

**2007 TSJCL CERTAMEN
ADVANCED DIVISION
ROUND ONE**

1. Who cleverly tricked the locals out of some land on which to settle her fellow Phoenicians and established the city of Carthage? DIDO
B1: Who was Dido's evil brother, responsible for the death of her husband Sychaeus? PYGMALION
B2: What was Dido's Phoenician name? ELISSA
2. Whom did Augustus exile in 2 BC for adultery? (HIS DAUGHTER) JULIA
B1: To where was she exiled? PANDATERIA
B2: In what year did she die? AD 14 (SAME AS AUGUSTUS)
3. What famous Roman woman is described in the following sentences: She was the wife of a consul of 60 BC and the half-sister of a famed tribune. We know much about her through a conclusion by scholars that she was the subject of much of Catullus' love poetry. CLODIA (Prompt "Lesbia")
B1: Who was her husband? (QUINTUS CAECILIUS) METELLUS
B2: In which speech of Cicero is she strongly attacked? PRŌCAELIŌ
4. Differentiate in meaning between the adjective **siccus** and the adverb **sīcut**.
SICCUS - DRY, DRIED UP, THIRSTY, PARCHED
SĪCUT - SO AS, JUST AS, AS
B1: . . . between the verbs **spūmō** and **spuō**.
SPŪMŌ - FOAM, FROTH, BE COVERED WITH FOAM
SPUŌ - SPIT, SPIT OUT
B2: . . . between the plural noun **Parcae** and the adjective **parcus**.
PARCAE - FATES
PARCUS - STINGY, FRUGAL, THRIFTY
5. What was the Greek word for 'laurel tree', taken from the name of the nymph who was turned into one? DAPHNE
B1: Who was Daphne's father? PENEUS
B2: An alternate version of the Daphne myth says that it was not her father but what other god who transformed her into a laurel tree in order to help her avoid Apollo's advances? ZEUS

6. Translate the following sentence into English: **Magnā irā Quīntus respondit inimicum suum mentītum esse.**
 WITH GREAT ANGER, QUINTUS RESPONDED THAT HIS ENEMY HAD LIED
 B1: . . . **Nūntiātum est Quīntum pecūlātūs damnārī.**
 IT WAS ANNOUNCED / REPORTED THAT QUINTUS
 WAS BEING ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT
 B2: . . . **Quot nostrum aptī sumus ad prōvinciam gubernandam?**
 HOW MANY OF US ARE SUITED TO MANAGING A PROVINCE?
7. What Roman historical figure is described in the following sentences: He was a candidate for the consulship of 52 B.C. and gave the order to murder one of his chief rivals in January of that year. After he was convicted of this murder, he was exiled to Massilia.
 (TITUS ANNIUS) MILO
 B1: Who was this rival whom Milo ordered his gang to murder, and who was Milo's lawyer, who, due to the fact that soldiers were sent to intimidate him at the courthouse, never delivered the defense speech? CLODIUS & CICERO
 B2: Which powerful politician had sent those soldiers to the courthouse in order to intimidate Cicero? POMPEY
8. What type of public performance was named after the town of Atella in which it seems to have originated? ATELLAN FARCE
 B1: In what Italic language were these farces originally written? OSCAN
 B2: What was distinctive about comedies called **fabulae palliatae**?
 ACTORS WORE GREEK COSTUME / SETTING WAS GREEK
9. What poetic device is employed by the use of the word "tē" in the following line from Ovid: "**semper habēbunt tē coma, tē citharae, tē nostrae, laure, pharetrae**"?
 ANAPHORA
 B1: . . . **Quae mē cumque vocant terrae.** TMESIS
 B2: What poetic device does Ovid use when he says that Thisbe looks for Pyramus 'with her eyes and her mind'? ZEUGMA
10. Eurytion, Pholus, and Chiron were all what type of mythological creature? CENTAUR
 B1: What sign of hospitality by Pholus toward Hercules caused the other centaurs to become angry? OPENING A JAR OF WINE
 B2: At whose wedding did the centaurs become drunk, causing one of them to try to rape the bride? PIRITHOUS AND HIPPODAMIA

11. What type of conditional sentence utilizes imperfect subjunctive in both clauses?
(PRESENT) CONTRARY TO FACT
B1: What type of conditional sentence utilizes present subjunctive in both clauses?
FUTURE LESS VIVID
B2: What type of conditional sentence utilizes pluperfect subjunctive in both clauses?
PAST CONDITION CONTRARY TO FACT
12. Which emperor was largely overshadowed by his powerful mother, Julia Mamaea?
SEVERUS ALEXANDER
B1: In what year was Severus Alexander proclaimed emperor? AD 222
B2: What successor of Severus Alexander was the tallest man ever to be emperor?
MAXIMINUS THRAX
13. Who is described in the following sentences: He tells us much about himself in elegy 4.10 in a collection of poems he wrote after he was relegated to the eastern portion of the Empire. We find other references in his poetry to his native town of Sulmo. He wrote the *Metamorphoses* and *Amores*. OVID
B1: In which of his works do we find a letter from Deianira to Hercules?
HEROIDES
B2: In which of his works do we find, in the introduction to Book Three, an apology to women for the damage done to them because of Books One and Two?
ARS AMATORIA
14. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer IN LATIN the question that follows:
“Cum Pyrrhus rēx in terrā Italiā esset, et plēraque Italia ad rēgem dēscīvisset, tum Timocharēs, amīcus rēgis Pyrrhī, ad cōsulem Rōmānum fūrtim vēnit ac prōmīsīt ut rēgem venēnīs necāre posset. Quod facile factū esse dīxit, quoniam fīlius suus pocula in convīviīs rēgis ministrāret.”(repeat)
Question: Quō Timocharēs īvit ut prōmitteret sē Pyrrhum necāre posse.
AD CŌSULEM RŌMĀNUM
B1: Sententiā Timocharis, quid erat facile? NECĀRE PYRRHUM
B2: Quid Timocharis fīlius ministrāre solēbat? POCULA
15. For which of his labors did Hercules ask for payment from the king of Elis who had agreed to let Hercules work in his kingdom for a day? AUGEAN STABLES
B1: Who was the Amazon queen whose girdle Hercules was told to retrieve?
HIPPOLYTA
B2: Which of Hercules’ opponents in his labors owned a huge dog named Orthrus?
GERYON

16. **Dēscribāmus nunc proprietātēs dictiōnum in hāc sententiā, “Urbem Rōmam ā prīncipiō rēgēs habuēre.” Cūius persōnae est “habuēre?”** **TERTIAE**
 B1: **“Habuēre,” dīc gerundium cāsū genitīvō.** **HABENDĪ**
 B2: **Converte illam sententiam ex Latīnō in sermōnem Anglicum.**
 FROM THE BEGINNING KINGS HELD THE CITY OF ROME
17. Which of the following mythological deity names, if any, is NOT third declension in Latin? Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Pluto, Juno? **ALL ARE THIRD DECLENSION**
 B1: What is the genitive singular form of Jupiter’s Latin name. **IOVIS**
 B2: What is the genitive singular form of Venus’ Latin name. **VENERIS**
18. During the reign of Domitian, what Roman general won a pitched battle over the Caledonians of Scotland in A.D. 83 or 84? **(CN. IULIUS) AGRICOLA**
 B1: What praetorian prefect of Domitian invaded Dacia in A.D. 86 only to suffer major setbacks in his military campaign? **CORNELIUS FUSCUS**
 B2: After whose rebellion in A.D. 88 did Domitian renew senatorial trials for maiestas or treason? **SATURNINUS’**
19. What English derivative of the Latin verb **tangō** means ‘the ability to speak or act without offending others’? **TACT / TACTFULNESS**
 B1: What English derivative of the Latin verb **tangō** means ‘dependent on conditions or occurrences not yet established’? **CONTINGENT**
 B2: Related to the verb **tangō** is a Latin adjective meaning ‘whole’. What English derivative of that Latin adjective means ‘to open to people of all races or ethnic groups without restriction’? **INTEGRATE**
20. What use of the dependent subjunctive mood is found in the following Latin sentence: **Veritus est Caesar ut impetum hostium sustinēre posset.** **FEARING**
 B1: Translate that sentence.
CAESAR FEARED THAT HE WOULD BE UNABLE TO SUSTAIN THE ENEMIES’ ATTACK
 B2: Translate this sentence: **Metuō nē morbus aggravēscat.**
I FEAR THAT THE ILLNESS IS GETTING WORSE

**2007 TSJCL CERTAMEN
ADVANCED DIVISION
ROUND TWO**

1. What son of Oeager and Calliope grew up in Thrace and was eventually killed by the women there? ORPHEUS
B1: During the voyage of the Argonauts, how did Orpheus' singing help the other men escape death?
CALMED THE WAVES DURING A STORM or OUTSANG THE
SIRENS WHO WERE TRYING SEDUCE THE ARGONAUTS
B2: What was the name of Orpheus' wife? EURYDICE
2. Which work of literature from the first century BC is a collection of poems narrated by shepherds who are discussing the pastoral life? ECLOGUES / BUCOLICS BY VERGIL
B1: In what work of Vergil do we find stories of a bull sacrifice, a buried horse head, and a carnivorous sea serpent? AENEID
B2: In what work of Vergil do we find the story of Hercules and Cacus? AENEID
3. **Quid Anglicē significat crīnis.** HAIR, TAIL OF A COMET
B1: **Quid Anglicē significat lucrum.** PROFIT, ADVANTAGE, GAIN
B2: **Quid Anglicē significat hasta** SPEAR, PIKE, JAVELIN
4. Whose snowy-white horses were as swift as the wind and were involved in the future of the city of Troy? RHESUS
B1: Who killed Rhesus and took his horses away from Troy?
ODYSSEUS AND DIOMEDES
B2: What was the prediction about the horses that involved Troy?
TROY COULD NOT BE CAPTURED IF THE HORSES EVER DRANK FROM
THE SCAMANDER RIVER (OR ATE GRASS FROM THE PLAIN NEAR TROY)
5. Translate the following sentence into English: **Omnia celeriter erant agenda.**
EVERYTHING / ALL THINGS HAD TO BE DONE QUICKLY
B1: . . . **Ars docendī est modus vīvendī.**
THE ART OF TEACHING IS A WAY OF LIFE
B2: Using a passive periphrastic construction, say in Latin, "We must visit Rome."
RŌMA NŌBĪS VĪSITANDA EST

6. From the years 26 – 19 B.C. the Romans waged war against the Cantabri and Astures in Spain. Whom did Augustus send to complete the pacification of Spain and these tribes? **AGRIPPA**
 B1: What two Roman generals under Augustus conquered Raetia in 15 B.C.? **TIBERIUS & DRUSUS**
 B2: What Pannonian leader rebelled against Rome and attacked Tiberius' army in A.D. 6? **BATO**
7. What Roman, a friend of Pliny the Younger and a secretary at the imperial palace under Hadrian, is the author of *Dē grammaticis et Rhetoribus*, and *Dē vīā Caesarum*? **SUETONIUS**
 B1: The *Dē grammaticis et Rhetoribus* is one section of what larger work of biography? **DĒ VIRIS ILLUSTRIBUS**
 B2: What Roman biographer of the first century B.C. also published a work entitled *Dē viris illustribus*? **CORNELIUS NEPOS**
8. **Respondē Latīnē: Tū es Rōmānus antīquus quī in bibliothēcā variōs librōs legis. Cūius poētae carmen hīs verbīs incipit: “Passer, dēliciae meae puellae”?** **CATULLĪ**
 B1: **Quā in urbe nātus est poēta quī haec verba scrīpsit: “Arma virumque canō”?** **MANTUAE**
 B2: **Nunc legis sex librōs dē rērum nātūrā? Quis hōs librōs scrīpsit? Dīc nōmen, prōnōmen et cognōmen.** **TITUS LŪCRĒTIUS CĀRUS**
9. According to Ovid, what person's blood was the first to turn the mulberry red? **PYRAMUS**
 B1: Why did Pyramus kill himself?
HE THOUGHT HIS GIRLFRIEND THISBE HAD BEEN KILLED BY A LION
 B2: Why did he think this?
HE FOUND HER VEIL, WHICH A BLOODY-MOUTHED LION HAD CHEWED
10. Who was the wife of the emperor Marcus Aurelius? **FAUSTINA (THE YOUNGER)**
 B1: Who were her parents? **ANTONINUS PIUS AND FAUSTINA (THE ELDER)**
 B2: Which of Marcus Aurelius' and Faustina's daughters married an emperor?
LUCILLA

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

“Omnium athlētārum nōtissimus fuit Milō. Olim in umerīs iuvenecam quattuor annōs nātam per stadium portāvit; posterō diē eandem iuvenecam ēdidit. Quondam cum Milō per silvam errāret, arborem vīdit in quā fuit magna rīma. Milō in rīmam manum suam imposuit neque eam ex arbore extrāhere potuit. Haud multō post, leō Milōnem ēdidit.” (repeat)

Question: What are the two things in this passage that are eaten?

A COW/HEIFER AND MILO HIMSELF

B1: When did Milo see a tree, and what did he do?

HE WAS WANDERING THROUGH THE FOREST
& PUT HIS HAND INTO (A HOLE) IN THE TREE

B2: Why was Milo eaten by a lion?

HE COULD NOT REMOVE HIS HAND FROM THE TREE AND WAS STUCK

12. What use of the dative case is found in this line: **‘sunt tibi magna, puer, nimiumque potentia regna’**?

DATIVE OF POSSESSION

B1: What use of the dative case is found in this phrase from the opening of the Aeneid: **‘inferret deōs Latiō’**?

DATIVE OF DIRECTION / PLACE TO WHICH / COMPOUND VERBS

B2: What use of the dative case is found in this phrase: **‘aureum eī dētrāxit amiculum’**?

DATIVE OF SEPARATION

13. What English derivative of the Latin verb **mandāre** means ‘to take arbitrarily by force’ or ‘to seize for military use’?

COMMANDEER

B1: What English derivative of the Latin verb **mandāre** means ‘to cancel or reverse a previously issued order’?

COUNTERMAND

B2: What English derivative of the Latin verb **mandāre** means ‘a writ issued by a superior court ordering a public official or a lower court to perform a specified duty’?

MANDAMUS

14. What father-son pair were proclaimed co-emperor by the Senate in AD 238 but were both dead three weeks later?

GORDIAN I / GORDIAN II

B1: What fellow senators were elected co-emperors to replace the Gordians?

BALBINUS AND PUPIENUS

B2: Who succeeded Balbinus and Pupienus as emperor at the age of thirteen?

GORDIAN III

15. What poetic device was Ovid using when, in his description of the deliberate burning of enemy ships, he says that “Mulciber...was spreading even to the tall masts and sails”?
 METONYMY OR SYNECDOCHE
- B1: What poetic device was Ovid using when he said that a cheap cloth was “not unworthy” for a simple willow-wood couch? LITOTES
- B2: What poetic device was Ovid using when he said that Jupiter and Mercury were looking for “a place and rest” instead of saying “a place of rest”?
 HENDIADYS
16. On what structure in ancient Rome was the original version of the *Rēs Gestae* posted on bronze tablets?
 MAUSOLEUM OF AUGUSTUS
- B1: Whose ashes were the first to have been placed in this mausoleum?
 M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (28BC, SON-IN-LAW OF AUGUSTUS)
- B2: Whose ashes were the last to have been placed in this mausoleum?
 THE EMPEROR NERVA
17. Give the third principal part of the verb **resistō**. RESTITĪ
- B1: What first conjugation verb also uses this form as its third principal part?
 RESTŌ
- B2: What third conjugation verb uses the form **restituī** as its third principal part?
 RESTITUŌ
18. What type of subjunctive clause is found in the following sentence: “**Rēx magnā vōce ā deīs petīvit ut ignem restinguerent.**”
 INDIRECT COMMAND
- B1: . . . “**Ibi breve tempus morātus, pontem rescīdit nē Germānī in Galliam iterum transīrent.**”
 PURPOSE CLAUSE
- B2: . . . “**Sorōres eius ad ripās flūminis vērunt et tantō dolōre propter fratris mortem movēbantur ut deōrum misericordiam excitārent.**”
 RESULT CLAUSE
19. From Aeneas’ flight from Troy to the death of Augustus’ stepson, what historical work by Livy remains largely lost to us?
 AB URBE CONDITĀ
- B1: What author was Livy’s main source of information on the expansion of the Roman Empire eastward?
 POLYBIUS
- B2: What historian prior to Livy had written on single topics such as the Catilinarian conspiracy and the war with Jugurtha?
 SALLUST
20. Which beautiful youth was killed when a gust of wind diverted a discus that he had thrown while practicing with a partner?
 HYACINTHUS
- B1: Who was Hyacinthus’ discus partner at that moment?
 APOLLO
- B2: Whom did Perseus kill with a discus? (HIS GRANDFATHER) ACRISIUS

**2007 TSJCL CERTAMEN
ADVANCED DIVISION
FINALS**

1. Which first century BC author is described in the following sentences: The son of a freedman, he was given the title of military tribune and a legion to command. However, he later claimed after the battle of Philippi that he, like others before him, had dropped his shield. Once back in Rome after a grant of amnesty he took a job as a scriba to earn a living, and from there he began to write poetry and to meet other poets.
- HORACE
- B1: Who presented Horace with his beloved Sabine farm? MAECENAS
- B2: In what year did both Horace and Maecenas die? 8 BC
2. What Roman general was assassinated on September 21, 454 AD? AETIUS
- B1: What emperor ordered his assassination? VALENTINIAN III
- B2: In what year was Valentinian III murdered in revenge for the killing of Aetius? 455 AD
3. Differentiate in meaning between the noun **furor** and the verb **fūror**.
- FUROR** - FURY, MADNESS, RAGE
FŪROR - STEAL
- B1: . . . between the verbs **feriō** and **furiō**. **FERIŌ** - STRIKE, HIT
FURIŌ - DRIVE MAD, MADDEN, ENRAGE (NOT "to be mad")
- B2: . . . between the verbs **fruor** and **frustror**. **FRUOR** - ENJOY
FRUSTROR - DISAPPOINT, DECEIVE, FRUSTRATE
4. **Audī dīligenter et respondē Latīnē: Tū es Rōmānus antīquus quī in urbe prope montem Vesuvium habitās. Nunc stās in forō et nōn longe ab hōc locō sita sunt templum Īsidis, amphitheātrum, et duo theātra. Quā in urbe habitās?**
- POMPĒIŪS**
- B1: **Plīnius Māior, cum Mōns Vesuvius ērūpisset, et quod esset cūriōsus ut quid accidisset invenīret, properāvit ex oppidō ubi fuit classis nāvium Rōmānārum. Quō ex oppidō nāvīgāvit Plīnius?** **MĪSENŌ**
- B2: **Aliud oppidum, cūius nōmen ē fortissimō deō Rōmānō ortum est, ā Vesuvī ēruptiōne coopertum est. Quī deus huic oppido nōmen dedit?** **HERCULES**
5. Parthenopaeus, Hippomedon, and Capaneus were three of the members of what group?
- SEVEN AGAINST THEBES
- B1: Who was their leader and the only survivor of the attack? ADRASTUS
- B2: What was the Greek name for the group of sons of the Seven Against Thebes? EPIGONI

6. Listen carefully to the following passage from Horace, which I will read twice as prose, and answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:
- Diffūgēre nivēs, redeunt iam grāmina campīs
arboribusque comae
mūtata terra vicēs et dēcrēscentia rīpās
flūmina praetereunt**
- Question: What time of the year is this passage about? SPRING
- B1: In relation to the word **arboribus** in line 2, what are **comae**? LEAVES
- B2: According to this passage, what are the rivers doing?
THEY DECREASING IN SIZE / PASSING BY THE SHORES
7. Which emperor is described in the following sentences: He was born in Mauretania in AD 164, and was the first emperor not to have previously been a senator. He was proclaimed Emperor in AD 217. MACRINUS
- B1: Who supported a successful rebellion against Macrinus by proclaiming that her grandson was the son of Caracalla? JULIA MAESA
- B2: Which grandson of Julia Maesa became emperor after her other grandson was murdered? SEVERUS ALEXANDER
8. Which Roman author is described in the following sentences: He died in 184 BC after much success during his career. We know from Cicero that he still enjoyed success as an author even in his old age. Varro selected twenty-one of his plays as being authentically written by this playwright, though dozens more were attributed to him. PLAUTUS
- B1: Which of Plautus' plays was the only one with a mythological subject, the birth of Hercules? AMPHITRYO
- B2: Which play of Plautus features a clever slave who outwits the pimp Ballio? PSEUDOLUS
9. From what Latin noun, with what meaning, do we derive "sausage?" SĀL - SALT
- B1: From what Latin noun, with what meaning, do we derive "botulism?"
BOTULUS - SAUSAGE, BLACK PUDDING
- B2: The standard Latin word for sausage is **farcīmen**. From what Latin verb, with what meaning, is **farcīmen** derived? FARCĪŌ, FARCĪRE - STUFF, CRAM
10. Name the sister of Apsyrtus who killed and dismembered him. MEDEA
- B1: Of what goddess was Medea a priestess in her homeland of Colchis?
ARTEMIS OR HEKATE
- B2: Name the son of Pelias who later banished Jason and Medea from the kingdom of Iolcus. ACASTUS

11. Who wrote a two-book pamphlet called *Anticatō* in response to Cicero's *Laus Catōnis* in praise of Cato of Utica? JULIUS CAESAR
 B1: In what public speech did Caesar assert that his family had descended from Iulus, the son of Aeneas? FUNERAL ORATION FOR HIS AUNT JULIA
 B2: What was the subject of Caesar's now lost poem from 45 BC called *Iter*? HIS JOURNEY TO SPAIN
12. Which emperor is described in the following sentences: It was not until September 17th, almost a month after his predecessor's death, that he was proclaimed Emperor by the Senate. He had a brilliant military career with successes in Illyricum, Germany, and Pannonia. He also recovered the standards lost by Crassus at Carrhae and reclaimed control of the Rhine after the defeat at the Teutoberg Forest. TIBERIUS
 B1: During the reign of Augustus, to what island did Tiberius retreat in 6 B.C., when Tiberius believed he had no chance of becoming Augustus' heir? RHODES
 B2: Which of Julia's children did Augustus adopt along with Tiberius in AD 4? AGRIPPA POSTUMUS
13. What generic suffix is added to the stem of Latin nouns to produce adjectives meaning "full of" or "prone to"? -ŌSUS/ -LENS/ -LENTUS
 B1: What suffix added to the stem of a Latin noun makes it a diminutive? -CULUS / -ULUS / -ELLUS
 B2: What suffix added to the stem of a Latin verb creates a noun meaning "means of"? -MEN
14. Which mythological character is described by the following sentences: He was purified of the murder of Phocus by Eurytion. He then accidentally killed Eurytion during the Calydonian Boar Hunt and was purified of that death by Acastus. When he got married Poseidon gave him and his bride two immortal horses, Balius and Xanthus. He was the husband of Thetis. PELEUS
 B1: What later service do these horses provide? PULLED ACHILLES' CHARIOT
 B2: How did Achilles' older brothers and sisters perish? THEIR MOTHER THETIS PUT THEM IN A FIRE TO TRY TO MAKE THEM IMMORTAL
15. What historian delivered a speech to the Senate in the year AD 100 called the *Panegyricus Trāianī* in which he favorably compared the emperor Trajan to the emperor Domitian? PLINY THE YOUNGER
 B1: What work did Tacitus write about his own father-in-law? AGRICOLA
 B2: About which emperor did Tacitus write in his *Historiae*, "In the opinion of all he was worthy to rule, if only he had not ruled."? GALBA

16. Which prophetess lived 990 years, or in some versions of her story, as many years as the number of grains of sand she could hold in her hand? **THE CUMAEAN SIBYL**
 B1: According to one version of the story, what happened as a result of the Sibyl refusing to give her virginity to Apollo after he made the ‘grains of sand’ deal with her?
AS SHE GREW OLDER SHE GREW SMALLER (AND BECAME A CICADA)
 B2: According to this version of the story, the Sibyl became a tourist attraction in the temple of Apollo, and when asked by children what she wanted, what was her response? **I WANT TO DIE**
17. What two uses of the subjunctive are found in the Latin quotation “**Ōderint dum metuant**”? **JUSSIVE/VOLITIVE (HORTATORY ACCEPTABLE) & PROVISIO**
 B1: What tense and mood are used with **dum** when it means “until”?
PRESENT OR IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE
 B2: What Latin adverb meaning “meanwhile” is a compound of **dum**?
INTERDUM
18. What form of the verb **tangere** is found in the following sentence: **Ignis est periculōsus tactū.** **(ABLATIVE) SUPINE**
 B1: Translate the following sentence into English: **Centum cīvēs Rōmā exiērunt novam colōniam conditum.**
A HUNDRED CITIZENS LEFT FROM ROME TO BUILD A NEW COLONY
 B2: Translate this sentence into Latin using a supine: Boys, go outside to play!
PUERĪ / LĪBERĪ, EXĪTE (FORĀS) LŪSUM
19. What was the distinguishing feature of the type of garment called a **tunica tālāris**, which was considered unmanly and effeminate?
IT REACHED ALL THE WAY TO THE ANKLES
 B1: What was the distinguishing feature of the type of garment called a **tunica manicāta**, which was also thought of as less than macho?
THEY HAD LONG SLEEVES WHICH REACHED THE WRISTS
 B2: What Latin word described these garments and any others which were put on the body rather than wrapped around it?
INDŪTUS
20. Translate the following sentence into English: **Erant quī Caesarem tyrannum esse putārent.**
THERE WERE THOSE WHO THOUGHT THAT CAESAR WAS A TYRANT
 B1: . . . **Quisque vestrum dignus est quī amētur.**
EACH OF YOU IS WORTHY TO BE / OF BEING LOVED
 B2: . . . **Caesare interficiendō rem pūblicam restituere cōnāfi sunt.**
BY KILLING CAESAR, THEY TRIED TO RESTORE THE REPUBLIC

