

Princeton Certamen 2025

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Intermediate — Preliminary Round One

1. Though he lost at Gergovia and Dyrrachium in 52 and 48 B.C., who made up for it with victories at Alesia and Pharsalus, respectively, during his Gallic Wars and civil war against Pompey?
(GAIUS) JULIUS CAESAR
B1: Caesar’s loss at Dyrrachium was partly due to what former co-consul of his in 59 B.C. cutting him off from his naval supplies — worthy revenge for how he was treated in that consulship?
(MARCUS CALPURNIUS) BIBULUS
B2: After his loss at Dyrrachium, Caesar went on a chain of victories. After what victory in 46 B.C. did Cato the Younger commit suicide to avoid the shame of being spared by Caesar?
THAPSUS
2. What is the meaning of the Latin verb at the root of “corridor,” “course,” and “current,” which all derive from **currō, currere**?
(I / TO) RUN
B1: Of the words “incur,” “secure,” “accurate,” and “curious,” which derives from **currō, currere**?
INCUR
B2: The others come from **cūrō, cūrāre**. What derivative of **cūrō** means “a person who monitors students during an exam”?
PROCTOR
3. What god, who made dolphins out of a crew of Tyrrhenian pirates, was nourished in Zeus’s thigh after his mother Semele was set on fire and spread his gift of wine to Greece?
DIONYSUS / BACCHUS
B1: What old satyr was one of Dionysus’s most prominent followers and was treated kindly by King Midas, leading to him receiving his golden touch?
SILENUS
B2: What king of Thebes was torn apart by his own mother for resisting the cult of Dionysus?
PENTHEUS
4. Say in Latin: “He had praised the good king.”
RĒGEM BONUM LAUDĀVERAT
B1: Now say in Latin: “I warned you, but you remained there.”
(EGO) TĒ MONUĪ, SED (TŪ) IBI MĀNSISTĪ
B2: Now say in Latin: “We will have arrived to the river within five hours.”
QUĪNQUE HŌRĪS AD FLŪMEN ADVĒNERIMUS

5. Identify the use of the ablative case in the following sentence: “**Magnō timōre ancilla tablinō appropinquābat.**” Note that this could also be written as **magnō cum timōre.**

MANNER

B1: What use of the dative appears in that same sentence?

WITH SPECIAL VERBS

B2: Identify the use of the ablative in this sentence: “**Amīcum tuum tēcum multīs militibus praeficiam.**”

ACCOMPANIMENT

****SCORE CHECK****

6. Electra helped her brother kill what woman, who had avenged both her husband’s infidelity and the sacrifice of her daughter Iphigeneia by killing Cassandra and her husband Agamemnon?

CLYTEMNESTRA

B1&2: For 5 points each, name the son of Clytemnestra who killed her as well as the man Clytemnestra worked alongside to kill Cassandra and Agamemnon.

ORESTES and AEGISTHUS

7. *Note to players: this question asks for the meaning of a specific form.* What meaning is shared by the Latin form **inquam** — the first person of **inquit** — and the form **dicō**, whose infinitive is **dicere**?

I {SAY / SPEAK}

B1: Another verb, **dicō**, has the meaning “to devote” and is at the root of “dedicate.” What is the infinitive of this verb?

DICĀRE

B2: Give a Latin deponent verb that also means “to say.”

LOQUOR / FOR

8. What man’s death gave **Vīcus Scelerātus** its name, since his daughter had run him over in a chariot after marrying Tarquinius Superbus, who succeeded him as king of Rome?

SERVIUS TULLIUS

B1: What woman, a slave in the house of Tanaquil, was the mother of Servius Tullius?

OCRISIA

B2: Both Servius Tullius and Tarquinius Superbus were Etruscan. What was Tullius’ Etruscan name?

MASTARNA

9. What sort of person in ancient Rome was attended by a **paedagōgus**, wore a **bullā**, and was not yet allowed to wear the **toga vīrilis** until they became a proper **iuvenis**?

CHILD / BOY

B1: What type of toga did a boy wear before donning the **toga vīrilis**?

TOGA PRAETEXTA

B2: Just as the **paedagōgus** followed a child around, what sort of enslaved person would follow his master around to remind him of people’s names as he encountered them?

NŌMENCLĀTOR

10. Fathering Hippolytus by Antiope, wrestling the king Cercyon, and defeating Sinis and Procrustes are

lesser-known deeds of what son of Aegeus, the greatest hero of Athens?

THESEUS

B1: Who was Theseus's mother, a daughter of Pittheus?

AETHRA

B2: Which of the brigands Theseus fought would force passers-by to wash his feet and then kick them into the sea, where a turtle would eat them?

SC(E)IRON

****SCORE CHECK****

11. Of the following list, which is the only thing small enough to fit in your hand: **pōculum, campus, pontifex, cubiculum?**

PŌCULUM

B1: Which of the following is most likely to be bigger than a toaster? **herba, stilus, pulmō, iānua.**

IĀNUA

B2: What is the literal meaning of the Latin noun **harēna** or **arēna**, which gives us the English word “arena” but in Latin refers to something much smaller than a toaster?

SAND

12. What daughter of Inachus found refuge in Egypt after escaping the custody of the 100-eyed Argus, who kept watch over her at Hera's bidding while she was in cow form?

IO

B1: According to Ovid, Io's son, Epaphus, later mocked what son of Clymene for claiming that his father was the sun god — a claim which he set out to prove with disastrous results?

PHAETHON

B2: In order to put Argus to sleep, Mercury told him the story of how what god pursued Syrinx and created his namesake “pipes”?

PAN

13. Translate the one-word Latin sentence “**Eāmus!**,” which contains a hortatory subjunctive formed from the verb **eō, ire**.

LET'S GO! // LET US GO!

B1: Now translate the sentence “**Eāmus ad forum ut pānem emāmus.**”

LET'S GO TO THE FORUM TO BUY BREAD

B2: Now translate the sentence “**Eāmus tam celeriter ut nēmō videat nōs euntēs.**”

LET'S GO SO QUICKLY THAT NO ONE SEES US {GOING // AS WE GO}

14. What figure of the Republic, whose dramatic speech against Cineas prevented peace with Pyrrhus, oversaw the 312 B.C. building of Rome's first aqueduct and road — both named after him?

APPIUS CLAUDIUS (CAECUS)

B1: What office did Appius Claudius Caecus hold while initiating his building projects?

CENSOR

B2: What was the name of Rome's second aqueduct, named after a river and labeled **vetus**?

(AQUA) ANIŌ VETUS

15. What state, where schools have mottoes like “**respice, adspice, prōspice**” and “**in lūmine tuō vidēbimus lūmen**,” itself has the lofty but brief motto of “**Excelsior**”?
NEW YORK
B1: Translate New York University’s motto of “**perstāre et praestāre**.”
(TO) PERSEVERE AND {EXCEL / SURPASS}
B2: Translate the phrase “**beātī quī ambulant lēge dominī**,” which appears above the entrance to St. Andrew’s Church in New York City.
BLESSED (ARE) THOSE WHO WALK {IN / UNDER} THE LAW OF THE {LORD / MASTER}
- **SCORE CHECK****
16. Which of the following was not a body of water: Ephesus, Rhenus, Bosporus, Nilus?
EPHESUS
B1: Ephesus is on the western coast of what modern-day country, also the site of ancient Byzantium?
TURKEY
B2: What city, now called Bodrum by Turks, housed one of the ancient world’s seven wonders?
HALICARNASSUS
17. What emperor’s victory over Arbogast and Eugenius in 394 A.D. allowed him to split the empire among his sons, Arcadius and Honorius, making him the last to rule over a unified Rome?
THEODOSIUS {I // THE GREAT}
B1: At what location did Theodosius defeat Arbogast and his political puppet Eugenius?
FRIGIDUS RIVER
B2: What half-Vandal soldier, known for feuding with Alaric during Honorius’ reign, was entrusted with protecting Theodosius’ sons after his death?
(FLAVIUS) STILICHO
18. Who sent a poisoned robe to Glauce, princess of Corinth, before murdering her own children to get revenge on the man whom she had helped acquire the Golden Fleece — Jason?
MEDEA
B1: What king of Corinth was the father of Glauce?
CREON
B2: What god, Medea’s grandfather through her father Aeetes, gave her the chariot with which she escaped from Corinth after this deed?
HELIOS
19. For the phrase **prūdēns poēta**, give the dative plural, keeping in mind that **prūdēns** declines like a present participle.
PRŪDENTIBUS POĒTĪS
B1: Now give the standard ablative singular for **prūdēns prūdēntia**.
PRŪDENTĪ PRŪDENTĪĀ
B2: Now make **prūdēntī prūdēntiā** comparative, keeping it ablative singular.
PRŪDENTIŌRE PRŪDENTĪĀ

****SCORE CHECK****

20. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, then answer in **Latin** the question that follows:

Imperātor quattuor legiōnēs dūxit in locum periculōsum, ex quō statim redire voluit. Hoc cōgitāvit: “Sī milītēs cognōscēt nōs locum relinquere, putābunt mē timidum esse.”

The question: **Quot legiōnēs imperātor dūxit?** In other words, **Quem numerum legiōnum dūxit?**

QUATTUOR

B1: Unde imperātor redire voluit?

EX (ILLŌ / EŌ / PERICULŌSŌ) LOCŌ

B2: Answer in English: Why did the general fear reputational damage?

**THE SOLDIERS WOULD THINK HIM COWARDLY IF THEY REALIZED THAT THEY WERE
ABANDONING THEIR POSITION [ACCEPT ANY EQUIVALENT PARAPHRASE]**

Intermediate — Preliminary Round Two

1. What room of the Roman house, which had recesses to the left or right containing the **imāginēs**, had rainwater collected in a **compluvium** and formed the central room of a house?
ATRIUM / ĀTRIUM
B1: Clients would greet their patron in the atrium after gathering in what area, an open courtyard between the street and the door of the house?
VESTIBULUM
B2: What were the **imāginēs**?
(WAX) MASKS OF ONE’S ANCESTORS
2. What 3rd-conjugation verb, often translated like **ferō** as “to bear” or “to carry,” combines with **bellum** in an idiom meaning “to wage war”?
GERŌ / GERERE
B1: What is the meaning of the Latin idiom **grātiās agere**?
(TO) THANKS // (TO) GIVE THANKS
B2: What Latin idiom means “to pitch camp”?
CASTRĀ PŌNERE // CASTRĀ PŌNŌ
3. What city’s revolt led to the siege of Masada and the building of the Arch of Titus, which shows the removal of its seven-branched menorah and the plundering of the Second Temple of Judaism?
JERUSALEM
B1: What general began besieging Jerusalem, but handed control to Titus after becoming emperor?
VESPASIAN
B2: What Jew initiated a revolt centered on Jerusalem in 132 A.D., but was killed three years later?
(SIMON) BAR KOKHBA
4. What youth, visited by Athena in the guise of Mentor, inquired about the aftermath of the Trojan War at both Sparta and Pylos before returning to Ithaca without information about his father Odysseus?
TELEMACHUS
B1: Name the kings that Telemachus visited at Sparta and Pylos, respectively.
MENELAUS and NESTOR
B2: Menelaus had gotten home only with the help of what shape-shifting sea-god?
PROTEUS
5. Although doctors are gradually moving away from Latin abbreviations, many prescriptions still have the **Rx.** symbol on them. What is the English meaning of this abbreviation, which stands for **recipe**?
TAKE / RECEIVE (AS PRESCRIBED)
[ACCEPT ANSWERS LIKE “RECIPE MEANING TAKE”]
B1: Latin abbreviations are still alive and well within Classics, however. In reading academic articles, you will frequently encounter the abbreviation **cf.** to point readers to a parallel passage or argument. Give the Latin and English for this abbreviation.
CŌNFER – COMPARE

B2: In talking about manuscripts, you may encounter the abbreviation **f.**, standing for **fōlium**. What does the abbreviation **ff.** stand for?

FŌLIA

****SCORE CHECK****

6. In Latin, what animal's name was used as slang for a prostitute, meaning the traditional story could refer to Acca Larentia, though most say it really did nurse the abandoned twins Romulus and Remus?

(SHE-)WOLF / **LUPA**

B1: Either way, the stories say that what shepherd, the husband of Acca Larentia, found the twins?

FAUSTULUS

B2: What grand-uncle of the twins had forced them to be abandoned in the first place, causing the mess?

AMULIUS

7. What son of Liriope, prophesied by Tiresias to live a long life only "if he never knew himself," died of starvation on Mount Helicon after falling in love with his own reflection?

NARCISSUS

B1: What goddess of revenge, whose name directly became an English word, was called on by Echo to punish Narcissus?

NEMESIS

B2: Why had Hera taken away Echo's ability to initiate a conversation?

HER CHATTER HAD DISTRACTED HERA FROM CATCHING ZEUS CHEATING
[ACCEPT EQUIVALENT DESCRIPTIONS]

8. Give the form of **trīstis** that means "very sadly," the superlative adverb.

TRĪSTISSIMĒ

B1: What is the positive form of the same adverb?

TRĪSTITER

B2: Now give the comparative and superlative adverbs of **malus**.

PĒIUS and **PESSIMĒ**

9. What century A.D. saw Maximinus Thrax start the "Year of the Six Emperors," Valerian captured in battle, and Diocletian begin to restore stability after the so-called "crisis" that defined the century?

3RD CENTURY (A.D.) // 200s (A.D.)

B1: At what battle of 260 A.D. was Valerian captured?

(BATTLE OF) **EDESSA**

B2: What 3rd-century emperor celebrated Rome's 1,000th anniversary?

PHILIP THE ARAB

10. What base Latin verb has compounds that mean "to found," "to betray," "to sell," "to hand over," "to believe," and "to give back"?

DŌ / DARE

B1: For the compound of **dō** that means "to hand over," give the third person plural, pluperfect active indicative.

TRĀDIDERANT

B2: The verb **mandō**, meaning “to entrust” or “to command,” is derived from **dō**, but formed differently from most compounds of **dō**. Give the first person singular, pluperfect active indicative of **mandō**.

MANDĀVERAM

****SCORE CHECK****

11. How many cases could the noun form **cornūs** be?

ONE

B1: How many genders could the adjective form **audāx** be?

THREE

B2: How many parts of speech could the form **currō** be?

TWO

12. Which of the following English nouns does not derive from **eō**, **īre**: obituary, tradition, exit, transition?

TRADITION

B1: The English noun “tradition” is derived from **trāns** and **dare**, just like what noun that means “the crime of betraying one’s country”?

TREASON

B2: What Latin verb is at the root of the English noun “trajectory”?

IACIŌ / TRĀNSICIŌ

13. Angry that her own children had been imprisoned inside her, what mother of the Cyclopes fashioned an adamantine sickle in order to have her husband Ouranos castrated by her son Cronus?

GAIA / GE

B1: Gaia emerged from Chaos at nearly the same time as what other god, described by Hesiod as “the most beautiful of all the immortal gods,” whose existence allowed the sexual union between Gaia and Ouranos to take place?

EROS

B2: Gaia’s imprisoned children included what trio of brothers who had 50 heads each, though they got their name from an even more striking physical quirk?

HUNDRED-HANDED ONES // HECATONCHEIRES

14. Translate into English: “**Spērō omnia ā magistrō parāta esse.**”

I HOPE THAT EVERYTHING HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE TEACHER

B1: Now translate into English: “**Nēmō scit Brūtum hoc factūrum esse.**”

NO ONE KNOWS THAT BRUTUS {WILL // IS GOING TO} DO THIS

B2: Now translate into English: “**Caesar dīxit satis sanguinis illō proeliō flūxisse.**”

CAESAR SAID THAT ENOUGH BLOOD HAD FLOWED IN THAT BATTLE

15. High-ranking members of what group, including Burrus, Tigellinus, Cassius Chaerea, and Sejanus, went beyond its stated purpose of serving as bodyguards for the Roman emperors?

PRAETORIAN GUARD

B1: Burrus and Tigellinus were both praetorian prefects under what emperor?

NERO

B2: After defeating Clodius Albinus in 197 A.D., what emperor chose Plautianus as his praetorian prefect, a man whose ambition paralleled that of Sejanus?

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

****SCORE CHECK****

16. On what island did all of the following events happen? Medea defeats Talus; the Curetes block out a baby god's wailing; Pasiphae births a monster; Daedalus builds the Labyrinth for Minos.

CRETE

B1: What woman, the mother of Minos, was kidnapped by Zeus and brought to Crete from Tyre?

EUROPA

B2: On what island was the Cretan princess Ariadne abandoned before Dionysus found and married her?

NAXOS

17. What man, the first to climb Carthage's walls in the Third Punic War, forced Marcus Octavius out of the tribunate while serving as tribune in 133 B.C. and pushed for land reform until his assassination?

TIBERIUS (SEMPRONIUS) GRACCHUS

B1: What **pontifex maximus** led the mob that killed Tiberius Gracchus?

(PUBLIUS CORNELIUS) SCIPIO NASICA (SERAPIO)

B2: Both Scipio Aemilianus and Tiberius Gracchus had fought at what city, which valiantly resisted the Romans until its fall in 133 B.C.?

NUMANTIA

18. Without using any conjunctions, say in Latin: "He was telling a story while walking." To do this, use a present active participle.

AMBULĀNS FĀBULAM NARRĀBAT

B1: Without using any conjunctions, say in Latin: "Fear seized the girl as she watched the lions."

TIMOR PUELLAM CĒPIT LEŌNĒS SPECTANTEM

B2: Using an ablative absolute, say in Latin: "After Carthage was destroyed, Rome was called happy."

CARTHĀGINE DĒLĒTĀ, RŌMA {FĒLĪX / LAETA} {APPELLĀBĀTUR /
APPELLĀTA EST / VOCĀBĀTUR / VOCĀTA EST}

19. Of the words or phrases **crās**, **valdē**, **magnus**, and **in urbe**, which would most likely be the answer to a question beginning **quandō** or **quō tempore**?

CRĀS

B1: Of the words or phrases **fortasse**, **valdē**, **magnus**, **centum**, and **in urbe**, which would most likely be the answer to a question beginning **quālis**?

MAGNUS

B2: Of the words or phrases **fortasse**, **valdē**, **centum**, **gladiō**, and **propter vulnera**, which would most likely be the answer to a question beginning **quam**?

VALDĒ [QUAM MEANS "HOW" IN SENTENCES LIKE "HOW AMAZING IS THIS?"]

****SCORE CHECK****

20. What son of Sthenelus and king of Mycenae was terrified as his court was filled with monsters like Cerberus and the Erymanthian Boar, since he had forced Heracles to capture them as part of his Labors?

EURYSTHEUS

B1: Which labor of Heracles, which involved the Alpheus and Peneus rivers, did Eurystheus decide could not count because Heracles had accepted payment for it?

CLEANING THE AUGEAN STABLES // FIFTH (LABOR)

B2: While Heracles was in the Underworld retrieving Cerberus, he encountered what man, who promised his sister Deianira to Heracles in marriage?

MELEAGER

Intermediate — Preliminary Round Three

1. What man, forced by the priest Chryses to give up his concubine, instead took Briseïs, angering Achilles and damaging the fortunes of the soldiers he commanded at Troy alongside his brother Menelaus?
AGAMEMNON
B1: What other priest involved in the Trojan War appears prominently in Book 2 of the *Aeneid*, where he warns the Trojans not to trust the Trojan Horse, then is devoured by serpents?
LAOCOÖN
B2: In Book 11 of the *Aeneid*, a priest of Cybele fatally distracts what queen of the Volscians, who had allied with Turnus?
CAMILLA
2. What Roman emperor minted coins portraying himself as Hercules, renamed Rome after himself, and fought in the amphitheater, bringing shame to the name of his father Marcus Aurelius?
COMMODUS
B1: Commodus died on New Years' Eve of 192 A.D. as a result of several assassination attempts. Who finally did the deed and carried out the murder?
NARCISSUS
B2: What praetorian prefect conspired with Marcia and Eclectus to assassinate Commodus?
LAETUS
3. Which of the following nouns is not a non-human animal: **fūr**, **cervus**, **mūs**, **tigris**?
FŪR
B1: What sort of animal is a **lepus**?
HARE / RABBIT
B2: What sort of animal is an **ariēs**?
RAM
4. What manner of death was shared by Ceyx, Leander, and Phrixus's sister Helle, but escaped by a couple who then threw stones to repopulate the Earth — Deucalion and Pyrrha?
DROWNING
B1: What stepmother of Phrixus and Helle was later forced to leap off a cliff into the sea with her son Melicertes, but was saved from drowning via transformation into the sea-goddess Leucothea?
INO
B2: What beloved of Heracles and fellow Argonaut drowned or was pulled into the water by a lovestruck nymph, causing Heracles to abandon the Argonauts?
HYLAS
5. Latin names of what type of beings lie at the root of the English words "jovial," "venerate," "volcano," and "mercurial"?
(ROMAN) GODS / DEITIES
B1: The name of what breakfast food also derives from the name of a Roman god?
CEREAL
B2: What English adjective derived from the name of a Roman god means "warlike"?

****SCORE CHECK****

6. What Latin noun appears in the name of a writ requiring an arrested person to be brought before a judge and completes the phrase “[blank] **dēlictū**,” which essentially means “body of the crime”?

CORPUS

B1: What is the meaning of the Latin phrase “**in flagrante dēlictō**”?

CAUGHT IN THE ACT // CAUGHT RED-HANDED // IN A BLAZING CRIME

B2: If caught “**in flagrante dēlictō**,” you might plead “no contest” with what two-word Latin phrase?

NŌLŌ CONTENDERE

7. For the verb **legō**, give the second person singular, imperfect passive indicative.

LEGĒBĀRIS

B1: Now make **legēbāris** perfect.

LECTUS/-A/-UM ES

B2: Now give the present and future forms for the second person singular, passive indicative of **legō**.

Make sure to pronounce them carefully to show the difference.

PRESENT: **LEGERIS**; FUTURE: **LEGĒRIS**

8. According to Book 5 of Livy, Rome’s conflict with what people began when Clusium asked Rome for help, continued with a devastating defeat at Allia River, and ended with the first major sack of Rome?

(SENONIAN) GAULS // **SENONĒS** // **GALLĪ**

B1: Following Livy’s dating, what year is traditionally given for the sack of Rome under Brennus?

390 B.C.

B2: Name either of the two people later on in the 4th century B.C. who fought a Gaul in single combat, one with the help of a raven and one who was named after the neck ring he took from the Gaul.

(MARCUS) VALERIUS (CORVUS) or (TITUS MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS) TORQUATUS

9. Accompanied by the herdsman Eurytion and the hound Orthus, what monster tended a herd of cattle, had three bodies, and was killed by Heracles for his tenth labor?

GERYON

B1: Heracles’s ninth labor involved vanquishing what woman?

HIPPOLYTA

B2: Geryon was the son of Callirhoe and what creature, which emerged alongside Pegasus from the head of Medusa?

CHRYSAOR

10. Say in Latin: “I am calling a friend who knows the language.”

AMĪCUM VOCŌ QUĪ LINGUAM SCIT

B1: Say in Latin: “Where is the man whom I saw in the street yesterday?”

UBI EST {VIR / IS / ILLE} QUEM HERI IN VIĀ {VIDĒBAM / VĪDĪ}?

B2: Say in Latin using a superlative: “I saw boys whose dogs were very pretty.”

PUERŌS {VIDĒBAM / VĪDĪ} QUŌRUM CANĒS PULCHERRIMĪ ERANT****SCORE CHECK****

11. What dictator, elected by the people after the defeat of Gaius Flaminius, advised Varro and Paullus — the consuls of 216 B.C. — to delay battle with Hannibal under almost all conditions?
(QUINTUS) FABIVS MAXIMVS (VERRUCOSVS CUNCTATOR)
B1: At what battle had Flaminius been slain?
(BATTLE OF) LAKE TRASIMENE
B2: Who was Fabius Maximus's rebellious **magister equitum**?
(MARCUS) MINUCIVS RUFVS
12. Translate into English: "**Virum virtutis plenum invēnī.**" Keep in mind that **plenus** means "full."
I HAVE FOUND A MAN (WHO IS) FULL OF {VIRTUE / COURAGE}
B1: Now translate into English: "**Plūrēs hodiē audācēs sunt quam magnī.**"
MORE PEOPLE TODAY ARE BOLD THAN (ARE) GREAT // THERE ARE MORE BOLD PEOPLE
TODAY THAN GREAT PEOPLE
B2: Now translate into English, recalling the abbreviation **b.i.d.** for the meaning of **bis**: "**Hic cōsul paulō melior erat, quod exercitum bis dūxerat.**"
THIS CONSUL WAS {A (LITTLE) BIT // SLIGHTLY} BETTER,
BECAUSE HE HAD LED AN ARMY TWICE
13. What deity was cared for by the Sintians on Lemnos after being thrown from the heavens by his mother Hera, who was ashamed of his appearance even though he would become a useful craftsman?
HEPHAESTVS
B1: What mythological group consisting of Brontes, Steropes, and Arges, is sometimes said to have helped Hephaestus with his crafting, perhaps in his forge on Mount Aetna?
CYCLOPES
B2: Hephaestus was also famous for helping to create the first woman, Pandora. Whom did she marry?
EPIMETHEVS
14. During most of the Imperial period, where might one go to see a **naumachia** or a **vēnātiō**, or to see **murmillōnēs** or **rētiārīi** fighting in a **lūdus glādiātōrius**?
(FLAVIAN) AMPHITHEATRE // COLOSSEUM
B1: What was a **vēnātiō**?
A FIGHT BETWEEN MEN AND WILD ANIMALS
B2: What was the name for the wooden sword that a gladiator would gain after winning his freedom?
RUDIS
15. Give the accusative singular for Latin's only unique reflexive pronoun — that is, the pronoun that would translate "himself" in the sentence "He saw himself."
SĒ
B1: What Latin indefinite pronoun means "someone," as in "Someone surely knows the answer to this bonus."
ALIVIS
B2: Consider the following sentences: "**Mārcus cum Gāiō est. Mārcus ēius canem videt.**" What would be the difference in meaning if **ēius** were replaced with **suum**?
ĒIVS REFERS TO GAIUS, SUVIS TO MARCUS

****SCORE CHECK****

16. Complete the following analogy: **vīvus** is to **mortuus** as **stultus** is to [blank]. In other words, give an antonym of **stultus**, which means “foolish.”
PRŪDĒNS / SAPIĒNS
B1: Complete the following analogy: **altus** is to **brevis** as **dexter** is to [blank].
SINISTER / LAEVUS / SCAEVUS
B2: Complete the following analogy: **cūnctus** is to **omnis** as **pār** is to [blank].
AEQUUS / SIMILIS [CŪNCTUS AND OMNIS ARE SYNONYMS]
17. What hero defeated an army led by Phineus, installed Dictys as king, and accidentally killed his grandfather Acrisius — all after he beheaded the snake-haired Gorgon Medusa?
PERSEUS
B1: Phineus was the brother of what king of Ethiopia, whose daughter Perseus married?
CEPHEUS
B2: Perseus installed Dictys as king after using Medusa’s head to kill what other king of Seriphos?
POLYDECTES
18. Which of these voyages would involve the longest sea journey: Aegyptus to Italia, Achaia to Germania, Africa to Gallia, or Syria to Cyprus?
ACHAIA to GERMANIA
B1: To make the voyage from Achaia to Germania, one would have to pass through the Strait of Gibraltar, where who supposedly set up pillars to mark his travels?
HERACLES / HERCULES
B2: One would also have to pass through the English Channel, along which the emperor Caligula built what sort of structure at Gesoriacum, just like a Ptolemaic ruler did at Pharos?
LIGHTHOUSE
19. What emperor received the titles **Parthicus** and **Dācicus** to commemorate his conquests of Parthia and Dacia, which bolstered his reputation as Nerva’s successor and brought Rome to its greatest extent?
TRAJAN
B1: Trajan earned the name **Dācicus** after defeating what Dacian king at Sarmizegethusa?
DECEBALUS
B2: Trajan also bolstered his reputation by either creating or promoting what relief program, which subsidized the care and education of freeborn boys and girls?
ALIMENTA // ALIMENTARY SYSTEM

****SCORE CHECK****

20. The antonyms **parum** and **satis** both can be followed by what use of the genitive, which is most often used after words like **alius** or **multī** to denote the full group from which a set is selected?
PARTITIVE (GENITIVE) // (GENITIVE) OF THE WHOLE
B1: Using a partitive genitive, say in Latin: “I have more wine.”
PLŪS VĪNĪ HABEŌ
B2: What use of the genitive is found in the phrase “**Ēius modī tempestātēs multās nāvēs dēlēbunt**”?

(GENITIVE OF) DESCRIPTION

Intermediate — Semifinals

1. Translate into alliterative Latin: “The swift cook will cook dinner.”

CELER COQUUS CĒNAM COQUET

B1: Now translate into alliterative Latin: “I will always follow the signs of the sun.”

SEMPER SIGNA SŌLIS SEQUAR

B2: Now translate into alliterative Latin, using **optō** for “wish” and no preposition for “in”: “Everyone wishes to be shown to the orator in order.”

OMNĒS OPTANT ŌRĀTŌRĪ ORDINE OSTENDĪ

2. What direction would one primarily travel to go from Smyrna to Olisipo or Vindobona to Lutetia?

WEST

B1: Traveling west from Germania Superior would land one in Belgica, part of what broader region?

GALLIA / GAUL

B2: What ancient kingdom at the farthest west and south of the Roman conquests became incorporated as two provinces, one based at Caesarea and one based at Tingis?

MAURETANIA

3. What foreign general, nicknamed “Eupator,” battled a succession of Roman generals like Lucullus, Sulla, and Pompey across three wars in the first century B.C. to preserve his kingdom of Pontus?

MITHRIDATES {VI // THE GREAT // EUPATOR} (OF PONTUS)

B1: Mithridates fled to what kingdom, where his daughter Cleopatra was married to the king Tigranes?

ARMENIA

B2: On the day when Lucullus sought to engage Tigranes in battle, the Romans tried to dissuade him from fighting, as it was the anniversary of what disastrous battle of 105 B.C.?

(BATTLE OF) ARAUSIO / ORANGE

4. Because he picked up weapons laid out by a disguised Odysseus on Scyros, what husband of Deidamia was outed as a man rather than the woman he had been disguised as by his mother Thetis?

ACHILLES

B1: What man got out of fighting at Troy by sending 49 clay ships, though he is more known for his incestuous relationship with his own daughter Myrrha?

CINYRAS

B2: Odysseus had previously tried to get out of the Trojan War by pretending to be insane. Who exposed his ruse by placing Telemachus in front of his plow?

PALAMEDES

5. What is the meaning of the Latin verb **vigeō**, a synonym of **flōreō** and the last word of Princeton University’s motto?

(TO / I) {FLOURISH // BE STRONG // BE POWERFUL // PROSPER}

B1: What is the meaning of the Latin verb **annuō**, which you may also know from a common Latin quotation?

(TO / I) {NOD / APPROVE / FAVOR}

B2: What is the meaning of the Latin verb **dītō**, **dītāre**?

****SCORE CHECK****

6. Which of the following Latin forms is still a valid Latin form when spelled backwards: **eōdem**, **omnis**, **mare**, **sonus**?

MARE

B1: Give two of the Latin words from those meaning ‘there’, ‘highest’, ‘pig’, and ‘beg’, which are all spelled the same forwards as they are backwards.

[SEE BELOW]

B2: Now, name two more Latin palindromes – that is, forms spelled the same forwards and backwards. They can be words from the previous bonus you have not yet named or new words entirely.

B1 CHOICES: **IBĪ** / **SUMMUS** / **SŪS** / **ŌRŌ**

OTHER POTENTIAL B2 CHOICES: **ĀRA**, **SITIS**, **TERRET**, **ESSE**, ETC. [MOD’S JUDGMENT]

7. Deaths of what sort of creature left the garden of the Hesperides undefended and led to the creation of Echion and the other Spartoi after one was killed protecting a spring in Thebes from Cadmus?

DRAGON / **SERPENT** / **SNAKE**

B1: What god forced Cadmus to serve him for 8 years as penance for killing the Theban serpent?

ARES / **MARS**

B2: What was the name of the dragon that tried to protect the garden of the Hesperides from Heracles?

LADON

8. What Latin noun, with what meaning, lies as the root of “inveigle,” “antler,” “monocle,” and “ocular”?

OCULUS – EYE

B1: What Latin body part, with what meaning, lies at the root of “dandelion”?

DĒNS – TOOTH

B2: What Latin body part, with what meaning, lies at the root of “usher”?

ŌS – MOUTH

9. What victor at Clastidium was tasked with countering the remarkable technological inventions of Archimedes while capturing Syracuse in 211 B.C., earning himself the title “Sword of Rome”?

(**MARCUS CLAUDIUS**) **MARCELLUS**

B1: The Battle of Upper Baetis, also in 211 B.C., saw the death of two Roman generals with what **cognōmen**?

SCIPIO

B2: Also in 211 B.C., what major Italian city, which had defected to Carthage after the battle of Cannae, was recaptured by Quintus Fulvius Flaccus?

CAPUA

10. What city, well-situated on caravan routes between Rome and Persia, was nominally ruled by Vaballathus when it was destroyed in 273 A.D. by Aurelian upon the defeat of Zenobia?

PALMYRA

B1: What husband of Zenobia had helped Gallienus by holding the Persians at bay?

OD(A)ENATHUS

B2: At what battle, fought at the same site as a major battle about 180 years later, did Aurelian defeat Tetricus to reconquer the Gallic Empire?

CATALAUNIAN PLAINS // **CAMPĪ CATALAUNIĪ** // CHALÔNS

****SCORE CHECK****

11. What sort of contest resulted in Thamyras being blinded, a satyr being flayed alive, and Midas gaining donkey ears, the last of which is because he thought Pan had done better than Apollo?

MUSIC(AL) CONTEST

B1: Who was that satyr, who was unable to play his flute upside down?

MARSYAS

B2: What goddess, who created the flute to the tune of the Gorgons crying, cast away the flute when she learned she looked silly while playing it?

ATHENA / MINERVA

12. Translate the following sentence into English: “**Rōmānīs placēbat multās hōrās pugnās spectāre.**”
{IT PLEASED THE ROMANS // THE ROMANS LIKED} TO WATCH FIGHTS FOR MANY HOURS

B1: Now translate into English: “**Difficile est imperium obtinēre, sed difficilior est retinēre.**”

IT IS HARD TO {OBTAIN / GAIN} POWER, BUT HARDER TO {RETAIN / KEEP} (IT)

B2: Now translate into English: “**Nōn licet Caesarī regnāre nisi ā senātū hoc facere iubētur.**”

IT IS NOT ALLOWED FOR CAESAR TO RULE UNLESS HE IS ORDERED TO DO THIS BY THE
SENATE

13. The story of the general who led his army into a bad position continues. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I shall read twice, then answer in **Latin** the question that follows.

Militēs imperātōrem hortābantur ut proelium inciperet; ille autem eōs fugere iussit. Aliquis ex militibus dixit: “Cum necesse sit aut tē duce fugere aut sine tē pugnāre, ipsī nōs in proelium dūcāmus!”

The question: **Quid imperātor facere nōluit, quamquam militēs hortābantur?**

PROELIUM INCIPERE

B1: Instead of **fugere**, the author of this passage could have used a two-word idiom for “to retreat.” Give one such idiom.

SĒ RECIPERE / PEDEM REFERRE

B2: According to one of the soldiers, what two options did the army have?

EITHER TO FLEE WITH THE GENERAL AS THEIR LEADER OR TO FIGHT WITHOUT HIM

14. What kingdom, whose final ruler was a son of a cloth-maker named Andriscus, saw its initial defeat proclaimed at the Isthmian Games but was more soundly beaten by Aemilius Paullus at Pydna?

(KINGDOM OF) MACEDON(IA)

B1: Perseus started the Third Macedonian War after falsely accusing what brother of his of treason?

DEMETRIUS

B2: Just as Andriscus claimed to be related to the royal line of Macedonia, what kingdom saw a pretender rise up in 133 B.C. claiming to be the illegitimate half-brother of its last actual king?

PERGAMUM

15. What affliction, which forced one man to sell his shape-shifting daughter Mestra, was suffered after death by the father of Niobe who cut up his own son Pelops and was punished accordingly?
HUNGER / INSATIABILITY
B1: What goddess punished Erysichthon and was Tantalus's inadvertent victim?
CERES / DEMETER
B2: Pelops lived on with an ivory shoulder and fathered what two quarreling brothers, one of whom failed to realize in his hunger that he was eating his own children?
ATREUS and THYESTES
- **SCORE CHECK****
16. Of the nouns **vestis**, **mūrus**, **īra**, **unda**, and **vulnus**, which is most likely to be the object of the verb **aggredior** or **oppugnō** in the context of a city siege?
MŪRUS
B1: Define the nouns **vestis** and **unda**.
GARMENT and WAVE
B2: Of the nouns **lūna**, **nōmen**, **nātūra**, **culīna**, and **fūmus**, which two are most likely to be the subject of the verb **orior**?
LŪNA and FŪMUS
17. What battle began when, not wanting to share a victory with his nephew Gratian, the emperor Valens marched the Roman army against a force of Goths in 378 A.D. and lost disastrously?
(BATTLE OF) ADRIANOPE
B1: About fifty years before this battle, in 324 A.D., there was another battle of Adrianople which saw the defeat of what man at the hands of Constantine?
LICINIUS
B2: How did Valens's brother Valentinian die?
STROKE / APOPLEXY (WHILE NEGOTIATING WITH THE QUADI)
18. Which of these sentences could NOT use the dative if translated into Latin? "I cannot persuade him"; "I have a dog"; "We must escape"; "I ran for twelve miles."
I RAN FOR TWELVE MILES
B1: Consider this sentence: "Don't question my love for Certamen." What use of what case would be used to translate "Certamen"?
OBJECTIVE GENITIVE
B2: Now consider this sentence: "Caesar came to the aid of the soldiers." Assuming the sentence has no prepositions, what use of what case would be used to translate "aid"?
DATIVE OF PURPOSE
19. Whose rejection of the sea-god Glaucus indirectly caused Circe to transform her into a sea monster with dogs' heads growing out of her body, with which she terrorized Odysseus's crew alongside Charybdis?
SCYLLA
B1: Another Scylla cut off the magic hair of her father Nisus to betray her city of Megara to what attacker, with whom she had fallen in love?
MINOS

B2: Circe's jealousy also caused her to transform Picus into what animal?

WOODPECKER

****SCORE CHECK****

20. In different forms, what Latin noun appears in the mottoes of two neighboring states on the Mississippi River, completing the phrases “**Rēgnat** [blank]” and “**Salūs** [blank] **suprēma lēx estō**”?

POPULUS / POPULĪ

B1: What Latin author is the source of the phrase “**Salūs populī suprēma lēx estō**”?

(MARCUS TULLIUS) CICERO

B2: What two Latin words finish the quote “**vōx populī**, [blank] [blank],” referring to the power of the people to influence political affairs?

VŌX DEĪ

Intermediate — Finals

1. What grand event saw Cloanthus win a boat race and Nisus help Euryalus win a foot race on Sicily to celebrate the passing of Venus's lover who had been carried out of Troy by Aeneas?
FUNERAL GAMES OF ANCHISES [PROMPT ON "FUNERAL GAMES"]
B1: Cloanthus rode a boat named after what monster, who was formerly a woman whom Glaucus loved?
SCYLLA
B2: Nisus helped Euryalus win by tripping what other competitor in the race?
SALIUS
2. Differentiate in meaning between **augeō** and **audeō**, the former of which could be defined as **māius facere**.
TO {INCREASE // MAKE BIGGER} and TO DARE (RESPECTIVELY)
B1: The verbs **lateō** and **cēlō** would both be defined in simple dictionaries as "to hide." What is the difference in usage between those two verbs?
LATEŌ IS INTRANSITIVE ("I AM HIDING SOMEWHERE"); CĒLŌ IS TRANSITIVE ("I AM HIDING THE THING SOMEWHERE")
[ACCEPT GENERAL EXPLANATIONS]
B2: The verb **ardeō** is an intransitive verb for "to burn," like "the building is burning." Give a transitive Latin verb for "to burn," like "I will burn the building."
(COMB)ŪRŌ / INCENDŌ
3. Count by twos in ordinal numbers from 2 to 10. That is, give the adjectives that mean "second," "fourth," and so on.
SECUNDUS, QUĀRTUS, SEXTUS, OCTĀVUS, DECIMUS
B1: Now count by tens in cardinal numbers from 30 to 70.
TRĪGINTĀ, QUADRĀGINTĀ, QUĪNQUĀGINTĀ, SEXĀGINTĀ, SEPTUĀGINTĀ
B2: That was fun! Now say in Latin: "Eight thousand armies."
OCTŌ MĪLIA EXERCITUUM
4. What city, near which Vibius Pansa and Aulus Hirtius lost their lives, was the site of a 43 B.C. siege in which Marc Antony tried to trap Decimus Brutus?
MUTINA
B2: To replace the consuls that died at Mutina, the Senate made Quintus Pedius and what man suffect consuls?
(GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR) OCTAVIAN(US)
B2: Pedius and Octavian resigned the consulship after what law of November 27, 43 B.C. which gave Octavian much greater power instead?
LĒX TITIA
5. What Thessalian king, the progenitor of both the Lapiths and Centaurs, flung his father-in-law Eioneus into a firepit, tried to rape a cloud shaped like Hera, and was bound on a fiery wheel in the underworld?
IXION
B1: Eioneus was the father of what woman, Ixion's wife?

B2: What son of Ixion and Dia was the king of the Lapiths and a close friend of the hero Theseus?

PIRITHOUS

****SCORE CHECK****

6. Whose hopes of promoting a Neoplatonic theology centered around the Sun were dashed at the Battle of Ctesiphon, though some say a resentful Christian in his own army killed him for being an apostate?

JULIAN

B1: What Persian king defeated Julian's forces at Ctesiphon, forcing his successor Jovian to sign a shameful peace treaty?

SHAPUR II

B2: Julian had hoped that his edict of toleration for all religions would pit Nicene Christians against followers of what heresy, which believed that Christ was not of the same substance as God?

ARIAN (HERESY) // ARIANISM

7. The sportswear company ASICS got its name by changing **mēns** to **anima** in what five-word Latin phrase based on a line by Juvenal, which means "a sound mind in a sound body"?

{**MĒNS** / **ANIMA**} **SĀNA IN CORPORE SĀNŌ**

B1: What is the Latin for the five-word motto of North Dakota, which means "He sows to benefit another age"?

SERIT UT ALTERĪ SAECLŌ PRŌSIT

B2: What is the Latin for the five-word motto of Boston, which means "As to our fathers, may God be to us"?

SĪCUT PATRIBUS SIT DEUS NŌBĪS

8. What sort of person, who could only be adopted by **adrogātiō**, had rights including **manus**, **dominica potestās**, and **patria potestās** in order to control the household over which he presided?

PATER FAMILIĀS

B1: In the context of the Roman family, what Latin term refers to relatives by marriage only?

ADFĪNĒS / AFFĪNĒS / ADFĪNITĀS / AFFĪNITĀS

B2: What word refers to two unrelated women who married brothers?

IĀNITRĪCĒS

9. Fighting around what city saw Melanippus's brains eaten, a seer swallowed by the Earth, Capaneus struck by lightning, and the deaths of both Eteocles and Polynices as the expedition of the Seven failed?

THEBES

B1: What father of Diomedes ate Melanippus's brains?

TYDEUS

B2: What wife of Amphiaraus, the swallowed seer, had forced him to join the Seven Against Thebes even though he knew he would die?

ERIPHYLE

10. Listen carefully to the conclusion of our story, which I shall read twice, then answer in **English** the question that follows:

Imperātor putābat stultum esse cum militibus morī, turpe autem sine eīs fugere. Cōsilium audāx cēpit, ut ad hostēs transīret et temptāret hostium ducī tam amīcus fierī ut pācem facerent.
The question: What would be the result of the general’s plan if it all worked?
(HE WOULD BECOME SUCH GOOD FRIENDS WITH THE ENEMY LEADER THAT THEY WOULD MAKE) PEACE

B1: What two options did the general reject, and why?

DYING WITH THE SOLDIERS – BECAUSE IT WAS STUPID and FLEEING WITHOUT THEM – BECAUSE IT WAS SHAMEFUL

B2: The passage continues!

Ūnus ex militibus imperātōrem transeuntem videt et: ‘Num audāciā ab imperātōre superābiminī?’ inquit. ‘Ecce! Ille in hostēs impetum facit!’

The question: What was the general actually doing, and how did the soldier misinterpret it?

HE WAS ACTUALLY TRYING TO SWITCH SIDES AND MAKE PEACE, BUT THE SOLDIER THOUGHT HE WAS RUSHING TO ATTACK THE ENEMY [ACCEPT SIMILAR PARAPHRASES]

****SCORE CHECK****

11. Which of the following, if any, is NOT derived from the same Latin root as the others: “crescent,” “discriminate,” “crescendo,” and “increment”?

DISCRIMINATE

B1: The other three words come from **crēscō**. What other derivative of **crēscō** means “to enlist (someone) as a member or worker in an organization”?

RECRUIT

B2: What derivative of **cernō** means “an official order issued by a legal authority”?

DECREE

12. Conversation with a fabled white doe led what man to victories at Lauro and the Sucro river, allowing him to spearhead a revolt against the Sullan faction from his base in Spain?

SERTORIUS

B1: Driven by jealousy, what underling of Serotrius betrayed and sold out his commanding officer, resulting in Sertorius’s death in 73 B.C.?

(MARCUS) {PERPERNA / PERPENNA}

B2: What other rebel against Rome was similarly betrayed after Servilius Caepio broke a treaty and then persuaded his agents to murder him in his sleep?

VIRIATHUS

13. After killing Clitonymus over a game of dice, who, alongside his father Menoetius, took refuge at the court of Peleus and there became the squire and best friend of Achilles?

PATROCLUS

B1: What son of Laodamia did Patroclus kill during the Trojan War, causing Zeus to send down a rain of blood in his honor?

SARPEDON

B2: What man, who Pythagoras claimed to be in an earlier life, wounded Patroclus before he was killed by Hector?

EUPHORBUS

14. Using **quīdam**, say in Latin: “All clouds are moved by means of a certain force.” Note that **quīdam** declines like **quī** with **-dam** added to the end of every form.

OMNĒS NŪBĒS VĪ QUĀDAM MOVENTUR

B1: Now say in Latin using **quīdam**: “I cannot believe my ears when I hear the plans of certain people.”

AURIBUS CRĒDERE NŌN POSSUM {CUM / UBI} QUŌRUNDAM CŌNSILIA AUDIŌ

B2: Now say in Latin, using the appropriate tenses in a conditional statement: “Who will save the soldiers unless we send the consul himself to the camp?”

**QUIS MĪLITĒS SERVĀBIT NISI CŌNSULEM IPSUM AD CASTRA
{MITTĒMUS / MĪSERIMUS}?**

15. Of the nouns **collis**, **odium**, **turba**, **vulgus**, and **frōns**, which two are most closely synonymous, because they both mean “crowd” or “masses”?

TURBA and VULGUS

B1: Of the nouns **mūnus**, **obses**, **impetus**, **tergum**, and **officium**, which two are most closely synonymous?

MŪNUS and OFFICIUM [BOTH CAN MEAN “DUTY”]

B2: Of the nouns **caedēs**, **vinculum**, **palūs**, **catēna**, and **fossa**, which two are most closely synonymous?

VINCULUM and CATĒNA [BOTH CAN MEAN “FETTER” OR “BOND”]

****SCORE CHECK****

16. Named for his habit of wearing a Gallic cloak, what man was stabbed to death near Carrhae after a reign that included granting citizenship to all Romans in 212 A.D. and murdering his brother Geta?

CARACALLA

B1: What Latin name is generally used for Caracalla’s citizenship decree?

CŌSTITŪTIŌ ANTŌNĪNIĀNA

B2: Caracalla’s deeds also include a marriage proposal to the daughter of Artabanus V, a ruler of what power?

PARTHIA(N EMPIRE)

17. In the *Odyssey*, what deity was angered to learn from Lampetie that Eurylochus’s bad advice to Odysseus’s men on Thrinacia had caused them to eat his cattle?

HELIOS / HYPERION

B1: Following Zeus’s obliteration of the crew with storm in recompense, Odysseus clings to a fig tree in order to escape the peril threatened by what monster?

CHARYBDIS

B2: What sister of Lampetie also helped Helios tend his cattle, and has a name that in Greek is a feminine version of Phaethon?

PHAETHUSA [LIKE CREON AND CREUSA, OR MEDON AND MEDUSA]

18. Identify and fix the grammatical error in the following sentence: “**Caesar Mārcō imperāvit ut castra maximā celeritāte pōnat.**”

PŌNAT SHOULD BE PŌNERET

B1: Your friend is translating the sentence “The situation was more fraught for Cicero than for Caesar.” He tells you that he’s about to use an ablative of comparison, and you tell him that he is making a grave mistake and should use **quam** instead. Why?

AN ABLATIVE WOULD MEAN “THE SITUATION WAS MORE FRAUGHT THAN CAESAR WAS” // YOU CAN ONLY USE AN ABLATIVE OF COMPARISON WHEN THE ADJECTIVE DIRECTLY MODIFIES THE THING BEING COMPARED [ACCEPT EQUIVS.]

B2: Another friend is writing Certamen rounds and needs sentences that would use an indirect question. She shows you four ideas: 1. “I cannot say whether I am happy,” 2. “We will soon return to the place where we were born,” 3. “Do the gods know when Rome fell?” and 4. “Many wondered how Alexander had learned philosophy so quickly.” Which of these ideas needs to be scrapped? Answer with a number.

IDEA 2

19. Translate into good English: “**Mala cōsilia secūtus esse vidēris.**” That’s “**Mala cōsilia secūtus esse vidēris.**” Note that **videor** means “to seem.”

YOU SEEM TO HAVE FOLLOWED BAD PLANS

B1: Now translate: “**Doleō tē huic negōtiō pārem fierī nōn potuisse.**”

I {AM SAD // AM PAINED // GRIEVE} THAT YOU WERE NOT ABLE TO BECOME EQUAL TO THIS TASK

B2: Now translate: “**Maximum gaudium percipiō quod mihi nūntiātum est tē Rōmam advēnisse.**”

I FEEL THE GREATEST JOY BECAUSE IT WAS ANNOUNCED TO ME THAT YOU ARRIVED AT ROME

****SCORE CHECK****

20. Who entrusted his fleet to a renegade Rhodian named Polyxenidas and occasionally to Hannibal, though a naval loss at Myonessus paved the way for his final defeat in 190 B.C. at Magnesia?

ANTIOCHUS {III // THE GREAT}

B1: Hannibal eventually fled to the court of Prusias II in what kingdom, which also had several kings named Nicomedes?

BITHYNIA

B2: What Pergamene monarch stoked Roman fears and resentments prior to this conflict?

EUMENES II