Complete this verb analogy: sum : possum :: sim :
___.

B # 1: Complete this verb analogy: sum : eram :: possum :
___.

B # 2: Complete this verb analogy: sum : essem :: possum :
___.

TU # 2: Differentiate in meaning between the verbs timere and terrere.

TIMERE = TO FEAR/BE AFRAID, TERRERE = TO FRIGHTEN/SCARE

B # 1: Differentiate in meaning between the verbs vocare and volare.

VOCARE = TO CALL, SUMMON, VOLARE = TO FLY

B # 2: Differentiate in meaning between the verbs habere and haerere.

HABERE = TO HAVE/HOLD, HAERERE = TO STICK

TU # 3: For the verb sum, esse, give the 3rd person singular, present subjunctive.

SIT

B # 1: Make sit pluperfect.

FUISSET

B # 2: Make fuisset future perfect.

DOES NOT EXIST

TU # 4: Give the present active participle of teneo, tenere.

TENENS

B # 1: Change tenens to the perfect passive participle.

TENTUS/-A/-UM

B # 2: Change tentus to the future active participle.

TENTURUS (NOT TENTURA OR TENTURUM)

TU # 5: How many of the ten forms of the Latin noun mare meaning 'sea' end in a vowel?

SIX

B # 1: Name the four that do not.

MARIS, MARIUM, MARIBUS, MARIBUS

B # 2: How many of the ten forms of the Latin noun corpus meaning 'body' end in a vowel?

FOUR

TU # 6: In what Roman province did Caesar both quaestor and propraetor?

SPAIN

B # 1: At whose statue in Spain is Caesar said to have wept?

ALEXANDER THE GREAT
B # 2: In what territory, later a Roman province, did Caesar fight a warrior named Cassivellaunus? BRITAIN

TU # 7: It is possible for a Latin word to be both a noun form and a verb form. What are those two possibilities for the word *legi*?
NOUN: DAT. SG. OF LEX, LEGIS (LAW)
VERB: 1ST SG. PERF. ACT. INDIC. OF LEGERE (TO READ)

B # 1: What are the two possibilities for the word *nuntio*?
NOUN: DAT/ABL SG. OF NUNTIUS (MESSENGER)
VERB: 1ST SG. PRES. ACT. INDIC. OF NUNTIO (TO ANNOUNCE)

B # 2: What are the two possibilities for the word *canis*?
NOUN: NOM/GEN SG. OF CANIS (DOG)
VERB: 2ND SG. PRES. ACT. INDIC. OF CANO (TO SING)

TU # 8: Several Latin words differ by only a single letter. What is the difference in meaning between the similarly spelled forms *ager*, a noun, and *agere*, a verb?
AGER = FIELD AGERE = TO DO, DRIVE, DISCUSS, ETC.

B # 1: What is the difference in meaning between the nouns *aetas* and *aestas*?
AETAS = AGE, TIME, SEASON AESTAS = SUMMER

B # 2: What is the difference in meaning between *lex* and *lux*?
LEX = LAW, RIGHT, CONTRACT LUX = LIGHT, DAY

TU # 9: Suppose that you see all Latin adjectives as having thirty forms, ten in each gender. How many of the thirty forms of the relative pronoun *qui/quae/quod* start with the letter 'C'?

SIX

B # 1: How many of them contain the vowel 'A'?
EIGHT

B # 2: How many of them contain the vowel 'E'?
FIVE

TU #10: *Tantus, tam, ita, and sic* are signal words for what kind of subjunctive clause?
RESULT CLAUSE

B # 1: Define *tantus*.
SO GREAT

B # 2: Translate the result clause in this sentence: "Via tam mala est ut non ambulare possimus."
THAT WE ARE NOT ABLE TO WALK

TU #11: What great musician died at the hands of a group of women called Maenads while he was strumming on the shores of the Hebrus River?
ORPHEUS

B # 1: Who was his wife?
EURYPDICE

B # 2: How did Orpheus aid the Argonauts in passing the land of the Sirens?
HE PLAYED HIS MUSIC AND SANG TO DROWN OUT THEIR SONGS
TU #12: What great set of games to Zeus were founded by the hero Heracles? OLYMPIC GAMES
B # 1: What set of games, eventually celebrated in honor of Poseidon, were originally held by Sisyphus in honor of Palaemon? ISTHMIAN GAMES
B # 2: What was the site of the Isthmian Games? CORINTH

TU #13: What is the definition of the Latin word frustra? IN VAIN, IN ERROR
B # 1: What is the definition of the Latin word fere? ALMOST, NEARLY, GENERALLY
B # 2: What is the definition of the Latin word omnino? ALTOGETHER, IN ALL

TU #14: What name have historians given collectively to the emperors that ruled from A.D. 96 to A.D. 180? THE FIVE GOOD EMPERORS
B # 1: Which was the first of this group? NERVA
B # 2: Which was the last? MARCUS AURELIUS

TU #15: What son of Sthenelus became the taskmaster for his well-known cousin Heracles? EURYSTHEUS
B # 1: What stepfather of Heracles would have assumed the throne of Mycenae had he not been exiled? AMPHITRYON
B # 2: What daughter of Electryon was the bride of Amphitryon? ALCMENE

TU #16: What structures in the city of Rome were known as _insulae_? APARTMENT BUILDINGS
B # 1: What was the job of the _insularius_? LANDLORD/BUILDING REPAIRMAN
B # 2: Who in an _insula_ were the _coloni_? TENANTS

TU #17: What winged son of Venus punished Apollo for boasting, as told in a story in Ovid's _Metamorphoses_? CUPID
B # 1: How did Cupid punish Apollo? MADE HIM FALL IN LOVE WITH DAPHNE
B # 2: What was Daphne's fate? BECAME A LAUREL TREE

TU #18: Where would a Roman most likely have seen a _quinquereme_? ON THE SEA / IN A BATTLE (IT WAS A BATTLESHIP)
B # 1: Where would a Roman most likely have seen a _navis longa_?
ON THE SEA / IN A BATTLE (IT WAS A WARSHIP)

B # 2: What type of ship was a navis oneraria?
MERCHAND SHIP / SUPPLY SHIP

TU #19: Which Roman king reportedly conducted the first population count?
SERVIUS TULLIUS

B # 1: What major structure in the city is attributed to him, falsely so say archaeologists?
A WALL AROUND THE CITY, THE SO-CALLED 'SERVIAN WALL'

B # 2: Which king supposedly built the first Senate House?
TULLUS HOSTILIUS

TU #20: Who was the second king of Athens and the judge of the contest for Athens between Poseidon and Athena?
CECROPS

B # 1: What was odd about Cecrops' appearance?
HE WAS HALF-SNAKE

B # 2: Of what future king of Athens were the daughters of Cecrops the guardians?
ERICHTHONIUS
1996 TEXAS JCL CONVENTION
LOWER LEVEL CERTAMEN
ROUND TWO

TU # 1: "He went to Rome to lead the soldiers." Provide the missing Latin verb form in the following Latin version: "Ivit Romam ut milites __________." DUCERET

B # 1: What verb form is needed if the sentence reads, "Ivit Romam causa militum __________"? DUCENDORUM

B # 2: What verb form is needed if the sentence reads, "Ivit Romam milites __________"? DUCTUM

TU # 2: Complete this analogy: clarus : clarius :: parvus :
______________.

B # 1: Complete this analogy: clarus : clare :: parvus :
______________.

B # 2: Complete this analogy: clarus : clarissime :: parvus :
______________.

TU # 3: Differentiate in meaning between the Latin idioms 'in fugam dare' and 'in fugam sese dare'.
IN FUGAM DARE = TO PUT TO FLIGHT, CHASE AWAY
IN FUGAM SESE DARE = TO FLEE, MAKE YOURSELF FLEE

B # 1: Translate the Latin idiom 'causam agere'.
TO PLEAD A (COURT) CASE

B # 2: Translate the Latin idiom 'certiorem facere'.
TO INFORM, NOTIFY

TU # 4: From what Latin word do we derive the English word 'conducive'? DUCO, DUCERE -- TO LEAD (or CONDUCO)

B # 1: From what Latin word do we derive the English word 'excessive'? CEDO, CEDERE -- TO YIELD, MOVE (or EXCEDO)

B # 2: From what Latin word do we derive the English word 'translate'? FERO, FERRE -- TO BEAR, CARRY (or TRANSFERO)
TU # 5: Give the perfect active infinitive of this Latin verb meaning 'to warn', moneo, monere. MONUISSSE

B # 1: Give the perfect passive infinitive of that verb. MONITUS (-A, -UM) ESSE

B # 2: Give the present passive infinitive of that verb. MONERI

TU # 6: Give the principal parts of the Latin verb meaning 'to cut', caedo. CAEDO, CAEDERE, CECIDI, CAESUM

B # 1: Give the principal parts of the Latin verb meaning 'to fall', cado. CADO, CADERE, CECIDI, CASUM

B # 2: Give the principal parts of the Latin verb meaning 'to yield', cedo. CEDO, CEDERE, CESSI, CESSUM

TU # 7: If Julius Caesar were alive today, on what day would he logically celebrate his birthday? JULY 12

B # 1: To the nearest hundred, how many years ago was he born? 2100 YEARS

B # 2: Which of his family's political opponents said of a young Caesar, "In this young Caesar I see many a Marius"? SULLA

TU # 8: In the town of Benevento, Italy, street lamps and manhole covers bear an abbreviation that imitates a similar one in ancient Rome. This abbreviation is SPQB. Of what Latin phrase is this an imitation? SENATUS POPULUSQUE ROMANUS

B # 1: What is the literal translation of that phrase? THE SENATE AND ROMAN PEOPLE or THE ROMAN SENATE AND PEOPLE

B # 2: Roman soldiers carried this abbreviation into battle on tall poles that bore other identifications as well. What was the Latin word for such a pole? SIGNUM

TU # 9: What African king did Sulla capture? JUGURTHA

B # 1: Who betrayed Jugurtha to Sulla? BOCCHUS, KING OF MAURETANIA

B # 2: What Roman created the first Roman province in Africa? SCIPIO AEMILIANUS

TU #10: What is the correct Latin translation of the phrase 'of the soldiers' in the sentence, "Eight of the soldiers were captured"? E MILITIBUS

B # 1: In the sentence, "Eight soldiers were captured", say in
Latin, 'eight soldiers'. OCTO MILITES

B # 2: In the sentence, "Eight soldiers were captured", say in Latin,'were captured'. CAPTI SUNT or CAPIEBANTUR

TU #11: What is the genitive plural of *eadem*? EARUNDEM
B # 1: What is the accusative plural masculine? EOSDEM
B # 2: What is the ablative singular neuter? EODEM

TU #12: What primary grammatical feature makes *manus* and *domus* different from most other fourth declension nouns? THEY ARE FEMININE
B # 1: What is the ablative singular of *manus*? MANU
B # 2: What is the genitive plural of *manus*? MANUUM

TU #13: What Seleucid king did the Romans defeat in 191 B.C. and in 190 B.C.? ANTIOCHUS III
B # 1: Where was he defeated by the Romans in 191 B.C.? THERMOPYLAE
B # 2: Where was he defeated by the Romans in 190 B.C.? MAGNESIA

TU #14: What son of Theseus died in a cart-riding accident when Poseidon sent a bull out of the sea to frighten his horses? HIPPOLYTUS
B # 1: Why did Poseidon wish him dead? THOUGHT THESEUS HAD ATTACKED PHAEDRA
B # 2: What Amazon queen was the mother of Hippolytus? ANTIOPE or HIPPOLYTA

TU #15: What two groups battled it out at the wedding of Pirithous and Hippodamia? LAPITHS AND CENTAURS
B # 1: What young girl did Pirithous and Theseus steal to be Theseus' bride? HELEN
B # 2: Theseus and Pirithous ventured into the underworld in the hope of bringing back a new wife for Pirithous. Who was this girl to be? PERSEPHONE

TU #16: What type of clause does *quamquam* generally introduce? CONCESSIVE
B # 1: What type of clause does *cum* generally introduce when a *tamen* appears later in the sentence? CONCESSIVE
B # 2: What type of clause does *quoniam* generally introduce? CAUSAL
TU #17: What was the primary method of daily transportation for the god Helios? SUN CHARIOT
B # 1: Who was his son, who couldn't drive this chariot after all? PHAETHON
B # 2: What event specifically caused Phaethon to fall from the chariot? ZEUS STRUCK IT WITH A THUNDERBOLT AFTER PHAETHON LOST CONTROL

TU #18: Which girl, raped by Zeus, was thrown out of Artemis' hunting band and suffered an unbearable transformation? CALLISTO
B # 1: Who was the son of Callisto who eventually suffered the same fate? ARCAS
B # 2: What pair of constellations did the two eventually become? BIG BEAR, LITTLE BEAR (URSA MAJOR, URSA MINOR)

TU #19: Which two of the Julio-Claudian emperors were uncles of other Julio-Claudian emperors? CLAUDIUS and TIBERIUS
B # 1: Which emperor was Cladius' nephew? CALIGULA
B # 2: Which emperor was Tiberius' nephew? CLAUDIUS

TU #20: Who was the Italian equivalent of Cronus? SATURN
B # 1: Who was the consort of Saturn? OPS/LYA
B # 2: In what month was Saturn's great festival celebrated? DECEMBER
 TU # 1: At what traditional Roman event would you be most likely to hear the phrase, "Ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia"?
   A WEDDING

B # 1: What event associated with a betrothal was referred to by the term renuntiare res?
   THE BREAKING OF A BETROTHAL

B # 2: What event associated with a marriage included the formulaic phrase tuas res tibi habere?
   A DIVORCE

 TU # 2: Differentiate in meaning between the adjectives latus and laetus.
   LATUS = WIDE, BROAD
   LAETUS = HAPPY, FAT, RICH, PLEASANT

B # 1: Differentiate in meaning between the nouns lacus and lacrima.
   LACUS = LAKE, BASIN, A HOLLOW
   LACRIMA = TEAR

B # 2: Differentiate in meaning between the agent nouns lanius and lanista.
   LANIUS = BUTCHER
   LANISTA = TRAINER OF GLADIATORS

 TU # 3: Give the Latin noun root and its English meaning from which we derive the English word 'perfume'.
   FUMUS = SMOKE
B # 1: Give the Latin noun root and its English meaning from which we derive the English word 'perfidy'.
FIDES = FAITH, TRUST

B # 2: Give the Latin noun root and its English meaning from which we derive the English word 'internecine'.
NEX = DEATH, MURDER

TU # 4: Give the Latin verb root and its English meaning from which we derive the English word 'excerpt'.
CARPO, CARPERE - TO PLUCK

B # 1: Give the Latin noun root and its English meaning from which we derive the English word 'bovine'.
BOS - OX, COW

B # 2: Give the Latin adjective root and its English meaning from which we derive the English word 'adapt'.
APTUS - FITTING, SUITABLE

TU # 5: Name an important Greek hero who ended up in Italy after the Trojan War.
B # 1: Name another.
B # 2: Name another.
ANSWERS: IDOMENEUS, DIOMEDES, PHILOCTETES, ANTENOR

TU # 6: Name in chronological order the first five Roman emperors.
AUGUSTUS, TIBERIUS, CALIGULA, CLAUDIUS, NERO

B # 1: Name the next five, in order.
GALBA, OTHO, VITELLIUS, VESPASIAN, TITUS

B # 2: Name the next five, in order.
DOMITIAN, NERVA, TRAJAN, HADRIAN, ANTONINUS PIUS

TU # 7: Name one of the labors that were required of Psyche by Venus.
B # 1: Name another.
B # 2: Name another.
ANSWERS: 1) SEPARATE A LARGE PILE OF GRAINS INTO VARIOUS TYPES; 2) RETRIEVE GOLDEN WOOL FROM DANGEROUS SHEEP; 3) RETRIEVE WATER FROM THE SOURCE OF THE COCYTUS RIVER; 4) RETRIEVE PART OF PERSEPHONE'S BEAUTY FROM THE UNDERWORLD, PUT IT IN A BOX

TU # 8: Translate into English the ablative absolute in this sentence: "Caesare interfecto, Romani laeti erant."
WHEN/SINCE/AFTER/BECAUSE CAESAR WAS KILLED

B # 1: Translate into Latin the ablative absolute in this sentence: "When the kings were seen, the people fled."
B # 2: Translate into Latin the ablative absolute in this sentence: "When the teacher was heard, the students listened." MAGISTRO AUDITO / MAGISTRA AUDITA

TU # 9: Translate this sentence into English: "Dicit solem oriri."
HE/SHE/IT SAYS THAT THE SUN IS RISING

B # 1: Translate this sentence into English: "Pater suis filii persuasit ne equis veherentur."
THE FATHER PERSUADED HIS SONS NOT TO RIDE THE HORSES (BE CARRIED BY THE HORSES)

B # 2: Translate this sentence into English: "Obsides rogabant ut liberarentur."
THE HOSTAGES WERE ASKING THAT THEY BE SET FREE

TU #10: Translate this sentence into English: "Scivimus pueros id discere."
WE KNEW THAT THE BOYS WERE LEARNING IT

B # 1: Translate this sentence into English: "Cum arborem caedimus, cadit."
WHEN WE CHOP (CUT) A TREE, IT FALLS

B # 2: Translate this question into English: "Scisne quid acciderit?"
DO YOU KNOW WHAT HAPPENED?

TU #11: What annual festival in Rome was an occasion for young noblemen to run nearly naked through the Forum, whipping women to make them fertile?
LUPERCALIA

B # 1: What Roman festival has often been mentioned as the origin of the tradition we have of celebrating Christmas on December 25?
SATURNALIA

B # 2: What Roman festival, whose name begins with the letter 'Q', was the traditional starting date for the Roman school year?
QUINQUATRIA

TU #12: What geographical area in the Roman Empire was originally described by one author as 'quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam ei qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur'?
GALLIA

B # 1: In what year did Caesar first enter Gaul? 58 B.C.

B # 2: In what year did he leave Gallia and return to Italy? 49 B.C.
TU #13: What hero's weapons included, at various times, a sharpened stake, some wax, and a magic herb? ODYSSEUS

B # 1: Who told him where to get the magic herb? HERMES/MERCURY

B # 2: What was the odd coloring of this plant? BLACK ROOT, WHITE FLOWER

TU #14: What is the tense and voice of the participle that is also known as the 'gerundive'? FUTURE PASSIVE

B # 1: What is the nominative singular masculine of the gerundive of the verb doceo, docere? DOCENDUS

B # 2: Translate this sentence which contains a gerundive: "Puer docendus est a magistro." THE BOY MUST BE TAUGHT BY THE TEACHER

TU #15: What two-word English translation can be applied to the single Latin demonstrative adjective illi when it is used substantively? THOSE MEN / THOSE PEOPLE / THOSE BOYS

B # 1: What two-word English translation can be applied to the single Latin demonstrative adjective illae when used substantively? THOSE WOMEN / THOSE GIRLS

B # 2: What two-word English translation can be applied to the single Latin demonstrative adjective haec when it is plural? THESE THINGS

TU #16: What was the hometown of the people that were referred to as Teucri or Dardani? TROY

B # 1: From what relative of Priam did the name 'Teucri' derive? PRIAM'S NEPHEW, TEUCER

B # 2: Who was the father of Priam and grandfather of Teucer? LAOMEDON

TU #17: What year saw the death of Attalus III, the sack of Numantia, and the tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus? 133 BC

B # 1: What Roman general led the sack of Numantia? SCIPIO AEMILIANUS

B # 2: What man claimed to be the son of Attalus III and started a rebellion in Pergamum after that ruler's death? ARISTONICUS
TU #18: Which of the following Latin nouns are you most likely to see on an identification plate at a zoo: mulier, ANGUIS, vulnus, pondus?
B # 1: What is the definition of that noun? SNAKE/SERPENT
B # 2: What common zoo residents are classified in Latin as panthera leo and panthera tigris?
LION AND TIGER

TU #19: Which of the United States has, as its Latin motto, "Labor Omnia Vincit"? OKLAHOMA
B # 1: Which state has, "Nil Sine Numine"? COLORADO
B # 2: Which state has, "Dirigo"? MAINE

TU #20: Who donated a piece of thread to be used as a means of solving the mystery of the labyrinth? ARIADNE
B # 1: Where did Theseus then abandon Ariadne after taking her from Crete? THE ISLAND OF NAXOS (DIA)
B # 2: Another version of this myth has Ariadne giving Theseus a wreath to use in negotiating the labyrinth. What was unusual about this wreath?
IT ILLUMINATED HIS WAY THROUGH THE LABYRINTH

EXTRA QUESTIONS -- LOWER

HISTORY/LIFE
TU: What Roman praenomen originally meant 'born in the morning'? MANIUS
B1: The names Marcus and Mamecus were associated with which god? MARS
B2: What did the names Quintus, Decimus, and Sextus originally indicate? BIRTH ORDER (5TH, 10TH, 6TH)

TU: Who in the late monarchy raped the noble woman Lucretia?
SEXTUS TARQUINIUS (SON OF THE KING)
B1: Who was Lucretia's husband?
   LUCIUS TARQUINIUS COLLATINUS
B2: Who helped Lucretia's father and husband avenge this deed?
   LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS

TU: In what war was the famous Battle of Lake Trasimene?
   SECOND PUNIC WAR

B1: Who was the victorious general?
   HANNIBAL
B2: What natural phenomenon occurred during the battle?
   EARTHQUAKE

MYTHOLOGY

TU: What was the name of the sea nymph who was changed into a monster because of the jealousy of Poseidon's wife?
   SCYLLA

B1: What was the name of the sea monster who three times a day sucked in water and spat it out again?
   CHARIDIS
B2: Who was rescued from a sea monster by Perseus?
   ANDROMEDA

TU: Who was the mother of Ariadne?
   PASIPHAE
B1: Who was Pasiphae's husband?
   MINOS
B2: With what animal did Pasiphae mate?
   BULL (CRETAN BULL)

TU: What goddess was born either at Ogygia or Delos?
   ARTEMIS
B1: With whose delivery did Artemis assist, thereby performing for the first time one of her primary functions as goddess of childbirth?
   APOLLO
B2: Who else is considered a goddess of childbirth?
   HERA/JUNO OR EILEITHYIA

LANGUAGE

TU: Give the future active participle of the verb mitto, mittere.
   MISSURUS/-A/-UM
B1: Change it to the present active participle.
   MITTENS (MITTENTIS)
B2: Change it to the future passive participle.
   MITTENDUS/-A/-UM

TU: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning from which the English word 'vivacious' is derived.
VIVO, VIVERE - TO LIVE
B1: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning from which the English word 'perdition' is derived.

DO, DARE - TO GIVE OR PERDO, PERDERE - TO DESTROY, RUIN
B2: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning from which the English word 'surreptitious' is derived.

RAPIO, RAPEREE - TO SEIZE OR SURRIPIO, SURRIPERE - TO STEAL

TU: Using an ablative absolute, say in Latin, 'having learned these things'.

B1: Using an ablative absolute, say in Latin, 'having received the letter'.

HIS (REBUS) COGNITIS
LITTERIS (or EPISTULA) CAPTIS (OR ACCEPTIS/RECEPTIS/EXCEPTIS/PERCEPTIS)

B2: In the sentence, "He came with the greatest speed", say in Latin, "with the greatest speed".

MAXIMA (CUM) CELERITATE (or SUMMA)

TU: Translate this sentence into Latin: "He says that she is a pretty girl."

DICT EAM PUELLAM PULCHRAM ESSE

B1: What grammatical construction is used in that sentence?

INDIRECT DISCOURSE / INDIRECT STATEMENT

B2: Translate this sentence into Latin: "He said that she had been a pretty girl."

DIXIT (DICEBAT) EAM PUELLAM PULCHRAM FUISSE

TU: Complete this analogy: magnus : magnopere :: acer : ________________.

ACRITER

B1: Complete this analogy: tres : tertius :: quattuor : ________________.

QUARTUS

B2: Complete this analogy: utor : utilis :: timeo : ________________.

TIMIDUS