO
B2: What Roman eventually defeated and forced the Dalmatian Bato to surrender in 9 AD? GERMANICUS
5. Distinguish in meaning between **vallēs** and **vallum**. VALLĒS – VALLEY, VALLUM – (EARTHEN) WALL / RAMPART / FORTIFICATION
B1: Distinguish in meaning between **pāreō** and **pariō**. PĀREŌ – OBEY, PARIŌ – BRING FORTH / BEAR / GIVE BIRTH TO
B2: Distinguish in meaning between **nāscor** and **nancīscor**. NĀSCOR – BE BORN, NANCĪSCOR – GET / OBTAIN / COME UPON
6. What Latin preposition with what Latin noun combine to form the roots of the English word for “a wide-brimmed felt or straw hat,” sombrero. SUB AND UMBRA
B1: What English word, also derived from **sub** and **umbra**, means “gloomy”? SOMBER
B2: What English word, also derived from **umbra**, means “offense” or “annoyance”? UMBRAGE

7. When Thebes fell to the Epigoni, what priestess of Ismenian Apollo was dedicated as “the fairest of the spoils,” perhaps because she was the equal in prophecy of her father Tiresias? **MANTO**
 B1: Manto luckily avoided being sacrificed, but some were not so fortunate. For instance, following the fall of Troy, what daughter of Priam was sacrificed to Achilles on his grave? **POLYXENA**
 B2: What woman voluntarily sacrificed herself to save Athens when the oracle said “a highborn young woman” had to be dedicated to ward off an attack by the sons of Eurystheus? **MACARIA**
8. From this list of Latin nouns, **ancora, classis, nauta, puppis, and stīpendium**, which am I describing? **saepe in marī nāvigat vel in portū manet. multitūdō nāvium est. multitūdinem armātōrum quoque significat.** **CLASSIS**
 B1: From that same list of Latin nouns, **ancora, classis, nauta, puppis, and stīpendium**, which am I describing now? **pars nāvis est. saepe in aquā sedet et nāvem tenet nē erret. ferrō vel metallō aliō facta est.** **ANCORA**
 B2: From that same list of Latin nouns, **ancora, classis, nauta, puppis, and stīpendium**, which am I describing now? **quī militārent id accipiēbant ut rēs emere possent.** **STĪPENDIUM**
9. Using the port city of Athens, Piraeus, as a base, what general conquered most of southern Greece on behalf of Mithridates VI? **ARCHELAŪS**
 B1: Two pro-Mithridates philosophers that are often confused for one another led a rebellion in Athens, overthrowing the pro-Roman oligarchy. Name one of them. **ARISTION / ATHENION**
 B2: After successfully seizing Athens, Sulla defeated Archelaus in two pitched battles in 86 BC. Where did the first of these battles occur? **CHAERONEIA**
10. What three-word Latin prepositional phrase meaning “never” literally means “On the Greek Kalends”? **AD KALENDĀS GRAECĀS**
 B1: Complete this Latin phrase, which means “between a rock and a hard place”: **Ā fronte praecipitum...** **Ā TERGŌ LUPI**
 B2: Now complete this Latin phrase, which means “a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush”: **Ad praesēns ōva...** **CRĀS PULLĪS SUNT MELIŌRA**
11. In Ovid’s *Metamorphoses*, what fate was shared by Aconteus, Aglaurus, Anaxarete, Battus, and Niobe? **TURNED TO STONE / ROCK // PETRIFICATION**
 B1: Aconteus was accidentally turned to stone by the head of what monstrous woman? **MEDUSA**
 B2: Upon what mountain was Niobe transformed into a weeping rock? **MT. SIPYLUS**
12. Listen to the following passage, which I will read twice; then answer the questions that follow in ENGLISH
Pantomīmus quīdam nōmine Sextus epistulam ad Augustam, uxōrem imperātōris, scrīpserat, in quā erant multa verba amōris. Augusta igitur, epistulā lēctā, ērubuit atque epistulam cōnfestim complicātam sub mēnsā cēlāvit, nam imperātōrem et libertum eius intrantēs cōspexerat.
 Question: Why did Augusta blush? **SEXTUS/A PANTOMIME HAD PROFESSED LOVE IN A LETTER / SHE READ THE LETTER**
 B1: Why did she hide the letter? **HER HUSBAND / THE EMPEROR / THE GENERAL WAS ENTERING (WITH HIS FREEDMAN)**
 B2: In what condition was the letter when Augusta hid it? **FOLDED UP**

13. Using the Latin noun **calcar**, give the nominative singular for the phrase “a bigger spur.”
MĀIUS CALCAR
 B1: Change **māius calcar** to the ablative singular. **MĀIÖRE CALCĀRĪ**
 B2: Change **māiöre calcārī** to the accusative plural. **MĀIÖRA CALCĀRIA**
14. During what public festival in February would a Roman honor the memory of the dead?
PARENTĀLIA OR DIĒS PARENTĀLĒS
 B1: What is the Latin term for a co-operative association or guild that served many purposes including gathering funds to pay for funeral proceedings? **COLLĒGIA (FŪNERĀTĪCIA)**
 B2: What is the Latin term for an empty tomb, used when the body was either lost or unrecovered? **CENOTAPHIUM**
15. Translate the following sentence into English: **Paucī sēnsērunt explōrātōrem castra mediā nocte intrāvisse.**
 FEW REALIZED / FELT THAT A SPY/ EXPLORER
 HAD ENTERED THE CAMP IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT
 B1. Translate this sentence: **Centuriō militēs callidissimōs ēlēgit ad vestīgia hostium inveniēda.**
 THE CENTURION CHOSE THE CLEVEREST / SMARTEST SOLDIERS
 TO FIND THE TRACKS OF THE ENEMY
 B2. Translate this sentence: **Nēmō scīvit utrum vir manēret an iam effūgisset.**
 NO ONE KNEW WHETHER THE MAN REMAINED OR HAD ALREADY ESCAPED
16. (HAND OUT THE VISUAL)
 You may now open your visual and examine it for ten seconds.
 (give 10 seconds to inspect the visual)
 TU: What hero of the Trojan War is depicted in the images marked A and D? **DIOMEDES**
 B1: Give the letter of the image in which Chryses appears. **B**
 B2: Identify the hero of the Trojan War depicted in the image marked C, who has returned home and sacrificed his son to fulfill a vow he made during a storm. **IDOMENEUS**
17. Which of the following words, IF ANY, is NOT derived from the same Latin word as the others:
 pace, spawn, passionate, expand, trespass? **PASSIONATE**
 B1: From what Latin verb, with what meaning, is “passionate” derived?
PATIOR/PATĪ - TO ENDURE / SUFFER / ALLOW
 B2: From what other Latin verb are “pace, spawn, expand,” and “trespass” derived?
PANDŌ / PANDERE
18. What type of cum-clause is illustrated by Cicero’s standard phrase “**quae cum ita sint**”? **CAUSAL**
 B1: Translate the following sentence into Latin using a cum-clause: Although the wall had been built, nevertheless the soldiers were frightened.
CUM MŪRUS AEDIFICĀTUS ESSET, TAMEN MĪLITĒS TERRITĪ ERANT
 B2: Same instructions: Since Romulus is king, let’s stay in Rome.
CUM RŌMULUS RĒX SIT, RŌMAE MANEĀMUS

19. Along the banks of what river in 477 BC was the Fabii clan nearly wiped out? CREMERA
B1: What city, the last Etruscan stronghold in Latium, were the Romans attempting to seize when they suffered the defeat at the Cremera? FIDENAE
B2: According to Livy, how many Fabii died in that battle? 306
20. In mythology, what monsters, who included Aello and Ocypetes according to Hesiod, Podarge according to Homer, and Celaeno according to Vergil, were known as “the snatchers” and punished Phineus by continually stealing away his food? HARPIES
B1: What goddess was the sister of the Harpies? IRIS
B2: In the *Aeneid*, the harpy Celaeno tells the Trojans that they will found their new colony only when they perform what action? EAT THEIR TABLES