TU # 1: In the year before the birth of Cicero and Pompey, what man served as consul for the first time
and was the first man in his family to serve as consul?  
GAIUS MARIUS

B1: Against what enemy did Marius fight in that year for the first time?  
JUGURTHA

B2: What Roman negotiated the capture of Jugurtha by a neighboring king?  
SULLA

TU # 2: What author wrote a year-by-year history of Roman civilization from the time of Aeneas to the year 9
B.C. in the style of his native north Italy region, and died at age 65 in Patavium?  
LIVY

B1: What historian’s principal work was the *Bellum Punicum*, written in Saturnian meter?  
NAEVIUS

B2: What Roman historian wrote, among other things, a history of Germany?  
TACITUS

TU # 3: *Quid Anglicē significat ‘gignō’?*  
BEAR, BEGET, GIVE BIRTH TO, BRING FORTH, CAUSE

B1: *Quid Anglicē significat ‘pergō’?*  
TO PROCEED, CONTINUE, GO ON

B2: *Quid Anglicē significat ‘complector’?*  
TO EMBRACE, ENFOLD, CLASP, ENCIRCLE, SURROUND, MASTER, COMPREHEND

TU # 4: When told to gather the wool of some wild sheep, she merely pulled clumps of it from nearby
plants.  When told to sort a large pile of numerous grains, she had ants help her.  Who was this
maidens who was being punished by Aphrodite?  
PSYCHE

B1: What caused Psyche to fall into a deep sleep after this?  
SHE OPENED A FLASK WITH UNDERWORLD WATER
(OR PERSEPHONE’S BEAUTY) IN IT, THOUGH TOLD NOT TO

B2: What had Psyche done to deserve these punishments?  
SHE HAD SNEAKED A FORBIDDEN PEEK AT HER ANONYMOUS HUSBAND (CUPID)
AND HAD BURNED HIM WITH SOME OIL FROM HER LAMP

TU # 5: Say in Latin, “I am becoming a god.”  
DEUS/DĪVUS FIÔ

B1: Say in Latin, “They will become senators.”  
SENĀTŌRĒS FĪENT

B2: Say in Latin, “Those sentators have become consuls.”  
ILLĪ SENĀTŌRĒS CÔNSULĒS FACTĪ SUNT

TU # 6: With whom did Rome, in 493 BC, sign the *Foedus Cassianum*?  
THE LATINS / LATIN LEAGUE

B1: Against whom did the Romans win a battle at Mt. Algidus around 460 BC?  
AEQUI

B2: In 426 BC, the Roman general Cornelius Cossus killed the Veian king Tolumnius and took his
breastplate as a prize.  What Latin phrase describes this act of taking plunder from the body of
a slain enemy king?  
SPOLĪA OPIMA

TU # 7: *Cistellaria, Casina, Pseudolus, Mostellaria*, and *Menaechmi* are titles of plays by whom?  
PLAUTUS

B1: Why is the *Menaechmi* so titled?  
MAIN CHARACTERS ARE TWINS, BOTH NAMED MENAEAChMUS

B2: In his play *Curculio*, Plautus tells the story of a bragging soldier, Terapontigonus, who finds out
he cannot marry the courtesan he has bought because she is not a slave after all.  What else does
he find out about the girl that makes him unable to marry her?  
SHE IS HIS SISTER
TU # 8: What form of the verb faciō, facere is found in the following sentence: “diū cogitābāmus quid esset optimum factū.”?

B1: Translate the following sentence: equī ad flūmēn vēnerunt aquam inventum.

THE HORSES CAME TO THE RIVER TO FIND WATER

B2: Using a supine, say in Latin, “The name of this river is easy to say.”

NŌMEN HUIUS FLŪMINIS EST FACILE DICTŪ

TU # 9: What woman in mythology was said to have been the wife of either Phoenix, Epaphus, or Cepheus?

CASSIOPEIA

B1: Of what country was she the queen, if Cepheus was her husband?

ETHIOPIA

B2: What was the name of her daughter who was exposed to a sea-monster as a sacrifice?

ANDROMEDĀ

TU # 10: Which war began when Rome came to the aid of the Spanish city of Saguntum?

SECOND PUNIC

B1: Who was attacking the city?

HANNIBAL

B2: What Carthaginian politician had urged Carthage to make peace with Rome prior to this attack?

HANNO

TU # 11 Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:

“Marcus légātus surrēxit ut arma indueret. armīs indūtīs mīlitibusque convocātīs, ōrationem habuit quā mīlitēs suōs hortābātur. “nōn dubium est,” inquit “quīn hodiē vincāmus!” ōrationē autem Marcī tam brevis erat ut mīlitēs fortīrēs facerē nōn posset. ōrationē confectā, légātus proelium inīt in quō omnēs mīlitēs caesī sunt.” (repeat)

Question: After Marcus woke up, what two things did he do before he gave a speech?

HE PUT ON HIS WEAPONS / PREPARED FOR BATTLE & HE CALLED TOGETHER THE SOLDIERS

B1: What was wrong with Marcus’ speech to his soldiers?

IT WAS SO SHORT THAT IT DIDN’T MAKE THE SOLDIERS MORE COURAGEOUS

B2: What was the outcome of the battle?

ALL THE SOLDIERS WERE KILLED (if “they lost” is given as an answer, prompt for more info)

TU # 12: For the verb nōlō, nōlle, give the 3rd person plural, imperfect subjunctive.

NŌLLENT

B1: Change nōllent to the present tense.

NŌLINT

B2: Change nōlint to the perfect tense.

NŌLUERINT

TU # 13: From what Latin verb with what meaning do we derive the English word ‘obligation’?

(ΩB)LIGĀRE – TO TIE, BIND

B1: According to its derivation, what is a ‘funambulist’?

TIGHTROPE WALKER

B2: What derivative of the Latin noun for ‘root’ is an English verb meaning ‘to destroy’?

ERADICATE

TU # 14: Which set of goddesses were called by a false name, “The Kind Ones”, in the hope that the goddesses would be flattered and not seek revenge on them?

THE FURIES / ERINYES

B1: What was this false Greek name?

EUMENIDES

B2: What event was said to have caused the birth or creation of the Furies?

THE CASTRATION OF URANUS
TU # 15: What author’s main interest seemed to be comparing the events and famous persons of Roman civilization with other civilizations, as evidenced in his *Chronica* and *De Viris Illustribus*?

CORNELIUS NEPOS

B1: Who was Nepos’ literary patron?

(T. POMPONIUS) ATTICUS

B2: What later author of *Parallel Lives of the Greeks and Romans* was greatly influenced by Nepos?

PLUTARCH

TU # 16: What is the Latin name for an after-dinner drinking party?

COMMISSĀTIŌ / COMPŎTĀTIŌ

B1: What were the coronae convīvaleś at such a party?

CROWNS/WREATHS WORN BY THE GUESTS

B2: According to Horace, for what purpose were the so-called legēs insānae established at an after-dinner party?

TO SET THE RULES FOR DRINKING

TU # 17: What form of a Latin verb has all of the following properties: It has three endings used in four cases. It is the neuter form of the future passive participle. It is used substantively. It has no nominative, though the infinitive is used in place of it?

GERUND

B1: Using a gerund, say in Latin, “We learn by teaching.”

DISCIMUS DOCENDŌ

B2: Using a gerund, say in Latin, “He entered the bedroom in order to sleep.”

CUBICULUM INTRĀVIT AD DORMIENDUM / DORMIENDĪ CAUSĀ / GRĀTIĀ

TU # 18: Translate the following sentence into English: “nisi senex ā līberīs dēfēnsus esset, latrōnēs eum occīdissent.”

UNLESS / IF THE OLD MAN HAD NOT BEEN DEFENDED BY (HIS) CHILDREN, THE ROBBERS WOULD HAVE KILLED HIM

B1: Translate the following sentence into English: “senex, quī procūl ā marī habitābat, artem nāvigandi numquam didicerat.”

THE OLD MAN, WHO LIVED FAR FROM THE SEA, HAD NEVER LEARNED THE ART OF SAILING

B2: Translate the following sentence into English: “exīstimāmus eōs, quī in arēnā pugnent, laude dignōs esse.”

WE THINK THAT THOSE WHO FIGHT IN THE ARENA / SAND ARE WORTHY OF PRAISE

TU # 19: What author begins his collection of poems with the name of his girlfriend Cynthia?

PROPERTIUS

B1: What contemporary of Propertius addressed his love elegies to a woman named Delia?

TIBULLUS

B2: What later author addressed his love elegies to a woman named Corinna?

OVID

TU # 20: Which son of Theseus was rejected by Aphrodite and was later accused of rape by his stepmother?

HIPPOLYTUS

B1: Who was his stepmother, whom he had rejected?

PHAEDRA

B2: Whose help did Theseus obtain in order to have Hippolytus killed?

POSEIDON