

2005 Texas State JCL Certamen
Lower Round 2

- TU # 1: Who was the son of Amphitryona and Alcmene?
IPHICLES
- B1: What event caused Amphitryon to know which of his twin sons was his and which was Zeus'?'
HERA SENT SNAKES TO STRANGLE THE BABIES, AND IPHICLES WAS FRIGHTENED
BUT HERACLES KILLED THEM
- B2: What son of Iphicles later helped Heracles with one of his labors?
IOLAUS
- TU # 2: Where did the Romans suffer a disastrous defeat and lose their emperor in the year 378?
ADRIANOPE
- B1: Who was the emperor?
VALENS
- B2: What group defeated Valens at this battle?
VISIGOTHS
- TU # 3: What form of the Latin verb stō, stāre would be needed in the title of the song by Tammy Winnette,
"Stand By Your Man"?'
STĀ or STĀTE
- B1: What form of the verb stō, stāre would be needed in the title of the song by the group The Police, "Don't
Stand So Close to Me"?'
STĀRE or STES / STĒTIS or STETERIS / STETERITIS
- B2: What form of the verb stō, stāre would be needed in the title of the song by the Elton John, "I'm Still
Standing"?'
STŌ
- TU # 4: Who was rescued from a sea monster by Perseus?
ANDROMEDA
- B1: What was the name of the sea nymph who was changed into a monster because of the jealousy of
Poseidon's wife Amphitrite?
SCYLLA
- B2: What was the name of the sea monster who three times a day sucked in water and spat it out again?
CHARYBDIS
- TU # 5: Define the Latin adjective audāx.
BOLD, BRAVE, DARING
- B1: Define the Latin adjective dīves.
RICH
- B2: Define the Latin adjective infēlix.
UNLUCKY, UNHAPPY

- TU # 6: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer in English the question that follows:
 “Ursa per silvam amoenam ambulābat, cibum petēns. Subito piscem in rīvō conspēxit. Ursa piscem capere temptābat, sed piscis ē rīvō saluit et per silvam cucurrit. “Mehercule!” maestē exclāmāvit ursus. Nōn piscis sed rana fuit.” (repeat)
 Question: Quālis erat silva in quā ursa ambulābat?
 AMOENA
- B1: Quid ursa putāvit in rīvō esse?
 PISCEM
- B2: Cūr erat ursa maesta?
 PISCIS ERAT RANA
- TU # 7: Translate the following sentence into Latin: “Caesar saw the soldiers running from the battle.”
 CAESAR VĪDIT/VIDĒBAT MĪLITĒS CURRENTĒS Ā / Ē PROELIŌ
- B1: Translate the following sentence into Latin: “Caesar saw that the soldiers were running.”
 CAESAR VĪDIT / VIDĒBAT MĪLITĒS CURRERE
- B2: Translate the following sentence into Latin: “Caesar saw the soldiers wounded in battle.”
 CAESAR VĪDIT/VIDĒBAT MĪLITĒS VULNERĀTOS IN PROELIŌ/PUGNĀ
- TU #8: What was the only part of the empire outside of Italy that Nero visited during his reign?
 GREECE
- B1: What privilege did Nero grant to the Greeks in Achaia in AD 67 to reward their enthusiastic responses to his dramatic performances?
 EXEMPTION FROM TAXES
- B2: Which governor of Gaul rebelled in AD 67, forcing Nero to return to Rome to deal with the crisis?(G. IULIUS) VINDEX
- TU # 9: Give the meaning of the Latin word from which the English word "posture" is derived.
 PUT, PLACE (FROM PONO)
- B1: Give the English derivative of pōnō which means 'something you put together with something else'
 COMPONENT
- B2: What English derivative of pōnō is a type of Latin verb with some forms missing?
 DEPONENT
- TU # 10: From what source did Romans obtain a substance called amurca?
 OLIVES
- B1: From what source did Romans obtain the main ingredient for a dish called puls?
 GRAIN
- B2: From what source did Romans obtain the main ingredient for a dish called garum?
 FISH
- TU #11: What dragon did Apollo have to kill in order to establish his claim to Delphi?
 PYTHON
- B1: What title was given to Apollo’s prophetess at Delphi?
 PYTHIA
- B2: On what did Pythia sit when she delivered her prophesies?
 TRIPOD

- TU # 12: With what type of grammatical construction do you associate all of the following verbs: *mandō*, *petō*, *ōrō*, *persuādeō*?
 INDIRECT COMMAND
 What do these verbs have in common grammatically: *fidō*, *crēdō*, *persuādeō*
 THEY TAKE THE DATIVE CASE
 What do these verbs have in common grammatically: *vescor*, *fruor*, *ūtor*
 THEY TAKE THE ABLATIVE CASE
- TU # 13: What praetorian prefect helped Caligula become emperor?
 (Q. NAEVIUS CORDUS SUTORIUS) MACRO
 B1: Who led a plot in the year 39 to assassinate Caligula?
 LENTULUS GAETULICUS
 B2: Who ultimately killed Caligula?
 CASSIUS CHAEREA
- TU # 14: Give the future active participle of the verb *mittō*, *mittere*, *mīsī*, *missus*.
 MISSŪRUS / -A / -UM
 B1: Change it to the present active participle.
 MITTĒNS
 B2: Change it to the future passive participle.
 MITTENDUS / -A / -UM
- TU # 15: What is the third principal part of the Latin verb *inspiciō*?
 INSPEXI
 B1: What is the third principal part of the Latin verb *lateō*?
 LATUI
 B2: What is the third principal part of the Latin verb *ostendō*?
 OSTENDI
- TU # 16: Who in mythology was betrothed to her first cousin Haemon?
 ANTIGONE
 B1: What order of her uncle Creon did Antigone violate?
 PERFORMED FUNERAL RITES FOR HER BROTHER POLYNEICES
 B2: Who was Antigone's father?
 OEDIPUS
- TU # 17: Give the Latin adjective and its meaning which is the root for *sacrament* and *sacrifice*.
 SACER, SACRA, SACRUM -- SACRED, HOLY
 B1: What Latin verb and its meaning is the root for *prerogative*, *surrogate* and *derogatory*?
 ROGĀRE -- ASK
 B2: Give the noun and its meaning from which we derive the English word *realm*.
 REX -- KING
- TU # 18: Apollo punished Marsyas by flaying him alive. What does that mean?
 HE PEELED HIS SKIN OFF OF HIM
 B1: What had Marsyas done to earn this punishment?
 LOST A MUSICAL CONTEST WITH APOLLO
 B2: What instrument did Marsyas play, and from what deity had he gotten it?
 FLUTE, ATHENA

- TU # 19: Translate into English the ablative absolute in this sentence: "Caesare interfectō, Rōmānī laetī erant."
WHEN / SINCE / AFTER / BECAUSE CAESAR WAS KILLED
- B1: Translate into Latin the ablative absolute in this sentence: "When the kings were seen, the people fled."
REGIBUS VISIS
- B2: Translate into Latin the ablative absolute in this sentence: "When the teacher was heard, the students listened."
MAGISTRŌ AUDĪTŌ / MAGISTRĀ AUDĪTĀ
- TU # 20: What would most commonly be seen in a location in Rome called the cavea?
SPECTATORS, BENCHES (IT WAS THE SEATING AREA AT THE THEATER)
- B1: What at the theater was a cuneus?
SECTION OF SEATS (SOMEWHAT WEDGE-SHAPED)
- B2: What at the theater was a velum?
AWNING TO PROVIDE SHADE TO SPECTATORS