TU 1: Where in 295 BC, after the Roman general Decius Mus committed the dévōtīō, did the Romans win the pivotal battle of the Third Samnite War?  
B1: Who was the commander who led the Romans to victory at Sentinum?  
B2: Name the leader of the Samnites who lost the Battle of Sentinum.

TU 2: What two boy giants, the children of Iphimedeia, imprisoned Ares in a bronze jar for thirteen months?  
B1: Who eventually was able to release the half-dead Ares from the jar?  
B2: Which two goddesses did Otus and Ephialtes dare to woo, though their brash act led to their demise?

TU 3: Which of the following, if any, is not derived from the same Latin root as the others: audience, oboe, inaudible, obey, audition?  
B1: What is the Latin root and its meaning for “oboe”?  
B2: What derivative of altus means “disdainfully proud or arrogant”?

TU 4: Which of the following idioms is synonymous with the idiom órātiōnem habĕre: poenam dare, proelium committere, verba facere, potestātem facere, plurimum posse?  
B1: What does the Latin idiom potestātem facere mean?  
B2: What does the Latin idiom plurimum posse mean?

TU 5: The author Hesiod said that an anvil falling from heaven would take nine days to reach the surface of the earth and that it would take an additional nine days to fall to what location beneath Hades?  
B1: Who in Tartarus had to roll a rock uphill forever?  
B2: Who in Tartarus had food and water nearby but could not reach it?

TU 6: Please listen to the following passage, which I shall read twice; then answer the question that follows in English:

B1: Listening Comprehension  
B2: Listening Comprehension

TU 7: Supply the correct form of the relative pronoun needed to translate this sentence into Latin: The senators, whose togas were splendid, gathered in the senate house.  
B1: …: The senators, whom we favored, gathered in the senate house.  
B2: …: The pretty girl, with whom I was walking, wanted flowers.

TU 8: What Roman general, the victor at the Battle of Pydna, held a magnificent triumph in 167 BC to celebrate the end of the Third Macedonian War?  
(L.) AEMILIUS PAULLUS

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B1: What Macedonian king did Aemilius Paullus display proudly along with other captives and huge amounts of spoils from his victory over Macedonia?  

PERSEUS

B2: What son of a clothmaker was able to convince the Macedonian people that he was the son of Perseus and waged the Fourth Macedonian War against the Romans?  

ANDRISCUS

TU 9: Pityocamptes is another name for which mythological brigand who enjoyed tying innocent victims to pine trees and then let go of the trees to tear his victims apart?  

SINIS

B1: Which of the brigands encountered by Theseus enjoyed challenging people to wrestling matches?  

CERCYON

B2: Which of the brigands encountered by Theseus enjoyed beating his victims to death with a bronze club?  

PERIPHETES / CORYNETES

TU 10: What does the English idiom tumultus mean?  

RIOT

B1: What does the English idiom vix mean?  

BARELY, SCARECELY

B2: What does the English idiom dêniique mean?  

AT LAST, FINALLY

TU 11: How did gladiators known as essedârii fight?  

FROM CHARIOTS

B1: How were gladiators known as dimachaerÊi armed?  

TWO SWORDS

B2: One of the distinguishing features of the gladiators known as the Thracians was the parma. What was a parma?  

SMALL, ROUND SHIELD

TU 12: Translate into English idiomatically: non commodum erit puellÊis multa milia passuum ambulare.  

IT WILL NOT BE CONVENIENT FOR THE GIRLS TO WALK FOR MANY MILES

B1: …: num sÊlis occsÊu advenire volumus?  

SURELY WE DON’T WANT TO ARRIVE AT DAWN? / WE DON’T WANT TO ARRIVE AT DAWN, DO WE?

B2: …: ad multam noctem labûrare non solÊbÊas.  

YOU WERE NOT ACCUSTOMED TO WORKING UNTIL LATE AT NIGHT

TU 13: Into what were Atalanta & Hippomenes transformed for profaning Zeus’ temple?  

LIONS

B1: Into what were Ceyx & Alcyone transformed?  

KINGFISHERS

B2: Into what were Procne & Philomela transformed?  

SWALLOW & NIGHTINGALE

TU 14: What use of the ablative case can be seen in the following sentence: sum paulÊo fortior quam pater meus?  

DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE

B1: Translate this sentence: quattuor annÊis multo celerius patre meo currere poterÊo.  

IN FOUR YEARS I WILL BE ABLE TO RUN MUCH FASTER THAN MY FATHER

B2: In addition to the ablative of degree of difference, what two uses of the ablative case can be seen in the previous sentence?  

TIME WITHIN WHICH & COMPARISON

TU 15: Change the verb form laudÊbÊatis to the passive.  

LAUDÂBÂMINI

B1: Change laudÊbÊaminÊi to the pluperfect.  

LAUDÂTÎ (-AE, -A) ERÂTIS
B2: Change laudābāmini to the future perfect.

LUADĀTİ (-AE, -A) ERITIS

TU 16: Name the day on the modern calendar that would correspond to the Roman date nônīs Martīūs.

MARCH 7TH
B1: On which day did the Ides fall during the other months?
B2: The rites of which Roman festival were celebrated two days after the Ides of February?

LUPERCĀLIA

TU 17: What derivative of the Latin word meaning “spirit or soul” means “a feeling of strong dislike”?

ANIMOSITY
B1: What derivative from the same root is synonymous with “invigorate”?
B2: What derivative from the same root means “a strong criticism or censure”?

ANIMATE
ANIMADVERSION

TU 18: Name the ugliest of the Greeks at Troy who dared to make fun of Achilles as he wept over the corpse of the queen of the Amazons.

THERSITES
B1: Name this unfortunate Amazon queen who had been slain by Achilles.
B2: Which Greek herald had a voice as loud as fifty men?

PENTHESILEA
STENTOR

TU 19: What son of Mithridates was defeated by Julius Caesar in 47 BC?

PHARNACES
B1: Where did this battle take place?
B2: What famous words did Julius Caesar send back to the Roman Senate after the Battle of Zela?

ZELA
VĔNĪ, VĪDĪ, VĪCĪ

TU 20: Say in Latin: Marcus and Lucius, don’t sleep in the garden.

MȳRCE ET LNĪCĪ, NŎLĪTE DORMĪRE IN HORTŌ!
B1: Say in Latin: My son, come home as quickly as possible!
B2: Say in Latin: Poets, come to Pompeii and sing your songs!

MĪ FĪLĪ, VENĪ DOMUM QUAM CELERRIMĒ!
POĒTAE, VENĪTE POMPĒIŌS ET CANTĀTE/CANITE (VESTRA) CARMINA!