TU # 1: What Roman general, known as “The Last Roman”, defeated Attila the Hun at the battle of Chalons? AETIUS
B1: What group of barbarians helped Aetius defeat Attila? VISIGOTHS
B2: Who was the emperor at that time? HONORIUS

TU # 2: Who, with his brothers Cilix and Phoenix, set out to find their kidnapped sister Harmonia? CADMUS
B1: What was Cadmus by the oracle at Delphi that he should do instead of looking for his sister? BUILT A TOWN WHERE HE SAW A COW LIE DOWN
B2: By what name do we know this city? THEBES

TU # 3: Why would a Roman prefer not to eat something called ‘soleae’? THEY WERE SHOES
B1: Why would a Roman prefer not to eat something called ‘saxa’? THEY WERE ROCKS
B2: Why would a Roman prefer not to eat something called ‘lutum’? IT WAS MUD

TU # 4: In the sentence, "I saw the boys whose mother was famous", say in Latin, 'whose'. QUÆRUM
B1: In the sentence, "We remember the girls who sing the best", say in Latin, 'who'. QUAE
B2: In the sentence, "She was the one to whom he gave a gift", say in Latin, 'to whom'. CUI

TU # 5: What common items in Rome were known by the names perōnēs, mulleī, soleae and calceī? SHOES
B1: Who in Rome wore the mulleī? PATRICIANS, OR (LATER) ALL CURULE MAGISTRATES
B2: For what purpose would a Roman attending a banquet speak the phrase soleās poscō? (TO ASK FOR HIS SHOES) IN PREPARATION FOR LEAVING

TU # 6: What was Odysseus doing when Agamemnon came to enlist his aid in the Trojan War? PLOWING THE BEACH (AND PLANTING SALT)
B1: What was unusual about the way Odysseus was plowing the beach? ODYSSEUS HIMSELF WAS PULLING THE PLOW
B2: What was put in front of Odysseus's plow to make him stop this pretended insanity? HIS SON TELEMACHUS

TU # 7: What year saw two battles near Cremona and Bedriacum by men wanting to become emperor? AD 69
B1: Who won the first battle that year? VITELLIUS
B2: Who won the second battle? VESPASIAN / ANTONIUS PRIMUS
TU # 8:  Translate this sentence into English: “Multī multa faciunt.”
MANY (PEOPLE) DO MANY THINGS
B1:  Translate this sentence into English: “Altera manus alteram lavat.”
ONE HAND WASHES THE OTHER
B2:  Translate this sentence into English: “Vestēs virum faciunt.”
CLOTHES MAKE THE MAN

TU # 9:  In mythology, who was credited with the invention of glue, the plumb line, the ax, and the saw?
DAEDALUS
B1:  Where was Daedalus born?
ATHENS
B2:  Who protected Daedalus in Sicily?
COCALUS

TU # 10:  What do the following adjectives have in common according to their meaning: caeruleus, flāvus, ruber, viridis?
THEY ARE ADJECTIVES DENOTING COLOR
B1:  What color is flāvus?
YELLOW, GOLDEN
NEC ATER/NIGER NEC ALBUS/CANDIDUS

TU # 11:  Listen carefully to the following passage, which I shall read twice, and answer the question that follows in Latin.
“Iulia et Līvia Rōmae incolēbant. Ad mediam urbem ambulaverunt ut ludos spectarent. Iulia putavit hos ludos esse optimos, sed Līvia dixit se ludos meliores vidisse.” (repeat)

Question:  Cur Iulia et Livia ad mediam urbem ambulaverunt?
UT SPECTARENT LUDOS
B1:  Ubi Rōmae erat Iulia et Līvia cum lūdōs spectārent?
IN MEDIĀ URBE
B2:  Sententiā Iūliae, quālēs erat lūdī?
OPTIMĪ

TU # 12:  From what Latin verb is the English word 'superlative' derived?
FERŌ
B1:  Give the principal parts of that verb.
FERŌ, FERRE, TULĪ, LATUS
B2:  From what Latin verb is the English word 'absent' derived?
SUM, ESSE

TU # 13:  Whom did Constantine defeat in battle in the year 312 at the Milvian Bridge?
(MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS) MAXENTIUS
B1:  Which imperial rival did Constantine defeat in battle in the year 324 both in land and sea battles?
(VALERIUS LICINIANUS) LICINIUS
B2:  Which of his own sons did Constantine execute in the year 326, along with his own wife Fausta?
CRISPUS
TU # 14: Say in Latin, "these poets".  
B1: Say in Latin, "of these poets".  
B2: Say in Latin, "by this poet".  
Hī poētai  
Hōrum poētārum  
Ā hoc poētā

TU # 15: What mythological monster had nine regenerative snake heads?  
(Lernean) Hydra  
B1: Which mythological snake was killed by Apollo in a fight over control of Mt. Parnassus?  
Python  
B2: What mythological monster, with one hundred snake heads, was killed by Zeus after a lengthy battle?  
Typhon

TU # 16: Some modern Italian words differ from their Latin counterparts by only a letter or two. The Italian word ‘capelli’ and the Latin word ‘capilli’ are an example. What do these words mean?  
Hair(s)  
B1: What do the Italian word ‘mano’ and the Latin word ‘manus’ mean?  
Hand  
B2: What do the Italian word ‘quando’ and the identical Latin word ‘quandō’ mean?  
When

TU # 17: What objects in ancient Rome were known by the names pilentum or carpentum or plaustrum, among others?  
Wagons  
B1: What was the most comfortable feature of a wagon called a carruca?  
It contained a bed  
B2: What type of wagon was the favorite for rapid travel, having two wheels and one seat?  
Cisium

TU # 18: Translate this Latin sentence into English: “Signō datō, dux fortiter pugnāvit.”  
When/after/since the signal was given, the general fought bravely  
B1: Translate this Latin sentence into English: “Rege interfectō, rēgina regere coepit.”  
When/after/since the king was killed, the queen began to rule  
B2: Translate this Latin sentence into English: “Pater discessit ut puerōs invenirent.”  
Father left to find the boys

TU # 19: What Greek goddess, whose name means 'youth', was the gods' cupbearer?  
Hebe  
B1: Who replaced Hebe as cupbearer?  
Ganymede  
B2: In what city was Ganymede living at the time of this ‘promotion’?  
Troy

TU # 20: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning from which the English word 'vivacious' is derived.  
Vīvō, VĪVERE - To live  
B1: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning from which the English word 'perdition' is derived.  
Dō, DARE - To give  
Or  
Perdō, Perdere - To destroy, ruin  
B2: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning from which the English word 'surreptitious' is derived.  
Rapiō, Raperē - To seize  
Or  
Surrapiō, Surripere - To steal