

**2007 TSJCL CERTAMEN
NOVICE DIVISION
ROUND ONE**

1. The Latin abbreviation **a.d.** has several possible meanings. Give the Latin and English for one of those meanings. SEE BELOW
B1: Name another
ANTE DIEM - BEFORE THE DAY
AURIS DEXTRA - RIGHT EAR
ANNŌ DOMINĪ - IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
B2: The Latin abbreviation **n.** has several possible meanings. Give the Latin and English for one of those meanings.
NĀTUS - BORN, **NEUTER** - NEUTER, or **NOCTE** - AT NIGHT
2. What type of building is described in the following sentences? The third of its type was built in Rome by Caligula and Nero. The second of its type was built by Gaius Flaminius. The first of its type lay between the Palatine and Aventine hills. A CIRCUS
B1: What now occupies the space where the Circus of Caligula and Nero once stood? ST. PETER'S BASILICA / SQUARE
B2: What part of a circus were the **carcerēs**? STARTING STALLS/GATES
3. What name did the Greeks give to the goddess of home and hearth? HESTIA
B1: Name two of Hestia's brothers and sisters. SEE BELOW
B2: Name three more. HERA, DEMETER, POSEIDON, HADES, ZEUS
4. Give the Ablative plural of the phrase **dūrus mūrus**. **DŪRĪS MŪRĪS**
B1: Make the phrase **ultimus cursus** Genitive plural. **ULTIMŌRUM CURSUUM**
B2: Make the phrase **fēlix lupus** Ablative singular. **FĒLĪCĪ LUPŌ**
5. Translate the following sentence into English: "**post paucōs mēnsēs, aliās urbēs vidēre volēbāmus.**" AFTER A FEW MONTHS, WE WANTED TO SEE OTHER CITIES
B1: Translate this sentence: '**cēna quam coquus parābat erat optima.**'
THE DINNER WHICH THE COOK WAS PREPARING WAS VERY GOOD
B2: Translate this sentence: '**spectāculum vidēre nōlumus quod est pessimum.**'
WE DO NOT WANT TO SEE THE SHOW BECAUSE IT IS VERY BAD

6. What city was inaugurated on May 11, AD 330 on the site of the former city of Byzantium? **CONSTANTINOPLE**
 B1: In what year did Constantine invade Italy and defeat his last rival Maxentius? **AD 312**
 B2: What Latin phrase did Constantine supposedly see in a dream the night before the battle? **IN HŌC SIGNŌ VINCĒS**
7. If you were to conjugate the verb **portāre** in the imperfect active indicative, how many of the six forms would end with the letter -s? **THREE**
 B1: If you were to conjugate this verb in the perfect active indicative, how many of the six forms would end with the letter -s? **TWO**
 B2: For the verb **portāre**, give the first person plural, pluperfect active indicative. **PORTĀVERĀMUS**
8. Where in the ancient mythological world would you have found Acheron, Elysium, and Tartarus? **UNDERWORLD**
 B1: What eternal resident of Tartarus would have been hot and dizzy all the time? **IXION**
 B2: What Roman god of agriculture was sometimes said to be the ruler of Elysium? **SATURN(US)**
9. What type of facility in ancient Rome was the Bibliotheca Ulpia? **LIBRARY**
 B1: Who built it? **THE EMPEROR TRAJAN**
 B2: Why was the Basilica Ulpia divided into two wings? **ONE WING WAS FOR LATIN LITERATURE, THE OTHER FOR GREEK**
10. When you have been recognized by the spotter, perform the following command:
Cantā ut avis! **SING LIKE A BIRD**
 B1: **Fac sōnum fēlis.** **ONE STUDENT SHOULD MEOW**
 B2: **Facite sōnum porci.** **MORE THAN ONE STUDENT SHOULD OINK**
11. What English derivative of the Latin word for ‘donkey’ means ‘foolish’? **ASININE**
 B1: What English derivative of the Latin word for ‘ten’ means ‘to destroy a great number of’? **DECIMATE**
 B2: According to its derivation, what do you have two of if you are ‘ambidextrous’? **RIGHT HANDS**
12. Which goddess was Agamemnon trying to appease by sacrificing his daughter Iphigenia? **ARTEMIS**
 B1: Iphigenia’s mother Clytemnestra was tricked into letting Iphigenia go to the place of the sacrifice by being told that she was being betrothed to what Greek warrior? **ACHILLES**
 B2: Which soothsayer had foretold that the sacrifice was necessary? **CHALCAS**

13. What emperor died at Misenum on March 16, AD 37? **TIBERIUS**
 B1: What nearby location was Tiberius' home for most of the preceding eleven years? **CAPRI**
 B2: What praetorian prefect held power in Rome during much of the time that Tiberius spent on Capri? **SEJANUS**
14. Which of the following words is NOT a second declension noun? **CORPUS**
forum, corpus, magister, servus, campus, argentum
 B1: Which of the following words is NOT a third declension noun? **SAXUM**
ōrātiō, nox, mōns, saxum, iter, imāgō
 B2: Which of the following words is NOT a first declension noun? **ARMA**
arma, fēmina, hasta, cūra, iānua, poēta
15. What use of the Ablative case is found in the following sentence: '**tandem quīntā hōrā puer domum rediit.**'? **TIME WHEN**
 B1: Translate the following sentence into English: '**sextō diē post mortem Caesaris, senātor turbam ingentem vīdit.**'
ON THE SIXTH DAY AFTER THE DEATH OF CAESAR, THE SENATOR SAW A HUGE CROWD
 B2: Translate into Latin, 'At dawn, Marcus rose up from bed.'
PRĪMĀ LŪCE MĀRCUS Ē LECTŌ SURRĒXIT
16. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:
magister discipulīs pictūram ostendēbat, in quā erant tria animālia et multī hominēs. In ūnō locō ferōx leō cum dominō lūdēbat. In aliō locō puella avem cantanten tenēbat. In tertīō locō, taurus ad duōs servōs fugientēs properābat. (repeat)
 Question: What was the girl doing in the picture? **HOLDING A (SINGING) BIRD**
 B1: What were the slaves doing and why? **THEY WERE RUNNING AWAY / FLEEING BECAUSE A BULL WAS HURRYING TOWARDS THEM**
 B2: **Respondē Latīnē: Quot hominēs erant in pictūrā? QUATTUOR**
17. What two emperors hailed from the town of Italica, Spain? **TRAJAN AND HADRIAN**
 B1: Which province was Trajan governing when he was adopted by the emperor Nerva? **(UPPER) GERMANY**
 B2: At what point in Trajan's reign did he adopt Hadrian? **AT HIS DEATH / IN HIS WILL**

18. What hero in his childhood was taken in by a fisherman after surviving a sea ride in a wooden chest? **PERSEUS**
 B1: In what form had Zeus seduced Perseus' mother Danae? **GOLDEN SHOWER**
 B2: Whose idea was it that Perseus should go and retrieve the head of Medusa? **PERSEUS'**
19. What English derivative of the Latin word for 'stream' means 'a word that comes from another language'? **DERIVATIVE**
 B1: According to its derivation, what does something described as 'somnifacient' do? **PUT YOU TO SLEEP**
 B2: What English derivative of the Latin verb meaning 'to write' and a preposition meaning 'across' is the name for a written copy of a conversation? **TRANSCRIPT / TRANSCRIPTION**
20. Why did Eurystheus refuse to count the killing of the Hydra as one of Hercules' labors? **HE RECEIVED 'UNAUTHORIZED HELP' ON IT (FROM NEPHEW IOLAUS)**
 B1: What new weapon did Hercules create after killing the Hydra? **POISONED ARROWS**
 B2: According to tradition, where did Eurystheus hide when Hercules brought back the Erymanthian Boar to show to him? **IN A BIG JAR**

**2007 TSJCL CERTAMEN
NOVICE DIVISION
ROUND TWO**

1. Who was emperor from January to April in the year AD 69? OTHO
B1: Otho had his predecessor murdered. Who was he? GALBA
B2: Who was emperor just after Otho? VITELLIUS
2. Which of the Olympian gods was said to have entered Mt. Olympus on one occasion while riding a donkey, on his way to release his mother Hera from a booby-trapped throne he had made for her? HEPHAESTUS
B1: What creatures were the workshop assistants of Hephaestus? CYCLOPES
B2: What woman did Hephaestus fashion out of clay? PANDORA
3. What is the difference in meaning between the nouns **hortus** and **portus**?
HORTUS – GARDEN
PORTUS – HARBOR
B1: What is the difference in meaning between the noun **scrība** and the verb form **scrībe**? **SCRĪBA** – SECRETARY
SCRĪBE – WRITE!
B2: What is the difference in meaning between the verbs **rogō** and **regō**?
ROGŌ – ASK
REGŌ – RULE, GUIDE
4. Change the verb form **trādimus** to the future tense. **TRĀDĒMUS**
B1: Change the verb form **trādēmus** to the perfect tense. **TRĀDIDIMUS**
B2: Change the verb form **trādidimus** to the imperfect tense. **TRĀDĒBĀMUS**
5. What common event in Roman times is being described in the following sentences? A spear is stuck in the ground. People are standing around with garlands on their heads and chalk on their feet and signs hanging from their necks. A SLAVE SALE
B1: What was the Latin term for the informational sign worn by a slave at auction? *TITULUS*
B2: If a slave had a defect not mentioned by the seller in the *titulus*, how many months did the buyer have to decide if he wanted to return the slave for a refund or exchange? SIX MONTHS
6. What was the chief source of income of the character in mythology named Charon?
TOLLS FOR BOAT RIDE ACROSS STYX RIVER TO GET INTO UNDERWORLD
B1: What sibling of the Hydra and the Nemean Lion was said to have guarded the entrance to the underworld? CERBERUS
B2: What goddess was the part-time wife of Hades? PERSEPHONE

7. What emperor was killed on January 24, AD 41? CALIGULA
 B1: Who was his father? GERMANICUS
 B2: Who was his mother? AGRIPPINA THE ELDER
8. Translate the following sentence into English: **'puerī ad tabernam mercātōris cucurrērunt.'** THE BOYS RAN TO THE MERCHANT'S SHOP
 B1: Translate this sentence: **'servī, quī diligenter labōrābant, aulam rēgis aedificāvērunt.'**
 THE SLAVES WHO WERE WORKING DILIGENTLY BUILT THE KING'S PALACE
 B2: Translate this sentence: **'ubi rēx hospitibus signum dedit, omnēs exiērunt.'**
 WHEN THE KING GAVE A SIGNAL TO THE GUESTS, THEY ALL DEPARTED
9. Where did Paris have to go in order to collect the prize he was promised for awarding the golden apple to Aphrodite? SPARTA
 B1: What goddess originally owned this apple? ERIS / DISCORD
 B2: At the wedding of whose parents did she toss the apple into the crowd?
 ACHILLES
10. Give the third principal part of the Latin verb **intellegō**? INTELLĒXĪ
 B1: What is the third principal part of the Latin verb **studeō**? STUĐUĪ
 B2: What is the third principal part of the Latin verb **vīvō**? VĪXĪ
11. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer IN ENGLISH the question that follows:
ursa tabernam intrāvit quod vīnum bibere volēbat. ursa tabernārium quaestiōnem rogāvit. 'quid est,' inquit ursa, 'pretium vīnī?' Respondit tabernārius, 'quīnque sestertī sunt necessariī sed ursīs nōn licet hūc intrāre.' Post breve tempus ursa tabernāriō hoc respondit: 'Vīnum aut mors!' (repeat)
 Question: What question does the bear ask the innkeeper?
 WHAT THE PRICE OF THE WINE IS
 B1: What does the innkeeper say is the reason he cannot give the bear some wine?
 BEARS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER HIS SHOP
 B2: What is the bear's response to the innkeeper? 'WINE OR DEATH!'
12. Give the Latin root and its meaning for the particular type of pass in football called a 'lateral', which is thrown sideways. LATUS – SIDE
 B1: Give the Latin root and its meaning for the particular type of kick in soccer called a 'penalty' kick. POENA – PENALTY, PUNISHMENT
 B2: Give the Latin root and its meaning for the person who watches over these games: the 'official'. OFFICIUM – DUTY (or FACERE – TO DO/MAKE)

13. By what name do we best know the emperor Tiberius Claudius Nero Drusus, the youngest son of the Elder Drusus? **CLAUDIUS**
 B1: By what name do we best know the emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the elder son of Septimius Severus? **CARACALLA**
 B2: By what name do we best know the emperor born as Gaius Octavius? **AUGUSTUS**
14. What English derivative of the Latin word for 'letter' means 'unable to read and write'? **ILLITERATE**
 B1: What English derivative of this same word means 'to wipe out or destroy'? **OBLITERATE**
 B2: What do you do if you 'transliterate' an English word into Greek? **WRITE THE WORD IN GREEK LETTERS**
15. What hero was recognized because he arrived at his uncle's house wearing only one shoe? **JASON**
 B1: On what mission did his uncle send Jason? **GET THE GOLDEN FLEECE**
 B2: With whose help did Jason ultimately get the fleece? **MEDEA**
16. Which of the following verbs is NOT a 2nd conjugation verb? **EŌ**
rīdeō, obsideō, moneō, compleō, dēbeō, eō
 B1: Which of the following verbs is NOT a 3rd conjugation verb? **CĒNŌ**
capiō, crēdō, incendō, cēnō, scribō, ostendō
 B2: Which of the following words is NOT a 1st ? **MITTŌ**
spērō, mittō, rogō, laudō, celebrō, habitō
17. **Vesperna, merenda, and ientāculum** were names for what feature of Roman daily life? **MEALS**
 B1: What was **ientāculum**? **BREAKFAST**
 B2: When did country folk eat the meal called **vesperna**? **EVENING**
18. Translate the following sentence into Latin: The girl was playing with friends. **PUELLA CUM AMĪCĪS LŪDĒBAT**
 B1: Translate into Latin: On the tenth day, we walked home. **DECIMŌ DIĒ DOMUM AMBULĀVIMUS**
 B2: Translate into English: '**tē quattuor diēs exspectābam, sed tū Rōmam nōn vēnistī.**' **I WAS WAITING FOR YOU FOR FOUR DAYS, BUT YOU DID NOT COME TO ROME**

19. What type of creature was Nessus, who tried to kidnap Hercules' wife Dejanira?
CENTAUR
B1: How was Hercules able to kill Nessus?
SHOT HIM IN THE HEART WITH AN ARROW POISONED BY HYDRA'S BLOOD
B2: Which of the Titans did Hercules free from bondage on Mt. Caucasus.
PROMETHEUS
20. Give the form of the adjective **bonus** to agree with the noun form **amīcī**. **BONĪ**
B1: Give the form of the adjective **bonus** to agree with the noun form **rērum**.
BONĀRUM
B2: Give the form of the adjective **bonus** to agree with the noun form **ōrnātrīcem**
BONAM

**2007 TSJCL CERTAMEN
NOVICE DIVISION
FINALS**

1. Name the daughter of Tantalus who witnessed the murder of her fourteen children. NIOBE
B1: Who killed her children? APOLLO AND ARTEMIS (DIANA)
B2: Niobe earned this punishment for boasting that she was superior to which
goddess? LETO / LATONA
2. Whose daughter was the first wife of the emperor Nero? CLAUDIUS'
B1: Whom did Nero marry next? POPPAEA SABINA
B2: How did she die? NERO JUMPED ON / CRUSHED HER
(WHEN SHE WAS PREGNANT)
3. What use of the ablative case is found in the following sentence: **“Etruscī simul ā
Gallis et ā Rōmānīs vexābantur.”**? ABLATIVE OF AGENT
B1: Give the person, number, tense, and voice of **vexābantur**.
3RD PLURAL IMPERFECT PASSIVE
B2: For the sentence, “The king was loved neither by the people nor by the
senators.” say in Latin, “Neither by the people nor by the senators.”
NEQUE / NEC Ā POPULŌ (CĪVIBUS) NEQUE / NEC Ā SENĀTŌRIBUS
4. Which prodigious one-day old god, by tying a branch to the tail of some cattle, was able
to conceal their hoof-prints as they walked and thereby hide the fact that he had stolen
them? HERMES / MERCURY
B1: From whom had he stolen these cattle? APOLLO
B2: What caused Apollo to decide to let Hermes keep the cattle?
HE SAW/HEARD THE LYRE THAT HERMES HAD INVENTED THAT DAY
5. **Quid Anglicē significat quiēscō?** TO REST, LIE DOWN, SLEEP
B1: **Quid Anglicē significat perveniō?** TO ARRIVE AT, REACH
B2: **Quid Anglicē significat incendō?** TO SET ON FIRE

6. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer IN LATIN, the question that follows:

mīles Rōmānus, vir minimae fortitudinis, ab hostibus captus est. “Nōlīte,” inquit, “mē interficere; nam arma nōn habeō et mea māter sine mē vīvere nōn poterit.” At hostēs celeriter hoc respondērunt. “Itaque tē interficiēmus, quod tū, ex omnī exercitū Rōmānō, es pessimus mīles. Maximam virtūtem habēre dēbēs!”

Question: **Quem hostēs capiēbant?**

MĪLITEM RŌMĀNUM

B1: **Sī hostēs captivum interfēcerint, quid facere nōn poterit māter captivī?**

VĪVERE

B2: **Sententiā hostium, quae rēs mīlitī Rōmānō abest?**

VIRTŪS (MAXIMA)

7. Translate the following sentence into English: **mī fili, nāvigā hāc aestāte ad Graeciam!**
MY SON, SAIL TO GREECE THIS SUMMER!

B1: Translate this sentence: **'Nautae quī portuī appropinquābant vōcēs nostrās facile audiēbant.'**

**THE SAILORS WHO WERE APPROACHING THE HARBOR
EASILY HEARD OUR VOICES**

B2: Translate this sentence: **'nōmina deōrum scīmus, sed nōmina deārum numquam meminimus.'**

**WE KNOW THE NAMES OF THE GODS,
BUT WE NEVER REMEMBER THE NAMES OF THE GODDESSES**

8. Galerius, Constantius I, Maximian, and Diocletian were the members of what innovative system of imperial rule established by Diocletian? **TETRARCHY**

B1: Which two of them abdicated in AD 305? **MAXIMIAN AND DIOCLETIAN**

B2: Which son of Constantius I later became emperor? **CONSTANTINE**

9. Give the Latin motto of the District of Columbia, which translates into English as “Justice for all”.

IUSTITIA OMNIBUS

B1: Give the Latin motto of South Carolina, which translates into English as “While I breathe, I hope”.

DUM SPĪRŌ, SPĒRŌ

B2: Give the Latin motto of Colorado, which translates into English as “Nothing without divine guidance”.

NĪL SINE NŪMINE

10. What was Gaius Iulius Caesar’s **nōmen gentīlicium**? **IULIUS**

B1: What did the last part of Gaius Iulius Caesar Octavianus’ name indicate about him? **HE HAD BEEN ADOPTED (BY GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR)**

B2: Why would a Roman have received a **cognōmen ex virtūte**?

FOR SOME GREAT ACT OF SERVICE TO THE STATE OR TO THE ARMY

11. Who was the mythological engineer who suggested to Ariadne that Theseus carry a ball of string into the Labyrinth and who also built a hollow cow that allowed Minos' wife to seduce the bull? **DAEDALUS**
 B1: Where, earlier in his life, had Daedalus lived and worked and murdered his own nephew in jealousy? **ATHENS**
 B2: Who was the son of Daedalus who died in his escape from Crete? **ICARUS**
12. Make the form **sustulī** passive. **SUBLĀTUS /-A SUM**
 B1: . . . **crēvit** **CRĒTUS /-A EST**
 B2: . . . **pepulērunt** **PULSĪ /-AE / -A SUNT**
13. Who, in December of AD 69, successfully escaped an attack with his uncle Flavius Sabinus, then, for a short time in AD 70, took charge of affairs in Rome until his father returned from the East to claim the emperorship and, eleven years later, become emperor himself? **DOMITIAN**
 B1: In what year was Domitian murdered? **AD 96**
 B2: With what Dacian king did Domitian make peace in AD 89? **DECEBALUS**
14. For the adverb **facile**, give both the comparative and superlative forms. **FACILIUS & FACILLIMĒ**
 B1: Give three other adjectives which form their comparative and superlative forms in a way similar to **facilis**. **DIFFICILIS, SIMILIS, DISSIMILIS, HUMILIS, GRACILIS**
 B2: Using the adjective **taeter**, say in Latin, "The most horrible crime." **FACINUS / SCELUS / CRĪMEN TAETERRIMUM**
15. Which of the following Latin words is NOT a preposition?
per, sub, prō, tam, post, prope **TAM**
 B1: Which of the following Latin words is NOT an adverb?
fortiter, deinde, crās, iam, quia, mox **QUIA**
 B2: Which of the following Latin words is NOT a pronoun?
quis, quī, nōs, hūc, tē, ille **HŪC**
16. Which famous prophet was given a life-span of seven human generations as a gift from Zeus in addition to the power of prophecy shortly after Hera had blinded him in anger? **TIRESIAS**
 B1: Tiresias was the one who told Amphitryon that a god had slept with his wife Alcmene. Who was the son of Alcmene and this god?
HERACLES (NOT HERCULES)
 B2: What privilege did Zeus grant to Tiresias even after his death?
POWER OF PROPHECY

17. What English derivative of the Latin verb meaning ‘to breathe across’ means ‘to happen or take place’? **TRANSPIRE**
 B1: What English derivative of the same root verb means ‘to have a great ambition or ultimate goal’? **ASPIRE**
 B2: What English derivative of this same verb means ‘an elf, pixy, or other small supernatural being’? **SPRITE / SPRIGHT**
18. What talented mortal woman amazed the Nymphs with her abilities, denying the claims of those Nymphs that she had learned the craft of weaving from Athena herself? **ARACHNE**
 B1: What was the subject matter of Athena’s tapestry in the weaving contest with Arachne?
GODS PUNISHING MORTALS FOR DISRESPECT or MAJESTY OF THE GODS
 B2: What was the subject matter of Arachne’s tapestry in the weaving contest with Athena?
LOVE AFFAIRS OF THE GODS, ESPECIALLY ZEUS
19. Translate the following sentence into English: **Quamquam mē vidēre nōn potes, tē vidēre possum.** **ALTHOUGH YOU CANNOT SEE ME, I CAN SEE YOU**
 B1: Translate: **'ego tibi flōrēs dedī, sed mihi nihil dedistī.'**
I GAVE YOU FLOWERS, BUT YOU GAVE ME NOTHING
 B2: Now say in Latin, 'We are able to see you all but you all are not able to see us.'
(NŌS) VŌS VIDĒRE POSSUMUS, SED (VŌS) NŌS VIDĒRE NŌN POTESTIS
20. The Roman general Caecina once offended the residents of some towns in Italy because he spoke to them without first removing his **bracae**. What were **bracae**?
LONG PANTS, TYPICALLY WORN BY GAULS
(BUT HERE ADOPTED BY ROMAN SOLDIERS FIGHTING IN GAUL)
 B1: What was a Roman’s **subligāculum**? **UNDERWEAR**
 B2: For what purpose might a Roman wear **fasciae** or **ventrālia** or **fōcālia**?
TO KEEP WARM (THEY WERE BANDAGES/WRAPPS)