TU 1: From what Latin verb are the words “incision” and “concise” derived? CAEDÓ / CAEDERE
B1: From what Latin verb are the English words “referee” and “circumference” derived? FERÓ / FERRE
B2: From what Latin verb are the words “trace” and “treaty” derived? TRAĦÓ / TRAHERÈ

TU 2: Differentiate in meaning between the noun villa and the adjective vîlis.
   Villa -- Farmhouse; Vîlis -- Cheap, Worthless
B1: Differentiate in meaning between the verb valè and the adverb valdè.
   Valè -- Goodbye!, Be Well!; Valdè -- Strongly, Very Much
B2: Differentiate in meaning between the preposition sine and the verb sinô.
   Sine -- Without; Sinô -- Allow

TU 3: Give the third person singular, future active indicative of the Latin verb trahô. TRAHEȚ
B1: Change trahet to passive. TRAĦÊTUR
B2: Change trahêtur to imperfect. TRAĦÈBŎTUR

TU 4: What type of gladiator was called a tiro? BEGINNING / NOVICE
B1: What did the title primus palus indicate about an experienced gladiator? BEST IN HIS CLASS
B2: When a gladiator won his freedom, what was he given? RUDIS / WOODEN SWORD

TU 5: According to some accounts, what giant hunter was the son of Poseidon? ORION
B1: Who in the myth of Orion was Side? HIS FIRST WIFE
B2: Why was Side sent to the Underworld? FOR BOASTING THAT SHE WAS MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN HERA (JUNO)

TU 6: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice; then answer in English the question that follows:
   Domus Rōmana est omnis divīsa ĵn partês trĕs. Quărum prīma appellātur ātrium. In mediō tectō huius partis, lūcis et āeris causā, apertura spatium situm est. Pluvia per eum spatium in impluvium dĕscendit. (repeat)
   Question: What is the first part of a Roman house called? ATRIUM
B1: Why is there an open space in the roof of the atrium? FOR THE SAKE OF LIGHT AND AIR // SO THAT RAIN CAN FALL INTO THE IMPLOUVIUM
B2: Into how many parts is the whole Roman house divided? THREE

TU 7: What king of Rome ruled Cures before he was elected king of Rome? NUMA (POMPILIUS)
B1: What nymph is said to have advised Numa? EGERIA
B2: What other famous Sabine was Numa’s father-in-law? TITUS TATIUS

TU 8: To whom did king Laomedon promise a prize for rescuing his daughter? HERACLES
B1: What was her name? HESIONE
B2: What two gods were forced to work for him for a year? APOLLO AND POSEIDON

TU 9: Give the accusative singular masculine of the present active participle of the Latin verb ambulō. AMBULANTEM
B1: Give the corresponding form for the Latin verb capiō. CAPIENTEM
B2: Make capientem neuter. CAPIÈNS
TU 10: What sacred object supposedly fell from the sky as a gift from Jupiter to Numa?

THE ANCILE, MARS' FIGURE-8 SHIELD

B1: What priestly order wore replicas of it?

SALII

B2: What god besides Mars was their order connected with?

HERCULES or QUIRINUS

TU 11: Whom did Odysseus take from Troy as his slave woman?

HECUBA

B1: Into what animal did she transform in Thrace?

DOG

B2: What information did she learn there that caused this transformation?

THE DEATH OF HER SON POLYDORUS

TU 12: Which of the following, if any, is NOT derived from the same Latin word as the others: emulate, premium, redeem, prompt, exemplify?

EMULATE

B1: From what Latin verb are the others derived?

EMÒ / EMERE

B2: What English adjective, also derived from emò, means 'done with little preparation'?

IMPROMPTU

TU 13: In 264 BC a group of Italian mercenaries calling themselves Mamertines invited Rome to intervene in a dispute in what Sicilian coastal town?

MESSANA

B1: What other Sicilian city, with its king Hiero, was involved this conflict?

SYRACUSE

B2: What group led by Hanno was also involved?

THE CARTHAGINIANs

TU 14: What deity loved the island of Lemnos in particular?

HEPHAESTUS / MULCIBER / VULCAN

B1: Why?

HE LANDED THERE WHEN FLUNG FROM OLYMPUS

AND THE INHABITANTS CARED FOR HIM

B2: What god brought his new bride there?

DIONYSUS / BACCHUS / LIBER

TU 15: Give an antonym of the Latin adjective dūrus.

MOLLIS / TENER / LĒVIS / MĪTIS

B1: Give an antonym of the Latin adjective fĔlĬX.

MISER / TRĬSTIS / MAESTUS / INFĔLĬX / PULLUS / DOLORŎSUS

B2: Give an antonym of the Latin adjective brevis.

ALTUS / LONGUS

TU 16: Translate this sentence into English: *LĬberī domum cucurrĕunt nē pūnĬrentur.*

THE CHILDREN RAN HOME SO THEY WOULDN'T BE PUNISHED

B1: Translate: *MĬter suŏs liberŏs convŏcāvit ut inter sĕ dĭcerent.*

THE MOTHER SUMMONED HER CHILDREN TOGETHER

SO AS TO TALK AMONG THEMSELVES


MARCUS AND LUCIUS ARE NOT (THE TYPE OF) CHILDREN WHO DISOBEY THEIR MOTHER

TU 17: Translate this sentence into English: *Cum patrem meum vĭderŏ, eum pecŭnĭam rogābŏ.*

WHEN I SEE / WILL HAVE SEEN MY FATHER, I WILL ASK HIM FOR MONEY

B1: Translate this sentence into English: *Dum canis dormit, fĕlēs avem cŏnsūmpsit.*

WHILE THE DOG WAS SLEEPING / SLEPT, THE CAT ATE THE BIRD.

B2: Translate this sentence into English: *Num ImperĬtor tantam perfidiam ferre potest?*

SURELY THE EMPEROR IS NOT ABLE TO ENDURE SUCH GREAT TREACHERY

TU 18: What young but capable Roman general was sent in the year 77 BC to aid Metellus Pius in the war in Spain against Sertorius?

POMPEY (THE GREAT)

B1: Who murdered Quintus Sertorius and usurped power from him, only to be defeated shortly thereafter by Pompey?

(MARCUS) PERPERNA

B2: Which offices in the cursus honorum had Pompey held prior to serving as consul in the year 70 BC with Crassus?

NONE OF THEM
TU 19: What Amazon queen aided the Trojans?  PENTHESILEA
B1: Penthesilea helped the Trojans because King Priam had purified her for the murder of which other Amazon?  HIPPOLYTA / MELANIPPE / GLAUCE
B2: What Greek fell in love with Penthesilea’s corpse?  ACHILLES

TU 20: Differentiate in meaning between the verbs flō and fiō.
B1: Differentiate in meaning between forte and fortiter.
   FLŌ -- BLOW;  FIŌ -- BECOME, HAPPEN
   FORTE -- BY CHANCE / FORTUITOUSLY;  FORTITER -- BRAVELY, STRONGLY
B2: Differentiate in meaning between fābula and fībula.
   FĀBULA -- STORY, PLAY, FABLE;  FĪBULA -- PIN, BROOCH