1. Who was killed when a bull from the sea frightened the horses that were pulling his cart?
   HIPPOLYTUS
   B1: Who was Hippolytus’ father? THESEUS
   B2: Who was Hippolytus’ stepmother who attempted to seduce him? PHAEDRA

2. Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word ‘fluctuate’.
   FLUÔ, -ERE -- TO FLOW
   B1: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word ‘inflection’.
   FLECTÔ, -ERE -- TO BEND, TWIST
   B2: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word ‘inflation’.
   FLÔ, -ÂRE -- TO BLOW

3. Who served as consul in the years AD 91, 98, 100, 101, 103, and 112? TRAJAN
   B1: Who was Trajan’s wife? PLOTINA
   B2: In what year did he die? AD 117

4. What operation in mathematics is the comparative adverb of the Latin adjective parvus?
   MINUS
   B1: Of what Latin adjective is the mathematical operation ‘plus’ the comparative adverb?
   MULTUS
   B2: Make the Latin adverb plus superlative.
   PLûRÎMUM

5. Why was Oedipus a bit confused when he learned that Polybus, king of Corinth, had died of natural causes?
   HE THOUGHT POLYBUS WAS HIS FATHER, AND HE KNEW HE WAS FATED TO KILL HIS FATHER
   B1: Who was Oedipus’ real father, whom he did kill? LAIUS
   B2: There was a second riddle of the Sphinx which asked, “There are two sisters; one gives birth to the other, and then the second gives birth to the first.” Who are these sisters?
   DAY AND NIGHT

6. Translate into Latin the word ‘is’ for the following sentence: “I know that the river is wide.”
   ESSE
   B1: Translate into Latin the word ‘is’ for this sentence: “I wonder why the river is wide.”
   SIT
   B2: Translate into Latin the word ‘is’ for this sentence: “He is the type of man who is good.”
   SIT
7. What emperor died on the day after the Ides of March in the year 37? TIBERIUS
B1: What change in his personal family status had Tiberius undergone in the year 4? HE WAS ADOPTED AS AUGUSTUS' SON
B2: Name Tiberius’ only child to have lived to adulthood. DRUSUS

8. Although unable to see them, what blind king of Salmydessus knew most definitely that the Harpies were the ones who were taking away his food? PHINEUS
B1: Which two of the Argonauts took flight in order to drive away the Harpies? ZETES AND CALAIS

9. There is some controversy about which signal was given in the Colosseum to indicate that a fallen gladiator was to be killed. Some say it was thumbs up, some say it was thumbs down. There is little controversy, though, that the first emperor to have this duty fall to him in the Colosseum was who? TITUS
B1: Identify the two-word Latin phrase which means ‘with the thumb turned’ POLLICE VERSÓ
B2: What feature of the Colosseum were the ‘vomitoria’? (NUMBERED) EXITS/ENTRANCES

10. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer in English the question that follows:


Question: Who did not run out of the garden? SEXTUS
B1: According to this passage, how would one describe Sextus? A MAN OF GREAT COURAGE / A MAN WITH A LOUD VOICE! / COURAGEOUS
B2: Why did the dog run out of the garden? SEKTUS BARKED AT IT / THE VOICE OF SEXTUS SCARED IT
If “It was frightened” is given as an answer, prompt for more information

11. Give the Latin root and its meaning for the English word ‘morality’. MŌS, MŌRIS -- CUSTOM, PRACTICE, RULE, LAW, WILL
B1: Give the Latin root and its meaning for the English word ‘mortality’. MORS, MORTIS -- DEATH
B2: Give the Latin root and its meaning for the English word ‘moratorium’. MORA, -Æ -- DELAY
12. What do the following nouns have in common: nuptiae, liberi, fēriae, castra?
   THEY EXIST ONLY IN THE PLURAL
   B1: Define fēriae.
   B2: Define nuptiae.

13. Which of the following words cannot introduce a causal construction in Latin: quoniam, postquam, quod, quia?
   POSTQUAM
   Translate into English the common phrase “Quae cum ita sint.”
   SINCE THESE THINGS ARE SO / BECAUSE THIS IS THE CASE / etc.
   Under what circumstance do quod and quia normally take the subjunctive in a causal
   construction? WHEN THE REASON GIVEN IS RELAYED SECOND-HAND /
   WHEN THE REASON GIVEN IS NOT THE AUTHOR’S OPINION

14. What American university uses the Latin word ‘Vēritās’ as its one-word motto?
   HARVARD
   B1: Define this word and give its genitive form.
       TRUTH, VĒRITĀTIS
   B2: Identify the three-word Latin motto of Harvard’s rival school, Yale, a motto
   which also includes the word ‘vēritās’.
       LŪX ET VĒRITĀS

15. In AD 66, a man accompanying Nero to Greece earned Nero’s disapproval for falling
    asleep during one of Nero’s performances. This man went on to become the first
    emperor of a new dynasty just a few years thereafter. Who was he? VESPASIAN
    B1: What province had Vespasian been subduing during these few intervening years?
       JUDAEA
    B2: Translate Vespasian’s dying words, “Vae, putō deus fiō.”
       ALAS, I THINK I AM BECOMING A GOD

16. Who in the underworld was punished by having a rock suspended above him ready to fall
    but never falling, OR by having nearby food and water just out of his reach?
    TANTALUS
    B1: What son of Tantalus was killed by him and served as a meal to the gods?
       PELOPS
    B2: What daughter of Tantalus witnessed the murders of her fourteen children? NI OBE

17. Translate the following sentence into English: Iūlius semper it in cubiculum dormiendī
    causā. JULIUS ALWAYS GOES (IN)TO (HIS) BEDROOM TO SLEEP
    / FOR THE SAKE OF SLEEPING
    Translate the following sentence into English: Cubiculum est locus bene dormiendō
    idōneus. A BEDROOM IS A PLACE SUITABLE FOR SLEEPING WELL
    Translate this sentence into Latin: Sleeping is fact of life.
    DORMĪRE EST FACTUM / ACTUM VĪTAE
18. Who was assassinated on election day in 132 BC by a group of senators violently opposed to his land reform program? TIBERIUS (SEMPRONIUS) GRACCHUS  
B1: Who was the leader of these murderous senators? (P.) SCIPIO NASICA  
B2: Who tried to continue these popular reforms but was killed in a riot in 121 BC? GAIUS (SEMPRONIUS) GRACCHUS

19. Name both a feminine noun and a neuter noun that mean ‘star’. STELLA, ASTRUM/SĪDUS  
B1: What is the genitive singular of sīdus? SĪDERIS  
B2: Say in Latin “Five beautiful stars.” QUĪNQUE SĪDERA BELLA / PULCHRA / FORMŌSA

20. Among his children were Nicostratus and Hermione. According to one tradition he was gone from home for eighteen years during and after the Trojan War. He was said to have been taken alive to the Elysian Fields at the end of his life. Visitors to his home in Sparta continued to worship him as a god after this. Who was he? MENELAUS  
B1: Where, supposedly, did Menelaus find his wife Helen, thinking she had actually been taken to Troy by Paris? EGYPT  
B2: Who was Menelaus’ father-in-law? TYNDAREUS
1. Who defeated both the consuls of 72 BC with an army of fugitive slaves?  SPARTACUS  
B1: To whom did the Senate then give the command against Spartacus?  
(M. LICINIUS) CRASSUS  
B2: Who tried to steal the credit for defeating Spartacus by crucifying 6000 slaves along the Appian Way?  POMPEY THE GREAT

2. Ladon was the dragon that guarded the tree containing the apples of the Hesperides. According to one tradition the dragon was the offspring of Phorcys and Ceto. In keeping with that tradition, name another child or group of children of Phorcys and Ceto.  
B1: Name another.  
B2: Name another.  
THE GORGONS, THE HESPERIDES, THE GRAEAE, ECHIDNA (DO NOT ACCEPT THOOSA OR SCYLLA, WHO WERE NOT CHILDREN OF CETO)

3. Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word ‘improvise’.  
VIDEÔ, -ÉRE -- TO SEE  
B1: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word ‘supplication’.  
PLICÔ, -ÄRE -- TO FOLD  
B2: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word ‘precision’.  
CAEDÔ, -ÉRE -- TO CUT, BEAT, KILL

4. When the sun shines in just the right way, the shadow of London’s “Big Ben” clock tower falls toward an equestrian statue on the bank of the river Thames. That statue is of what queen of the Iceni who revolted against Rome?  
BOUDICCA / BOADICEA  
B1: Who was the governor of Britain at the time?  
SUETONIUS PAULINUS  
B2: How did Boudicca die?  
SHE TOOK POISON

5. What is the meaning of the word element that is common to the Latin verbs vesperscō and veterascō?  
TO BECOME, TO BEGIN TO BE  
B1: What does vesperscō mean?  
TO GROW DARK, BECOME EVENING  
ÍRASCOR, ÍRĂSCI
6. Whom did Alcmena think was sharing her bed on the night when Heracles was conceived?
   (HER HUSBAND) AMPHITRYON  (some sources say Rhadymanthys)
   B1: Who was it in reality?  ZEUS
   B2: What hero was Amphitryon’s paternal grandfather? PERSEUS

7. Quid Anglica significat “fungor”?  (I) PERFORM, DO
   B1: Name two other deponent Latin verbs that govern the Ablative in the same manner
   as fungor, which is properly an Ablative of Means.
   ÚTOR, FRUOR, POTIOR, VESCOR, ABÚTOR, DEÚTOR,
   DÉFUNGOR, DÉFRUOR, PERFRUOR, PERFUNGOR
       THE ANIMALS WERE FEEDING ON MEAT /
       THE ANIMALS FED ON FLESH

8. Which emperor of the 2nd and 3rd century AD was born in Africa, died in Britain, and had two sons who were emperors?
   SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS
   B1: What were the dates of the reign of Septimius Severus?  AD 193-211
   B2: Name either the city in which he was born or the city in which he died.
       BORN IN LEPCIS MAGNA, DIED IN EBORACUM (YORK)

9. Change the phrase audáx mīles to ablative singular.
   AUĐĀCĪ MĪLITE
   B1: Change audācī mīlite to accusative plural.
   AUĐĀCĪS MĪLĪTES
   B2: Change audācēs mīlitēs to genitive plural.
   AUĐĀCIUM MĪLITUM

10. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer in Latin the question that follows:
    “Magister discipulōs multa verba nova docēbat. Únus ex discipulis, nōmine Publius, magistrō dixit, ‘Cūr haec verba nōbīs discenda sunt?’ Magister Publīō dixit, “Ignāve, quod crēdō haec verba ūtilissima esse!”” (repeat passage)
    Question: Quibus necesse est multa verba nova discere?
    DISCIPULĪS
    B1: In sententīa magistrī, quālis est Publius?
    IGNĀVUS
    B2: Vērum aut falsum: Magister negāvit verba nova ūtilissima esse.  FALSUM

11. At whose wedding did the Lapiths and Centaurs have a brawl?
    PIRITHOUS AND HIPPODAMIA
    B1: Whom did Theseus and Pirithous attempt to kidnap from the underworld?
    PERSEPHONE
    B2: Whom did Theseus and Pirithous kidnap in order that she marry Theseus? HELEN
12. Consider this Latin phrase: ‘ubi captīvī custōdiuntur’. What word in the following list does that phrase describe: īnsula, arcus, carcer, curia, agmen?  

B1: Consider this Latin phrase: ‘continet vīnum aut aquam aut oleum’. What word in the following list does that phrase describe: amphora, crīmen, lucerna, grānum, fundus?  

B2: Consider this Latin phrase: ‘crescit in herbā sub arbore’. What word in the following list does that phrase describe: metus, mūs, pōculum, flōs, suspirium?  

13. Whose father received either some divine horses or a golden vine after his son was kidnapped by Zeus?  

B1: When Ganymede became the cupbearer of Zeus, whom was he replacing in that job?  

B2: Into what sign of the zodiac was Ganymede turned at his death?  

14. What type of person in the Roman world was commonly described by the phrase ‘in manū marītī’?  

B1: Under whose control was a wife who married ‘sine manū’?  

B2: What was the title of the woman whose job during the marriage ceremony was to join the right hands of the couple being married?  

15. What is the difference in meaning between the verbs incendō and ūrō?  

B1: Explain how the verbs clāmō and plōrō can both mean ‘to cry’.  

B2: What two similar Latin verbs, one transitive, the other intransitive, mean “to hang” and “to be hung.”  

16. Translate this sentence into English: “Īvit ad castra ut mīlitēs dūceret.”  

B1: Repeat the sentence in Latin, changing īvit to the present tense and making any other necessary changes.  

B2: Now repeat the sentence in Latin, changing īt to the future tense and making any other necessary changes.  

17. He killed his uncles when they objected to his awarding of the spoils of the Calydonian Boar to Atalanta. Who was he?  

B1: Who was his mother?  

B2: Who was his wife?  

LOWER ROUND 2 - PAGE 3
18. Many chemical elements in the periodic table of elements have Latin names and therefore have Latin abbreviations. For what Latin word does the abbreviation ‘Pb’ stand? **PLUMBUM**

B1: What element has the Latin name ‘natrium’? **SODIUM**
B2: Identify the element whose Latin word was **hydrargyrum**. **MERCURY**

19. Which of these English words would **most** students hope would apply to their test grades in school as the year goes along: exculpate, ameliorate, denigrate, obviate? **AMELIORATE**

B1: What does the English word ‘exculpate’ mean? **TO FREE FROM BLAME OR GUILT**
B2: What does the English word ‘denigrate’ mean? **TO CRITICIZE, DEFAME, BELITTLE**

20. Identify the famous adoption that took place in the imperial family in Rome in AD 97. **THE EMPEROR NERVA ADOPTED TRAJAN**

B1: For how many months did Nerva serve as emperor before dying? **SIXTEEN**
B2: How had Nerva become emperor? **THE SENATE APPOINTED HIM AT THE DEATH OF DOMITIAN**
1. After the time of Julius Caesar, what happened every three years, and eventually every four years, between February 23 and February 24?
   
   AN EXTRA DAY (LEAP DAY) WAS ADDED

   B1: What year was the first one in Roman history to use the new Julian calendar?
   
   45 BC

   B2: How many days long was the year 46 BC so that the solar calendar and the civic calendar would be brought back into alignment?
   
   445 DAYS

2. Using the verb volō, velle, say in Latin, “We will have wished.”

   VOLUERIMUS

   B1: Give the tense, voice, and mood of the verb form voluerimus, which is identical to the answer to the toss up but has a long ‘i’.

   PERFECT ACTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

   B2: Translate into English: Nescivimus quid vellēs.

   WE DID NOT KNOW WHAT YOU WANTED

3. What god, a son of Zeus, was raised by Athamas and Ino?

   DIONYSUS

   B1: Who caused this couple to go mad when they were found to be raising Dionysus?

   HERA

   B2: In what disguise had Dionysus been living with Athamas and Ino?

   AS A GIRL

4. Whose claim on the emperorship was aided by the support of his legates, Valens and Caecina, and by their decisive victory near Bedriacum in northern Italy?

   VITELLIUS’

   B1: In what province had Vitellius been serving as commander of the army?

   LOWER GERMANY

   B2: After arriving in Rome, Vitellius’ reign began to fall apart. By the end of the year he was being urged to abdicate by a former city prefect named Flavius Sabinus. What brother of Sabinus later became emperor?

   VESPASIAN

5. What two-word Latin phrase is used nowadays in the business world as the name for the daily allowance of money that an employee gets to purchase his or her meals?

   PER DIEM

   B1: In the world of criminal justice, what is the Latin phrase that means “the method of committing a crime”?

   MODUS OPERANDĪ

   B2: During a religious service, a priest might say to you “Peace be with you.” What is that Latin phrase?

   PAX VÔBĬSCUM
6. What would you know about a dinner party if the invitation described it with the Latin word *sumptuosus*?

ELEGANT, EXPENSIVE, LAVISH

B1: Why would you not eat the dessert at this dinner party if you heard someone say it was *venenatus*?

THAT MEANS ‘POISONED’

B2: What would your impression of the host’s house be if you told other people afterwards that it was *squalidus*?

DIRTY, UNCLEAN

7. What two Greek heroes came to Odysseus in order to take him to Troy, only to have him feign insanity to them as a means of avoiding the expedition?

MENELAUS AND PALAMEDES

B1: By what stratagem did Palamedes disprove Odysseus’ insanity?

PUT ODYSSEUS’ SON TELEMACHUS IN THE PATH OF ODYSSEUS’ PLOWING, AND HE STOPPED

B2: What two animals had Odysseus yoked in order to do this plowing?

DONKEY AND OX

8. What is the case and use of the word *homō* in the following sentence: “Pater dixit hominem venire ad cēnam.”?

ACCUSATIVE, SUBJECT OF INFINITIVE IN INDIRECT STATEMENT

B1: Same question: “Fēmina formōsior homine est.”

ABL. OF COMPARISON

B2: Same question: “Pullus hominī vorāndus est.”

DATIVE OF AGENCY

9. Give a synonym of the Latin adverb *nunc*.

MODO, IAM, HOC TEMPORE

B1: Give a synonym of the Latin adverb *frequenter*.

SAEPE, CREBRO, SAEPENUMERO

B2: Give a synonym of the Latin adverb *protinus*.

STATIM, CONFESTIM, EXTEMPLO, PORRO, ANTE, ULTERIUS, AMPLIUS, PRAETEREA

10. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer in English

the question that follows:


Question: Who, according to the passage, did not want the sacred chickens thrown into the sea?

A SOLDIER / ONE OF THE SOLDIERS

B1: Why did Claudius want to throw the chickens into the sea?

THE CHICKENS WERE NOT EATING / HE’S IMPATIENT / HE’S WAITING FOR OMENS / HE’S ANXIOUS TO START THE BATTLE

B2: Why did the soldier not want the chickens thrown into the sea?

HE WAS GOING TO EAT THEM
11. What lie did Tereus tell to Philomela in his attempt to seduce her?
   THAT HER SISTER (AND HIS WIFE) PROCNE HAD DIED
B1: How did Philomela inform her sister that Tereus had lied and had raped her?
   THROUGH THE WEAVING OF A ROBE OR TAPESTRY TELLING THE STORY
B2: Whom did Tereus eat before realizing it was part of Procne and Philomela’s revenge?
   HIS SON ITYS (ITYLOS)

12. It is said that the first woman in Roman history to be consecrated as a goddess was the woman who became the goddess Panthea. She was the favorite sister of Caligula. Who was she?
   (JULIA) DRUSILLA
B1: Who was her older sister?
   AGrippina (minor / the younger)
B2: Who was their father’s sister?
   (JULIA) LIVILLA

13. If the noun pontifex literally means ‘bridge builder’, what Latin noun literally means ‘meat maker’?
   CARNIFEX
B1: What is the customary definition of carnifex?
   EXECUTIONER, HANGMAN, MURDERER, TORTURER, BUTCHER
B2: Define the Latin noun opifex.
   ARTISAN, CRAFTSMAN, MAKER OF THINGS

14. Whose ghost appeared to Aeneas while Troy was burning and told him to leave immediately?
   (HIS WIFE) CREUSA’
B1: Whose ghost appeared to Aeneas in a dream to warn him that Troy was being captured?
   THE GHOST OF HECTOR
B2: Whose spirit appeared near Aeneas in the underworld but refused to acknowledge his comments?
   THE GHOST OF DIDO

15. For what war were the Romans forced to build a navy?
   FIRST PUNIC WAR
B1: With what did the Romans equip their ships that allowed them to fight sea battles like land battles?
   CORVI / GANGPLANKS WITH SPIKES ON THE END
B2: After this war, what island became the first Roman province?
   SICILY

16. What Latin noun lies at the ultimate root of the ‘expedition’?
   PĒS
B1: How many of the following words ARE derivatives of pēs:
   pedagogy, bipedal, pedometer, pedicure, impede?
   4
B2: Define “pedagogy”?
   TEACHING, EDUCATION

17. Which emperor was the son of Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus?
   NERO
B1: Nero’s wife Poppaea had earlier been married to what man who himself later became emperor?
   OTHO
B2: Whom did Nero crown as king of Armenia in the year 66?
   TIRIDATES
18. Translate this sentence into English: “Militēs fortēs ad castra cucurrērunt ut gladiōs suōs invenīrent.”
   THE BRAVE SOLDIERS RAN TO THE CAMP TO FIND THEIR SWORDS
B1: Translate this sentence: “Urbs antiqua tam pulchra est ut omnēs eam laudent.”
   THE ANCIENT CITY IS SO BEAUTIFUL THAT EVERYONE PRAISES IT
B2: Translate this sentence: “puerī rogant cēr illa templā ā Graecīs aedificentur.”
   THE BOYS ARE ASKING WHY THOSE TEMPLES ARE BEING BUILT BY THE GREEKS

19. Name the mythical king of the island of Scheria whose daughter found the shipwrecked Odysseus.
   ALCINOUS
B1: Name his daughter who found Odysseus.
   NAUSICAA
B2: The wedding of what mythological couple was said to have taken place on Scheria?
   JASON AND MEDEA

20. When you are recognized by the spotter, follow these Latin instructions: Surge et dīc mihi Anglicē quis sit actor pessimus in orbe terrārum.”
   STUDENT SHOULD STAND AND SAY “VIN DIESEL”
B1: . . . Verte caput ad dextram atque ad sinistram, et tum Anglicē exclāmā, “ego ā stultīs circumveniōr!”
   STUDENT SHOULD TURN HIS/HER HEAD TO THE LEFT AND RIGHT AND THEN SHOUT OUT IN ENGLISH, “I AM SURROUNDED BY IDIOTS!”
B2: The Latin word for your name tag would be “titulus.” Follow these directions:
   Dīc mihi Anglicē “Tituli? Tituli? Nōn nōbīs necesse est nūlōs titulōs habēre!”
   ONE STUDENT SHOULD SAY IN ENGLISH “BADGES? BADGES?
   WE DON’T NEED NO (STINKIN’) BADGES!”
LANGUANGE SKILLS

1. Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word ‘subjunctive’.
   B1: JUNG, IUNGERE -- TO JOIN
   B2: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word ‘indicative’.
   DICO, DICERE -- TO SAY, TELL, SPEAK
   B2: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word ‘passive’.
   PATIOR, PATI -- TO ALLOW, PERMIT

2. Identify the item in the following list which does not belong grammatically with the others: trudó, fortitúdó, legió, orátio, homó.
   TRÚDÓ
   B1: Give the genitive singulars of fortitúdó and homó.
   FORTITÚDINIS, HOMINIS
   B2: Give the third principal part of trudó.
   TRÚSÍ

3. Name any three of the six adjectives in Latin that form their superlative with the ending -limus.
   GRACILIS, HUMILIS, SIMILIS, DISSIMILIS, FACILIS, DIFFICILIS
   B1: Give the accusative plural of the superlative adjective formed from gracilis.
   GRACILLIMÁS
   B2: What is the superlative adverb of similis?
   SIMILLIMÉ

4. Name a usage of the ablative case that does NOT require a Latin preposition in standard Latin prose.
   MEANS, TIME, ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE, RESPECT, COMPARISON, SEPARATION, ORIGIN, SPECIAL VERBS, CAUSE, DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE, DESCRIPTION, SPECIAL ADJECTIVES
   B1: Name another.
   B2: Name another.

5. Consider these Latin pronouns: haec, illa, quae, and ei. Which of these would a Roman most likely have used to describe something he was holding?
   B1: Translate the pronoun ei as a plural pronoun.
   THEY, THOSE
   B2: Translate the pronoun illa as a singular pronoun.
   SHE, THAT ONE (fem.)

6. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer in Latin the question that follows:
   Marcus et Sextus sunt amicī. In Galliā habitant. Marcus est filius Tiberī, et

Question: Quae nomina patribus erant?
B1: Quid ēgērunt puerī ubi patrēs eōs vīdrēunt?
B2: Quid ēgērunt patrēs ubi puēros vīdrēunt? Puerōs (ēōs) punīvērunt

7. Give the phrase ‘taller girls’ in the accusative plural.
   B1: Make the phrase superlative.
   B2: Make the phrase comparative and singular.
   ALTIŌRĒS PUELΛĀS
   ALTISSIMĀS PUELΛĀS
   ALTIOREM PUELLAM

8. Give the Latin adjective root and its meaning for the English word ‘inept’.
   APTUS -- FITTING, SUITABLE
   B1: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word ‘expulsion’.
   PELLŌ, -ERE -- TO DRIVE, MOVE, STRIKE, KNOCK
   B2: Give the Latin verb root and its meaning for the English word ‘rectify’.
   REGŌ, -ERE -- TO RULE, GUIDE

9. Translate the word ‘it’ into Latin for this sentence: “I saw the money and took it.”
   EAM
   B1: Translate the word ‘it’ into Latin for this sentence: “I saw the horse and rode it.”
   EUM
   B2: Translate the word ‘it’ into Latin for this sentence: “I know that it is an omen.”
   ID

10. Using your knowledge of Latin verbs, explain what seems to be happening to the moon each night when it is in its ‘crescent’ phase.
    IT APPEARS TO BE GROWING LARGER
    B1: What English derivative from Latin is the name for the four monthly phases of the moon?
    B2: Where on the human body are the ‘lunulae’ or ‘lunulas’ located most prominently?
    QUARTER
    THE BASE OF THE FINGERNAILS (those light, moon-shaped patches)

11. Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer in Latin the question that follows:
    Question: Quis pecūniām sustulit? LUCIUS
    B1: Dic mihi prima tria verba quae dicta sunt ā Lucīō.
    B2: Cūr dux Lucium nōn necāvit? FUIT FRĀTER SUUS
1. What was the Latin word for the beverage most commonly drunk by the Romans? AQUA  
   B1: What was the Latin word for ‘milk’? LAC  
   B2: What was the Latin word for ‘cheese’? CASEUS

2. What item was most frequently in the hands of a vestiplicus as he was doing his job? CLOTHING / CLOTH / A TOGA  
   B1: What item was most frequently handled by an ornatrix as she was doing her job? HAIR / BRUSH / COMB  
   B2: What item was most frequently handled by a carnifex as he was doing his job? WHIP OR SOME SIMILAR DEVICE OF TORTURE OR PUNISHMENT

3. In what year did a famous battle take place at the Saltus Teutoburgiensis? A.D. 9  
   B1: Name the losing Roman commander of this battle. (PUBLIUS) QUINCTILIUS VARUS  
   B2: Name the victorious German chieftain of this battle. ARMINIUS

4. What year in Roman history saw three men named Gordianus serve as emperor? A.D. 238  
   B1: Who succeeded Gordianus III as emperor in A.D. 244? PHILIP (THE ARAB)  
   B2: Who succeeded Philip as emperor in A.D. 249? DECIUS

5. What emperor stopped a conspiracy against him that was led by one Calpurnius Piso? NERO  
   B1: What earlier emperor had exiled Calpurnius Piso and had accused him of adultery? CALIGULA  
   B2: What office did Piso, having returned to Rome, hold under the emperor Claudius? CONSUL (SUFFECTUS)

6. Identify in English the category into which these items go: carbatina, caliga, calceus, solea. SHOES  
   B1: We do not completely understand the style of Roman underwear, but the most common name for it, subligaculum, indicates that what was the most likely method of securing it? TYING IT  
   B2: Identify in English the category into which these items go: sagum, paenula, lacerna, cucullus. CLOAKS / CAPES

7. On the east bank of the Tiber, at the foot of the Pons Sublicius, was one of Rome’s specialty market areas that sold meat. What was the Latin name of this area? FORUM BOARIUM  
   B1: What specialty was bought and sold at the Forum Holitorium? VEGETABLES
B2: One of modern Rome’s popular outdoor market areas is the Campo dei Fiori. Using your knowledge of the derivation of fiori from Latin, indicate what the specialty of this marketplace is.

FLOWERS

8. In AD 37 the Senate made void the will of the late emperor Tiberius so that Caligula could inherit all of Tiberius’ estate. By this action, who was excluded from inheriting half of the estate as Tiberius had wanted?

(HIS GRANDSON) TIBERIUS GEMELLUS

B1: What seemingly benevolent action toward Tiberius Gemellus did Caligula then take?

ADOPTED HIM AS HIS SON / GAVE HIM THE TITLE ‘PRINCEPS IUVENTUTIS’

B2: Shortly after his reign began, Caligula’s controlling grandmother passed away. Who was she?

ANTONIA (‘MINOR’, DAUGHTER OF ANTONY AND OCTAVIA)

MYTHOLOGY

1. Who was the teacher of Aesculapius?
   B1: Who was Aesculapius’ mother?
   B2: Who as Aesculapius’ father?
   CHIRON
   CORONIS
   APOLLO

2. What goddess did the Greeks worship under the name Kore?
   PERSEPHONE / PROSERPINA
   B1: At what city outside Athens was her most famous shrine?
   B2: What handsome child did she refuse to return to Aphrodite when asked to do so?
   ELEUSIS
   ADONIS

3. What daughter of Ares and Aphrodite married Cadmus?
   HARMONIA
   B1: Who was Cadmus’ sister for whom he searched?
   B2: Name the three children of Zeus and Europa.
   EUROPA
   MINOS, RHADYMANTHYS, AND SARPEDON

4. Name the son-in-law of Danaüs who succeeded him as king of Argos.
   LYNCEUS
   B1: Name the wife of Lynceus who did not murder him on their wedding night.
   HYPERMESTRA
   B2: With what signal did Hypermestra indicate to Lynceus that it was safe for him to come out of hiding after the infamous wedding night massacre.
   THE WAVING OF A TORCH

5. King Creon and his daughter Glauce were both burned alive by a robe that was given to Glauce by what rejected wife of Jason?
   MEDEA
   B1: Another King Creon gave away his throne and his sister to a foreigner, who then became king. Who was this foreigner?
   OEDIPUS
B2: Who became the king of Thebes after the self-imposed exile of Oedipus?  
CREON, AGAIN  

6. Q6  
7. Q7  
8. Q8