

**2006 NJCL CERTAMEN  
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION  
ROUND ONE**

1. What are two possible gender, number, and case combinations for the word **haec**?  
FEMININE SINGULAR NOMINATIVE  
& NEUTER PLURAL NOMINATIVE / ACCUSATIVE  
B1: Differentiate between the meanings of **omnēs** and **omnia**?  
OMNĒS - EVERYONE, ALL THE PEOPLE, ALL THE...  
OMNIA - EVERYTHING, ALL THINGS  
B2: What did the Romans mean by **Mariānī** or **Sullānī**?  
FOLLOWERS OF MARIUS OR SULLA
2. Which of the following words, if any, does **NOT** have the same Latin root as the others:  
constituent, static, stall, thermostat, stability NONE OF THESE  
B1: Give the first three principal parts of the verb at the root of the words in the toss-  
up. STŌ, STĀRE, STETĪ - STAND, ENDURE, REMAIN  
B2: What derivative of **stō**, **stāre** means “the strength to resist or to withstand”?  
STAMINA
3. What Roman god was known to early Italians as Mamers, Maris, or Mavors? MARS  
B1: What animal and what bird were sacred to Mars?  
WOLF & WOODPECKER  
B2: In addition to being a war god, of what was Mars the deity?  
FARMING / AGRICULTURE
4. Which was the oldest of the Roman assemblies that existed under the kings?  
COMITIA CŪRIĀTA  
B1: Of how many **cūriae** was this assembly composed? THIRTY  
B2: By what assembly was the **Comitia Cūriāta** superseded in the early republic?  
COMITIA CENTURIĀTA
5. Differentiate in meaning between the nouns **gemma** and **gena**.  
GEMMA - GEM, BUD, EYE (OF A PLANT), JEWEL, STONE  
GENA - CHEEK  
B1: . . . between **geminus** and **gemitus**.  
GEMINUS - TWIN  
GEMITUS - GROAN, ROAR  
B2: . . . between **genus** and **gener**.  
GENUS - KIND, TYPE  
GENER - SON-IN-LAW

6. Who was the emperor in the West while his brother Arcadius was the emperor in the East? **HONORIUS**  
 B1: Who was the father of Arcadius and Honorius who had divided the empire between them? **THEODOSIUS (I or MAGNUS)**  
 B2: What order had Theodosius issued concerning pagan temples? **ALL CLOSED**
7. What is the exact motto of the state of Oklahoma, which means “Work conquers all”? **LABOR OMNIA VINCIT**  
 B1: What is the exact motto of the state of Maine, which means, “I show the way”? **DĪRIGŌ**  
 B2: What is the exact motto of the state of North Carolina, which means, “To be rather than to seem”? **ESSE QUAM VIDĒRĪ**
8. What Greek was physician to the emperors Marcus Aurelius, Commodus, and Septimius Severus? **GALEN**  
 B1: At the beginning of his medical career, on whom did Galen practice medicine? **GLADIATORS**  
 B2: By whose writings on medicine was he greatly influenced? **HIPPOCRATES’**
9. Under what ambitious praetorian prefect were all nine cohorts of the guard permanently stationed in Rome? **(LUCIUS AELIUS) SEJANUS**  
 B1: Who managed to convince Tiberius that Sejanus was plotting to gain the imperial throne? **ANTONIA (THE YOUNGER)**  
 B2: Name the new commander of the guard whom Tiberius sent to the Senate to condemn Sejanus. **(NAEVIUS SUTORIUS) MACRO**
10. From what Latin noun, with what meaning, does English derive the word “derivation”? **RĪVUS -- RIVER/STREAM**  
 (Do not accept “**rīpa**” as an answer, unless the student wishes to provide proof of derivation, not being a cognate of **rīvus**)  
 B1: From what base Latin verb, with what meaning, does English derive the word “editor”? **DŌ -- GIVE**  
 B2: From what Latin noun, with what meaning, does English derive the word “despair”? **SPĒS - HOPE**
11. Who was the father of Electra and Orestes? **AGAMEMNON**  
 B1: With whom did Agamemnon’s wife Clytemnestra have an affair while Agamemnon was fighting at Troy? **AEGISTHUS**  
 B2: Why was Orestes pursued by the Furies? **FOR KILLING HIS MOTHER (TO AVENGE HIS FATHER'S MURDER)**

12. Translate the following sentence into English: **Dum inter sē loquuntur, liber dē mēnsā cecidit.**  
 WHILE THEY WERE TALKING AMONG(ST) / BETWEEN / THEMSELVES / WITH ONE ANOTHER / TO EACH OTHER, A BOOK FELL FROM THE TABLE  
 B1: . . . **Quī bonī sunt, īdem sunt beātī.**  
 (THOSE) WHO ARE GOOD, (THE SAME MEN / LIKEWISE / ALSO / AT THE SAME TIME) ARE BLESSED / HAPPY  
 B2: . . . **Vīgintī lēgātōs mīsīt quī pācem peterent.**  
 HE SENT TWENTY AMBASSADORS TO SEEK PEACE
13. What case use is seen in such words as **Brundisī, domī, Delphīs** and **Rōmae**?  
 LOCATIVE  
 B1: What case use is seen in such phrases as **multum aquae** and **numerus liberōrum**?  
 PARTITIVE GENITIVE/ GEN. OF THE WHOLE  
 B2: Say in Latin, “We walked from the countryside to Tarentum.”  
**AMBULĀVIMUS RŪRE TARENTUM**
14. According to tradition, who were the first two joint rulers of Rome?  
 ROMULUS AND TITUS TATIUS  
 B1: Of what tribe had Tatius previously been the ruler? SABINES  
 B2: Who had betrayed the Capitol to Tatius and the Sabines trying to recover their women from the Romans? TARPEIA
15. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH, the question that follows:  
**Aurēlia et familia gladiātōrēs in arēnā Alexandrīae spectābant. Statim percussus est ūnus gladiātor vulnere magis in animā quam in corpore. Ut vīdit Aurēlia sanguinem, magnum amōrem mortis sēnsit. Nōn oculōs suōs āvertit sed dīligenter spectāvit. Nam dēlectābātur scelere certāminis. Ecce crūdēlitātem Rōmānōrum antīquōrum.**  
 Question: Describe the wound that the gladiator suffered in the arena.  
 IT WAS A SUPERFICIAL WOUND /  
 IT TOOK THE GLADIATOR’S SPIRIT AWAY /  
 IT WAS MORE IN HIS MIND THAN IN HIS BODY  
 B1: How did Aurelia react to the action in the arena?  
 SHE FELT A GREAT LOVE OF DEATH /  
 SHE DID NOT TURN HER EYES AWAY (FROM THE ACTION) /  
 SHE WATCHED CAREFULLY /  
 SHE WAS DELIGHTED BY THE WICKEDNESS OF THE CONTEST  
 B2: According to the last sentence, what does this passage describe?  
 THE CRUELTY OF THE ANCIENT ROMANS

16. What priest of Apollo gave Odysseus twelve jars of wine? **MARON**  
 B1: For what was Maron repaying Odysseus?  
**PROTECTION FOR HIMSELF & FAMILY  
 (WIFE & CHILD) DURING SACK OF CITY**  
 B2: Name Maron's city which Odysseus' men had sacked. **ISMARUS**
17. Using two irregular verbs, say in Latin, "We want to go home now."  
**IAM / NUNC DOMUM ĪRE VOLUMUS.**  
 B1: Using two irregular verbs, say in Latin, "Where do you want to go?"  
**QUŌ (TŪ) ĪRE VĪS/ (VŌS) ...VULTIS**  
 B2: Using just one irregular verbs, say in Latin, "I don't want to stay at home."  
**DOMĪ / APUD MĒ (RĒ)MANĒRE NŌLŌ**
18. Which of the following prepositions, if any, CANNOT take the ablative case? **Cum,**  
**cōram, apud, in, sub?** **APUD**  
 B1: What is special about the prepositions **subter** & **super**?  
**THEY TAKE EITHER THE ACCUSATIVE OR ABLATIVE CASES,**  
**DEPENDING UPON MEANING**  
 B2: Say in Latin, "I have walked from Alexandria."  
**ALEXANDRIĀ AMBULĀVĪ**
19. Who decreed that the raven would never again be a white bird? **APOLLO**  
 B1: The raven had angered Apollo by revealing whose infidelity? **CORONIS'**  
 B2: Who was the son of Apollo and Coronis? **AESCULAPIUS / ASCLEPIUS**
20. Who was afflicted with a terrible disease because he had killed Iphitus in a fit of rage  
 sent  
 by Hera? **HERACLES**  
**(PASS OUT THE VISUAL)**  
 B1: You now have 5 seconds to examine the visual.  
**(WAIT 5 SECONDS)**  
 Where does this scene take place and why is Heracles there?  
**DELPHI - TO FIND OUT HOW TO GET RID OF THE DISEASE**  
 B2: Why is Heracles stealing the tripod?  
**PYTHIA REFUSED TO SPEAK TO HIM SO**  
**ANGRY HERACLES TRIED TO STEAL TRIPOD TO SET UP HIS OWN ORACLE**

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ROUND TWO**

1. What do the following verbs have in common? **immineō, pāreō, invideō, parcō.**  
THEY TAKE DATIVE OBJECTS  
B1: Besides the fact that they are deponent verbs, what do the following have in common: **potior, vēscor, fungor.**  
THEY TAKE ABLATIVE OBJECTS  
B2: What do the following adjectives have in common? **sōlus, uter, ūnus.**  
THEY HAVE **-īUS** IN THE GENITIVE AND **-ī** IN THE DATIVE
2. What English derivative of the Latin noun **genus** means “to produce or bring into existence”? (RE)GENERATE/ ENGENDER  
B1: . . . “a kind of literary or artistic work”? GENRE  
B2: . . . “an innocent young woman,” especially on stage? INGENUE
3. **Quid Anglicē significat “nāscor?”** (I) BE BORN  
B1: **Quid Anglicē significat “nancīscor?”** (I) FIND, OBTAIN  
B2: **Quid Anglicē significat “oblīvīscor?”** (I) FORGET
4. Which son of Priam did Aeneas find when he landed at Buthrotum in Epirus?  
HELENUS  
B1: Whom had Helenus married there? ANDROMACHE  
B2: Who had taken Andromache from Troy as part of his spoils of war?  
PYRRHUS / NEOPTOLEMUS
5. An inscription from ancient Rome begins with the following: “**Rōmulus, Mārtis fīlius, urbem Rōmam condidit et rēgnāvit annōs duodēquadrāgintā.**” Name one achievement of Romulus mentioned in this part of the inscription.  
HE FOUNDED / BUILT THE CITY OF ROME  
HE RULED FOR 38 YEARS  
(PASS OUT THE VISUAL)  
B1: You now have fifteen seconds to examine the entire inscription, which describes various events of Romulus’ life. Once King Acro was killed, what did Romulus do that had never been done before?  
CONSECRATED THE SPOLIA OPIMA TO JUPITER FERETRIUS /  
HE WAS AWARDED / ACHIEVED THE SPOLIA OPIMA  
B2: What two rewards were given to Romulus, according to the last 3 lines of this inscription? HE BECAME A GOD  
( if “RECEIVED IN( TO ) THE GODS’ NUMBER” given as an answer, ask for an explanation)  
& HE WAS NAMED ‘QUIRINUS’

6. Which of the following words, if any, does **NOT** have the same Latin root as the others:  
pension, penalty, perpendicular, appendix, dispensation **PENALTY**  
B1: What is the Latin root and its meaning from which “penalty” is derived?  
**POENA** - PUNISHMENT, PENALTY  
B2: What is the Latin verb and its meaning at the root of the other words in the toss-  
up? **PENDŌ, PENDERE** - WEIGH, PAY, PONDER, VALUE, HANG
7. Who purified Jason and Medea for the murder of her brother Apsyrtus? **CIRCE**  
B1: For whose murder were Jason and Medea driven out of Iolcus? **PELIAS'**  
B2: Name the father and daughter whom Medea murdered in Corinth.  
**CREON & GLAUCE / CREUSA**
8. What was the Latin title of the head of a Roman household? **PATERFAMILIĀS**  
B1: What is the Latin term for the power of the paterfamilias?  
**PATRIA POTESTĀS**  
B2: What Latin term described the independent legal status of a paterfamilias?  
**SUI IŪRIS**
9. Whose aggressive expansion of his kingdom of Numidia led to the Third Punic War?  
**MASINISSA'S**  
B1: What Roman senator, alarmed by the prosperity of Carthage, demanded the  
destruction of Carthage?  
**(MARCUS PORCIUS) CATO THE ELDER / CENSOR**  
B2: What Roman general captured Carthage in 146 BC after a three year siege?  
**(P. CORNELIUS) SCIPIO AEMILIANUS (AFRICANUS MINOR NUMANTINUS)**
10. Translate the following sentence into English: **Nōne putās illam virginem  
pulcherrimam esse?**  
**DON'T YOU THINK THAT THAT YOUNG WOMAN / VIRGIN IS VERY PRETTY? /  
DO YOU NOT THINK THAT THAT YOUNG WOMAN / VIRGIN IS THE PRETTIEST?**  
B1: . . . **Meministīne mē locūtum esse in senātū dē pīrātīs?**  
**DO YOU REMEMBER THAT I SPOKE ABOUT THE PIRATES IN THE SENATE?**  
B2: . . . **Dux exīstimat dīmīdiam partem mīlitum interfectam esse.**  
**THE LEADER THINKS THAT (A) HALF (PART)  
OF THE SOLDIERS HAS / HAVE BEEN KILLED**
11. Name the consul whose army the dictator Cincinnatus rescued in 458 B.C?  
**(L.) MINUCIUS' (ESQUILINUS)**  
B1: Where was Minucius' army trapped? **MT. ALGIDUS**  
B2: By What tribe had they been trapped? **AEQUI**

12. Using a gerund, translate “escaping” into Latin for the following sentence: “The shovel was useful for escaping.”  
**FUGIENDŌ (ĒVĀDENDŌ / EFFUGIENDŌ) / AD EFFUGIENDUM**
- B1: Using a gerund, translate “escape” into Latin for this sentence: “The prisoner was ready to escape”?  
**AD FUGIENDUM / FUGIENDŌ**
- B2: Using a gerund, translate “escaping” into Latin for this sentence: “He was skilled in escaping.”  
**FUGIENDĪ / FUGIENDŌ**
13. What Latin phrase is used in English to mean “in the midst of things”?  
**IN MEDIĀS RĒS / MEDIĀS IN RĒS**
- B1: What Latin phrase is used in English to mean “in its natural or proper place”?  
**IN LOCŌ / IN SITŪ**
- B2: What Latin phrase is used in English to mean “in memory of”?  
**IN MEMORIAM**
14. Name the aqueduct, begun by Caligula and finished by Claudius, that was the longest of all of Rome’s aqueducts?  
**ANIO NOVUS**
- B1: What other aqueduct was begun by Caligula and finished by Claudius?  
**AQUA CLAUDIA**
- B2: Which emperor added a branch to the Aqua Claudia to supply the imperial palaces on the Palatine Hill?  
**DOMITIAN**
15. Translate into Latin: “You will have been killed.”  
**INTERFECTUS / -A ERIS / -Ī-AE ERITIS (NECĀTĪ / OCCĪSĪ)**
- B1: . . . “I will be saved.”  
**SERVĀBOR**
- B2: . . . “They have waged war.”  
**BELLUM GESSĒRUNT**
16. Who was chasing the nymph Eurydice when she stepped on a snake?  
**ARISTAEUS**
- B1: How did the other nymphs punish Aristaeus?  
**CAUSED HIS BEES TO DIE**
- B2: What sea deity tells Aristaeus how to restore his bees?  
**PROTEUS**
17. Who decided to consult the oracle at Delphi about his origins after a drunken guest accused him of not being the true son of the king?  
**OEDIPUS**
- B1: After being told that he would kill his father and marry his mother, what city did Oedipus vow to avoid?  
**CORINTH**
- B2: Name the king and queen of Corinth whom Oedipus believed to be his parents.  
**POLYBUS & MEROPE / PERIBOEA / MEDUSA / ANTIOCHIS**

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

**In eādem nāvī nāvigābant duo inimīcī. Ūnus in prōrā, alter in puppī residēbat. Tempestāte ingentī ortā, cum omnēs dē vītā suā dēspērārent, is quī in puppī sedēbat gubernātōrem interrogāvit utra pars nāvis prīmō in marī submergeret. “Prōra,” respondit gubernātor, et ille gaudēbat quod prīmō nōn morerētur.**

Question: Why was everyone worrying about their lives?

A (LARGE) STORM HAD ARISEN /  
SHIP WAS ABOUT TO SINK

B1: Where on the ship were the two men who hated each other?

ONE ON THE PROW, ONE ON THE STERN /  
ONE IN THE FRONT OF THE SHIP, ONE IN THE BACK

B2: Why was the man who was near the stern happy with the response of the helmsman?

HE WASN'T GOING TO DIE / SINK FIRST /  
THE OTHER MAN WAS GOING TO DIE / SINK FIRST

19. What Roman ruler built the first new forum after the **forum Rōmānum**?

(C) IULIUS CAESAR

B1: Which temple was built at the center of this new forum to honor the divine origin of his family?

VENUS GENETRIX

B2: What was the purpose of the **Saepta Julia**, which Caesar built in the Campus Martius?

VOTING (ENCLOSURE)

20. Who persuaded the Sirens to challenge the Muses to a singing contest? HERA / JUNO

B1: When the Muses won, how did they punish the Sirens?

PLUCKED THEIR FEATHERS TO MAKE CROWNS FOR THEMSELVES

B2: Which of the Muses may have been the mother of the Sirens by the river-god Achelous?

MELPOMENE or TERPSICHORE



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ROUND THREE**

1. Which of the following words, if any, does **NOT** have the same Latin root as the others:  
aggregate, gregarious, segregation, congress, egregious **CONGRESS**  
B1: What is the Latin root and its meaning from which “congress” is derived?  
**GRADIOR, GRADĪ - WALK, STEP, GO**  
B2: What is the Latin root and its meaning from which the other words in the toss-up  
are derived? **GREX - FLOCK**
  
2. What city in Latium did Aeneas’ son Ascanius found? **ALBA LONGA**  
B1: Name Ascanius’ half-brother who succeeded him on the throne of Alba Longa.  
**SILVIUS**  
B2: Who was Silvius’ mother? **LAVINIA**
  
3. Who defeated and killed his rival Pescennius Niger in the spring of A.D. 194?  
**SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS**  
B1: With what title was his other rival Clodius Albinus bought off? **CAESAR**  
B2: Where did Severus defeat Albinus in A.D. 197? **LUGDUNUM / LYONS**
  
4. Change the verb form **estis** to the subjunctive mood. **SĪTIS**  
B1: . . . **erat.** **ESSET**  
B2: . . . **fuī.** **FUERIM**
  
5. The *Lexicon Recentis Latīnitātis*, or *Dictionary of Modern Latin*, lists “communism” as  
“**omnium bonōrum aequātiō.**” Translate that phrase into English.  
THE LEVELING / EQUALING OF ALL GOODS / GOOD THINGS / WEALTH  
(NOT “of all good men”. **Bona** in the plural means “goods”).  
B1: The *Lexicon Recentis Latīnitātis* defines the adjective “supersonic” as “**sonī  
finēs exsuperāns.**” Translate that phrase into English.  
EXCEEDING / SURPASSING THE BORDERS / BOUNDARIES OF SOUND  
B2: What type of clothing might be described as “**brevissimae brācae**”?  
SHORTS / CUTOFFS / DAISY DUKES / HOT PANTS / GRIPPERS
  
6. What Latin idiom means “revolution”? **RĒS NOVAE**  
B1: What Latin idiom means “accomplishments” or “deeds”? **RĒS GESTAE**  
B2: What Latin idiom means “grain supply”? **RĒS FRŪMENTĀRIA**  
(Do not accept “**annōna**”)

7. What island in the northern Aegean Sea is associated with Hephaestus? LEMNOS  
 B1: Why did Hera throw the newborn Hephaestus out of Olympus? BECAUSE HE WAS UGLY / LAME  
 B2: How long did it take Hephaestus to fall from heaven to Lemnos? ONE DAY
8. What king of Mycenae often hid in a bronze storage jar when Heracles arrived with the fearsome trophies of his labors? EURYSTHEUS  
 B1: What huge beast did Heracles carry back to Mycenae on his shoulders after capturing it in a snowbank? ERYMANTHIAN BOAR  
 B2: What creature did Heracles show to the cowering Eurystheus and then return as promised to its usual place? CERBERUS
9. Whom was Sempronia, the sister of the Gracchi, suspected of murdering in 129 BC? (HER HUSBAND) (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS) SCIPIO AEMILIANUS (AFRICANUS MINOR)  
 B1: Whom had Scipio declared to have been “justly slain” if he had intended to seize the government of Rome? TIBERIUS (SEMPRONIUS) GRACCHUS  
 B2: What city had Scipio been blockading when his brother-in-law Tiberius was killed by the mob? NUMANTIA
10. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH the question about it:  
**Maximum certāmen inter lūsōrēs Rōmānōs et Gallicōs habēbātur. Factiōnēs pilā ludentēs inter sē currēbant, cum ūnus ex Rōmānīs Gallicō nōtissimō dē ēius mātrem maledīceret. Gallicus furēns capite suō Rōmānum īcit adeō ut Rōmānus in herbam caderet. Ecce Rōma, caput mundi.**  
 Question: What did one of the Roman players do to the Gaul?  
 HE INSULTED HIS MOTHER / HE INSULTED HIM  
 B1: What was the response of the Gallic player?  
 HE HIT THE ROMAN PLAYER WITH HIS HEAD / HEAD-BUTTED HIM  
 B2: Translate the last sentence of this passage.  
 BEHOLD ROME, HEAD OF THE WORLD /  
 BEHOLD ROME, CAPITOL OF THE WORLD
11. What is the Latin term for the selection of a man by the emperor for membership in the Roman Senate? ADLECTIŌ  
 B1: In the late Republic, election to what magistracy included membership in the Senate? QUAESTORSHIP  
 B2: Who established a property qualification for the Senate? AUGUSTUS
12. Give the Latin verb and its meaning at the root of “cement,” “chisel,” “concise,” and “scissor”. CAEDŌ, CAEDERE - CUT, STRIKE, KILL  
 B1: What derivative of **caedō, caedere** means “exactness”? PRECISION  
 B2: What derivative of **caedō, caedere** means “to remove by cutting”? EXCISE

13. The Latin abbreviation **n.** has several possible meanings. Give the Latin and English for one of those meanings. SEE BELOW  
 B1: Give another. **NĀTUS** - BORN , **NEUTER** - NEUTER, or **NOCTE** - AT NIGHT  
 B2: Give the Latin and English for two of the possible meanings of the abbreviation **a.d.**  
**ANTE DIEM** - BEFORE THE DAY OR **AURIS DEXTRA** - RIGHT EAR  
**ANNŌ DOMINĪ** - IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
14. Using a deponent verb, say in Latin: “It is difficult to speak in Latin.  
**DIFFICILE EST LATĪNĒ LOQUĪ / AD LOQUENDUM**  
 “**In (linguā) Latīna**” is acceptable, but not the best. Inform the student of the better form  
 B1: Using a deponent verb, say in Latin: “We have forgotten.” **OBLĪTĪ / -AE SUMUS**  
 B2: Using two deponent verbs, say in Latin: “We will try to follow you.”  
**VŌS / TĒ SEQUĪ CŌNĀBIMUR**
15. What two friends decide to kidnap Persephone, the queen of the Underworld?  
**THESEUS & PIRITHOUS**  
 B1: What young beauty had they already abducted? **HELEN**  
 B2: How did Hades punish them? **INVITED THEM TO SIT IN**  
**CHAIRS OF FORGETFULNESS (FLESH STUCK TO / BOUND BY SNAKES)**
16. Whom did Augustus convince to divorce his second wife Marcella in order to marry Julia in 21 BC?  
**(MARCUS VIPSANIUS) AGRIPPA**  
 B1: Whom did Augustus force to divorce his wife to marry Julia in 11 BC?  
**TIBERIUS (CLAUDIUS NERO)**  
 B2: Name Julia’s first husband who died in 23 B.C.  
**(M. CLAUDIUS) MARCELLUS**
17. Which Roman commander was killed at Lake Trasimene in 217 BC? **(C.) FLAMINIUS**  
**(PASS OUT THE VISUAL)**  
 B1: The visual shows an event that took place later in 217 BC. Whose “bright idea” was this? **HANNIBAL’S**  
 B2: Whose trap did Hannibal escape by employing these unique “troops”?  
**(Q.) FABIUS MAXIMUS**

18. Translate the following sentence into English: **Silentiō factō, cōsul dīcere coepit.**  
 WHEN THERE WAS SILENCE, THE CONSUL BEGAN TO SPEAK  
 B1: . . . **Incēnsō oppidō, quam celerrimē discessimus.**  
 AFTER THE TOWN BURNED / WITH THE TOWN BURNED,  
 WE LEFT AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE  
 B2: . . . **Publiō Cornēliō et Aulō Gabīniō cōsulibus, Rōma ūndecim templa habuit.**  
 WHEN PUBLIUS CORNELIUS AND AULUS GABINIUS WERE CONSULS /  
 DURING THE CONSULSHIP OF PUBLIUS CORNELIUS AND AULUS GABINIUS,  
 ROME HAD ELEVEN TEMPLES
19. **Audī dīligenter et respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Quis sum? Rēx Thessaliae, quī Peliās appellābātur, iussit mē iter facere et vellus aureum referre. Quam ob causam quīnquāgintā virōs fortissimōs dēlēgī et magnam nāvem aedificārī iussī. Mea nāvis Argō appellāta est et virī Argonautae. Quis sum?** JASON / IASON
- B1: **Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Quamquam rēgis fīlius eram, ad Crētā nāvigāre cōstituī ut patriam ā terrōre mīnōtaurī liberārem. Ariadna, fīlia Mīnōis, mihi gladium dedit et exitum ē labyrinthō docuit. Mīnōtaurō necātō, ā Crētā cum fīliā rēgis nāvigāvī. Quis sum?** THESEUS
- B2: **Respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Dum lūdō et flōrēs carpō in īsulā Siciliā, paene simul ā Plūtōne vīsa, amāta et rapta sum. Uxor rēgis īfernī facta, nunc rēgīna rēgnī obscurī sum. Cum mea māter mē per omnēs terrās quaereret, frūmentum et herbae nōn crēscēbant. Tandem Iuppiter annum dīvisit ita ut sex mēnsēs cum mātē et sex mēnsēs cum coniuge agerem. Quis sum?** PROSERPINA
20. What term do we use for such verbs as **cōnor** and **proficīscor**? DEPONENTS  
 B1: What do we call such verbs as **licet**, **pudet**, and **oportet**? IMPERSONAL  
 B2: What do we call such verbs as **noceō**, **cadō**, and **cantō**? INTRANSITIVE

**2006 NJCL CERTAMEN  
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION  
SEMI-FINALS**

1. Who stole the sinews from Zeus' hands and feet? TYPHON / TYPHOEUS  
B1: Where did Typhon hide the disabled Zeus? CILICIA / CORYCIAN CAVE  
(UNDER A BEARSKIN, GUARDED BY DRAGON DELPHYNE)  
B2: What twosome stole the sinews and refitted them to Zeus?  
HERMES & AEGIPAN
  
2. For the verb **laedō**, give the 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular pluperfect active indicative. **LAESERĀS**  
B1: Change **laeserās** to the subjunctive. **LAESISSEŚ**  
B2: Change **laesissēs** to the imperfect. **LAEDERĒS**
  
3. Give the English meaning and the principal parts of the verb at the root of “contingent”.  
**TANGŌ, TANGERE, TETIGĪ, TĀCTUM - TOUCH**  
B1: What derivative of **tangō, tangere** means “meeting, joining, or touching”?  
CONTIGUOUS  
B2: What derivative of **tangō, tangere** means “transmissible by touch”?  
CONTAGIOUS
  
4. Whom did Theodosius select as regent for the eleven-year-old Honorius? STILICHO  
B1: What was Stilicho’s ethnicity by birth? VANDAL  
B2: What barbarian’s first invasion of Italy did Stilicho repel in AD 402?  
ALARIC’S (THE VISIGOTH)
  
5. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN LATIN the question that follows:  

**Praefectus vigilum per tōtam noctem vigilāre dēbet et per urbem errāre.  
Dēbet iubēre omnēs incolās cūram habēre nē negligentīa incendium fiat.  
Praetereā imperat omnibus incolīs ut aquam parātam habeant.**

Question: **Quid fit, sī incolae sunt negligentēs?**

**INCENDIUM / FLAMMA / RUĪNA**

(Be prepared to take any reasonable sentence describing a fire occurring.  
Also be prepared for an **ut** clause + present subjunctive)

B1: **Cui per urbem errandum est?** **PRAEFECTŌ (VIGILUM / VIGILIBUS)**  
B2: **Praefectus iubet omnēs incolās cūram habēre. Quid aliud agere iubet?**  
**(OMNĒS INCOLĀS) AQUAM (PARĀTAM) HABĒRE**  
or **AQUAM PARĀRE**

6. **Quid Anglicē significat “castellum”?**  
 LITTLE CAMP, LITTLE FORT, CASTLE, FORTRESS, FORT  
 B1: **Quid Anglicē significat “lapillus”?** LITTLE STONE, GEM  
 B2: **Quid Anglicē significat “flabellum”?** FAN
7. What military commander did the Carthaginian government authorize to negotiate the terms of peace at the end of the First Punic War? **HAMILCAR (BARCA)**  
 B1: What rival and enemy was given Hamilcar’s command and caused a mutiny of the Carthaginian mercenaries because he did not honor Hamilcar’s promises?  
**HANNO**  
 B2: After the mutiny was finally suppressed, where was Hamilcar sent to secure the resources needed to pay Carthage’s war indemnity? **(SOUTHERN) SPAIN**
8. Give the exact Latin motto with its English meaning for Indiana University Bloomington?  
**LŪX ET VĒRITĀS - LIGHT AND TRUTH**  
 B1: Translate this motto from Kendall College in Evanston, IL: **Ēmitte Lūcem et Vĕritātem** **SEND FORTH/OUT LIGHT AND TRUTH**  
 B2: What is the exact Latin motto of Johns Hopkins University, which means “The truth will set you free”? **VĒRITĀS VŌS LĪBERĀBIT**
9. Whose daughters, refusing to participate in the rites of Dionysus, were transformed into bats? **MINYAS'**  
 B1: Whose daughters were transformed into magpies for challenging the Muses to a singing contest? **PIERUS'**  
 B2: Whose daughters were transformed into a nightingale and a swallow?  
**PANDION'S**
10. **(PASS OUT THE VISUAL TO ALL TEAMS)**  
 Please do NOT open your visuals until instructed to do so.  
**(WAIT UNTIL ALL THE TEAMS HAVE THEIR VISUALS)**  
 Open up your visuals. You now have 10 seconds to study this scene from the Trojan War.  
**(WAIT 10 SECONDS)**  
 What minor deity is represented by figure “D”?  
**SCAMANDER, SCAMANDRUS, (NOT SCAMANDRIUS) / XANTHUS**  
 B1: Why is the river god angry? **ACHILLES HAS FILLED HIS WATERS WITH CORPSES (SO CAN'T FLOW TO THE SEA)**  
 B2: Identify the figures “B” and “C” and explain their role in this scene.  
**POSEIDON & ATHENA ARE THERE TO ASSURE ACHILLES THAT IT IS NOT HIS FATE TO BE DROWNED (SO KEEP FIGHTING / KILLING TROJANS)**

11. From what Latin verb, with what meaning, does English derive the word “miscreant”? **CRĒDŌ -- BELIEVE**  
 B1: From what Latin noun, with what meaning, does English derive the word “chateau”? **CASTRĀ -- CAMP**  
 B2: From what Latin verb, with what meaning, does English derive the word “succor” (spell), which means to help? **CURRŌ -- TO RUN**
12. On which of the **lectī trīclīniārēs** would a high-ranking elected official recline if he were a dinner guest? **(LECTUS) MEDIUS**  
**(AT THE LOCUS CŌNSULĀRIS, OR LOCUS ĪMUS OR LOCUS MEDIUS ON THE LECTUS MEDIUS)**  
 B1: If a dinner guest were reclining on the **lectus imus** in the position known as the **locus medius**, whom would he most likely have seen next to him if he turned to the direction the Romans called **suprā**? **THE HOST**  
 B2: During the empire a new type of semi-circular couch came into fashion for use with round tables. This couch got its name from a Greek letter it resembled. What was this couch called? **SIGMA**
13. Soccer clubs in England often have Latin mottoes. Translate into English the motto of Blackburn Rovers Club, “**Arte et Labōre.**” **WITH / BY SKILL / ART AND WORK**  
 B1: Translate the motto of the Manchester City Football Club, “**Superbia in Proeliō.**” **PRIDE / ARROGANCE / HAUGHTINESS IN BATTLE**  
 B2: Translate the motto of the Everton Club, “**Nīl satis nisi optimum.**” **NOTHING (IS) ENOUGH / SUFFICIENT EXCEPT THE BEST / UNLESS IT IS THE BEST**
14. Most third declension nouns which have identical forms in the nominative singular and genitive singular are i-stems. That is, they use the ending -ium in the genitive plural. Name ONE which does NOT. **CANIS / IUVENIS**  
 B1: What is the accusative singular of a pure i-stem? **-IM**  
 B2: Give one example of such a word in its accusative singular form.  
**SITIM / BURIM / CUCUMIM / RAVIM / TUSSIM / VIM / FEBRIM / TIBERIM / PUPPIM / RESTIM / TURRIM / SECŪRIM / SĒMENTIM**
15. What king of Argos purified Bellerophon of the sin of murder? **PROETUS**  
 B1: Whom had Bellerophon murdered? **BELLERUS, DELIADES, or PIREN**  
 B2: Name Proetus' wife who falsely accused Bellerophon of seduction.  
**STHENEBOEA / ANTEIA / ANTIA**
16. Who killed the serpent of Ares that guarded a sacred spring? **CADMUS**  
 B1: Who advised Cadmus to sow the serpent's teeth? **ATHENA**  
 B2: What name was given to the armed men who sprang from the serpent's teeth?  
**SPARTOI**

17. From what Latin verb with what meaning is the Latin noun **tēctum** derived?  
**TEGŌ - COVER**  
 B1: What are the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> principal parts of the verb meaning “to touch”?  
**TETIGĪ, TACTUS**  
 B2: What are the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> principal parts of the verb meaning “to weave”?  
**TEXUĪ, TEXTUM**
18. **Audī dīligenter et respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Quam viam Rōmānam dēscribō? Inter Rōmam et Beneventum, multa sepulchra iuxtā hanc viam posita sunt. Rōmā Capuam Rōmānī eam mūnīvērunt.**  
**(VIAM) APPIAM / VIA APPIA /APPIAN WAY**  
 B1: **Quis hanc viam faciendam cūrāvit? Dīc praenōmen, nōmen et cognōmen.**  
**APPIUS CLAUDIUS CAECUS**  
 B2: **Quam viam Rōmānam dēscribō? Incēpit ā Tiberis ōre. Rōmā vertit ad septentriōnem et orientem. Haec via mūnīta est quō sāl facilius portārī posset.**  
**(VIAM) SALĀRIAM / (VIA) SALĀRIA / (VIA) SALARIA**
19. Who sentenced 90 senators, 15 consulars and 2600 **equitēs** to death and confiscated their property in his proscriptions in 82 BC? **(L. CORNELIUS) SULLA**  
 B1: What law, passed in 82 BC, legalized Sulla’s murders, confiscations and other atrocities?  
**LĒX VALERIA**  
 B2: What sort of time limit did the **lĕx Valeria** put on Sulla’s dictatorship?  
**NONE / INDEFINITE**
20. Translate the following sentence into English: **Scīs Carthāginiēnsēs numquam redītūrōs esse.**  
**YOU KNOW THAT THE CARTHAGINIANS WILL NEVER RETURN**  
 B1: **... Pompēius prōmīsit sē terram mīlitibus dare.**  
**POMPEY PROMISED THAT HE WAS GIVING / GAVE LAND TO THE SOLDIERS**  
 B2: **... Captīvī ipsī affirmābant sē Germānōs vīdisse.**  
**THE PRISONERS / CAPTIVES THEMSELVES WERE AFFIRMING THAT THEY HAD SEEN GERMANS**



**2006 NJCL CERTAMEN  
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION  
FINALS**

1. Translate the following sentence into English using the modern Calendar system:  
**Kalendīs Augustīs nātus est Claudius.**      CLAUDIUS WAS BORN ON AUGUST 1<sup>ST</sup>  
B1: . . . **Nōnō diē ante Kalendās Octōbrēs nātus est Augustus**  
AUGUSTUS WAS BORN ON THE 23<sup>RD</sup> OF SEPTEMBER  
B2: Say in Latin, "On the Ides of March, Caesar was killed."  
**ĪDIBUS MĀRTIĪS CAESAR NECĀTUS / INTERFECTUS EST**
2. What father was given divine horses by Zeus to compensate him for the loss of his son  
Ganymede?      TROS  
B1: Name the eldest son and successor of Tros who founded the city, later called Troy.  
ILUS  
B2: What happened when Ilus prayed to Zeus for a sign that he had founded his city  
in the right place?      PALLADIUM DROPPED FROM THE HEAVENS
3. Give the two supine forms of **scribere**.      **SCRĪPTUM & SCRĪPTŪ**  
B1: Give the singular and plural present imperatives of **sequor**.  
**SEQUERE, SEQUIMINĪ**  
B2: Give the alternate form of **abūtēris**.      **ABŪTĒRE**
4. According to Roman tradition, which Roman general so impressed the citizens of Falerii  
by refusing to take their city with the help of a traitor that the citizens gladly surrendered  
to him without putting up a fight?      (M. FURIUS) CAMILLUS  
B1: What was the treacherous offer he refused?  
A FALERIAN SCHOOL TEACHER TRIED TO GIVE HIM  
(THREE) FALERIAN BOYS (SONS OF NOBLES) AS HOSTAGES  
B2: Camillus' attack of Falerii was supposedly in response to that city's earlier  
support of which Etruscan city?      VEII
5. Name the goatherd who insults the disguised Odysseus on his way to his palace on  
Ithaca.      MELANTHEUS  
B1: Name the only suitor who refuses to give anything to Odysseus when he is  
disguised as a beggar.      ANTINOUS  
B2: Name the younger beggar whom Odysseus easily defeats in a boxing match.  
IRUS

6. Please do not open your visuals until instructed to do so.  
(PASS OUT THE VISUALS)  
Open your visuals.  
For 15 seconds study this drawing of a portion of the Campus Martius just behind the Capitoline Hill, which can be seen at the top of the picture.  
(WAIT 15 SECONDS)  
Letter “D” marks the approximate location where which republican politician was killed?  
(C.) JULIUS CAESAR
- B1: Which deity’s temple was built into the back of the theater labeled “E”?  
VENUS (VICTRIX)
- B1: Which letter labels the building that was dedicated in 13 BC and was built by a Spanish-born proconsul to commemorate his victory over the Garamantes in North Africa?  
LETTER C (THEATER OF BALBUS)
7. Translate the following sentence into English: **Priusquam nōx advēnit, castra capta sunt.**  
BEFORE NIGHT CAME, THE CAMP WAS CAPTURED
- B1: . . . **Dux suis imperāvit nē pontem trānsīrent.**  
THE COMMANDER / LEADER ORDERED HIS (OWN) MEN  
NOT TO CROSS THE BRIDGE
- B2: . . . **Posterō diē explorātōrēs missī sunt quī auxilium peterent.**  
THE NEXT / FOLLOWING DAY, SCOUTS WERE SENT TO FIND / SEEK HELP
8. Give the Latin verb and its meaning at the root of “suite,” “ensue,” “execute,” and “sequence”.  
**SEQUOR** - FOLLOW
- B1: What derivative of **sequor** means “to harass constantly”?  
PERSECUTE
- B2: What derivative of **sequor** means “excessively willing to obey”?  
OBSEQUIOUS
9. Who volunteered to be on the Argo but was declined because Jason feared dissension would arise among his crew?  
ATALANTA
- B1: Given that there are at least two Atalantas in mythology, name the father of the Atalanta who participated in the Calydonian Boar Hunt.  
IASUS
- B2: Name the father of the Atalanta who ran footraces against her suitors?  
SCHOENEUS / MAENALUS

10. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN ENGLISH, the question that follows:
- Duo hominēs, alter philosophus Graecus, alter homō nōtus quī magnus dux in bellō fuerat, nūdī et paene ēbriī inter sē colloquēbantur. “Quid,” inquit philosophus, “est melius - pecūnia aut scientia?” “Fortasse scientia.” respondit dux. “Quod in proeliō cecidī cum equum meum cōscenderem. Nunc tergum fractum habeō. Mihi autem sunt pecūnia et praeda.” Respondit philosophus, “Sed quam pulchra est praeda tua!”**
- Question: What was the topic of conversation between the philosopher and the famous general?  
**WHETHER MONEY OR KNOWLEDGE IS BETTER**
- B1: Why does the general say that knowledge is better?  
**HE FELL DOWN WHILE MOUNTING HIS HORSE / HE GOT A “BROKE BACK MOUNTIN” /**
- B2: What was the retort of the philosopher?  
**“BUT WHAT A FINE BOO-TAY YOU HAVE!”**
11. Who angered the Senate when he paid the Praetorian Guard 15,000 sesterces each for their proclamation and support for him as emperor in A.D. 41?  
**CLAUDIUS (I) / TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS DRUSUS**
- B1: What is the Latin term for the money paid by “prospective” emperors to secure the loyalty of the Praetorians and/or the legions?  
**DŌNĀTĪVUM**
- B2: What senator paid 25,000 sesterces to each Praetorian for his support only to be murdered in the palace on June 2, AD 193?  
**(MARCUS) DIDIDIUS IULIANUS**
12. Who escaped from the Underworld by claiming that his wife had not performed the proper funeral rites?  
**SISYPHUS**
- B1: How had Sisyphus earlier delayed his descent to the Underworld?  
**CHAINED / TIED UP THANATOS / DEATH**
- B2: Who rescued Thanatos and handed Sisyphus over to him?  
**ARES**
13. Differentiate in meaning between the verbs **ēdō** and **edō**.  
**ĒDŌ - GIVE OUT, PRODUCE, UTTER, BEGET**  
**EDŌ - EAT, CONSUME**
- B1: Give the 3<sup>rd</sup> principal parts for both of those verbs.  
**ĒDĪ from EDŌ**  
**ĒDIDĪ from ĒDŌ**
- B2: Using those two verbs, say in Latin, “I gave out food for the sake of eating.”  
**CIBUM ĒDIDĪ EDENDĪ CAUSĀ / GRĀTIĀ**

14. What derivative of a Latin verb meaning “pour” is an English noun used in the medical profession that literally means “a pouring across”? **TRANSFUSION**  
 B1: What English verb derived from **fundō** means “to perplex”? **CONFOUND / CONFUSE**  
 B2: What English adjective derived from **fundō** means “having no useful result”? **FUTILE**
15. Say in Latin “She thought that she had been praised.”  
**(EA/HAEC/ILLA) PUTĀVIT / PUTĀBAT SĒ LAUDĀTAM ESSE**  
 B1: . . . “She hoped that she would be famous.”  
**(EA/HAEC/ILLA) SPĒRĀBAT / SPĒRĀVIT SĒ CLĀRAM FUTŪRAM ESSE**  
**(CELEBREM/ CLĀRAM INCLITAM / NŌBILEM/ NŌTAM)**  
 B2: . . . “We saw that she was beautiful.”  
**(NŌS) VĪDIMUS EAM (HANC/ ILLAM) PULCHRAM / BELLAM / FŌRMŌSAM ESSE**
16. Who told Menelaus that he was destined not to die but to dwell as an immortal in Elysium? **PROTEUS**  
 B1: Why was this privilege being given to Menelaus? **SON-IN-LAW OF ZEUS (MARRIED TO HELEN)**  
 B2: Who reigned in Elysium, as opposed to Tartarus? **RHADAMANTHYS or CRONUS**
17. Which of the following are NOT correlative pairs? **neque. . . neque, et. . . et, non solum. . . sed enim, or aut. . . aut, tantum . . . quantum**  
**NŌN SŌLUM. . . SED ENIM**  
 B1: What pair of correlative adjectives mean “not only . . . But also”?  
**NŌN SŌLUM. . . SED ETIAM**  
 B2: What is the meaning of the correlatives **sive. . . sive**?  
**EITHER/WHETHER. . . OR**
18. Attached to the north side of **Basilica Ulpia** were two wings which flanked a beautiful colonnade. What facility was contained in those two wings?  
**(TRAJAN’S) BOOKS / LIBRARY / (GREEK AND LATIN) LIBRARIES / (GREEK AND LATIN) LITERATURE**  
 B1: Which first century BC political figure, literary patron and writer established Rome’s first public library with the booty from his Illyrian triumph?  
**(GAIUS) ASINIUS POLLIO**  
 B2: Before Asinius Pollio’s public library, the only **bibliothēcae** in Rome were in the homes of wealthy citizens. Which Republican general’s private collection included the entire Macedonian royal library which he brought back as spoils of his triumph after the Third Macedonian War? **(L.) AEMILIUS PAULLUS’**

19. What do your doctor's directions before surgery mean if they contain the Latin abbreviation **n.p.o.**? NOTHING BY MOUTH / NO FOOD OR DRINK  
(**nihil per ōs**)
- B1: After the operation, when will your bandages be changed if the directions include the abbreviation **n. et m.**? AT NIGHT & IN THE MORNING  
(**nocte et māne**)
- B2: How much pain medication do you get if the doctor's direction include the abbreviation **q.v.**? AS MUCH AS YOU WANT  
(**quantum vīs**)
20. What future emperor was told to polish his Latin because his rustic accent was not befitting someone who was Trajan's **quaestor** and nephew-in-law?  
HADRIAN or (P. AELIUS HADRIANUS)
- B1: Hadrian also twice served Trajan as a provincial governor. Name either province that he governed. SYRIA  
or LOWER PANNONIA / **PANNONIA INFERIOR**
- B2: Upon assuming the imperial throne, Hadrian immediately faced a crisis in the East. What three new provinces was he forced to abandon?  
ARMENIA, MESOPOTAMIA, & ASSYRIA