TU # 1:   In whose epic poem do we find the author mentioning the title of his work within the work itself at
          Book 9, line 985, when he refers to it as *Pharsalia*?   LUCAN
B1:   Who are the two main characters of this work?   CAESAR AND POMPEY
B2:   By what alternate title did ancient biographers refer to this work?   BELLUM CIVILE

TU # 2:   Aeneas saw what nephew of Augustus in the Underworld?   MARCELLUS
B1:   In what year did Marcellus die, thereby returning to the Underworld?   23 BC
B2:   Who was Marcellus's mother?   OCTAVIA (SISTER OF AUGUSTUS)

TU # 3:   What three objects did a young Theseus at age sixteen successfully remove from under a boulder
          where they had been placed?   SWORD, PAIR OF SANDALS
B1:   At what city was this boulder located?   TROEZEN
B2:   Who was the king there at the time the objects were placed?   PITTHEUS

TU # 4:   Whom did Metaneira unknowingly hire as the nurse of her son Demophoön?   DEMETER
B1:   What did Demeter try to give to Demophoon?   IMMORTALITY
B2:   How was she attempting to do this?   PUTTING HIM IN A FIRE (AT NIGHT)

TU # 5:   Translate into English this sentence which contains a supine: "carmen est grātum audītū".
                                                            THE SONG IS PLEASING TO HEAR
B1:   Translate into English this sentence which contains a supine: "vēnimus Rōmam carmen audītum".
                                                WE CAME TO ROME TO HEAR THE SONG
B2:   Translate into English this sentence which contains a gerundive: "multī hominēs ad audiendum
          aderant."   MANY MEN WERE PRESENT TO HEAR (FOR THE PURPOSE OF HEARING)

(score check)
TU # 6:   Who was recalled in AD 85 after an unusually long tenure as the governor of Britain?
                                                      (GNAEUS IULIUS) AGRICOLA
B1:   In what portion of Gaul had he previously served as governor from AD 73-76?   AQUITANIA
B2:   In what other portion of Gaul was Agricola born and raised?   (GALLIA) NARBONENSIS

TU # 7:   Give the two Latin words that differ by a single letter, one of them meaning 'sheep' and one meaning
          'cattle'.   OVĒS and BŌVĒS
B1:   Give the two Latin words that differ by a single letter, one of them meaning 'chest' and one meaning
          'herd'.   PECTUS and PECUS
B2:   Give the two Latin words that differ by a single letter, one of them meaning 'light' and one meaning
          'threshold'.   LĪMEN AND LŪMEN

TU # 8:   Pretend you are a Latin 1 student once again. Now give the normal spelling in Latin of the verb
          form that Vergil wrote as incubuēre.   I - N - C- U - B - U - Ē - R - U - N - T
B1:   What is the standard grammatical form of the verb petō that Vergil wrote in Book 2 of the *Aeneid* as
          petiēre?   PETĪVĒRUNT

B2: What type of verb form is <u>oblīvīscere</u>, found in Book 2 of the *Aeneid*?　　　　　IMPERATIVE

TU # 9: Which two of the three judges of the underworld were brothers?
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　AEACUS AND RHADAMANTHUS
B1: Who was their brother?　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　SARPEDON
B2: Who was the third judge?　　　　　　　　　　　　　　MINOS

TU # 10: A new word that came into the dictionary in 2014 was 'fracking', which is the process of injecting liquids into bedrock in order to free up petroleum resources. From what Latin word with what meaning does 'fracking' derive, given that 'fracking' is short for 'fracturing'?
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　FRANGERE - TO BREAK
B1: Another new word for 2014, 'respawn', refers to the ability of video game characters to reappear after being killed. This word ultimately comes from the Latin verb *pandere*, which means what?
　　　　　　　　　　　　TO SPREAD OUT, EXTEND, UNFOLD, REVEAL
B2: Also added in 2014 is the adjective 'adorbs', short for 'adorable'. From what Latin verb with what meaning does it derive?　　　　　ORĀRE -- TO BEG, PLEAD, PRAY, ARGUE, ASK

(score check)
TU # 11: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer in English the question that follows:
"Tīmotheus erat Athēniēnsis quī fuit ēgregius nōn sōlum in rēbus mīlitāribus sed etiam in cīvitāte regendā. Tīmotheus multa oppida bellō vīcit et templum clārum in īnsulā Samō refēcit. Hae victōriae fuērunt tantae ut magistrātūs statuam Tīmotheī in forō pōnerent ut memoria eius manēret." (repeat)
Question: What were the two areas in which Timotheus was famous?
　　　　　　　　　　　　　MILITARY AFFAIRS, AND RULING/GOVERNING
B1: What did Timotheus do on the island of Samos?　　　REPAIRED/REBUILT A TEMPLE
B2: How did the officials in Athens honor Timotheus?　　PUT A STATUE OF HIM IN THE FORUM

TU # 12: What Latin word is used to introduce a purpose clause when the clause contains a comparative?
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　QUŌ
B1: What Latin word would introduce the subjunctive clause in the sentence, "I knew a place where I could flee."　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　QUŌ
B2: What Latin word would introduce the subjunctive clause in the sentence, "Your tears prevent me from speaking further."　　　　　　　　　　　NĒ or QUŌMINUS

TU # 13: What governor of Upper Pannonia headed straight for Rome in order to outflank his rivals Clodius and Pescennius and thereby claim for himself the emperorship in the year 193?
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS
B1: Which of these two rivals did Severus defeat first?　　　PESCENNIUS (NIGER)
B2: Near what city in France did Severus later defeat his rival Clodius?　LUGDUNUM (LYON)

TU # 14: When playing *Scrabble* or *Words with Friends* it can be tough when you have nothing but vowels. However, when it comes to Greek mythology, you're in luck. What 5-letter island, whose name is all vowels, was the home of Circe?　　　　　　　　　　AEAEA / AIAIA
B1: Whom did Circe turn into a woodpecker after he rejected her advances?　　　PICUS
B2: To whom did Circe give a false love potion that turned Scylla into a monster?　GLAUCUS

TU # 15:   Who in the *Aeneid* says, "Trōs Tyriusque mihi nullō discrīmine agētur"?   DIDO
B1:   Who in the *Aeneid* says, "Imperium sine fīne dedī"?   JUPITER
B2:   Who in the *Aeneid* says, "Tuus, Ō rēgīna, quid optēs / explōrāre labor"?   AEOLUS

(score check)
TU # 16:   Translate this conditional sentence into English: "Nīsī id vīdissem, nōn id crēdidissem."
                    IF I HAD NOT (UNLESS I HAD) SEEN IT, I WOULD NOT HAVE BELIEVED IT
B1:   Change the sentence so that it says, "If I were not seeing it, I would not be believing it."
                    NĪSĪ ID VIDĒREM, NŌN ID CRĒDEREM
B2:   What type of conditional sentences are these?   CONTRARY-TO-FACT / UNFULFILLED

TU # 17:   Define this Latin word, also used as an English word: <u>arbiter</u>.   JUDGE
B1:   Define this Latin word, also used as an English word: <u>crux</u>.   CROSS
B2:   Define this Latin word, also used as an English word: <u>scintilla</u>.   SPARK, GLIMMER, TRACE

TU # 18:   What Roman coin had the value of approximately 25 *denarii* and was named for the Latin word for
            gold?   AUREUS
B1:   What Roman coin had the value of approximately 100 *sestertii*?   AUREUS
B2:   An *aureus* was worth approximately 1600 of what bronze coin whose name comes from the word for
            'fourth'?   QUADRANS

TU # 19:   Indicate what is wrong with this Latin sentence: "Caesar octō librōs *Commentariīs dē Bellō Gallicō*
            scrīpsit".   CAESAR ONLY WROTE SEVEN BOOKS OF HIS *COMMENTARII*
B1:   Who actually wrote the eighth book?   (AULUS) HIRTIUS
B2:   How many books were in Caesar's *Commentāriī dē Bellō Cīvīlī*?   THREE

(score check)
TU # 20:   What Roman dramatist seems to have been brought to Rome from his native southern Italy during
            the Second Punic War by Cato the Elder?   ENNIUS
B1:   What was the title of Ennius's *magnum opus*, an epic historical poem?   ANNALES
B2:   What nephew of Ennius succeeded him as Rome's greatest dramatic poet?   PACUVIUS