

2010 TSJCL Certamen  
Advanced Level, Final Round

- TU#1: What two men stayed at the house of Diocles on their journey from Pylos to Sparta?  
TELEMACHUS / PEISISTRATUS
- B1: What seer does Telemachus bring back with him to Ithaca?  
THEOCLYMENUS
- B2: What other seer on Ithaca was an old friend of Odysseus?  
HALITHERSES
- TU#2: Octavius Mamilius led the opposition forces, while the Roman forces were led by Aulus Postumius Albinus. What was this battle that took place some time in the early 5th century BC?  
BATTLE OF LAKE REGILLUS
- B1: What leadership role was filled in the battle by Titus Aebutius Elva?  
MAGISTER EQUITUM / MASTER OF THE HORSE/CAVALRY COMMANDER
- B2: What unexpected maneuver by the cavalry does Livy say turned the tide of the battle in favor of the Romans?  
THE CAVALRY DISMOUNTED AND FOUGHT HAND-TO-HAND INSTEAD
- TU#3: According to his epitaph, supposedly written by the deceased author before he died, for whom should the divine Muses weep?  
(GNAEUS) NAEVIUS
- B1: According to this epitaph, what did the Romans forget how to do after Naevius' death?  
SPEAK LATIN
- B2: On his list of Rome's best comedic playwrights, where did Volcaci Sedigitus place Naevius?  
THIRD
- TU#4: Who forced visitors to work in his vineyard and was killed by Heracles?  
SYLEUS
- B1: Who compelled all visitors to compete with him in a reaping contest, and was killed by Heracles?  
LITYERSES
- B2: Who was rescued from Lityerses by Heracles as he was about to enter this reaping contest and surely would have been killed?  
DAPHNIS
- TU#5: Identify the Latin form dee (*pronounced DEH - EH*) which is presumed to have existed but does not appear in any extant Latin.  
VOCATIVE SINGULAR OF DEUS (*prompt if only 'vocative' is given*)
- B1: What is the vocative singular of the adjective ēbrius?  
ĒBRIE
- B2: What two vocatives existed for the noun puer?  
PUER, puere
- TU#6: Over what territory was Pyrrhus of Epirus proclaimed king in 278 BC?  
SICILY
- B1: Why was Pyrrhus invited to Sicily?  
TO HELP THE GREEKS THERE DRIVE OUT THE CARTHAGINIANS
- B2: In what year did Pyrrhus's sponsoring city, Tarentum, finally surrender to Roman control?  
272 BC

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- TU#7: What Roman propraetor, an acquaintance of Catullus served as governor of the province of Bithynia from the summer of 57 BC to the summer of 56 BC?  
(GAIUS) MEMMIUS
- B1: In poem 10, Catullus claims to have brought back what from his time in Bithynia with Memmius, prompting Veranius' girlfriend to ask to borrow them?  
LITTER-BEARERS
- B2: What side-trip from Bithynia does Catullus famously describe in his poem 101?  
TRIP TO HIS BROTHER'S TOMB (PROBABLY NEAR TROY)
- TU#8: What two subjunctive tenses cannot be used with purpose clauses?  
PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT
- B1: What subjunctive tense is typically used with a proviso clause?  
PRESENT
- B2: What is the only tense of the subjunctive that can be used with both a primary and a secondary main verb?  
PERFECT
- TU#9: Why was Apollo's young friend Cyparissus so sad?  
HE HAD ACCIDENTALLY KILLED HIS OWN PET STAG/DEER
- B1: Into what was Aedon, the wife of Zethus, transformed when she accidentally killed her own son Itylus?  
A NIGHTINGALE
- B2: Whom did Penthesilea accidentally kill, thereafter seeking purification from Priam?  
HIPPOLYTE / MELANIPPE / GLAUCE (Antiope?)
- TU#10: Name the two losing generals who died at or shortly after the Battle of Munda.  
TITUS LABIENUS AND GNAEUS POMPEIUS (SON OF POMPEIUS MAGNUS)
- B1: Which of the losing generals survived?  
SEXTUS POMPEIUS
- B2: In what year was Sextus executed by Octavian?  
35 BC
- TU#11: Listen carefully to the following selection from Catullus, which I will read twice. Then answer in Latin the question that follows:  
"Marrucīne Asinī, manū sinistrā  
nōn belle ūteris: in iocō atque vīnō  
tollis lintea nēglegentiōrum.  
hoc salsum esse putās? fugit tē, inepte:  
quamvīs sordida rēs et invenusta est." (repeat)  
Question: Quōmodo manū sinistrā Asinius ūtitur?  
NŌN BELLE
- B1: Quid tollit Asinius?  
LINTEA (NĒGLEGENTIŌRUM)
- B2: Quālem hominem Catullus Asinium appellat?  
INEPTEM

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- TU#12: Using the verb *refero*, *referre* say in Latin “this matters to me”  
HOC/HAEC MEĀ REFERT  
B1: Using a deponent verb, say in Latin “Caesar is the master of affairs.”  
CAESAR RĒRUM POTĪTUR  
B2: Say in Latin using *celo*, *celare* and a one-word antonym of *possum* “I cannot hide anything from you!”  
NEQUEŌ CĒLĀRE ALIQUID TĒ
- TU#13: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning from which we derive the English word joust.  
IUNGERE - JOIN  
B1: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning from which we derive the English word queue.  
CAUDA - TAIL  
B2: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning from which we derive the English word torch.  
TORQUĒRE - TWIST
- TU#14: What do the following have in common: Quirinus, Palaemon, Hora, Indiges, and Leucothea?  
ALL WERE DEITIES WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN HUMAN (UNDER A DIFFERENT NAME)  
B1: What had been the human name of Palaemon?  
MELICERTES  
B2: What had been the human name of Indiges?  
AENEAS
- TU#15: What poetic device appears in this description from Book One of Vergil's *Aeneid*: "et multō nebulae circum dea fūdit amictū"?  
TMESIS  
B1: What poetic device appears in this description from Book One of Vergil's *Aeneid*: "submersāsque obrue puppēs"?  
PROLEPSIS / ANTICIPATION/HYSTERON PROTERON  
B2: What poetic device appears twice in this description from Book Four of Vergil's *Aeneid*: "lītora litoribus contrāria fluctibus undās / imprecor arma armīs"?  
POLYPTOTON
- TU#16: What was the occupation in ancient Rome of an agrimēnsor?  
LAND SURVEYING/MEASUREMENT  
B1: What was the purpose in ancient Rome of a tegula or imbrex?  
ROOF TILE  
B2: What feature in a Roman house was often made in the style called opus vermiculātum?  
FLOOR (OR WALL) MOSAIC
- TU#17: What is the difference in meaning between the noun pōtiō and the verb potior?  
PŌTIŌ = DRINK, DRAFT, LOVE POTION  
POTIOR = GET POSSESSION OF, OBTAIN, BE MASTER OF  
B1: What is the difference in meaning between the adjective ēgregius and the verb ēgredior?  
ĒGREGIUS = EXTRAORDINARY, DISTINGUISHED, EXCELLENT, UNCOMMON  
ĒGREDIOR = TO STEP OUT, GO OUT, PASS OUT, GO UP, MARCH OUT, LEAVE, DEPART  
B2: What is the difference in meaning between the preposition pone and the adverb pēne

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BEHIND & ALMOST

- TU#18: Translate the following Latin sentence into English: "Caesar dicit se militibus ut testibus uti posse."  
CAESAR SAYS THAT HE IS ABLE TO USE SOLDIERS AS WITNESSES
- B1: Translate the following Latin sentence into English: "Horatius miratur cur mors verenda sit."  
HORATIUS (HORACE) WONDERS WHY DEATH MUST BE FEARED
- B2: Translate the following Latin sentence into English: "vir timebat ne uxor quid accidisset cognosceret."  
THE MAN WAS AFRAID THAT HIS WIFE WOULD FIND OUT (LEARN) WHAT HAD HAPPENED
- TU#19: About what roughly contemporary epic author did Juvenal, in his seventh *Satire*, state that the people of Rome flocked to hear the author's public recitation of portions of his *Thebais*?  
STATIUS
- B1: What was the title of Statius' unfinished epic?  
ACHILLEIS / ACHILLEID
- B2: What was the title of Statius' five-book collection of lyric poetry?  
SILVAE
- TU#20: Translate the following Latin sentence into English: "Ut adfuissent!"  
IF ONLY (WOULD THAT) THEY HAD BEEN HERE/PRESENT
- B1: Using an imperative, say in Latin "Let them drink!"  
BIBUNTŌ
- B2: How would you say in Latin, using a subjunctive verb, "Don't stop believing."  
CAVĒ(-TE) SISTĀS (-ĀTIS) (CONSISTĀS, SUBSISTĀS) CRĒDERE  
or NĒ STITERIS (-ITIS) (CONSTITERIS, SUBSTITERIS) CRĒDERE