TU # 1: Who was the son of Amphitryon 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?
ADRIANOPOLE
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 dīvēs.
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:


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 MĪLĪTĒS CURRENTĒS Ā / Ė PROELIŌ

B1: Translate the following sentence into Latin: “Caesar saw that the soldiers were running.”

CAESAR VĪDIT / VIDĒBAT MĪLĪTĒS CURRERE

B2. Translate the following sentence into Latin: “Caesar saw the soldiers wounded in battle.”

CAESAR VĪDIT/VIDĒBAT MĪLĪTĒS 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 cisis?(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 ast 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, persuādeo?

INDIRECT COMMAND
What do these verbs have in common grammatically: fidō, crēdō, persuādeo
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. NAÉVIUS 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."
MAGISTRÖ 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