TU 1: In which war did the Romans first use a device called the *corvus*?  
1ST PUNIC WAR
B1: What was the *corvus*?  
SPIKED PLANK USED TO GRAPPLE/BOARD ENEMY SHIPS
B2: Which Roman admiral first used the *corvus*?  
GAIUS DUILLIUS

TU 2: Which girlfriend of Zeus was transformed into a bear?  
CALLISTO
B1: Who was her son?  
ARCAS
B2: After she was made into a constellation, Hera asked Oceanus and Tethys to make what prohibition against Callisto?  
THAT THEY NOT EVER ALLOW HER TO ENTER THE SEA OR REST IN THE WATERS AS THE OTHER CONSTELLATIONS DID (THUS, THE BIG DIPPER NEVER SINKS INTO THE OCEAN)

TU 3: Which of the following items would most likely be associated with the Latin noun *incendium*:  
naumachia, asinus, flūmen, īra, ignis?  
IGNIS
B1: Which of the following items would most likely be associated with the Latin noun *nex*:  
mors, uva, bulla, īnsula, equus?  
MORS
B2: Which of the following items would most likely be associated with the Latin noun *aes*:  
aqua, ager, tunica, palīs, nummus?  
NUMMUS

TU 4: Change the phrase haec cīvitās to the genitive singular.  
HUIUS CĪVITĀTIS
Change ingēns corpus to the ablative plural.  
INGENTIBUS CORPORIBUS
Change duae manūs to the dative plural.  
DUĀBUS MANIBUS

TU 5: What was the job in ancient Rome of the *magister bibendi*?  
TO SET/ADMINISTER DRINKING RULES AT A PARTY
B1: For what entertainment purpose was a *frītillus* used?  
DICE CUP FOR THROWING DICE
B2: What was the Latin word for dice?  
TESSERAE

TU 6: Who accompanied Zeus on his visit in disguise to Baucis and Philemon?  
HERMES
B1/B2: For five points each, name the two requests that Baucis and Philemon made to Zeus upon being granted whatever they wished by the god.
1) TO BE PRIESTS AT THE TEMPLE THAT USED TO BE THEIR HOME
2) THAT THEY DIE TOGETHER / NEITHER ONE OUTLIVE THE OTHER

TU 7: Who came to the aid of the people of Tarentum when they were oppressed by the Romans?  
PYRRHUS (OF EPIRUS)
B1: Where did the Romans encounter Pyrrhus and his “Lucanian oxen” for the first time?  
HERACLEA
B2: Whom did Pyrrhus send to Rome to negotiate the terms of peace, insisting that he had conquered more cities with his tongue than he had with his army?  
CINEAS

TU 8: Translate the following sentence into English: Mercātōrēs ad forum vēnērunt ad vēndendās togās.  
THE MERCHANTS CAME TO THE FORUM TO SELL TOGAS
Translate: Tempus est nōn dicendī sed agendī.  
IT IS NOT THE TIME OF/FOR SPEAKING, BUT OF/FOR DOING/ACTING
Translate: Diligenter labōrābant nē culpārēntur.  
THEY WERE WORKING DILIGENTLY SO THAT THEY WOULDN’T BE BLAMED
TU 9: What daughter of Ares and Aphrodite married Cadmus? HARMONIA
B1: Who are sometimes given as her parents instead? ZEUS AND ELECTRA
B2: Name two of the daughters of Cadmus and Harmonia. (Any two:) SEMELE, INO, AGAVE, AUTONOE

TU 10: What is the fourth principal part of the verb *quaerō*? QUAESĪTUS
B1: What is the fourth principal part of the verb *referō*? RELĀTUS
B2: What is the fourth principal part of the verb *perspicō*? PERSPECTUS

TU 11: Listen carefully to the following passage of Latin, which I will read twice. Then answer in Latin the question that follows.

“Domina et ancillae per viam ad forum ibant ut pānem et piscēs emerent. Ubi ad forum vēnērunt, tot dominās et servās vīdērunt ut, nihilō emptō, domum redīrunt.” (repeat)

**question: Quae in forō visae sunt?** (MULTAE) DOMINĀE ET ANCILLAE
B1: Cūr ad forum ibant? UT PĀNEM ET PISCĒS (CIBUM) EMERENT
B2: Quid in forō ēmērunt? NIHIL / NĪL / NŪLLĀS RĒS / NŪLLAM REM

TU 12: Which of the following English words comes from Latin: house, boat, car, yard, tree? CAR
B1: From what Latin word does ‘car’ come? CARRUS (WAGON, CART)

TU 13: The ruler of what kingdom was defeated by the Romans in 190 BC? SELEUCID
B1: Who was the leader of this kingdom? ANTIOCHUS III
B2: Where was he defeated? MAGNESIA

TU 14: Change the verb form *amant* to the subjunctive. AMENT
B1: Change the verb form *amābat* to the subjunctive. AMĀRET
B2: Change the verb form *amāverunt* to the subjunctive. AMĀVERINT

TU 15: What action was performed by Hypermnestra’s 49 sisters but not by her?
KILLING/BEHEADING THEIR HUSBANDS ON THEIR WEDDING NIGHT
B1: Who was the father of these 50 girls? DANAUS
B2: What was the punishment in the Underworld for the 49 sisters? HAD TO TRY TO FILL A CONTINUOUSLY LEAKING CONTAINER

TU 16: Quid Anglicē significat ‘tantus’? SO GREAT, SO MUCH, SO LARGE
B1: Quid Anglicē significat ‘tacitus’? SILENT, QUIET
B2: Quid Anglicē significat ‘furēns’? ANGRY, FURIOUS, IN A RAGE, MAD

TU 17: In the reign of which emperor were Rome’s first large-scale public baths built? AUGUSTUS
B1: Who built the largest public baths in ancient Rome? DIOCLETIAN
B2: Who built the most ornate public baths in ancient Rome? CARACALLA

TU 18: Translate the following sentence into Latin: Translate this sentence into Latin: “We know that the
army is coming.”

SCĪMUS / INTELLEGIMUS EXERCITUM VENĪRE

B1: Translate this sentence into Latin: “The farmers believe that there is enough water.”
AGRICOLAE CRĒDUNT SATIS AQUAE ESSE

B2: Translate this sentence into Latin: “Let us hope that there will soon be water.”
SPĒRĒMUS AQUAM MOX FUTŪRAM ESSE

TU 19: What caused the death of the children of Amphion and Niobe? NIIOBE’S BRAGGING THAT SHE WAS BETTER/MORE IMPORTANT THAN LETO / MORE CHILDREN THAN

B1: How many children did Amphion and Niobe have? 14 / 12 / 20 / 5 / 4
B2: Who was Niobe’s father? TANTALUS

TU 20: According to its Latin derivation, what happens during a ‘soliloquy’?
ONE PERSON SPEAKS (AS IF ALONE)

B1: What derivative of ‘loquor’ is the statement of a simple concept or idea using extraneous and often complex words? CIRCUMLOCUTION
B2: What derivative of ‘loquor’ means ‘conversational’ or ‘informal in speech’? COLLOQUIAL
TU 1: Who killed Aegisthus and Clytemnestra? ORESTES
B1: Who was his sister who aided in the murder? ELECTRA
B2: What friend of Orestes helped him as well? PYLADES

TU 2: Whom did Cicero accuse of plotting to kill him and to overthrow the government in 63 BC? (LUCIUS SERGIUS) CATILINA (AKA CATILINE)
B1: What tribe did Catiline try to enlist in the plot? ALLOBROGES
B2: Who was Cicero’s co-consul during this year? C. ANTONIUS HYBRIDA

TU 3: Give the perfect passive infinitive of interficiō. INTERFECTUS ESSE
Change interfecit esse to the active. INTERFECTUS ESSE
Change interfecisse to the future active. INTERFECTŪRUS (-A/-UM) ESSE

TU 4: Who lost sight of a signal lamp on the roof of his lover’s home and thus drowned while trying to swim to her at night? LEANDER
B1: Who was his girlfriend? HERO
B2: Across what body of water was he swimming to see her? HELLESPOLENT

TU 5: Define the Latin adjective pār. EQUAL, LIKE, SUITABLE, SIMILAR TO
B1: Give a Latin synonym of this adjective. AEQUUS, SIMILIS, IDONEUS, APTUS, AEQUALIS
B2: Give a Latin antonym of pār. IMPAR, INIQUUS, DISSIMILIS, INAEQUALIS

TU 6: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer in English the question that follows:
Urbs Trōia, quam per tot annōs Graecī obsidēbant, ā deīs Neptūnō et Apollīne aedificātā est. Rēx urbīs magna dōna īhīs prōmīsit, sed fidēm nōn servāvit. Neptūnus īrātus tum mōnstrum horrendum ad terram mīsit ut agrōs vastāret.
Question: Who built the city of Troy? NEPTUNE AND APOLLO
What promise did the king fail to keep? TO GIVE THE GODS (GREAT) GIFTS
How was the king punished?
A MONSTER WAS SENT (BY NEPTUNE) TO DESTROY THE FIELDS

TU 7: Translate the following sentence into English: “Crās Romam ambulābimus ut panem emāmus.” TOMORROW WE WILL WALK TO ROME TO BUY BREAD
B1: Translate this sentence: “Sī templum vidēre vīs, venē mēcum.” IF YOU WISH TO SEE THE TEMPLE, COME WITH ME
B2: Translate this sentence: “Fēlēs, ā puellīs inventa, ad familiam suam reddita est .” THE CAT, FOUND BY THE GIRLS, WAS RETURNED TO ITS FAMILY

TU 8: Where was there a large slave revolt 135 BC? SICILY
B1/B2: For five points each, name the two leaders of this revolt. EUNUS / CLEON
TU 9: According to its derivation, where do you place something when you ‘eliminate’ it?
ACROSS THE THRESHOLD / OUTSIDE / OUT THE DOOR (ANY SUITABLE PREPOSITION IS ACCEPTABLE, BE FLEXIBLE)
B1: According to its derivation, what do you do to something when you ‘obliterate’ it?
ERASE ALL THE LETTERS / WRITING
B2: According to its derivation, what do you do when you ‘expectorate’?
GET SOMETHING (LIKE PHLEGM) OUT OF YOUR CHEST

TU 10: The Romans imported many deities at various times in their history. Name a deity that the Romans imported in the year 493 BC.
B1: Name another.
B2: Name the third one. BACCHUS, CERES, PROSERPINA

TU 11: What was Demeter doing each night in an attempt to immortalize Demophoon?
PLACING HIM IN A FIRE
B1: Who, upon discovering this, stopped Demeter? (DEMOPHOON’S MOTHER) METANEIRA
B2: At what city did Metaneira and Demaphoon live? ELEUSIS

TU 12: Give an antonym of the Latin word *iuvenis*. SENEX, ANTIQUUS, VETUS
B1: What is the genitive of *senex*? SENIS
B2: What is the genitive of *vetus*? VETERIS

TU 13: What battle formation did the Macedonians use against the Romans for the first time in 197 BC?
PHALANX
B1: Who lost this battle? PHILIP V (OF MACEDONIA)
B2: Who won this battle? (T. QUINCTIUS) FLAMININUS

TU 14: What type of dependent subjunctive clause is found in the following sentence: “Pueri tam fessi erant ut totum diem dormirent.”?
RESULT
B1: What type of clause is found in this sentence: “Dux misit exploratorem qui hostes invenirent.”?
RELATIVE PURPOSE (prompt “purpose”)
B2: What type of clause is found in this sentence: “Miro cur equus ex agris current?”
INDIRECT QUESTION

TU 15: What do these third declension adjectives have in common: pedester, celer, crêber, and ācer?
THREE ENDING / NOM. SG. HAS 3 DIFFERENT FORMS
B1: What is the feminine nominative singular of crêber? CRÈBRIS
B2: What is the neuter nominative singular of pedester? PEDESTRE

TU 16: What boys in mythology were called the ‘Tyndarides’?
CASTOR AND POLLUX
B1: Who were their sisters? HELEN AND CLYTEMNESTRA
B2: Who was their mother? LEDA

TU 17: Which of these words, if any, is NOT derived from the Latin noun ‘pars’:
party, separate, impartial, particle, partner?
SEPARATE
B1: Which of these words, if any, is NOT derived from the Latin word ‘putō’:
reputation, computer, amputate, putrid, dispute?
PUTRID
B2: Which of these words, if any, is NOT derived from the Latin word ‘sedeō’:
possess, reside, consider, sedate, sediment?
CONSIDER
TU 18: Who owned a belt that Heracles attempted to retrieve as one of his labors? 
HIPPOLYTA / ANTIOPE

B1: Whom did she later marry, causing a war in Athens? THESEUS
B2: What son did she bear to Theseus? HIPPOLYTUS

TU 19: Translate the motto of Alabama, “audēmus iūra nostra dēfendere”.
WE DARE TO DEFEND OUR RIGHTS / LAWS

Translate the motto of the University of Texas, “Disciplīna praesidium cīvitātis”.
DISCIPLINE / STUDY IS THE DEFENSE OF THE STATE

Translate the motto of Arkansas, “Regnat populus”.
THE PEOPLE RULE (not “Let the people rule”)

TU 20: Who in ancient Rome were your cognātī? ALL YOUR BLOOD RELATIVES
B1: Who were your agnātī? BLOOD RELATIVES THROUGH MALE LINE
B2: Who were your adffinēs? RELATIVES BY MARRIAGE
TU 1: What do you tend to do if you are ‘querulous’? COMPLAIN / WHINE
B1: What derivative of this same Latin verb means ‘to argue’? QUARREL
B2: What are the principal parts of this Latin verb? QUEROR, QUERI, QUESTUS

TU 2: To what general category of Roman clothing do the following belong?
  paenula, lacerna, paludimentum, sagum  CLOAKS, ETC.
B1: ... pēro, mullus, solea, calceus  SHOES, ETC.
B2: ... pileus, petasus, causia  HATS

TU 3: Whom am I describing? She was the prize in an archery contest, but her father Eurytus refused to hand her over to the winner. The winner seized her by force to be his concubine, and killed her father. This also angered the winner’s wife Dejaneira, who then took action to get her husband back.
  IOLE
B1: In Homer’s version of this myth, who killed Eurytus instead of Heracles? APOLLO
B2: According to this version, what other Homeric hero ended up with Eurytus’ bow? ODYSSEUS

TU 4: Define the Latin verb prae&sum. TO PRESIDE, BE IN CHARGE OF, BE IN COMMAND OF
B1: Define the Latin verb prōsum. TO BE USEFUL, DO GOOD, BE PROFITABLE
B2: Define the Latin verb dēsum. TO BE ABSENT/LACKING/MISSING, TO FALL SHORT, TO FAIL

TU 5: Translate this sentence into English: “Volumus proficīscī ut illum locum videāmus.”
  WE WANT TO SET OUT IN ORDER TO SEE THAT PLACE
B1: Translate this sentence into English: “Cum in urbe multōs diēs fuissēmus, fessī fuimus.”
  WHEN (SINCE) WE HAD BEEN IN THE CITY FOR MANY DAYS, WE WERE TIRED
B2: Translate this sentence into English: “Ita pulchra est ut multī eam esse deam putent.”
  SHE IS SO BEAUTIFUL THAT MANY THINK SHE IS A GODDESS

TU 6: The forces of which city defeated the Romans at the Cremera river in 479 BC?
  FIDENAE
B1: Which Roman gens was nearly wiped out as a result of this battle?
  FABII
B2: Which Roman general later captured Fidenae and in the process achieved a spolia opima?
  (A. CORNELIUS) COSSUS

TU 7: What tense of the infinitive would be required in order to translate the following sentence into Latin:
  “We believed that the battle being fought.”?
  PRESENT
B1: . . . “We hoped that we would find help quickly.”
  FUTURE
B2: Translate the following sentence into Latin: The soldiers know that Caesar has fought bravely.
  MĪLITĒS SCIUNT CAESAREM FORTITER PUGNĀVISSE

TU 8: Whom did Heracles have to wrestle to win the hand of Deianeira?
  ACHELOUS
B1: Which of Heracles’ victims was ultimately responsible for Heracles’ demise?
  NESSUS
B2: Whom had Heracles taken as a concubine when Deianeira decided to use Nessus’ blood as a love potion?
  IOLE
TU 9: Who was the father of Julia’s son, a grandson of Augustus, who died in infancy?  
B1: Whom had Tiberius been forced to divorce in order to marry Julia in 3 B.C.?  
B2: Name Tiberius’ son by Vipsania.

TU 10: Translate this noun-adjective phrase into English: foeda foedera.  
B1: FOUL TREATIES  
( HORRIBLE, DISGUSTING, FILthy,ショッKing / LEAGUES, COMPACTs, LAws)  
B1: Translate this noun-adjective phrase into English: flavum flūmen.  
B2: YELLOW RIVER  
B2: Translate this noun-adjective phrase into English: fabulōsus faber.  
LEGENDARY CRAFTSMAN (INCREdiBLE, MYTHICAL / BUILDER, CARPENTER)

TU 11: What use of the genitive case is found in the following sentence:  
Semper meminerō noctis illās tēcum  
B1: VERBS OF REMEMBERING AND FORGETTING  
B2: VERBS OF ACCUSING AND ACQUITTING / CHARGE

TU 12: Who murdered Dolon shortly after he told them about the horses of Rhesus?  
B1: ODYSSEUS AND DIOMEDES  
What prizes had Dolon requested in exchange for his information about Troy?  
ACHILLES’ HORSES AND CHARIOT  
Which goddess was sometimes said to have told Odysseus and Diomedes about the horses of Rhesus instead of Dolon?  
ATHENA

TU 13: During what event in the republic did the following happen? An oath called the Lex Sacrāta was sworn  
by many citizens. The tribūnī plebis were first declared sacrosanct. And the patrician generals were abandoned.  
B1: FIRST SECESSION OF THE PLEBEIANS  
B1: What assembly was established as a result of the first secession of the plebs?  
B2: CONCILIUM PLEBIS (TRIBUTUM)  
B2: What law in 287 B.C. guaranteed that plebeian resolutions or plebiscīta gained full legal status?  
LEX HORTENSIA

TU 14: Which of the following words, if any, does NOT belong in this group because of its meaning:  
prīmus, postrēmus, ultimus, extrēmus?  
B1: PRĪMUS  
B1: . . . imperō, mandō, iubeō, praesūmō?  
B2: PRAESŪMŌ  
B2: . . . mēns, ratiō, sōlum, animus?
SŌLUM

TU 15: Which of Odysseus’ men fell off the roof of Circe’s palace and died?  
B1: ELPENOR  
What request of Odysseus did Elpenor’s ghost make in the underworld?  
PROPER BURIAL/FUNERAL  
B2: What was the name of Circe’s island, and, thus, Elpenor’s place of burial?  
AEEAA
TU 16: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, and answer in English the question that follows:

Quidam puer et canis suus sērmōnem habēbant. Puer ait, “Existimō, canis, tē optimum amīcum esse. Quid putās dē hāc sententiā?” Canis, sententiā cogitātā, latrans respondit, “Putō tībi tacendum esse; Insānī hominēs sōlī ad canēs loquuntur.”

Question: Sententīā puerī, quis est optimus amīcus? CANIS

B1: Cui tacendum est? PÆRŌ / DOMINŌ / MAGISTRŌ

B2: Sententīā canis, quālis est puer? INSĀNUS / NŌN COMPOS MENTIS

TU 17: Which Roman commander, the first prominent member of his family, drove the Samnites out of Lucania at the request of the Lucanians in 298 B.C.? (L.) SCIPIO BARBATUS

B1: What battle marked the end of the Third Samite War? SENTINUM

B2: What Roman commander literally sacrificed himself along with his cavalry to win this battle? DECIUS MUS

TU 18: What group consisted of Podarges, Aello, and Ocypetes, and sometimes Celaeno? HARPIES

B1: Who flew into the air in order to scare the Harpies away from king Phineus? ZETES AND CALAIS

B2: The horses Xanthus and Balius were offspring of Podarge and the west wind. Whose horses were they? ACHILLES

TU 19: What English verb meaning ‘to destroy’ comes from a Latin word meaning “a root of a plant”? ERADICATE

B1: What English adjective meaning “on the extreme political fringe” also comes from this Latin noun? RADICAL

B2: What vegetable gets its name from this Latin word? RADISH

TU 20: When recognized by the spotter, follow this command:

Dīc mihi Anglice cūr certāmen tībi placeat

STUDENT SHOULD SAY WHY HE/SHE LIKES CERTAMEN

B1: . . . Dīc mihi Anglice nōmen sociī tūī qui optimus in certāmine est.

ONE STUDENT SHOULD SAY THE NAME OF THE BEST PERSON ON HIS/HER TEAM


ONE STUDENT SHOULD ASK WHERE THE BATHROOM IS
Mythology
TU: If you saw a statue of a woman with three heads at a crossroads in ancient Greece, of which goddess would this be a statue? HECATE
B1: With what Olympian deity was Hecate closely associated? ARTEMIS
B2: Who is her daughter, according to some accounts? CIRCE

TU: What was in the chest that the fisherman Dictys rescued from the sea? PERSEUS AND HIS MOTHER DANAE
B1: Who came up with the idea that Perseus should go get Medusa’s head? PERSEUS
B2: For what reason did he suggest he would do this? AS A WEDDING PRESENT FOR THE KING, POLYDECTES

TU: Who told Odysseus that if he harmed the sun god’s cattle, he would arrive home alone and in a foreign ship? TEIRESIAS
B1: Where were they when this conversation took place? THE UNDERWORLD
B2: Teiresias also told Odysseus that even after returning home he must wander again, carrying what item which would be mistaken for a winnowing fan? OAR

Vocabulary
TU: What part of a tree is the ‘ramus’? BRANCH
B1: What part of a tree is the ‘radix’? ROOT
B2: What part of a tree is the ‘folium’? LEAF

TU: Define the Latin noun ‘saxum’. ROCK, STONE
B1: Define the Latin noun ‘sepulchrum’. TOMB, GRAVE
B2: Define the Latin noun ‘supplicium’. PUNISHMENT, PENALTY

TU: What is the fourth principal part of the verb ‘premô’? PRESSUS
B1: What is the fourth principal part of the verb ‘struô’? STRUCTUS
B2: What is the fourth principal part of the verb ‘legô’? LECTUS

Derivatives
TU: Give the Latin root and its meaning for the English word ‘dismal’. MALUS – BAD, EVIL
B1: Give the Latin root and its meaning for the English word ‘remnant’. MANERE – TO STAY, REMAIN
B2: Give the Latin root and its meaning for the English word ‘recommend’.
   MANDARE – TO ENTRUST, ORDER

TU: What do the following English words have in common: janitor, jovial, cereal, martial?
   ALL ARE DERIVED FROM NAMES OF GODS/GODDESSSES
B1: From what god’s name do we derive the word ‘jovial’? JUPITER
B2: What does ‘jovial’ mean nowadays? CHEERFUL, HAPPY

TU: Which of these words is NOT derived from the Latin word ‘sol’ meaning ‘sun’:
   solar, solstice, parasol, INSOLENT, solarium?
B1: Which of these words is NOT derived from the Latin word ‘fero’ meaning ‘to carry’:
   FIERCE, fertilizer, prefer, circumference, referee?
B2: Which of these words is NOT derived from the Latin word ‘capio’ meaning ‘to take’:
   exception, recipe, CAPILLARY, anticipate, susceptible?

Language

TU: Translate this sentence into English: “Hostēs castra Rōmāna oppugnāvērunt.”
   THE ENEMIES ATTACKED THE ROMAN CAMP
B1: Translate this sentence into English: “Captīvī in carcere tērēs mēnsēs mansērunt.”
   THE PRISONERS REMAINED IN THE PRISON FOR THREE MONTHS
B2: Translate this sentence into English: “Scutum in terram ā mīlite iactātum est.”
   THE SHIELD WAS THROWN ON THE GROUND BY THE SOLDIER

TU: Translate this sentence into Latin: “The farmer’s son found a wounded horse.”
   FILIUS AGRICOLAE INVĪNIT EQUUM VULNERĀTUM
B1: Translate this sentence into Latin: “May I ask who you are?”
   ROGEM QUIS SIS
B2: Translate this sentence into Latin: “Frightened by the fire, the children fled.”
   TERRITĪ IGNE, LĪBERĪ FUGĒRUNT

TU: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice, then answer in Latin the question that follows:
   “Fabricius, quī erat inferior genere quam aliī Rōmānī, tamen ab omnibus amātus est, quod optimus fortissimusque miles erat. Neque amīcōs neque inimīcōs suōs fallēbat. Praemia numquam capiēbat.” (repeat)
   question: A quibus amātus est Fabricius? AB OMNIBUS
B1: Qualis genere erat Fabricius? INFERIOR (QUAM ALII ROMANI)
B2: Quōs fallēbat Fabricius? NEQUE AMICOS NEQUE INIMICOS

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

“Poëta carmina in tablinō suō scribēbat. Filius suus quī recenter dormiēbat tablinum intrāvit ut aliquid patrī suō diceret. ‘Possumne exīre in hortum?’ inquit Filius. ‘Nōn hodiē, mī filī.’ respondit poēta. Itaque puer ad cubiculum rediit et per fenestram exīit.” (repeat)

question: Quid poēta dixit filiō? NŌN HODIĒ, MĪ FĪLĪ

B1: Quid poēta in tablinō agēbat? CARMINA SCRIBĒBAT
B2: Quid puer ēgit, postquam ad cubiculum rediit? PER FENESTRAM EXIIT

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

“Quīdam Rōmānus, nomine Quintus, hostem oppugnāvit ut rēgem interficeret. Hostēs Quintum cēpit et ad rēgem traxit. Rēx ēi dixit, ‘Cūr mē interficere cupīs?’ Quintus rēgī dixit, ‘Quod meum fratrem interficere cupīs?’ Itaque rēx Quintum liberāvit.” (repeat)

question: Quem rēx interfēcit? FRATREM QUINTI

B1: Cūr Quintus hostem oppugnāvit? UT RĒGEM INTERFICERET
B2: Quis Quintum ad rēgem traxerunt? HOSTĒS

TU: Translate this sentence into English: “Canis noster sub mēnsā iacēbat.”

OUR DOG WAS LYING UNDER THE TABLE

B1: Translate this sentence into English: “Ancillae semper in culinā laborant.”

SLAVE GIRLS ALWAYS WORK IN THE KITCHEN
B2: Translate this sentence into English: “Stetimus in cubiculō et dominum adiūvimus.”

WE STOOD IN THE BEDROOM AND HELPED THE MASTER

TU: Give the form of the Latin noun pater that is missing from this sentence: “Ego dixī cum______.”

PATRE

B1: Give the form of the Latin noun frāter that is missing from this sentence: “Vidimus ____ nostrōs in viā.”

PATRĒS
B2: Give the form of the Latin noun bellum that is missing from this sentence: “Militēs ____ pugnāverunt.”

BELLO

TU 3: Change the verb form audīmus to the subjunctive. AUDIĀMUS

B1: Translate audīamus carmen. LET US / MAY WE HEAR THE SONG
B2: Change audīamus to imperfect passive. AUDĪRĒMUR

Life

TU: On what hill in ancient Rome was it customary for those who had little money to be buried?

ESQUILINE
B1: Who covered Rome’s paupers graves on the Esquiline Hill with gardens?

MAECENAS
B2: What were the puticulī that were found on the Esquiline Hill?

BURIAL PITS FOR THE POOR

Roman History

TU: The capture of what city provoked Rome’s war with Jugurtha?

CIRTA
B1: With what general did Jugurtha arrange a peace in 111 BC?

L. CALPURNIUS BESTIA
B2: Whom did Marius replace as the commander against Jugurtha?
    Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS

TU: In which temple of Jupiter were the *spolia opima* dedicated?
    JUPITER FERETRIUS

B1: For which Sabine was the Lacus Curtius named?
    METTIUS CURTIUS

B2: In the alternate story, for what Roman was the Lacus Curtius named?
    METTIUS CURTIUS (same name as the person in the Sabine legend)