TU#1:   Which of the following, if any, is NOT derived from the same Latin root as the others:
         REVERBERATE, adverb, proverb, verbose, verbatim?
B1:   Which of the following, if any, is NOT derived from the same Latin root as the others:
         aggression, ingredient, GRIEVE, grade, graduate?
B2:   Which of the following, if any, is NOT derived from the same Latin root as the others:
         rapacious, rapid, ravage, REPTILE, surreptitious?

TU#2:   Who, disillusioned from being passed over as the heir to the emperor and upset because he was
         forced to divorce his first wife, voluntarily retired to the island of Rhodes in 6 BC?
         TIBERIUS
B1:   Who was his first wife whom he was forced to divorce?
         VIPSANIA (DAUGHTER OF AGRIPPA)
B2:   In his will, Tiberius left his powers jointly to Caligula and to what grandson of his, whom Caligula
         then had put to death?
         TIBERIUS GEMELLUS

TU#3:   Pelias, Semele, Heracles, Callisto, and Io were all victims of whose wrath?
         HERA/JUNO
B1:   Why was Hera mad at Semele and Callisto?
         THEY HAD HAD AFFAIRS WITH ZEUS
B2:   Why was Hera mad at Pelias?
         HE HAD INSULTED HER (HE KILLED SIDERO IN HERA'S TEMPLE)

TU#4:   What are the only two tenses of the subjunctive that can be used in a purpose clause?
         PRESENT AND IMPERFECT
B1:   What tenses of the subjunctive can be used in an indirect question?
         PRESENT, IMPERFECT, PERFECT, PLUPERFECT (in other words, ALL OF THEM)
B2:   What tenses of the subjunctive can be used in a result clause?
         PRESENT AND IMPERFECT

TU#5:   Give the Latin name for the room in the ancient baths that was most likely to contain an alveus at
         one end and a labrum at the other end.
         CALDARIUM / HOT ROOM
B1:   What did the alveus and the labrum contain?
         ALVEUS - HOT WATER   LABRUM - COLD WATER
B2:   What function was performed by the testudo that sat next to the alveus?
         HOT WATER TANK/HEATER

TU#6:   What Greek prince, instead of trying to win the hand of Helen, bargained with Tyndareus to get to
         marry Tyndareus' niece instead?
         ODYSSEUS
B1:   According to a different version of the myth, Odysseus won Penelope's hand in what type of contest?
         FOOTRACE
B2:   When Odysseus went to Clytemnestra to get her to send Iphigenia to Aulis, what pretense did
         Odysseus give her so that she would allow Iphigenia to go with them?
         THAT IPHIGENIA WOULD MARRY ACHILLES

TU#7:   Who deposed and ordered the execution of Didius Julianus in 193 AD?
         SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS
B1:   Name one of Severus' two rival claimants to the emperorship at that time.
         CLODIUS ALBINUS, PESCENNIUS NIGER
B2:   What capital of the Parthian Empire did Septimius Severus sack in 197 AD?
         CTESIPHON

TU#8:   Translate the following Latin sentence into English: 'rēge mortuō, senātor per provinciam multōs
         mēnsēs prōcessit.'
         WHEN THE KING WAS DEAD, THE SENATOR PROCEEDED THROUGH THE PROVINCE
         FOR MANY MONTHS
B1:   Translate the following Latin sentence into English: 'nōmine audītō, servus philosophum ad
         dominum dūxit.'
         WHEN THE NAME WAS HEARD, THE SLAVE LED THE PHILOSOPHER TO THE MASTER
B2:   Translate the following Latin sentence into English: 'frūmentō venditō, mercātor ad vīllam suam
         rēvēnit.'
         WHEN THE GRAIN WAS SOLD, THE MERCHANT CAME BACK TO HIS HOUSE

TU#9:   What son of Gordius and Cybele was the discoverer of both black and white lead and was the reason
         that the Pactolus River came to contain gold?
         MIDAS
B1:   Who was the only person that knew about Midas being given donkey's ears by Apollo?
         HIS BARBER
B2:   Where did the barber whisper the secret, thinking it would never be heard?
         INTO A HOLE IN THE GROUND

TU#10:   Quid Anglicē significat: nāscor?
         TO BE BORN
B1:   Quid Anglicē significat: quasi?
         AS IF
B2:   Quid Anglicē significat: procul?
         FAR (OFF)

TU#11:   Listen to the following Latin description of a location. When you recognize the location, signal,
         wait to be recognized, and then tell me the location in English.
         "Multī virī et fēminae ad hanc cīvitātem adeunt ut in pictūrīs moventibus sint. Est cīvitās in Americā
         ubi terra saepe movet. Quīdam hominēs dīcunt hanc cīvitātem in mare aliquandō casūrum esse.
         Quae cīvitās est?"
         CALIFORNIA
B1:   Answer in Latin: In quibus sunt multī virī et fēminae quī ad hanc cīvitātem veniunt?
         IN PICTŪRĪS MOVENTIBUS
B2:   Answer in Latin: Ubi haec cīvitās in mare cadet, ut quīdam hominēs dīcunt?
         ALIQUANDŌ

TU#12:   Give the Latin verb root and its meaning from which we derive the English word 'subjunctive'.
         IUNGŌ, -ERE -- TO JOIN
B1:   What derivative of <u>iungō</u> means 'to enslave or bring under control'?
         SUBJUGATE
B2:   What derivative of <u>iungō</u> means 'the placement of objects in close or adjacent proximity'?
         JUXTAPOSITION

TU#13:   Who summoned an ecumenical council at Constantinople in 381 AD in order to make Christianity
         the formal and official religion of the Roman Empire?
         THEODOSIUS I / THE GREAT
B1:   What religious order did Theodosius disband in Rome in 391 AD after first getting rid of its
         centuries-old sacred symbol?
         VESTAL VIRGINS
B2:   What bishop of Milan delivered a eulogy for Theodosius in that city, the site of his death?
         AMBROSE

TU#14:   For the verb <u>audiō</u>, give the third person plural, present passive subjunctive.
         AUDIANTUR
B1:   Change <u>audiantur</u> to the imperfect.
         AUDĪRENTUR
B2:   Change <u>audīrentur</u> to the perfect.
         AUDĪTĪ (-AE, -A) SINT

TU#15:   Whom was Aristaeus chasing when she stepped on a snake, which bit and killed her?
         EURYDICE
B1:   Who was chasing Eurydice when she stepped on the snake?
         ARISTAEUS
B2:   What two objects from the myth of Orpheus floated to the island of Lesbos and were buried there by
         the people who discovered them?
         ORPHEUS' HEAD AND LYRE

TU#16:   Give the principal parts of the Latin verb from which we derive the English word 'incendiary'.
         INCENDŌ, INCENDERE, INCENDĪ, INCĒNSUS
B1:   Give the principal parts of the Latin verb from which we derive the English word 'aperture'.
         APERIŌ, APERĪRE, APERUĪ, APERTUS
B2:   Give the principal parts of the Latin verb from which we derive the English word 'gestation'.
         GERŌ, GERERE, GESSĪ, GESTUS

TU#17:   Where were the Romans forced to march under a yoke of spears in 321 BC?
         CAUDINE FORKS
B1:   The Battle of Caudine Forks occurred during which war?
         <u>SECOND</u> SAMNITE WAR
B2:   Name one of the Roman commanders at this battle.
         (VETURIUS) CALVINUS / POSTUMIUS (ALBINUS)

TU#18:   Translate the following English sentence into Latin using a purpose clause: 'We walked to the amphitheater to see the lions.'
          AMBULĀVIMUS AD AMPHITHEĀTRUM UT LEŌNĒS VIDĒRĒMUS
B1:   Translate the following English sentence into Latin using a purpose clause: 'They ran to the harbor to find a boat.'
          CUCURRĒRUNT AD PORTUM UT NĀVEM INVENĪRENT
B2:   Translate the following English sentence into Latin using a purpose clause: 'I sailed to Greece to learn the language.'
          NĀVĪGĀVĪ AD GRAECIAM UT LINGUAM DISCEREM (COGNOSCEREM)

TU#19:   What king was the leader of the forces from Argos at the Trojan War?
          DIOMEDES
B1:   What king was the leader of the forces from Pylos at the Trojan War?
          NESTOR
B2:   What king was the leader of the forces from Crete at the Trojan War?
          IDOMENEUS

TU#20:   Vocabulary or Grammar