

1: What does the word 'tantalize' mean? **Hold out of reach, tempt (accept similar)**  
 B1: What does the word 'sisyphian' mean? **Labored/difficult(accept similar)**  
 B2: What does the word 'icarian' mean? **Inventive(accept similar)**

2: Give the nominative plural form of pons, pontis **Pontes**  
 B1: Give the ablative plural form of filia, filiae **Filiabus**  
 B2: Give the genitive plural form of hostis, hostis **Hostium**

3: What leader was trapped in a cave by the Cyclops, Polyphemus? **Odysseus**  
 B1: Who killed the fire-breathing giant, Cacus, in a cave? **Hercules**  
 B2: What couple was driven into a cave during a storm, while hunting? **Aeneas & Dido**

4: Which two experienced Roman generals clashed over the command against Mithridates? **Marius & Sulla**  
 B1: To which of the two was the command first given by the senate? **Sulla**  
 B2: When the tribune Sulpicius Rufus had the command transferred to Marius by the concilium plebis, what did Sulla do? **Marched on Rome with his army**

5: Ecce Romani is the title of a popular Latin textbook. What is the case of the noun in that title? **Nominative**  
 B1: Change the title to the singular. **Ecce Romanus**  
 B2: The textbook was originally published in Scotland. What did the Romans call the area we know as 'Scotland'? **Caledonia**

6: Listen carefully to the following paragraph, which I will read twice, then answer in Latin the questions that follow.

Olim erat vir Romanus, Appius Claudius nomine. Magnum et longum aquaeductum aedificavit. Romani aquaeductum ab nomine Appii apellaverunt. Aquaeductus bonam aquam in urbem Romam portavit.

Question

Quid Appius aedificavit?

B1: Qualem aquaeductum Appius aedificavit?

B2: Quid aquaeductus portavit?

**Aquaeductum  
Magnum et longum  
(Bonam) Aquam**

7: Who was the mother of Helen and Polydeuces, whom Zeus seduced in the form of a swan? **Leda**

B1: Who was the mother of Perseus, whom Zeus seduced in the form of a golden rain? **Danae**

B2: Who was the mother of Herakles, whom Zeus seduced in the form of her husband, Amphitryon? **Alcmena**

8: In order, give the first three kings of Rome.

**Romulus, Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius**

B1: Give the fourth and fifth kings. **Ancus Marcius, Tarquinius Priscus**

B2: Give the sixth and seventh kings. **Servius Tullius and Tarquinius Superbus**

9: In what room of the Roman house did Roman patrons greet their clients? **Atrium**

B1: In what room of the Roman house did patrons do their bookkeeping? **Tablinum**

B2: In what room of the Roman house did patrons sleep? **Cubiculum**

10: What is the use of the ablative in this sentence?

Romani bellum cum Germanis gesserunt. **Accompaniment**

B1: What is the use of the ablative in this sentence?

Puellae a pueris territae sunt. **Agent**

B2: What is the use of the ablative in this sentence?

Milites magna celeritate iter fecerunt. **Manner**

11: What is the fourth principal part of the Latin verb meaning 'to be'? **Futurus**

B1: What is the fourth principal part of the Latin verb meaning 'to go'? **Iturus/Itus**

B2: What is the fourth principal part of the Latin verb meaning 'to find'? **Inventus**

12: Quot Musae sunt? **Novem (Tres, according to Pausanias)**

B1: Quot Atrides sunt? **Duo**

B2: Quot Pleiades sunt? **Septem**

13: Translate the following sentence into English.

Cornelia non fugit sed ad canes manum extendit.

**Cornelia does not flee but extends her hand to the dogs.**

B1: Translate the following sentence into English.

Brevi tempore servi lectum in cubiculum portaverunt.

**In a short time slaves carried a bed/couch into the bedroom**

B2: Translate the following sentence into English.

Media nocte, miles Aulo et Septimo fabulam narravit.

**In the middle of the night the soldier told the story to Aulus and Septimus**

14: Who was the mother of Oedipus? **Jocasta**  
B1: Who was the father of Oedipus? **Laius**  
B2: Name 2 of the 4 children of Oedipus and Jocasta?  
**Eteocles, Polyneices, Antigone, Ismene**

15: Define the Latin verb: porta **(you) Carry! (must be imperative)**  
B1: Define the Latin noun: porta **Gate**  
B2: Define the Latin noun: portus **Port/harbor**

16: What was the power of a father over his children called? **Patria Potestas**  
B1: What was the power of the husband over his wife called? **Manus**  
B2: What was the power of the master over his property called? **Dominica Potestas**

17: What is the meaning of the Latin expression, 'quid pro quo'?  
**Something for something**  
B1: What is the meaning of the Latin expression, 'ex tempore'? **Spur of the moment**  
B2: What is the meaning of the Latin expression, 'sine qua non'? **A necessity**

18: For which king was the Labyrinth built? **Minos**  
B1: Who built the Labyrinth? **Daedalus**  
B2: Who was the mother of the Minotaur? **Pasiphae**

19: What modern day country did the Romans call Helvetia? **Switzerland**  
B1: What modern day country did the Romans call Lusitania? **Portugal**  
B2: What modern day country did the Romans call Ibernia? **Ireland**

20: What state derives its name from the Latin word for 'flower'? **Florida**  
B1: What state derives its name from the Latin word for 'woods'? **Pennsylvania**  
B2: What state derives its name from the Latin word for 'mountain'? **Montana/Vermont**

1: Differentiate between pater and patria.

B1: Differentiate between sol and solus.

B2: Differentiate between deus and dies.

**Pater-father, patria-country**

**Sol-sun, solus-alone**

**Deus-god, dies-day**

2: To which deity was the peacock sacred?

B1: To which deity was the dove sacred?

B2: To which deity was the crow sacred?

**Juno/Hera**

**Venus/Aphrodite**

**Apollo**

3: Give the third person plural, perfect active indicative of the verb mitto, mittere.

B1: Make that singular and pluperfect.

B2: Now make that first person singular and future perfect.

**Miserunt**

**Miserat**

**Misero**

4: Which of the Five Good Emperors could be described as a soldier, an intellectual, an artist, an architect, and a poet?

B1: Hadrian's foreign policy was one of defensive imperialism. Along the borders of which two countries did Hadrian build massive frontier fortifications?

B2: The only serious war fought by Hadrian was the suppression of a rebellion where?

**Hadrian**

**Britain & Germany**

**Palestine**

5: Mihi monstra oculum

B1: Nunc, omnes mihi monstrate aures

B2: Nunc, omnes tangite ambo genua

**Student points to eye**

**All members of team point to ears**

**All members touch both knees**

6: Which of the following was an official office in the cursus honorum?

B1: What was the highest office in the cursus honorum?

B2: What office stood between the quaestor and consul in the cursus honorum?

censor tribune aedile **quaestor**

**Consul**

**Praetor**

7: Who betrayed her father and aided Jason in obtaining the Golden Fleece for him?

B1: Who was her brother, whom she chopped to pieces and threw into the sea, to slow down her pursuers?

B2: Whom did she marry later in Athens?

**Medea**

**Absyrtus**

**Aegeus**

8: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, then answer the questions about it in English.

Olim filius regis Troiani per Graeciam iter faciebat. Ibi reginam pulchram Graecorum vidit et statim amavit. Postea eam trans mare ad urbem Troiam duxit.

Who in this passage is the reginam pulchram?

**Helen**

B1: Who is the filius regis?

**Paris**

B2: Who is the regis?

**Priam**

9: Give the Latin and English for the following abbreviation: N.B.

**Nota bene- note well**

B1: Give the Latin and English for the following abbreviation: ibid.

**Ibidem- in the same place**

B2: Give the Latin and English for the following abbreviation: op. cit.

**Opere citato- in the work cited**

10: What daughter of Coeus and Phoebe bore twin gods to Zeus?

**Leto**

B1: What Theban queen insulted Leto, by claiming to be a better mother than she?

**Niobe**

B2: What happened as a result?

**Apollo and Artemis killed her children**

11: What Latin noun and meaning is at the root of the English word 'monocle'?

**Oculus- eye**

B1: What English derivative of oculus means 'to inject serum containing a small amount of germs in order to make the recipient's body immune to those germs'?

**Inoculate**

B2: What card game is derived from a hodgepodge of French, Swiss-French, and Swiss-German words meaning 'eyeglasses'?

**Pinochle**

12: What was the cognomen of the famous Roman poet, Publius Vergilius Maro?

**Maro**

B1: What part of his name was the nomen?

**Vergilius**

B2: What is the praenomen of the orator we know as Cicero?

**Marcus**

13: Translate the following sentence into Latin. Mark is a friend, but Luke is an enemy.

**Marcus amicus est sed Lucius inimicus est**

B1: Translate the following sentence into Latin. The good farmer works in the large field.

**Bonus agricola in magno agro laborat**

B2: Translate the following sentence into Latin. I will read the book with eagerness.

**Librum cum studio legam**

14: Which Olympian was the son of Zeus and Maia? **Hermes**  
B1: On which mountain was he said to have been born? **Mt. Cyllene**  
B2: What is the name of the staff which Hermes carries? **Caduceus**

15: What is the use of the dative in this sentence? Mater mihi togam dedit. **Indirect Object**  
B1: What is the use of the dative in this sentence? Mihi nomen est Marcus. **Dat of possession**  
B2: What is the use of the dative in this sentence? Estne inimicus mihi? **Dat with special adjectives**

16: What derivative of the Latin verb for “walk” is an English verb meaning “to walk slowly”? **Amble**  
B1: What derivative of the Latin verb for “walk” is an English adjective meaning “capable of walking”? **Ambulatory**  
B2: What is a ‘funambulist’? **Rope walker**

17: Which king extended Roman influence in Latium and concluded a treaty with the Gabii? His development of public buildings in Rome included the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus and the Cloaca Maxima. **Tarquinius Superbus**  
B1: Tarquinius Superbus is said to have murdered the previous king, Servius Tullius, at whose instigation? **Tullia**  
B2: Who was the son of Tarquinius Superbus, whose rape of Lucretia, ultimately led to the demise of the Roman monarchy? **Sextus**

18: Give an antonym for: dies. **Nox**  
B1: Give an antonym for: invenio. **Amitto**  
B2: Give an antonym for: longus. **Brevis**

19: Which labor of Herakles involved using a bronze castanets to startle his prey? **Stymphalian Birds**  
B1: Which labor was accomplished by diverting the Alpheus and Peneus rivers? **Cleaning the Augean Stables**  
B2: Which of the labors involved sailing in a golden cup given to Herakles by Helios? **Cattle of Geryon**

20: Who were ‘Cornelia’s jewels’? **Tiberius & Gaius Gracchus(prompt on her sons)**  
B1: Tiberius was the first Roman soldier to enter which city? **Carthage**  
B2: What did Gaius call his colony which he wanted to build at Carthage? **Junonia**

- 1: Whose army beseiged Saguntum in 219 BC, thus provoking the Second Punic War?  
**Hannibal**  
 B1: In what modern country would Saguntum be located?  
**Spain**  
 B2: What three islands had Carthage lost in the First Punic War which necessitated the development of Punic interests in Spain?  
**Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily**
- 2: What animal in Latin is called lupus?  
**Wolf**  
 B1: What animal in Latin is called vulpes?  
**Fox**  
 B2: What animal in Latin is called ursus?  
**Bear**
- 3: He was the sibling of Orthus, Cerberus, and the Hydra; who was this fire-breathing monster that was part lion, goat, and serpent?  
**Chimera**  
 B1: Who was their mother of these four monsters?  
**Echidna**  
 B2: Who was their father?  
**Typhon**
- 4: Give the dative singular form of ratio, rationis.  
**Rationi**  
 B1: Give the dative singular form of manus, manus.  
**Manui**  
 B2: Give the dative singular form of spes, spei.  
**Spei**
- 5: Listen carefully to the following passage which I will read twice, then answer in Latin the questions that follow.  
Graeci cum Troianis bellum gerunt. Magnum equum ligneum sub portis urbis Troiae nocte relinquunt. Troiani equum ibi inveniunt et dicunt, "Graeci equum Minervae dedicant."
- Question  
Quibuscum Graeci bellum gerunt? **(Cum) Troianis**  
 B1: Quando Graeci equum relinquunt? **Nocte**  
 B2: Cui Graeci equum dedicant? **Minervae**
- 6: The Latin word tesserae had a variety of meanings. What was the meaning of tesserae when used in reference to the playing of games?  
**Dice**  
 B1: What were tesserae used in a form of art?  
**Mosaic pieces**  
 B2: What was the tessera used in an army camp?  
**Password/watchword**

7: Who was the daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who was the first wife of Aeneas and mother of Ascanius? **Creusa**

B1: Who was the queen of Carthage, with whom Aeneas had an affair? **Dido**

B2: Who was the daughter of King Latinus, whom Aeneas married in Italy? **Lavinia**

8: Which couple was turned to trees for showing hospitality to the gods when they visited their humble abode? **Baucis & Philemon**

B1: What kind of trees were they turned to? **Oak & Linden(Lime)**

B2: Which two Olympians did they welcome into their home?  
**Zeus & Hermes (Jupiter & Mercury)**

9: What derivative of the Latin noun for 'moon' is an English noun meaning 'one who comes out during a full moon'? **Lunatic**

B1: What derivative of the Latin pronoun for 'who' is an English noun meaning 'the number of members of a group required to be present in order to transact business'? **Quorum**

B2: What derivative of the Latin adjective for "equal" is an English noun meaning "difference, inequality, of inconsistency"? **Disparity**

10: What is the case of puellae in the following sentence? Parate aquam, puellae! **Vocative**

B1: What is the case of magnae in the following sentence? Erat vir magnae virtutis. **Genitive**

B2: What is the case of Romae in the following sentence? Caesar Romae mansit. **Locative**

11: In what Roman province were the cities of Utica, Thapsus, Hippo Regius, and Zama? **Africa**

B1: In what Roman province were the cities of Lugdunum, Bibracte, Avaricum, and Lutetia? **Gallia**

B2: In what country were the cities of Tarraco, Saguntum, Cathago Nova, and Numantia? **Hispania**

12: Who of the following was not on the expedition of the Argo?  
Jason            Orpheus            Idmon            Polyduces            **Diomedes**

B1: Who did not fight at Troy?  
Patroclus            Sarpedon            Phoenix            **Philoctetes**            Paris

B2: Who did not take part in the Calydonian boar hunt?  
Meleager            Atalanta            **Theseus**            Eurytion            Peleus



13: Translate the following sentence into Latin. Neptunus deus maris equorumque est.  
**Neptune is the god of the sea and horses.**

B1: Translate the following sentence into Latin. Avis Iovis aquila est.  
**Jupiter's bird is the eagle**

B2: Translate the following sentence into Latin. Currus Plutonis a quattuor atris equis trahebatur.  
**Pluto's chariot is pulled by four black horses**

14: The following line is from a Homeric Hymn to which Greek Olympian?  
*She ranges over shady hills and windy heights, rejoicing in the chase as she draws her bow, made all of silver, and shoots her shafts of woe.* **Artemis**

B1: The following line is from a Homeric Hymn to which Greek Olympian?  
*I shall sing of Cyprus-born Cytherea, who gives mortals sweet gifts; on her lovely face, smiles are always suffused with the bloom of love.* **Aphrodite**

B2: The following line is from a Homeric Hymn to which Greek Olympian?  
*She quickly sprang forth from the immortal head in front of aegis-bearing Zeus, brandishing her sharp spear.* **Athena**

15: Give the meaning of the Latin idiom: vitam agere **To live life**

B1: What is the Latin idiom for 'at dawn'? **Prima luce**

B2: What is the Latin idiom for to 'pitch camp'? **Castra ponere**

16: Dic mihi nomen tui magistri linguae Latinae. **Student says name of Latin teacher**

B1: Surge et ambula circum mensam. **Student stands and walks around table**

B2: Numerate Anglice usque ab uno ad quinque. **More than 1 student counts from 1 to 5**

17: The Romans honored this young girl by setting up a statue of a girl seated on a horse. Who was this girl and what had she done to earn such an honor?

**Cloelia, led a group of hostages to swim across the Tiber**  
B1: Which early Roman hero is quoted as having said the following? "Father Tiber, receive these weapons and this soldier in your kind waters."  
**Horatius**

B2: Which early Roman hero is quoted as having said the following? "Watch this, so that you may know how cheap the body is to men who have their eye on great glory."  
**Mucius Scaevola**

18: What is the English translation for the motto of South Carolina, dum spiro spero?  
**While I breathe I hope**

B1: What is the English translation for the motto of Arizona, ditat Deus?  
**God Enriches**

B2: What is the English translation for the motto of Wyoming, cedant arma togae?  
**Let arms yield to peace (the toga)**

19: When a Roman boy reached the age of 14 or 16, he dedicated to the household gods the lucky charm he had worn since he was a baby. What was this charm called? **Bulla**

B1: What two other things did dedicate?  
**Toga Praetexta & the hair from his first shave**

B2: What toga did he then assume?  
**Toga Virilis (Pura)**

20: Which of the following words is not derived from the same Latin root?  
magnitude magnificent majestic **magnet** magnate magnanimous

B1: Which of the following words is not derived from the same Latin root?  
uniform transform format **formidable** informant nonconformist

B2: Which of the following words is not derived from the same Latin root?  
annual **annul** annals annuity anniversary millennium

1: After accidentally killing his brother, this hero went to Tiryns to be purified. While in Tiryns, king Proteus' wife, Steneboea, accused him of trying to seduce her. Proteus had scruples against killing a guest so he sent this hero with a letter to Iobates, stating that he should kill the bearer of the letter. Iobates also did not want to kill a guest, so instead he sent him on a task that was meant to be his demise. Who was this hero who was sent to kill the Chimera?

**Bellerophon**

B1: Who gave Bellerophon the golden bridle with which to harness Pegasus? **Athena**

B2: How did Bellerophon finally meet his demise?

**Fell off Pegasus while trying to fly to Olympus**

2: Which of the following words is not derived from the same Latin root?

doubt duet **arduous** duplex dubloon

B1: Which of the following words is not derived from the same Latin root?

**resent** present absent essential representative

B2: Which of the following words is not derived from the same Latin root?

amateur paramour **amorphous** enamore amorous

3: Listen carefully to the following passage which I will read twice, then answer in Latin the questions that follow.

Interim Roma Capitoliumque in magno periculo erant. Galli collem ascendere nocte temptabant, nam Capitolium in loco altissimo erat. Romani magnopere permovebantur. Omnia in silentio erant. In Capitolio Marcus Manlius, qui antea consul fuerat, praeerat.

Question

Qui Capitolium ascendere temptabant?

**Galli**

B1: In Roma, ubi Capitolium est?

**In loco altissimo**

B2: Quid Manlius antea fuerat?

**Consul**

4: In Rome, what was a tonsor?

**Barber**

B1: In Rome, what was a sartor?

**Tailor**

B2: In Rome, what was a sutor?

**Shoemaker**

5: Which of the Flavian emperors was an eques of Sabine origin who had become a successful general in the conquest of Britain and in subduing a major insurrection by the Jews in Judea? **Vespasian**

B1: Which of the Five good emperors ruled benignly and lived a simple life of Roman modesty and left the treasury with the largest surplus it had ever seen? **Antoninus Pius**

B2: Which of the Julio-Claudian emperors was influenced too much by the corrupt head of the Praetorian guard, Sejanus, who had tried to eliminate other members of the Julio-Claudian family and had moved himself into position by marrying this emperor's niece? **Tiberius**

6: Translate the following sentence into English. "Pater" clamavit unus ex pueris, "Narra fabulam." **One of the boys shouted, "Father tell a story."**

B1: Translate the following sentence into English. Octo parvos pueros Germanos in foro vidimus. **We saw 8 small German boys in the Forum.**

B2: Translate the following sentence into English. Post mortem Romuli populus Numae imperium dedit. **After the death of Romulus the people gave the rule to Numa.**

7: Which princess did Athena arrange to do the family laundry at the shore, so that she would find the shipwrecked Odysseus and lead him back to the palace? **Nausicaa**

B1: Which king was the father of Nausicaa? **Alcinous**

B2: Who was the wife of Alcinous? **Arete**

8: Give the second person singular, imperfect active indicative of the verb dico, dicere. **Dicebas**

B1: Make that plural and passive. **Dicebamini**

B2: Give the present singular imperative of dico. **Dic**

9: What do the following have in common? Arachne, Thamyras, Marsyas, and Niobe **They all challenged gods**

B1: Whom did Niobe challenge? **Leto**

B2: Whom did Marsyas challenge? **Apollo**

10: A good journalist knows to ask the 5 W's and the H. What are those six words in Latin? **Quis, quid, ubi(quo,unde), quando (ubi), cur, quomodo**

B1: Ubi, quo, and unde all mean 'where'. Differentiate between all three. **Ubi-where, quo- where to, unde-where from**

B2: What word asks how many? **Quot**

11: Which Roman commander was defeated in Africa in 255 BC? **Regulus**

B1: Who had led the Carthaginian forces? **Xanthippus**

B2: Where was Xanthippus from? **Sparta**

12: What is the use of the genitive in this sentence? Magnus numerus servorum est in horto. **Partitive Genitive/Genitive of the whole**

B1: What is the use of the genitive in this sentence? Area est plena servorum. **Gen with special adjectives**

B2: What is the use of the genitive in this sentence? Davus ad casam servorum stat. **Possession**

13: Thetis seduced Hephaestus and convinced him to make armor for which hero? **Achilles**

B1: Venus seduced Vulcan and convinced him to make armor for which hero? **Aeneas**

B2: Eos seduced Hephaestus and convinced him to make armor for which hero? **Memnon**

14: Differentiate between cum, dum, and tum.

**Cum-with/when, dum-while, tum-then**

B1: Differentiate between manere, monere and munire.

**Manere-to remain, monere-to warn, munire-to fortify/build**

B2: Differentiate between mens, mensis, and mensa.

**Mens-mind, mensis-month, mensa-table**

15: In August of 48 BC, Caesar's legions defeated Pompey's army at which battle?

**Pharsalus**

B1: To which place did Pompey escape?

**Egypt**

B2: Who had Pompey beheaded and then sent the head to Caesar?

**Ptolemy (XIII)**

16: What Latin verb, and its meaning, is the ultimate root of the English derivative 'surmise'?

**Mittere-to send**

B1: What Latin verb, and its meaning, is at the root of the English derivative 'taciturn'?

**Tacere- to be silent**

B2: What Latin verb, and its meaning, is at the root of the English derivative 'projectile'?

**Iacere- to throw**

17: Her nurses were the seasons, her wedding night lasted 300 years, and she frequently bathed in the spring of Canathus, near Argos, to renew her virginity. Who was this wife of Zeus, whom he seduced in the shape of a cuckoo?

**Hera (accept Juno, before Zeus is read)**

B1: Name 4 children of Hera **Ares, Hebe, Eileithyia, Hephaestus (accept Typhaon)**

B2: Name someone who tried to seduce Hera, other than Zeus.

**Ixion, Porphyryon, Ephialtes, Endymion**

18: What is a synonym for oppidum?  
B1: What is a synonym for ostendo?  
B2: What is a synonym for par?

**Urbs**  
**(De)monstro**  
**Aequus**

19: If you saw wooden eggs and marble dolphins on top of the spina, where would you be?

**Circus**

B1: Traditionally how many eggs or dolphins would you see?

**7**

B2: What were the starting gates called?

**Carceres**

20: Quot sunt novem plus novem?

**Duodeviginti**

B1: Quot sunt duodequadraginta minus novem?

**Undetriginti**

B2: Quot sunt undesexaginta minus duodequinginta?

**Undecim**

# Novice Extra Questions

## ROUND 1

Mythology: By which of Zeus' sisters did he not have a child? Hestia  
B1: Name both of Zeus' sons by Hera. Hephaestus and Ares  
B2: Name 1 of his daughters by Hera. Hebe or Eileithyia

Language: From what Latin verb with what meaning is the English word "scripture" derived? Scribere- to write

1st Bonus: What derivative of "scribere" means "to write about"? Describe

2nd Bonus: What derivative of "scribere" means "to write before"? Prescribe

History/Life: What was the meeting of the patron with his clients called? Salutatio

Bonus 1: What were the gifts of money and or food and clothing called? Sportula

Bonus 2: In what room did the patron receive his clients? Atrium (accept Tablinum)

## ROUND 2

Language: Please give the adverb form of "bonus" and its meaning.

Bene- well

B1: Please give the adverb form of "celer" and its meaning.

Celeriter- quickly

B2: Please give the Latin adverb meaning "next / then."

Deinde

Life/Hist: What would the Romans have called lunch?

Prandium

B1: What would the Romans have called breakfast?

Ientaculum

B2: What did the Romans call dinner?

Cena

Mythology: What maiden received the gift of prophecy from Apollo and was punished by the curse of never being believed?

Cassandra

B1: Who received from Apollo the gift of prophecy and years of life as numerous as the grains of sand? She also denied him favors and did not receive eternal youth to go along with her long life.

(Cumaean) Sibyl

B2: Who also did not receive the gift of eternal youth to go along with his immortality and withered away, becoming a grasshopper?

Tithonus

ROUND 3

Language: What would a Roman mean if he said, “Est dies frigidus”?

It’s a cold day

B1: How would he say, “It was a warm day”?

Erat (fuit) dies calidus.

B2: What would a Roman mean if he said, “Pluit”?

It’s raining.

History/Life. Name the imperial dynasty which built the Colosseum.

Flavian

Bonus 1: In whose reign was the Colosseum dedicated?

Titus’

Bonus 2: Which emperor had built the artificial lake, which later was filled in to provide a site for the amphitheater?

Nero

Mythology. Name the parents of Zeus

Cronus & Rhea

B1: Give Zeus’ five siblings.

Poseidon, Hades, Demeter, Hestia, Hera

B2: Of all 6, which 2 are the oldest and youngest?

Zeus & Hestia



1: Which hero started out on the voyage of the Argo, but did not complete the journey as he abandoned the Argonauts when they stopped at Mysia. **Herakles**

B1: According to Apollonius, whom was Herakles searching for when the Argonauts abandoned him? **Hylas**

B2: Who accompanied Herakles in his search for Hylas, and was also abandoned by the Argonauts? **Polyphemus**

2: Which Etruscan king of Rome gained power peacefully, and is said to have established Games and a system of drainage, both Etruscan influences? He allegedly added 100 members to the senate, reflecting the fact that he encouraged many Etruscan families to settle in Rome. **Tarquinius Priscus**

B1: Tradition sometimes states that this king of Rome founded the port of Ostia; but certainly he gained control of the salt-pans there, south of the river. Who was this king of Rome who built the first bridge across the Tiber so that the salt supply could reach Rome? **Ancus Marcius**

B2: This king of Rome had three notable achievements: reorganization of the state by creating new military units and property classes, protection of the city by encircling Rome with a stone wall, and the establishment of a cult of Diana on the Aventine Hill. Who was this king, whom Claudius called Mastarna? **Servius Tullius**

3: What modern day country did the Romans call Hibernia? **Ireland**

B1: What modern day country did the Romans call Batavia? **Holland**

B2: What modern day country did the Romans call Sarmatia? **Russia**

4: What Latin verb and meaning is the ultimate root of the English derivative 'appendage'? **Pendere- hang**

B1: What English word derived from pendere means 'superfluous, unnecessary, or extraneous'? **Dispensable/expendable**

B2: What English word derived from pendere is an adjective that means 'weighty, heavy, awkward, clumsy, or corpulent'? **Ponderous**

5: His grandfather was Acrisius, and his father was Zeus. Who was this hero who married Andromeda? **Perseus**

B1: Athena told Perseus that he would need certain objects, held by nymphs, to defeat Medusa. However Perseus needed directions from which group of women to find the nymphs? **Graeae**

B2: Who else besides the nymphs gave Perseus at-least one item with which to defeat Medusa? **Hermes**

6. Translate idiomatically: pedem referre **to retreat**  
B1: Translate idiomatically: murum perducere **to build a wall**  
B2: Translate idiomatically: plurimum posse **to be very powerful**

7: Which of the following words is not derived from the same Latin root?  
translate relation latitude **latent**  
B1: Which of the following words is not derived from the same Latin root?  
**decade** occasion occident cadaver  
B2: Which of the following words is not derived from the same Latin root?  
reactionary actuary **olfactory** actress

8: What was the large vaulted hall in the thermae, which was gently warmed and located between the frigidarium and caldarium? **Tepidarium**  
B1: Both the caldarium and the tepidarium were heated by what? **Hypocaust**  
B2: Where would a Roman bather have left his clothes before bathing? **Apodyterium**

9: What use of the ablative is illustrated in this sentence? Sextus celerius Marco currere potest. **Comparison**  
B1: What use of the ablative is illustrated in this sentence? In pictura est puella, nomine Cornelia. **Respect**  
B2: What use of the ablative is illustrated in this sentence? Emi librum decem denariis. **Price**

10: Whose horses were named Xanthus and Balius? **Achilles (accept Peleus)**  
B1: Whose dog was Argus? **Odysseus**  
B2: Whose dog was Laelaps?  
**Cephalus (accept Europa, Minos, Procris or Amphitryon)**

11: Give in Latin: 'the same army' **Idem exercitus**  
B1: Give in Latin: 'the guest himself' **Ipse hospes**  
B2: Give in Latin: 'those apples' **Illa/ea mala**

12: What was the chief priest in Rome called? **Pontifex Maximus**  
B1: How did the Augures fortell the future? **Flight of Birds**  
B2: How did the Haruspices fortell the future? **Entrails of animals**

13: Give all principal parts for the Latin verb meaning 'to promise'  
**Polliceor polliceri pollicitus sum**

B1: Give all principal parts for the Latin verb meaning 'to suffer'  
**Patior pati passus sum**

B2: Give all principal parts for the Latin verb meaning 'to set out'  
**Proficiscor proficisci profectus sum**

14: What role did Tiphys and Palinurus both have? **Helmsmen/Pilots of ships**  
B1: Whose ship did Palinurus pilot? **Aeneas**  
B2: Whose ship did Tiphys pilot? **Jason**

15: Listen carefully to the sentence and answer in Latin the question about it. Tam defessus eram ut totam noctem dormirem.

Question

Quis erat defessus? **Ego**

B1: Quam defessus sum? **Tam defessus**

B2: Quam diu dormivit? **Totam noctem**

16: The conflict over which city led to the First Punic War? **Messana**  
B1: Which city had Hannibal attacked which led to the Second Punic War? **Saguntum**  
B2: Which Numidian King provoked the Third Punic War? **Masinissa**

17: Quid significat? genu **Knee**  
B1: Quid significat? crus **Shin/leg**  
B2: Quid significat? pollex **Thumb**

18: What case is used to complete the meaning of adjectives such as: idoneus, aptus, inimicus, par, and gratus? **Dative**  
B1: What case is used to complete the meaning of adjectives such as: plenus, cupidus, peritus, refertus, and memor? **Genitive**  
B2: Give an adjective that uses an ablative to complete its meaning.  
**Dignus, indignus, fretus, contentus, laetus (more)**

19: The west pediment of the Parthenon depicted which two deities contesting for the partonage of Athens? **Athena & Poseidon**  
B1: What gift did Athena give to the city? **Olive Tree**  
B2: What gift did Poseidon give to the city? **Salt Spring**

20: Translate the following sentence into English. Cum nuntius missus esset, Caesar responsum expectavit.

**When the messenger had been sent, Caesar awaited a response.**

B1: Translate the following sentence into English. Caesari persuasit ne maneret.

**He persuaded Caesar not to remain.**

B2: Translate the following sentence into English. Tantum est periculum ut incolae fugiant.

**There is such danger that the inhabitants flee.**

1. Put the following events in chronological order

Tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus, Consulship of Crassus and Pompey, Censorship of Cato  
**Censorship, Tribune, Consulship**

B1: Put the following battles in chronological order

Mylae, Lake Trasimene, Asculum  
**Asculum, Mylae, Lake Trasimene**

B2: Put the following laws in chronological order

Lex Canuleia, Lex Claudia, Lex Hortensia  
**Canuleia, Hortensia, Claudia**

2: Give the present plural imperative of sum.

**Este**

B1: Give the present plural form of fiō.

**Fite**

B2: Give the present plural form of conor.

**Conamini**

3: What does the following quotation by Publius Syrus mean in English? Stultum est timere quod vitare non potes.

**It is foolish to fear what you can not avoid**

B1: What does the following quotation by Caesar mean in English? Libenter homines id quod volunt credunt.

**Men gladly believe that which they wish for/want**

B2: What does the following quotation by Ovid mean in English? Leve fit, quod bene fertur, onus.

**The burden which is born well becomes light.**

4: Differentiate between accido and occido.

**Accido-happen, occido-kill**

B1: Differentiate between morior and moror.

**Morior-die, moror-delay**

B2: Differentiate between latus and lātus.

**Latus-side, lātus-wide**

5: Whose nephew was turned into a partridge by Athena, because she pitied him, as his only crime was being inventive?

**Daedalus**

B1: What had Perdix invented that made Daedalus jealous?

**Saw or compass**

B2: What inspired Perdix to invent the saw?

**Fishbone**

6: Translate the following sentence into Latin. Let us fight bravely.

**Fortiter pugnemus**

B1: Translate the following into Latin. Let us fight bravely in order to defend the city.

**Fortiter pugnemus ut urbem defendamus**

B2: Translate the following into Latin. Let us fight as bravely as possible so as not to lose the city.

**Quam fortissime pugnemus ne urbem amittamus/perdamus**

7. How many centuries are there in a full strength legion? **60**  
B1: What is the title of the officer in charge of the smallest unit of a legion? **Centurion**  
B2: What is the title of the officer in charge of the smallest unit of a cavalry wing?

**Decurion**

8. What is a somnambulist? **A sleepwalker**  
B1: What is a ventriloquist? **One who speaks from the belly**  
B2: What is prestidigitation? **Magic**

9. Who aided Herakles in defeating the Lernean Hydra? **Iolaus**  
B1: Who gave Herakles the bronze castanets with which he frightened the Stympalian birds? **Athena**  
B2: Who gave Herakles the golden cup which he used to travel to get the cattle of Geryon? **Helius**

10. Give the Latin and English for the following abbreviation: ad lib.  
**ad libitum- at pleasure**  
B1: Give the Latin and English for the following abbreviation: b.i.d.  
**bis in die- twice a day**  
B2: Give the Latin and English for the following abbreviation: R.I.P.  
**Requiescat in pace- Let him rest in peace**

11. Where would one hear cheers for the Prasini, Albati, Veneti, or the Russati?  
**Circus Maximus (a chariot race)**  
B1: What was used to begin a chariot race? **Mappa(prompt on napkin)**  
B2: What was the name of the sites used for Greek chariot races? **Hippodromes**

12. Who was the grandson of Pittheus, who lifted a rock to find the sword and sandals left by his father? **Theseus**  
B1: In what city was Theseus conceived and born? **Troezen**  
B2: Who was the mother of Theseus? **Aethra**

13. Responde Latine.  
Tres viri sub arbore mane cotidie sedebant. Unus malum edebat et duo viri ova edebant.  
Quot viri edebant? **Tres**  
B1: Ubi erant? **Sub arbore**  
B2: Quotiens edebant? **Cotidie**

14. Who is missing from this group: Nero, Augustus, Claudius, Caligula. **Tiberius**

B1: Who is missing from this group: Marcus Aurelius, Nerva, Hadrian, Antonius Pius.

**Trajan**

B2: Who is missing from this group: Caracalla, Severus Alexander, Elagabalus, Geta.

**Septimius Severus**

15. What is the use of the dative in this sentence? Nocte naves nobis deducendae sunt.

**Dative of agent**

B1: What is the use of the dative in this sentence? Puero canis erat

**Dative of possession**

B2 How does the dative function in this sentence? Duas legiones praesidio oppido reliquit.

**Double dative (purpose and reference)**

16: Which Olympian, at the marriage of Cadmus and Harmonia, was seduced by Iasion in a thrice-plowed field? She bore Iasion two sons, Plutus and Philomelus, though her more well-known daughter from Zeus is Kore, sometimes called Persephone.

**Demeter (accept Ceres before Zeus is read)**

B1: What invention of Philomelus delighted his mother a great deal?

**Wagon**

B2: Some authors also say that Demeter was the mother of a remarkable horse, called Arion. Who was the father of Arion?

**Poseidon**

17. There were four civil wars in the first century BC; give the principal opponents in one of these wars.

B1: Give another.

B2: Give two more.

**Marius v. Sulla, Caesar v. Pompey, Octavian v. Antony  
Octavian & Antony v. Brutus & Cassius**

18: Responde Anglice. Quo signo Romani scribebant nomen 'Gaius'?

**C**

B1: Responde Anglice. Quo signo Romani scribebant nomen 'Gnaeus'?

**Cn**

B2: Responde Anglice. Quo signo Romani scribebant nomen 'Tiberius'?

**Ti**

19: Vergil states in the opening lines of the Aeneid that Juno hates the Trojans for 3 reasons. Whose judgement is given as the first?

**Paris**

B1: The second refers to the Trojans as the hated race. Which illegitimate son of Jupiter and Electra was the founder of this race?

**Dardanus**

B2: The third reason refers to the snatched honors of Ganymede. Whose honors did Ganymede snatch?

**Hebe**

20. What English noun is derived from the Latin word for 'day', that means "a book which is written in daily"?

**Diary/Journal**

B1: What English noun is derived from the Latin verb for 'to be strong', that means "to become healthy after a sickness"?

**Convalescence**

B2: What English noun is derived from the Latin verb for 'to arrive', that means "an exciting or dangerous experience"?

**Adventure**



1: Define: bubo

B1: Define: columba

B2: Define: pavo

**Owl**  
**Dove**  
**Peacock**

2: What is the use of the subjunctive in this sentence? Erant tot aedificia ut omnia videre non possem.

**Result Clause**

B1: What is the use of the subjunctive in this sentence? Me monuit ne venirem.

**Indirect command (substantive clause of purpose)**

B2: What is the use of the subjunctive in this sentence? Vereor ne non veniat.

**Fear clause**

3: It was in the Pactolus river, where which fool washed off his gift from Dionysus, the ability to turn anything he touched to gold?

**Midas**

B1: What other punishment did he receive when he disagreed with Timolus, that Pan was a better musician than Apollo?

**Donkey's ears**

B2: Who discovered his plight of donkey ears?

**His barber**

4: Who was the last wife of Augustus?

**Livia**

B1: Who was the beloved wife of Tiberius whom he divorced at Augustus' request?

**Vipsania**

B2: Who was Nero's first wife?

**Octavia**

5: Zeetes and Calais, Daedalus, Pegasus, and the Harpies, all have what in common?

**They all have wings (they can fly)**

B1: Arachne, Thamyris, Marysas, and Niobe all have what in common?

**They all challenged gods (and lost)**

B2: What do Hesione and Andromeda have in common?

**Rescued from sea monsters (saved by Heroes/sacrificed by parents)**

6: Listen to the sentence and answer in Latin the question that follows. Centurio, ab ignavis militibus vexatus, iussit eos laborare.

Qui centurionem vexaverant?

**Milites**

B1: Quis imperavit militibus ut laborarent?

**Centurio**

B2: Quales erant milites?

**Ignavi**

7: Which type of gladiator wore a visored helmet and carried a short sword and a large oblong shield? **Samnite**

B1: Which type of gladiator carried a small round shield and a curved scimitar? **Thracian**

B2: Which type of gladiator was armed with a large shield and a sword and wore a helmet with a fish emblem on it? **Murmillio**

8: We often talk about the great accomplishments of the heroes but less often talk of their deaths. That being said, how did Heracles meet his end?

**Poisoned Robe/ Funeral pyre lit by Philoctetes/ Lightning bolt/ Deification**

B1: How did Jason meet his end? **Part of his ship fell on him**

B2: How did Bellerophon meet his end?  
**Fell off Pegasus (while trying to ascend Olympus)**

9: What is the grammatical term, used to indicate necessity or obligation?

**Future Passive Periphrastic (Second Periphrastic)**

B1: What two parts make up a passive periphrastic? **Gerund+ form of sum**

B2: What three words can be used with a gerund/gerundive to show purpose?  
**Ad, causa, gratia**

10: What does 'deviate' mean? **Wander/digress/defect/to go from the path**

B1: What does 'obviate' mean? **Ward off/discourage/prevent**

B2: What does 'pervious' mean? **Absorbent/permeable/porous**

11. Give an antonym for: invenio **Amitto**

B1: Give an antonym for: eques **Pedes**

B2: Give an antonym for: angustus **Latus**

12: At which battle in 47 BC, did Caesar defeat King Pharnaces in Pontus, an area of Asia minor? **Zela**

B1: At which battle in 46 BC, did Caesar defeat the remnants of the Pompeian forces in north Africa? **Thapsus**

B2: At which battle in 45 BC, did Caesar defeat the army commanded by the sons of Pompey in Spain? **Munda**

13: Name the two Roman popular assemblies which administered the elective and administrative business of the state. **Comitia Centuriata & Comitia Tributa**

B1: Which of the of the following officials was not elected by the Comitia Tributa?  
Tribune **Censor** Quaestor Aedile

B2: How many quaestors served at one time? **20**  
14: Whom did Odysseus travel to the underworld to speak with? **Teiresias**  
B1: Whom did Aeneas travel to the underworld to speak with?

**Anchises (prompt on father)**  
B2: Who accompanied Theseus to the underworld? **Pirithous**

15: Give the Latin for 'no wine' **Nihil vini**  
B1: Give the Latin for 'the rest of the men' **Reliqui viri**  
B2: Give the Latin for 'ten of the soliders' **Decem e militibus**

16: Translate the following into English. Corneliam et Flaviam clamantes audivimus.  
**We heard Cornelia and Flavia shouting.**

B1: Translate the following into English. Coquus vocatus ab omnibus laudatus est.  
**The cook, having been called, was/has been praised by all.**

B2: Translate the following into English. Scivimus Titum sero perventurum esse.  
**We knew that Titus would arrive late.**

17. Hypermnestra and Lynceus both had how many siblings, who were all killed on their wedding night? **49**

B1: Who was the father of Hypermnestra and her 49 sisters? **Danaus**  
B2: How were the 49 punished in Tartarus? **Eternally carry water in sieves**

18: Quot sunt undeviginti plus decem? **Undetriginta**  
B1: Quot sunt undetriginta plus undecim? **Quadraginta**  
B2: Quot sunt undeviginti plus undequadraginta? **Duodesexaginta**

19: Who led the Macedonians in the Second Macedonian War? **Philip V**  
B1: Who led the Romans against them? **Flaminius**

B2: At what battle in 197 BC, did Flaminius defeat Philip V, thereby ending the Second Macedonian War? **Cynoscephalae**

20: What Latin verb and meaning is at the root of the English derivative 'sponsor'?  
**Spondere- to pledge, promise**

B1: What Latin verb and meaning is at the root of the English derivative 'dissolute'?  
**Solvere- to loosen**

B2: What Latin verb and meaning is at the root of the English derivative 'dissident'?  
**Sedere- to sit**

1: Which of the following words is not derived from the same Latin root?

native pregnant natural **natant** naïve

B1: Which of the following words is not derived from the same Latin root?

elevator levy **level** irrelevant lever

B2: Which of the following words is not derived from the same Latin root?

**syndicate** prejudice edict dedicate addict

2: Say in Latin: We did not know why we had come.

**Nescivimus cur venissemus**

B1: Say in Latin: He knows what is happening.

**Scit quid accidat**

B2: Say in Latin: They learned where he was sailing.

**Cognoverunt quo navigaret**

3: Which god, sometimes called Zagreus, was the father of Priapus by Aphrodite, and often carried a thyrsus?

**Dionysus**

B1: What were the sailors who tried to abduct Dionysus turned into?

**Dolphins**

B2: With whom does Dionysus father Thoas, Staphylus, Oenopion, and Peparethus?

**Ariadne**

4: Which of the Five Good Emperors died at Vindobona in AD 180?

**Marcus Aurelius**

B1: Which of the Five Good Emperors died at Selinus in Cilicia in AD 117?

**Trajan**

B2: Which of the Five Good Emperors died at Baiae, a health resort on the bay of Naples, in AD 138?

**Hadrian**

5: Complete the following analogy. Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megaera :: Furies as Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos :: ?

**Fates/Moerae/Parcae**

B1: Linus & Hercules :: music, as Eurytus & Hercules :: ?

**Archery**

B2: Chiron :: Centaur as Pholus :: ?

**Centaur**

6: Respondete Latine. Si vos amarem, domi manerem. Hodie in Foro omnem diem ero. Vosne amo?

**Minime (nos non amas)**

B1: In quo loco ero?

**In foro**

B2: Quam diu ibi manebo?

**Omnem diem**

7: What road led through the Roman Forum? **Via Sacra**  
B1: What road led from Rome northeast toward Umbria? **Via Flaminia**  
B2: What military road led from Rome along the the west coast toward Gaul? **Via Aurelia**

8: Give the English translation of the motto of South Carolina. Dum spiro, spero **While I breathe, I hope**  
B1: Give the English translation of the motto of Arizona. Ditat Deus. **God enriches**  
B2: Give the English translation of the motto of New Mexico. Crescit eundo. **It grows by going**

9: What is the use of the genitive in the following sentence? Publius erat poeta optimus omnium. **Partitive genitive (of the whole)**  
B1: What is the use of the genitive in the following sentence? Marcus inquit, "Quanti est ille canis in fenestra?" **Genitive of indefinite value (or price)**  
B2: What is the use of the genitive in the following sentence? In Gallia Caesar erat dux copiarum. **Objective genitive**

10: According to Ovid, Themis gave which couple the oracle that stated, "Loosen your robes and throw your mother's bones behind you." **Deucalion & Pyrrha**  
B1: To whom did the Delphic oracle say, "Do not loosen the spigot of the wineskin until you reach Athens." **Aegeus**  
B2: To whom did the Delphic oracle say, "Seek not to beget children against the will of heaven; for if you beget a son, he shall kill you, and your entire house shall wade through blood." **Laius**

11: Give a synonym for 'consuetudo' **Mos**  
B1: Give a synonym for 'subsidium' **Auxilium**  
B2: Give a synonym for 'litus' **Ripa**

12: What two deaths, one in 54 and the other in 53 BC, set the stage for the civil war between Julius Caesar and Pompey? **Julia & Crassus**  
B1: Where did Crassus die? **Carrhae/in Parthia**  
B2: What did Pompey do in January of 49 BC when Caesar crossed the Rubicon with his army? **Withdrew to Greece**

13: Using the verb egredior, give the second person singular subjunctive? **Egrediaris**  
B1: Change egrediaris to the imperfect. **Egredereris**

B2: Change egredereris to the perfect **Egressus, a, um sis**  
14: At which river did Caesar stop the Helvetians, as they tried to cross into western France? **Rhone**  
B1: Near which city did the Helvetians try to cross? **Geneva**  
B2: After they were stopped, they tried to pass through land of which tribe, which then solicited aid from the Romans? **Aedui**

15: What English adjective meaning 'toxic, cancerous, or inoperable' is derived from the Latin adjective meaning 'bad'? **Malignant**  
B1: What English verb meaning 'to sympathize, commiserate, or empathize' is derived from the Latin verb meaning 'to grieve, feel pain, or suffer'? **Condole**  
B2: What English noun meaning 'ancestry, lineage, or extraction' is derived from the Latin noun meaning 'foot'? **Pedigree**

16: Who was told that she must never look upon her husband, but saw him by candle light? **Psyche**  
B1: Who swam the Hellespont nightly to be with his lover Hero? **Leander**  
B2: Which lovers were supposed to meet at the tomb of Ninus? **Pyramus & Thisbe**

17: Differentiate between tam, tamen, and tandem. **Tam-so, tamen-however, tandem-finally**  
B1: Differentiate between liber, liber, and liberi. **Liber-book, liber-free, liberi-children**  
B2: Differentiate between cado, cedo, and caedo. **Cado-fall, cedo-yield/go, caedo-kill/cut**

18: Whom did Zeus seduce as Amphitryon? **Alcmene**  
B1: Whom did Zeus seduce as a swan? **Leda**  
B2: Whom did Zeus seduce as a flame? **Aegina**

19: At the Roman commissatio the 'Arbiter Bibendi' was chosen by throwing knucklebones; what did the Romans call these? **Tali**  
B1: Out of what were the tali thrown? **Fritillus**  
B2: What was the Roman equivalent of our Chess? **Latrunculi**

20: When called upon, perform the indicated task. Sta et dic illa verba Caesaris quae post proelium Zelae dixit.

**Student should stand and say “Veni, Vidi, Vici”**

B1: Nunc omnes state et dicite illa verba Caesaris quae dixit post Rubiconem transiverat.

**All members stand and say, “Alea iacta est”**

*(if winning team is answering)*

B2: Translate this sentence into Latin: In this contest, we have now surpassed everyone.

**In hoc Certamine, nunc superavimus omnes**

*(if winning team is not answering)*

B2: Nunc sta et dic ultima verba Caesaris.

**One student should stand and say, “et tu, Brute” (accept the English)**

# Lower Extra Questions

## ROUND 1

Hist/Life. What catastrophe occurred at Rome in A.D. 64? fire  
B1: Who was the emperor in A.D. 64 during the fire of Rome? Nero  
B2: Who was blamed for the fire of Rome in A.D. 64? Christians

Language. Please turn the Latin adjective “neglegens” into an adverb. neglegenter  
B1: Please turn the Latin adjective “facilis” into an adverb. facile  
B2: Please turn the Latin adjective “parvus” into an adverb. paulum

Mythology. Who is sometimes said to have been born parthenogenetically, by his mother Hera? Hephaestus  
B1: On what island is the chief seat of Hephaestus’ cult? Lemnos  
B2: Who is the offspring of Hephaestus, which sprouts from his semen which was spilled on the ground after he attempted to violate Athena? Erichthonius

## ROUND 2

Life/Hist. What eminent republican and novus homo opposed Hellenism and the growth of luxurious life in Rome? He was famous for his phrase, “Carthago delenda est.” Cato the elder/censor  
B1: What prominent general and statesman did Cato attack and force into retirement? Scipio Africanus Maior  
B2: In what year was Carthage finally destroyed? 146 BC

Language. From what Latin noun with what meaning is the word “murine” derived? mus- mouse/rat  
B1: From what Latin noun with what meaning is the word “vaccine” derived? vacca- cow  
B2: What kind of animal is kept in an apiary? bees

Mythology. What Greek hero punished the villain Procrustes, killed Corunetes, Pityocampes, and Sciron? I could also add that he killed the Minotaur? Theseus  
B1: What did the villain Procrustes do to hapless travelers? Lopped off their limbs or stretched them to fit his bed.  
B2: What did Sciron do to hapless travelers? Kick them off a cliff (to be eaten by a huge turtle)



ROUND 3

Language. Please translate into English the phrase “eadem mulier.” The same woman

B1: Please translate into English the phrase “quoddam onus.” A certain load/burden

B2: Please translate into English the phrase “ea holera.” These/those vegetables

Hist/Life. Name the leader of the Huns who invaded Gaul in A.D. 451. Attila

B1: Name the Roman general who defeated Attila and his Huns in battle. Aetius

B2: Aetius was the de facto ruler of the Western Empire for what child emperor?  
Valentinian (III)

Mythology. What handsome young man turned into a flower after falling in love with his reflection? Narcissus

B1: Aphrodite (Venus) loved what handsome youth who was killed by a wild boar? Adonis

B2: What sprang from the blood of Adonis? A flower- rose or anemone

- 1: Translate the following legal phrase into English. De minimis non curat lex  
**The law does not concern itself with with trifles(accept similar)**
- B1: Translate this legal phrase into English. Ex comparatione scriptorum  
**By the comparing of handwriting(accept similar)**
- B2: Translate this legal phrase into English. Ex desuetudine amittuntur privilegia  
**The rights are lost from disuse(accept similar)**
- 2: Which Spartan youth was accidentally killed by Apollo with a discus? **Hyacinthus**  
 B1: Which woman chose a mortal over Apollo as her lover? **Marpessa**  
 B2: Which woman never got over Apollo, turning into a sunflower, forever following him across the sky? **Clytie**
- 3: What color is fulvus? **Brown, tawny, yellow**  
 B1: What color could be viridis or prasinus? **Green**  
 B2: What color could be rufus or puniceus? **Red**
- 4: Which member of the First Trivumvirate was born in the same year as Cicero?  
**Pompey**  
 B1: In what year and in what city was Cicero born? **106 BC in Arpinum**  
 B2: What other famous Roman was born at Arpinum in 157 BC? **Marius**
- 5: Which muse would the following authors have invoked based on the genre?  
 Homer, Ennius, Apollonius **Calliope**  
 B1: Which muse would the following authors have invoked based on the genre?  
 Plautus, Terence, Aristophanes **Thalia**  
 B2: Which muse would the following authors have invoked based on the genre?  
 Sophocles, Aeschylus, Euripides **Melpomene**
- 6: What Latin verb and meaning is the ultimate root of the English derivative ‘compel’?  
**Pellere- to drive, push**  
 B1: What English derivative is derived from pellere meaning ‘to strike, batter, pummel, or clobber’? **Pelt**  
 B2: What English derivative is derived from pellere meaning ‘momentum, drive, force, or thrust’? **Propulsion**

7: In what city did Oedipus die? **Colonus**  
B1: In what city was Oedipus born? **Thebes**  
B2: In what city was Oedipus reared? **Corinth**

8: What was the first wooden bridge built across the Tiber? **Pons Sublicius**  
B1: Who built it? **Ancus Marcius**  
B2: What was the first stone bridge built across the Tiber? **Pons Aemelius**

9. Who wrote the following two lines?  
Exegi monumentum aere perennius  
regalique situ pyramidum altius **Horace**  
B1: In what meter are those two lines written? **First (Lesser) Asclepiadean**  
B2: The first Asclepiadean meter consists of Glyconic lines lengthened by what kind of  
foot? **Choriamb**

10: Which of Cicero's speeches was a series of fourteen bitter attacks against Antony,  
which ultimately led to his proscription and death? **Phillipics**  
B1: Which of Cicero's works was written as a dialogue between Cato the Elder and two  
young men? **De Senectute**  
B2: Who was Cicero's best friend to whom he addressed 16 books of letters? **Atticus**

11: What was a 'pistor'? **Baker**  
B1: What was a 'sutor'? **Shoemaker**  
B2: What was an 'aurifex'? **Jeweler**

12: 'Crepusculum' would be the title of which blockbuster movie recently in theaters  
based on the novel by Stephanie Meyers? **Twilight**  
B1: The second novel in that series is called 'New Moon'. Please render that title into Latin **Nova Luna**  
B2: The Fourth and final novel is called 'Breaking Dawn'. Please render that title into  
Latin. **Frangens prima lux(Aurora)**

13: Recita mihi primum versum Aeneidis.  
**Arma virumque cano Troiae qui primus ab oris**  
B1: In quo libro Polites moritur? **Duo(secundo)**  
B2: In quo libro Pallas moritur? **Decem(decimo)**

14. In what form does Zeus seduce Mnemosyne? **Shepherd**

B1: In what form does Zeus seduce Asterie?

**Eagle**

B2: In what form does Zeus seduce Aegina?

**Flame**

15. P. Rutilius Lupus, Q. Servilius Caepio, L. Julius Caesar, Cn. Pompeius Strabo, and L. Cornelius Sulla were the Roman commanders in which war?

**Social War**

B1: Which of these commanders defeated the Samnites?

**Sulla**

B2: Marius, taking control after the death of Lupus, defeated which of the other revolting allies?

**Marsi**

16. What is the use of the subjunctive in the following sentence?

Quattuor causas reperio cur senectus misera videatur.

**Indirect Question**

B1: What is the use of the subjunctive in the following sentence?

Habetis autem eum consulem qui parere vestris decretis non dubitet et vos defendere possit.

**Relative Clause of Characteristic**

B2: What is the use of the subjunctive in the following sentence?

Mittitur L. Decidius Saxa qui loci naturam perspicat.

**Relative Clause of Purpose**

17. What is the diminutive form of the Latin noun for mouth, which means 'kiss'?

**Osculum**

B1: What is the frequentive form of the Latin verb for 'to train' which means 'to keep at work'?

**Exercito**

B2: What is the inceptive form of the Latin word for 'rest' which means 'to repose'?

**Quiesco**

18: The 'Panegyricus' is the only surviving speech by what author?

**Pliny**

B1: The only surviving Roman tragedies were written by whom?

**Seneca**

B2: 'Metamorphoses' is the only wholly extant Roman novel written by which author?

**Apuleius**

19: Translate the following into Latin. They came to see the animals.

B1: Translate it again differently

B2: Translate it again differently

**Venerunt animalia visum / ad animalia videnda / animalium videndorum causa(gratia)  
ut animalia viderent / qui animalia viderent**

20: Who killed himself in shame after not winning the armor of Achilles?

**Ajax son of Telamon/Ajax the Greater (prompt on Ajax)**

B1: The night Troy fell, who violated Cassandra in the temple of Athena?

**Ajax son of Oileus/Ajax the Lesser (prompt on Ajax)**

B2: How did Ajax the Lesser die?

**Athena struck him with lightning (or Poseidon with a trident)**

1: Distinguish in meaning between luceo and lugeo.

**Luceo-shine, Lugeo-mourn**

B1: Distinguish in meaning between velo and vello.

**Velo-to cover/veil, Vello-pluck**

B2: Distinguish in meaning between niteo and nitor.

**Niteo-shine, Nitor-to lean on/strive**

2: The daughters of Danaus murdered their husbands on their wedding night. How were they punished in the underworld?

**Carry water in sieves**

B1: Ixion of course is punished in the underworld by being chained to a fiery wheel, but for what crime is he punished?

**Seducing Hera**

B2: A lesser known man punished in Tartarus is Oncus. How is he eternally punished?

**He must plait a rope continually eaten by the donkey on which he sits**

3: What is the use of the dative in this phrase by Horace?

Egomet mihi ignosco

**Intransitive verbs(special verbs)**

B1: What is the use of the ablative in this phrase?

Gutta cavat lapidem, non vi, sed saepe cadendo

**Means**

B2: What is the case and usage of tibi in this phrase?

Hoc tibi est honori

**Dative of reference**

4: What was the treasury in Rome called?

**Aerarium**

B1: In what temple was the Aerarium housed?

**Temple of Saturn**

B2: In what temple was the Roman mint located?

**Temple of Juno Moneta**

5: Give in Latin the genitive singular for: one small hand

**Unius parvae manus**

B1: Give in Latin the ablative singular for: this falling statue

**Hac cadente statua**

B2: Give in Latin the accusative singular for: the same easy hope

**Quandam facilem spem**

6: Which Roman woman betrayed the Roman citadel to the attacking Sabines in return, she thought, for their golden bracelets?

**Tarpeia**

B1: Who was the Sabine king who captured the citadel through Tarpeia's treachery?

**Titus Tatius**

B2: With which Roman king did Titus Tatius later co-rule?

**Romulus**

7: Listen to the following passage from Vergil which I will read twice as prose. Then answer the questions that follow in Latin.

'infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo  
venerat exstinctam ferroque extrema secutam?  
funeris heu tibi causa fui? per sidera iuro,  
per superos et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,  
invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi.

Question

Quo modo Aeneas Carthago discessit?

**Invitus**

B1: Qualis nuntius Aeneae venerat?

**Verus**

B2: Quomodo Aeneas iuravit?

**Per sidera and/or per superos**

8: Translate this medical phrase into English. Si vires permittant

**If strength allows**

B1: Translate this medical phrase into English. Redigatur in pulverem

**Let it be reduced to powder, it should be crushed**

B2: Translate this medical phrase into English. Cras mane sumendus

**To be taken tomorrow morning**

9: What rhetorical device is the use of 'redundancy' and 'piling up of words of similar meaning to make a point'?

**Pleonasm**

B1: What is 'the transference of an adjective to a noun when in meaning it applies to another'?

**Transferred Epithet/Hypallage**

B2: What is 'two nouns joined by a conjunction but really a singular concept'?

**Hendiadys**

10: In quot partes est Gallia divisa?

**Tres**

B1: Qui unam partem incolunt?

B2: Qui aliam partem incolunt?

**Aquitani / Belgae / Galli(Celtae)**

11: What Olympian goddess and her son are depicted as the constellation 'Pisces,' in reference to the story in which they leapt into the Euphrates river disguised as fish to escape the monster Typhon?

**Aphrodite & Eros (Venus & Cupid)**

B1: Who pursues the Pleiades in the sky?

**Orion**

B2: Who does Zeus transport to the stars as the constellation 'Arctos', the great bear?

**Callisto**

12. Give an antonym for: iubeo

**Pareo**

B1: Give an antonym for: siccus

**Umidus, uvidus, madidus**

B2: Give an antonym for: minuo

**Augeo, addo, adicio**

13: Who discovered the body of the Trojan Polydorus? **Aeneas**  
B1: Who had killed Polydorus? **Polymestor**  
B2: Who was the wife of Polymestor and the sister of Polydorus? **Ilione**

14: About which emperor does Josephus write the following passage?  
*While at Caesarea Maritima, he celebrated his brother Domitian's birthday in the grand style, reserving much of his vengeance on the Jews for this notable occasion.* **Titus**

B1: About which emperor does Suetonius write the following passage?  
*For because of these works there was added to the old Museum at Alexandria a new one called after his name, and it was provided that in the one his Etruscan History should be read each year from beginning to end, and in the other his Carthaginian, in the manner of public recitations.* **Claudius**

B2: About which emperor does Dio write the following passage?  
*After Germanicus' death, he changed his course in many respects. Perhaps he had been at heart from the first what he later showed himself to be, and had merely been shamming while Germanicus was alive, because he saw his rival lying in wait for the sovereignty?* **Tiberius**

15: In what city was Ovid born? **Sulmo**  
B1: In what city was Cicero born? **Arpinum**  
B2: In what city was Livy born? **Padua**

16: 'Coccinea littera' would be the title of which 19<sup>th</sup> century novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne? **The Scarlet Letter**  
B1: The Romans would have called the daughter of the book's protagonist, Margarita. What did Hawthorne call her? **Pearl**  
B2: Another book you may have read in your English class is 'Lord of the Flies.' Please put that title into Latin. **Dominus Culicum**

17: Who was appointed the first state-paid professor of rhetoric by Vespasian, who after a lifetime of teaching at the request of his students, put his theories of education into twelve books called the 'Institutio Oratoria'? **Quintillian**  
B1: Who wrote a book called 'Saturnalia', a collection of stories about literary and historical subjects told by a group of men who meet on the day of Saturnalia? **Macrobius**  
B2: Who wrote 'Noctes Atticae', a collection of stories written in the cool winter nights in Greece, meant to amuse and instruct children? **Aulus Gellius**



18: Name the battle of March 17<sup>th</sup> 45 BC, in which Julius Caesar defeated the sons of Pompey. **Munda**

B1: Which of Caesar's former lieutenants fought against him and died in the battle?

**T. Labienus**

B2: In what country was Munda located?

**Spain**

19: Which of the following words is not derived from the same Latin root?

pendant propensity pension **penance** suspense

B1: Which of the following words is not derived from the same Latin root?

department **portrait** important report portfolio

B2: Which of the following words is not derived from the same Latin root?

exquisite prerequisite **sequester** quest inquire

20: Who was the wife of the founder of Thebes?

**Harmonia**

B1: Who was the mother of the founder of Thebes?

**Telephassa**

B2: Who was the father of the founder of Thebes?

**Agenor**

1: What English adjective meaning ‘capable, competent, or productive’ is derived from the the Latin verb facio, facere? **Efficient**

B1: What English noun is derived from facio, facere meaning ‘enlightenment, education, improvement, or guidance’? **Edification**

B2: What English verb derived from facio, facere meaning ‘to sermonize, lecture, or harangue’? **Pontificate**

2: Which river in the underworld surrounds Tartarus? **Phlegethon**

B1: Name the other four. **Styx, Lethe, Cocytus, Acheron**

B2: In the Underworld the blessed resided in Elysium and the wicked in Tartarus, but which plain did most shades inhabit for eternity? **Asphodel**

3: At the battle of Alesia in 52 BC, whom did Caesar defeat? **Vercingetorix**

B1: Who was the general of the Suebi whom Caesar routed at the foot of the Vosges, which ultimately caused their confederacy to fall to pieces? **Ariovistus**

B2: Who was Caesar’s principal opponent in Britain? **Cassivellaunus**

4: O Tite tute Tati, tibi tanta, tyranne, tulisti is a striking example of what rhetorical device written by Ennius? **Alliteration**

B1: What rhetorical device other than anaphora does Cicero use in this line?

Cum quiescunt probant, cum patiuntur, decernunt, cum tacent, clamant

**Oxymoron**

B2: What rhetorical device is illustrated here by Vergil?

Submersas obrue puppis **Prolepsis/Anticipation (accept Hysteron Proteron)**

5: What do we commonly call dies Mercurii? **Wednesday**

B1: What did the Romans call Tuesday? **Dies Martis**

B2: What did the Romans call Monday? **Dies Lunae**

6: Who entertained Aeneas and the Trojans in Sicily? **Acestes**

B1: What follower of Odysseus did Aeneas rescue on Sicily? **Achaemenides**

B2: Who was Dido’s African suitor? **Iarbas**

7: What use of the ablative does Vergil use in the following line from the 'Aeneid'?  
Et iam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat **Abl Absolute (accept Quality)**

B1: What use of the accusative does Vergil use here?  
Ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igne **Acc of respect (Greek Acc)**

B2: What use of the genitive does Vergil use here?  
Achate, quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris **Gen with special adj**

8: To whom was command against the pirates conferred by the Lex Gabinia in 67 BC?  
**Pompey**

B1: What law the following year gave Pompey command against Mithridates?  
**Lex Manilia**

B2: What Roman general did Pompey supersede when he took command against Mithridates?  
**Lucullus**

9: Give a synonym for timor. **Metus**

B1: Give a synonym for obsideo. **Oppugno**

B2: Give a synonym for cruor. **Sanguinis**

10: With what are the following terms associated? libitinarius, sacrificium novendiale,  
rogus, praeficae, urna, and designator **Funerals**

B1: Which two of those terms pertain only to cremation? **Rogus & Urna**

B2: In a funeral procession, a train of men wearing the portrait-masks of the deceased's ancestors who had held curule office. What were these masks called? **Imagines**

11: What is the Latin and English for the abbreviation 'viz.'? **Videlicet-namely**

B1: Where might one find the abbreviation 'H.I.S.'? **On a tombstone**

B2: Where might one find the abbreviation 'pinx.'? **On a painting**

12: What was the name given to the following 7 sisters? Taygete, Alcyone, Asterope, Electra, Maia, Merope, and Celaeno. **Pleiades**

B1: Which of the seven was the only one to not have an affair with a god? **Merope**

B2: Which mortal did Merope marry? **Sisyphus**

13: What is the full form of the verb fuere? **Fuerunt**

B1: What is the perfect infinitive of this verb? **Fuisse**

B2: What is the common contraction for futurum esse? **Fore**

14: Where did the Romans win their first naval battle in 260 BC? **Mylae**

B1: Name the Roman who won this battle and celebrated the first naval triumph?

**Gaius Duilius**

B2: Duilius had designed a grappling hook for securing ships together, which was used for the first time in this battle. What was this hook called?

**Corvus**

15: Listen to the following passage from Catullus which I will read twice as prose. Then answer the questions that follow in Latin.

Miser Catulle, desinas ineptire,  
et quod vides perisse perditum ducas.  
fulsere quondam candidi tibi soles,  
cum ventitabas quo puella ducebat  
amata nobis quantum amabitur nulla.

Question

Quis ineptire desinat?

**(Miser) Catulle**

B1: Quod Catullus perditum esse ducat?

**Quod perisse videt**

B2: Qui Catullo quondam fulserunt?

**Soles (candidi)**

16: Ammianus Marcellinus is said to be the last great Roman historian, who wrote a continuation of whose histories?

**Tacitus**

B1: What contemporary of Marcellinus translated the Bible into Latin?

**Jerome/Hieronimus**

B2: What contemporary of Marcellinus and Jerome wrote a treatise on the duties of priests, modelled on Cicero's 'De Officiis', as well as many hymns which are still sung today?

**Ambrose**

17: Translate this phrase by Erasmus into English. Homo homini aut deus aut lupus

**To man, man is either a god or a wolf**

B1: When would the following phrase be heard? Habemus Papam!

**Upon the election of a new Pope**

B2: What does this phrase mean, uttered by Pope Gregory the Great, upon seeing youths for sale at the slave market in Rome? Non Angli sed anglei

**Not Angles(English) but angels**

18: What is another name for Vergil's 'Eclouges'?

**Bucolics**

B1: What does the word Eclouges literally mean?

**Selections**

B2: Which Greek poet is credited with the creation of pastoral poems?

**Theocritus**

19: Give the third person singular, imperfect indicative for the verb loquor loqui.

**Loquebatur**

B1: Make that plural and subjunctive.

**Loquerentur**

B2: Now give the singular present imperative.

**Loquere**

20: Who were the Atreidae? **Agamemnon & Menelaus (prompt on sons of Atreus)**

B1: Who was their mother, the wife of Atreus?

**Aerope**

B2: Who was the brother-in-law of Aerope, whom she is said to have loved more than Atreus?

**Thyestes**

1: Who discussed Epicurean philosophy and the atomic theory in an epic poem called ‘De Rerum Natura’? **Lucretius**

B1: How many books was ‘De Rerum Natura’? **6**

B2: Whom does Lucretius invoke in the opening lines of his poem? **Venus**

2: Translate into Latin. ‘Lucius, I accuse you of laziness.’

**Luci, accuso te inertiae/oti**

B1: Translate into Latin. ‘Marcus, forget the fires.’

**Marce, obliviscere incendiorum/ignum**

B2: Translate into Latin. ‘Aeneas pities Dido.’

**Didonis Aenean miseret.**

3: The Teleboans were conquered by Amphitryon when Comaetho the daughter of Pterelaus pulled out his golden lock which kept the Teleboans invincible. Which other king was defeated when he lost his purple lock of hair because his daughter cut it off?

**Nisus**

B1: Who was the daughter of Nisus?

**Scylla**

B2: With whom was Nisus at war with when this happened?

**Minos**

4: Give one word that can introduce a clause of proviso.

**Dum, modo, dummodo**

B1: Negated or questioning verbs of doubt and uncertainty may be followed by the subjunctive and introduced by which word?

**Quin**

B2: Quamvis introduces a concessive clause only in the subjunctive, quamquam introduces a concessive clause only in the indicative, but which word can introduce a concessive clause in either the subjunctive or indicative?

**Etsi, etiamsi, tametsi**

5: What battle of 279 BC is the source of the familiar phrase ‘Pyrrhic Victory’?

**Asculum**

B1: In what final battle of 275 BC was Pyrrhus defeated by the consul Dentatus?

**Beneventum**

B2: What was Pyrrhus doing between the battle of Asculum and Beneventum?

**He was assisting the Greeks in Sicily against the Carthaginians**

6: What is the Latin idiom for the expression, 'according to my custom'?

**Ex consuetudine mea**

B1: What is the Latin idiom for the expression, 'at home and in the field'?

**Domi militiaeque**

B2: What is the Latin idiom for the expression, 'to enjoy good luck'?

**Fortuna secunda uti**

7: Which three offices did it elect and where did it meet, it being the 'Comitia Centuriata'?

**The Campus Martius; consul, praetors, censor**

B1: The 'Comitia Tributa' met where, and elected which officials?

**The Forum; quaestors, aediles**

B2: The 'Comitia Curiata' met where, and elected what officials?

**The comitium (outside of the curia in the Forum); they did not elect officials**

8: What use of the genitive does Cicero employ in this sentence?

L. Optimus consul videret ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet.

**Partitive(of the whole)**

B1: What 2 uses of the ablative does Cicero employ in this sentence?

Luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia omnia, quae iam mecum licet recognoscas.

**Comparison and accompaniment**

B2: What use of the dative does Cicero employ in this sentence?

Quam diu mihi consuli designato, Catilina, insidiatus es non publico me praesidio, sed privata diligentia defendi.

**Dat with special verbs**

9: Who was the master musician, who was saved by dolphins after jumping overboard when returning from Sicily victorious from a musical festival?

**Arion**

B1: To which port city was Arion trying to return?

**Corinth**

B2: Name another man to be saved by dolphins.

**Enalus, Phalanthus, Icaeus**

10: Sibilat, grunnit, and ululat are examples of what rhetorical device?

**Onomatopoeia**

B1: Quid animal sibilat?

**Serpens/anguis**

B2: Surgite et sonite similis animalibus quae grunniunt

**All team members should stand and oink**

11: In a non-leap year, what day is pridie Kalendas Martias?

**Feb 28 (accept today)**

B1: Using the Roman system of dating, tell me on what day and month Vergil was born.

**Idibus Octobribus**

B2: Using the Roman system of dating, tell me on what day and month Cicero was born.

**ante diem iii Nonas Januarias**

12: Whom did Nero send to Judaea to crush the first Jewish revolt?

**Vespasian**

B1: Whom did Hadrian send in to command the Roman forces in the Second Jewish War in AD 134?

**C. Julius Severus**

B2: What did the Romans rename Judaea after this war?

**Syria Palestina**

13: What Latin noun and meaning is at the root of the English derivative 'peculiar'?

**Pecus- cattle, herd, flock**

B1: What Latin verb and meaning is at the root of the English derivative 'aberration'?

**Errare- to wander**

B2: What Latin verb and meaning is at the root of the English derivative 'recommendation'?

**Mandare- to entrust**

14: Translate this phrase by Quintilian into English. Deficit omne quod nascitur

**All which is born dies**

B1: Translate this phrase by Publius Syrus. Comes iucundus in via pro vehiculo est

**A pleasant companion on the road is as good as a vehicle**

B2: Translate this phrase by Propertius. Optima mors Parca quae venit apta die

**The fate which comes on a suitable day is the best death**

15: Under which emperor did Rome cease to be the imperial residence and the administrative capital of the Empire when it was replaced by four strategically located cities?

**Diocletian**

B1: Under this tetrarchy, Diocletian was one of the two Augusti, who was the other?

**Maximian**

B2: Who were the first two Caesars under this new form of rule?

**Galerius & Constantius (I or Chlorus)**

16: What author, after serving as consul and governor of Bithynia, was admitted into the inner circle of Nero's court to be the 'Elegantiae Arbiter'?

**Petronius**

B1: Although a few lyric and elegaic poems by Petronius have survived, his major work was a novel entitled what?

**Satyricon**

B2: Who is the narrator of the 'Satyricon'?

**Encolpius**



17: Differentiate between parco, pareo, and pasco.

**Parco-spare, pareo-obey, pasco-feed/pasture/eat**

B1: Differentiate between haereo, haurio, and horreo.

**Haereo-stick, haurio-drink/drain, horreo-shudder**

B2: Differentiate between vereor, veneror, and venor.

**Vereor-fear, veneror-worship, venor-hunt**

18: Listen to the following passage from Vergil which I will read twice as prose. Then answer the questions that follow in Latin.

dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.  
accingunt omnes operi pedibusque rotarum  
subiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo  
intendunt; scandit fatalis machina muros  
feta armis

Question

Quae pandimus?

**Moenia (urbis)**

B1: Cui omnes accingunt?

**Operi**

B2: Cui vincula intendunt?

**Collo**

19: How many syllables are there in the following line of Vergil?

Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentis

**16**

B1: How many elisions should occur in this line, which I will read in prose?

Conticuere omnes intentique ora tenebant

**2**

B2: After which word should the caesura fall in the first line of the Aeneid?

**Cano**

20: Which two sons of Oedipus quarreled over the kingship of Thebes and thus precipitated the expedition of the Seven against Thebes?

**Eteocles & Polynices**

B1: Who was the only Argive to survive the attack on Thebes?

**Adrastus**

B2: Which of the Argives, knowing that all but Adrastus would die, opposed the expedition?

**Amphiarus**

# Upper Extra Questions

## ROUND 1

Hist/Life. What Roman holiday gave slaves temporary freedom while the master served them?

Saturnalia

B1. In what month was this holiday?

December

B2. What Roman holiday was the precursor to Valentine's Day?

Lupercalia

Language. Please translate this sentence into Latin: We knew that he was staying at home.

Scivimus/Sciebamus eum/hunc/illum domi manere/morari

B1. ... We knew why he was staying at home.

Scivimus/sciebamus cur domi maneret/moraretur

B2. ... Using impero, translate this sentence: I command him to stay at home.

Impero (ei) ut domi maneat/moretur

Myth. Which hero killed his maternal uncles Toxeus and Plexippus?

Meleager

B1: Why did he do so?

They tried to take away from Atalanta the spoils of the Caledonian Boar hunt

B2. Who is Meleager's mother who gets revenge for her brothers' murder by burning the brand linked to Meleager's life?

Althaea

Literature. Name an author who was implicated in the conspiracy of Piso against Nero and forced to commit suicide.

B1. Name another

B2. Name another

Lucan, Petronius, Seneca the Younger(prompt on Seneca)

## ROUND 2

Myth. Whom did Pyrois, Eous, Aethon, and Phlegon, pull to his death? Hyginus says that this son of Apollo took his father's chariot without consent. Phaethon

B1. What kind of tree were his sisters turned to? Poplar

B2. What relation was Cygnus, who was turned into a swan, to Phaethon? Cousin

Language. Translate this sentence into English: Tam trepidus sum ut putare non possim.  
I am so nervous that I cannot think.

B1. Translate this sentence into English: Imperavit militibus ne cum hostibus proelium committerent.

He ordered the soldiers not to engage in battle with the enemy.

B2. Translate this sentence into English: Accidit ut vobiscum venire velimus.

It happens that we want to come with you.

Literature. Why was Pliny the Younger present to observe the eruption of Vesuvius?

His uncle was stationed at Misenum near Naples (accept reasonable answers)

B1. Give the title of the only surviving work of Pliny the Edler. Naturales Historia

B2. On what does the literary fame of Pliny the Younger rest? His letters

Life/Hist. What short, light-weight garment did Roman civilians use like a rain or all-weather coat? Lacerna

B1. What garment did the lacerna almost replace until Augustus banned its use in public? Toga

B2. What heavier garment did the military wear for protection against the weather?

Trabea OR Paludamentum OR Sagum OR Paenula

### ROUND 3

Life/Hist. What was the purpose or function of the “palaestra” found at the “thermae”?

Exercise ground/ gymnasium

B1: What room was the Laconicum?

The sauna, sweat room

B2: What room was the Latin name for the changing-room?

Apodyterium

Myth. What Trojan ally owned a marvelous set of horses that would ensure a Trojan victory unless the Greeks prevented them from drinking the waters of the Scamander and eating the grass of the plains of Troy?

Rhessus

B1: What pair of greeks attacked his camp, killing him and taking his horses?

Diomedes and Odysseus

B2: What Trojan spy told Diomedes and Odysseus about the horses of Rhessus?

Dolon

Language. Please say in Latin, “a little before.”

Paulo ante(a)

B 1: Please say in Latin, “a lot (much) later.”

Multo post(ea) / serius / posterius

B 2: Both “paulo” and “multo” in these instances are examples of what?

Ablatives of degree of difference

Literature. For what type of poems is Martial best known?

Epigrams

B1: In celebration of the opening of what did Martial write Liber Spectaculorum?

The opening of the Colosseum

B2: What does Martial’s quotation “Cineri gloria sera venit” mean?

To the dead (ash) fame/glory comes (too) late.