

2006 Texas State JCL Certamen
Upper Final Round

- TU # 1: Who in the Aeneid says, “Italiā nōn sponte sequor”?
AENEAS
B1: To whom does he say that?
DIDO
B2: Other than alliteration, what figure of speech is found in the following line from the Aeneid:
“**concussam bacchātur Fama per urbem**”?
PERSONIFICATION
- TU #2: Which of the Tarquins conspired to overthrow his cousin Tarquinius Superbus and establish a Republic?
(LUCIUS TARQUINIUS) COLLATINUS
B1: Which other Tarquin had raped Collatinus’ wife Lucretia?
SEXTUS (TARQUINIUS)
B2: Who convinced the Roman people that all the Tarquins - even Collatinus - should be exiled?
(LUCIUS IUNIUS) BRUTUS
- TU #3: Rearrange the following list of four Latin nouns in order from smallest to largest: **dōlium, glīs, capillus, collis.**
CAPILLUS, GLĪS, DŌLIUM, COLLIS
B1: Of the words **dōlium, glīs, capillus, and collis**, which is described here: ‘**ē pelle crēscēns prōvidet calōrem animālibus.**
CAPILLUS
B2: Of the words **libellus, lepus, līmes, and lūcus**, which is described here: ‘**Rōmānī hōc ūsī sunt ut campōs partīrentur?**
LĪMES
- TU # 4: Which of the following, if any, is NOT an iterative verb: **concupīscere, quassāre, dormītāre, capessere, cantītāre?**
CONCUPĪSCŌ
B1: Which of the following, if any, is NOT an imperative: **mūniuntō, este, amāre, mementōte, cape?**
NONE / ALL ARE IMPERATIVES
B2: Which of the following, if any, is not a locative form: **Rōmae, prīdiē, forīs, Athēnīs, vesperī**
PRĪDIĒ
- TU # 5: Listen carefully to the following passage in which a Roman orator describes how to maintain an attentive audience, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:
“**Habēbimus attentōs audītōrēs, sī pollicēbimur nōs dē rēbus magnīs et mīrābilibus verba factūrōs esse, aut dē eīs rēbus quae pertineant ad rem publicam, aut ad audītōrēs ipsōs, aut ad religiōnem deōrum immortalium; et habēbimus illōs attentōs sī rogābimus ut attentē audiant, et sī numerō expōnēmus rēs quibus dē rēbus dictūrī sumus.**” (repeat)
Question: Name one promise that an orator can make in order to gain the audience’s attention.
(Answers below, but wait to give list until after the first bonus)
B1: Name another.
TO TALK ABOUT GREAT AND WONDERFUL THINGS /
TO TALK ABOUT THOSE THINGS WHICH PERTAIN TO THE REPUBLIC /
TO TALK ABOUT THINGS WHICH PERTAIN TO THOSE IN THE AUDIENCE /
/TO TALK ABOUT RELIGION /
B2: In order to gain the audience’s attention, what can an orator ask the audience to do?
PAY ATTENTION / LISTEN ATTENTIVELY
- TU # 6: What son of Minos was brought back to life by Polyidus?
GLAUCUS
B1: Who or what was Glaucus chasing when he drowned in a vat of honey?
MOUSE
B2: What creature provided the herb that Polyidus used to resurrect Glaucus?
SNAKE

- TU # 7: What rival commander saved Pompey's army from being destroyed by Sertorius?
(QUINTUS CAECILIUS) METELLUS
- B1: What jealous subordinate assassinated Sertorius, thereby solving a big problem for Pompey?
(MARCUS) PERPERNA (VEIENTO)
- B2: Whose unsuccessful revolt had Perperna joined before he joined Sertorius?
(MARCUS AEMILIUS) LEPIDUS'
- TU # 8: The adjectives 'togāta' and 'palliāta' were used to denote types of what genre of Roman entertainment?
COMEDIES
- B1: What Latin author invented the **fābula praetexta**?
(GNAEUS) NAEVIUS
- B2: Name one of Naevius' **fābulae praetextae**.
ROMULUS / LUPUS / THE WOLF
or *CLASTIDIUM*
- TU # 9: What derivative of a Latin noun for 'oak tree' is an English verb meaning 'to attest to the accuracy of certain information'?
CORROBORATE
- B1: What derivative of a Latin verb meaning 'to fold' is an English adjective meaning 'deceitful' or 'having two meanings'?
DUPLICITOUS
- B2: What derivative of a Latin verb meaning 'to shame' or 'to be ashamed' is an English adjective meaning 'marked by offensive boldness'?
IMPUDENT
- TU # 10: Who was considered to be the best archer with the Greek forces at Troy?
TEUCER
- B1: From behind whose huge shield would Teucer dart in order to shoot his arrows?
AJAX TELEMENON / THE GREATER / SALAMIS
- B2: How did Zeus prevent Teucer from killing Hector?
BROKE HIS BOWSTRING
- TU # 11: **Audī diligenter et respondē aut Anglicē aut Latīnē: Quī auctor antīquus, quī Tarentī nātus est, famōsum poēma Graecum in Latīnum vertit?**
LIVIUS ANDRONICUS
- B1: **Respondē Anglicē: quod nōmen erat huic poēmatī?**
ODYSSEY
- B2: **Respondē Anglice: Quō versū ūsus est Līvius Andronīcus cum Odysseam in Latīnum vertit?**
SATURNIAN
- TU # 12: What was the effect of the Lex Canuleia of 445 BC?
IT ALLOWED INTERMARRIAGE BETWEEN PATRICIANS AND PLEBEIANS
- B1: What was the effect of the Lex Hortensia of 287 BC?
IT GAVE 'PLEBISCITA' THE FORCE OF LAW
- B2: What was the effect of the Lex Ogulnia of 300 BC?
IT ALLOWED PLEBEIANS TO HOLD PRIESTLY OFFICES / JOIN PRIESTLY COLLEGES
- TU # 13: Translate the following sentence into English: "**māter verētur nē filius dē arbore ceciderit.**"
THE MOTHER FEARS THAT HER SON HAS FALLEN OUT OF A TREE.
- B1: Translate this sentence: "**tanta erat formīdō ut vulnera sustinēre nōn possēmus.**"
SO GREAT WAS THE FEAR, THAT WE COULD NOT WITHSTAND THE WOUNDS.
- B2: Translate this sentence: "**verēbar nē nōn ad cēnam invītātus essem.**"
I WAS AFRAID THAT I HAD NOT BEEN INVITED TO DINNER.

- TU # 14: Whose life did Telephus threaten in order to obtain the cure for a wound that he had received from Achilles? ORESTES
- B1: What unusual cure did he require?
RUST FROM ACHILLES' SPEAR (APPLIED TO THE WOUND)
- B2: What information did the cured Telephus then provide to the Greeks?
HOW TO GET TO TROY (THEY DIDN'T KNOW THE WAY)
- TU # 15: What TWO uses of the genitive case are found in this sentence: **pars equitum Verrem repetundarum accūsavit**? PARTITIVE / GENITIVE OF THE WHOLE & CHARGE / PENALTY
- B1: What use of the ablative case is found in this sentence? **Rōmānī templa dē marmore saepe pōsuērunt.** SOURCE / MATERIAL (prompt for more info if "object of preposition" is given)
- B2: What use of the accusative case is found in this sentence? **Publius quartam iam aetātem hominum vīvēbat.** COGNATE
- TU # 16: Who was persuaded by a pretty girl to substitute wax for the lynch pins in some chariot wheels in order to ensure the outcome of a chariot race? MYRTILUS
- B1: Who was the pretty girl that persuaded him to make the substitution? HIPPODAMIA
- B2: Who was her father, who was killed in the ensuing accident? OENOMAUS
- TU # 17: Using a participle, translate the following sentence into Latin: "I am about to give you the money."
TIBI/VŌBĪS PECŪNIAM DATŪRUS/-A SUM
- B1: Using a participle, translate this: "We were about enjoy dinner."
CĒNĀ FRUCTŪRĪ /-AE ERĀMUS
- B2: Using a participle, translate this: "We must believe the king."
RĒGĪ Ā NŌBĪS CRĒDENDUM EST
- TU # 18: What is the meaning of the Latin phrase "**quod cibus est aliīs, aliīs est venēnum**"?
WHAT IS FOOD TO SOME, TO OTHERS IS POISON / THERE'S NO DISPUTING ABOUT TASTES / NOT EVERYONE LIKES THE SAME THING
- B1: What other Latin phrase with a similar meaning translates as "one ought not dispute about tastes"?
DĒ GUSTIBUS NŌN EST DISPUTANDUM
- B2: What famous Latin quotation from the Aeneid means: "Who would be able to deceive a lover?"
QUIS FALLERE POSSIT AMANTEM
- TU # 19: What lay under the **Hortī Maecēnātis** on the Esquiline Hill?
GARBAGE DUMP / GRAVES OF THE POOR
- B1: What was the Latin word for the open pits into which the bodies of the poor, along with the city's garbage, were thrown? PUTICULI
- B2: What in ancient Rome was a **cēnotaphium**?
BODYLESS TOMB (WITH ELABORATE/DECORATIVE GROUNDS AROUND IT)
- TU # 20: Who am I? I was born in Arezzo in Etruria in 70 BC. Though from an aristocratic family, I never rose above the rank of eques in Rome and never held any significant public office. Instead I chose to support and encourage my friends, one of whom used my name as the first word in one of his greatest collections of poems. MAECENAS
- B1: Name the work which opens with the word 'Maecenas' and name its author. ODES, HORACE
- B2: What life-changing event happened to both Maecenas and Horace in 8 B.C. THEY DIED