TU # 1: What mortal youth, beloved by a god, was killed when one of the gods of the winds caused a discus to change direction and hit him?

B1: Which wind god did this?
B2: Which god loved Hyacinthus?

TU # 2: According to legend, what settlement was begun by Ancus Marcius near the mouth of the Tiber River in order to become a seaport for the city of Rome?

B1: Which of the seven hills of Rome was said to have been added to the city by Ancus Marcius?
B2: Who was Ancus’ grandfather?

TU # 3: For the verb volō, velle, give the second person, plural, present indicative.

B1: Give the corresponding form for the verb nōlō, nōlle.
B2: Give the corresponding form for the verb absum.

TU # 4: Which king of Crete was the son of Zeus and Europa and was the father of Ariadne and Pasiphae?

B1: What god did Minos anger by not sacrificing a bull which had been produced at his request?
B2: Whom did Minos go to Sicily to recapture?

TU # 5: Quid Anglica significat vexō?

B1: Quid Anglica significat temptō?
B2: Quid Anglica significat surgō?

TU # 6: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and then answer in Latin the question that follows:

“Anna in cubiculō sōla sedēbat. trīstis erat, quod frāter Rūfus aberat. Rūfus in scholā studiēbat. ‘cēu!’ sībi inquit Anna. ‘quid hodiē facere possum? meōs amīcos in urbe vīsitāre nōn possum, quod necesse est mihi in villā manēre.’” (repeat)

Question: Ubi erat Rūfus?

B1: Quī in urbe erant?
B2: Cui necesse erat in villā manēre?

TU # 7: Translate the following Latin sentence into English: “amīcus noster ad casam nostram vēnit.”

B1: Translate the following Latin sentence into English: “multa bella trāns flūmen gessimus.”
B2: Translate the following Latin sentence into English: “miserōs captīvōs per agrōs trāximus.”
TU # 8: Name the year in Roman history in which the following events occurred: Octavian turned thirty-two years old; Octavian served as consul for the third time; Octavian won the Battle of Actium. 

**B1:** Who was Octavian’s admiral at Actium?  
**B2:** Off the coast of what country was the Battle of Actium fought?  

**31 BC**  
**AGRIPPA**  
**GREECE**

TU # 9: What derivative of the Latin noun meaning ‘thanks’ is an English word for an amount of money left for a waiter or waitress for good service?  

**B1:** What derivative of the Latin adjective for ‘heavy’ is an English verb meaning ‘to annoy’ or ‘to make worse’?  
**B2:** What derivative of the Latin adjective meaning ‘light’ is an English verb meaning ‘to raise, as if by magic’?  

**GRATUITY**  
**AGGRAVATE**  
**LEVITATE**

TU # 10: Which of these rooms at the public baths would have been visited first: frigiderium, tepidarium, caldarium, apodyterium?  

**B1:** Who at the baths was the ōstilarius?  
**B2:** Some public baths also contained a room called a sōlārium. What was this room?  

**APODYTERIUM**  
**DOORMAN / DOORKEEPER (WHO COLLECTED THE ADMISSION FEE)**  
**SUN(BATHING) ROOM; TERRACE**

TU # 11: Who, depending on the version of the myth, either committed suicide by stabbing himself or died of grief while looking at his own reflection in a stream?  

**B1:** What nymph fell in love with him and then pined away for him?  
**B2:** What was Narcissus’ ultimate fate?  

**NARCISSUS**  
**ECHO**  
**HE BECAME A FLOWER (THE NARCISSUS)**

TU # 12: Give the second principal part of the Latin verb pulsō.  

**B1:** Give the second principal part of the Latin verb rapiō.  
**B2:** Give the second principal part of the Latin verb serviō.  

**PULSÄRE**  
**RAPERE**  
**SERVĪRE**

TU # 13: What war began with two nations attempting to keep each other from occupying the neutral port city of Messana on the island of Sicily?  

**B1:** What large Greek city on Sicily had attacked Messana?  
**B2:** What Roman general eventually led the sack of Syracuse?  

**FIRST PUNIC WAR**  
**SYRACUSE**  
**(M. CLAUDIUS) MARCELLUS**

TU # 14: Identify the case and number of the word for ‘Greece’ in the following Latin sentence: “Rūfus, postquam ē Graecīa discessit, ad Brittāniam nāvigāvit.”  

**B1:** Identify the case and number of the word for ‘advice’ in the following Latin sentence: “Quīntus cōnsilia bona dē medicō cēpit.”  
**B2:** Identify the case and number of the word for ‘emperor’ in the following Latin sentence: “fabrī effigiem imperātōris dē marmore fecerunt.”  

**ABLATIVE SINGULAR**  
**ACCUSATIVE PLURAL**  
**GENITIVE SINGULAR**

TU # 15: Which of the following, if any, is NOT a second declension noun? iocus, hortus, mārus, puer, oculus, portus?  

**B1:** Which of the following, if any, is NOT a first declension noun? puella, palaestra, Silva, arma, villa, or casa?  
**B2:** Which of the following, if any, is NOT a third declension noun? diēs, certāmen, frāter, homō, mīles, pater?  

**PORTUS**  
**ARMA**  
**DIĒS**
TU # 16: What son of Oeagrus and Calliope was the most talented of all human musicians? ORPHEUS
B1: How had his wife Eurydice died? SNAKEBITE (WHILE BEING PURSUED BY ARISTAEUS)
B2: What part of Orpheus’ body did not stay attached to the rest of him at his death and later was searched for by one or more groups? HEAD

TU # 17: What derivative of a Latin verb meaning ‘throw’ is an English grammatical term that describes short utterances such as ‘hurray’ or ‘wow’? INTERJECTION / EJACULATION
B1: What derivative of the Latin verb meaning ‘join’ is an English grammatical term for words such as ‘and’, ‘but’, and ‘because’? CONJUNCTION
B2: What derivative of the Latin verb meaning ‘put’ is an English grammatical term for ‘a word or phrase typically put before a substantive’? PREPOSITION

TU # 18: According to one author, one of them played the lyre, another one sang, and the third one played the flute. They enjoyed giving public performances, but even more they enjoyed eating their audience members. Who were these singing bird-women of mythology? SIRENS
B1: How did Orpheus help the Argonauts sail successfully past the Sirens? HE SANG LOUDER THAN THE SIRENS
B2: Who had told Odysseus that he should tie himself to the mast and plug his men’s ears in order to hear the music of the Sirens without leaping to his death? CIRCE

TU # 19: Translate into English the motto of Mississippi: Virtûte et armîs.
BY / WITH VIRTUE / COURAGE AND ARMS / WEAPONS
B1: Translate the following common Latin sentence, which is used to tell people that they should take you as you are: Quî mē amat, amat et canem meam.
(HE) WHO LOVES ME, LOVES MY DOG TOO / ALSO LOVES MY DOG
B2: Translate this common Latin sentence: Dum vița est, spēs est.
WHILE THERE IS LIFE, THERE IS HOPE

TU # 20: What was a slave’s pecûlium? HIS PERSONAL PROPERTY OR MONEY
B1: What was a flagellum? WHIP FOR PUNISHING SLAVES
B2: Who was a carnifex? EXECUTIONER/PUNISHER (OF BAD SLAVES)