TU 1: As a result of what battle did Publius Cornelius Scipio earn the title ‘Africānus’? ZAMA
B1: When was the battle fought? 202 BC
B2: Whom did he defeat at this battle? HANNIBAL

TU 2: Name the child of Poseidon and Thoosa who had only one eye. POLYPHEMUS
B1: How many of Odysseus’ men did Polyphemus eat? SIX
B2: On what island did he and the other Cyclopes live? SICILY

TU 3: Define the Latin noun mēnsis. MONTH
B1: Define the Latin noun mēnsa. TABLE, MEAL, COURSE, DINNER, COUNTER, BANK
B2: Define the Latin noun mēns. MIND, WILL, REASON, THOUGHT, OPINION

TU 4: Give the form of the noun cōnsul that is missing from the following sentence: “Imperātor nōn crēdēbat ______.” CŌNSULĪ / CŌNSULIBUS
B1: Give the form of the noun aqua that is missing from the following sentence: ”Necesse erat mīlitibus plūs ______ habère.” AQUAE
B2: Say in Latin, “Cornelia was the girl’s name.” CORNĒLIA ERAT / FUIT NŌMEN PUELLAE

TU 5: What in the ancient Roman diet was mūlsum? WINE MIXED WITH HONEY
B1: What was mērōm? PURE WINE, UNDILUTED
B2: What was mūlsa? (FERMENTED) HONEY AND WATER

TU 6: What niece of the witch Circe helped Jason find the Golden Fleece? MEDEA
B1: Who built the ship which Jason used to go in search of the Fleece? ARGUS / -OS
B2: What was Jason missing when he arrived at Iolcus to lay claim to the throne? (LEFT) SHOE

TU 7: Who supervised the construction of Rome’s first aqueduct in 312 BC? APPIUS CLAUDIUS (CAECUS)
B1: What political office did Appius Claudius hold at that time? CENSOR
B2: What was the original destination of the Via Appia when Appius Claudius built it? CAPUA

TU 8: Translate the following Latin sentence into English: “Fēminae quae in viā currēbant flōrēs puerīs dedērunt.”
THE GIRLS WHO WERE RUNNING IN THE STREET GAVE FLOWERS TO THE BOYS
B1: Translate this Latin sentence: “Puerī flōrēs quam celerrimē nōbīs monstrāvērunt.”
THE BOYS SHOWED US THE FLOWERS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE
B2: Translate this Latin sentence: “Flōrēs puerīs valdē placēbant quod rōsae erant.”
THE FLOWERS GREATLY PLEASED THE BOYS BECAUSE THEY WERE ROSES / THE BOYS REALLY LIKED THE FLOWERS BECAUSE THEY WERE ROSES

TU 9: What did Melampus, Cassandra, Tiresias, and Calchas all have in common?
POWER OF DIVINATION / FORTUNE-TELLING / SEEING THE FUTURE
B1: How was Cassandra’s power different from that of the others?
NO ONE EVER BELIEVED WHAT SHE PREDICTED
B2: In what military expedition did Calchas take part? GREEK EXPEDITION TO TROY
TU 10: Which of the following first conjugation verbs, if any, does NOT have a third principal part which follows that typical pattern: dō, dē mónstrō, spīō, postulō?

Dō

B1: Give all the principal parts for the verb stō?

STŌ, STĀRE, STETĪ, STATUM /-US

B2: What is the third principal part of lavō?

LĀVĪ

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


Question: Whom did the citizens worship?

Juno

B1: What did the queen tell the citizens to do?

TO MAKE SACRIFICES / SACRIFICE TO HER

B2: How did Juno punish the queen?

JUNO TURNED THE QUEEN INTO A DONKEY

TU 12: Which of the following words is NOT derived from the Latin noun ‘cūra’:

secure, curious, recur, sinecure, accurate?

RECUR

B1: What is the Latin root and its meaning for ‘recur’?

CURRERE - TO RUN

B2: Another derivative of ‘curō, cūrāre’ is the English verb ‘procure’. What does that verb mean?

TO OBTAIN, ACQUIRE, BRING ABOUT

TU 13: Where did Caesar say, “Alea iacta est”?

(CROSSING THE) RUBICON RIVER

B1: After what battle did he write “Vēni, vīdī, vīcī”?

ZELA

B2: Where did he say, “Et tū, Brūte”, at least according to Shakespeare?

(NEAR OR IN THE PORTICO OF) POMPEY’S THEATER

TU 14: For the verb sum, esse give the third person singular, pluperfect indicative.

FUERAT

B1: Make fuerat future.

ERIT

B2: Make erit imperfect.

ERAT

TU 15: Which god was born first from his mother’s womb and then from his father’s thigh?

DIONYSUS / BACCHUS

B1: What was wrapped around Dionysus’ staff?

IVY or GRAPEVINES

B2: What was the name of that staff?

THYRSUS

TU 16: Define the verb festūnō.

HURRY, HASTEN, MOVE QUICKLY

B1: Define the verb agnōscō.

RECOGNIZE, IDENTIFY, ACKNOWLEDGE

B2: Define the Latin verb castīgō.

SCOLD, NAG, CORRECT

TU 17: What was the customary activity conducted by Romans in a palaestra?

EXERCISE

B1: What was the name for the furnace system at a public bath complex?

HYPOCAUST(UM)

B2: What at the baths was the laconicum?

DRY HOT ROOM / STEAMBATH / SWEATROOM

TU 18: Translate the following English sentence into Latin: “My mother is no longer at home.”

MEA MĀTER NŌN IAM DOMĪ (AD)EST

B1: Translate this into Latin: “My father went to Capua yesterday.”

HERĪ MEUS PATER CAPUAM ĮVIT

B2: Translate this into Latin: “Tomorrow my brothers will be coming from Germany”

CRĀS MEĪ FRĀTRĒS EX GERMANIĀ VENIENT
TU 19: What daughter of Thaumas and Electra was both the messenger of Hera and the goddess of the rainbow? IRIS
B1: What sisters of Iris had the bodies of birds with female heads? HARPIES
B2: Electra was present when Persephone was kidnapped by whom? HADES

TU 20: According to its Latin derivation, where would one expect to find a ‘prelude’?
BEFORE A PLAY / PERFORMANCE / GAME
B1: According to its Latin derivation, what would you expect an ‘infidel’ to be lacking in?
FAITH, TRUST
B2: According to its Latin derivation, what does someone have who is ‘ambidextrous’?
TWO (BOTH) RIGHT HANDS
TU 1: What caused Heracles’ arrows to become poisonous?
   HE DIPPED THEM IN THE HYDRA’S BLOOD (AFTER KILLING IT)
B1: One of these arrows later killed Pholus, who accidentally dropped it on his foot. What type of
   creature was Pholus?
   CENTAUR
B2: Yet another arrow poisoned the blood of another centaur, who used this to his advantage as he
   was dying and instructed Heracles’ wife to dip a garment in the blood. Who was this centaur?
   NESSUS

TU 2: In what location in southern Gallia Narbonensis did Marius defeat the Cimbri? VERCSELLAE
B1: Where had he defeated the Teutones the year before this? AQUAE SEXTIAE
B2: Where had the Romans suffered a defeat a few years before this in 105 BC? ARAUSIO

TU 3: What use of the ablative case is illustrated in the following sentence: Hóc tempore erant multa bella.
   TIME WHEN
What use of the ablative case is illustrated in this sentence: Míles gladió vulnerātus est.
   MEANS / INSTRUMENT
What use of the ablative case is illustrated in this sentence: Sorōre meā pulchrior sum.
   COMPARISON

TU 4: Whom did Apollo hide in a cloud to protect him from the attacks of Achilles? HECTOR
B1: What goddess disguised herself as a Greek in order to persuade Hector to fight Achilles?
   ATHENA
B2: What did Hector predict to Achilles as he lay dying?
   THAT ACHILLES WOULD SOON DIE TOO

TU 5: Quid Anglicē signifiēt “grātiās agere”? TO THANK / TO GIVE THANKS
   Quid Anglicē signifiēt “in animō habēre”? TO INTEND / TO HAVE IN MIND (TO DO SOMETHING)
   Quid Anglicē signifiēt “cōnsilium capere”? TO MAKE A PLAN / TO HAVE AN IDEA

TU 6: Listen carefully to the following letter, written in Latin, which I will read twice. Then answer in Latin
   the question that follows.
   Canis meus mē dormientem momordit. Multus sanguis fluēbat. Nunc medicus adest quī
   imperātorem Claudium sānāvit. Valē.” (repeat)
   question: Cui haec epistula missa est? MARCŌ
B1: Quid factēbat Publius ubi canis eum momordit? DORMIĒBAT
B2: Quis ā medicō sānātus erat? (IMPERĀTOR) CLAUDIUS

TU 7: Translate the following Latin sentence into English: “Portāvīstīne librōs tuōs ad scholam, filī?
   DID YOU CARRY YOUR BOOKS TO SCHOOL, SON?
B1: Translate this into English: “Num portāvērunt līberōs ad parentēs suōs?”
   THEY DID NOT CARRY THE CHILDREN TO THEIR PARENTS, DID THEY?
B2: Translate this into English: “Nōnne servī portābunt aquam ad libertōs?”
   WON’T THE SLAVES CARRY WATER TO THE FREEDMEN?
TU8: Which legendary Roman hero did Spurius Larcius and Titus Herminius aid in stopping the Etruscans at a bridge in Rome?  
B1: What was the bridge?  
B2: Who was the enemy leader?  

B1: HORATIUS COCLÆS  
B2: PONS SUBLICIUS  
B1: LARS PORSENA

TU9: Which of the following words is NOT derived from the Latin verb ‘dícō, dícere’: 
contradict, diction, dictionary, verdict, dice?  

B1: What Latin noun is the root of the English word ‘domestic’?  
B2: What Latin verb is the root of the English word ‘deduct’?  

B1: DOMUS (HOUSE)  
B2: DÜCERE (TO LEAD)

TU10: Which of the following beverages was customarily consumed with the *gustus*: vīnum, MULSUM, aqua, lāc, mulsa?  

B1: What was the *gustus*?  
B2: What was lāc?  

B1: APPETIZER COURSE  
B2: MILK

TU11: What name was given to the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione?  

B1: Which of the Pleiades was the mother of Hermes?  
B2: Why was the marriage of Merope to Sisyphus unique among the marriages of the Pleiades?  

B1: THE PLEIADES  
B2: MAIA  
B2: SHE WAS THE ONLY ONE TO MARRY A MORTAL

TU12: What is the difference in meaning between the nouns avus and avis?  

What is the difference in meaning between the quī and quia?  
What is the difference in meaning between the hūc and hīc?  

AVUS - GRANDFATHER / AVIS - BIRD  
QUI - WHO / QUA - BECAUSE  
HŪC - TO THIS PLACE / HĪC - HERE

TU13: Which Numidian chieftain defected to Rome during the Second Punic War?  

B1: What Numidian chieftain remained loyal to Carthage?  
B2: What Carthaginian princess, niece of Hannibal, was loved by both men?  

B1: MASSINISSA  
B2: MICIPSA  
B2: SOPHONISBA

TU14: Make the verb form *portās* future.  

B1: Make *portābis* future perfect.  
B2: Make *portāveris* plural.  

B1: PORTĀBIS  
B1: PORTĀVERIS

TU15: Quid Anglicē significat ‘paucī’?  

B1: Quid Anglicē significat ‘dulcis’?  
B2: Quid Anglicē significat ‘pessimus’?  

B1: FEW, A FEW  
B1: SWEET, PLEASANT, DELIGHTFUL, DEAR  
B2: VERY BAD, WORST

TU16: Who decided to imitate Heracles by taking the dangerous route from Troezen to Athens and encountering various monsters and criminals along the way?  

B1: What was the method of execution preferred by his opponent Sinis?  
B2: What woman tried to kill Theseus when he arrived in Athens to reveal himself to his father?  

B1: BENT TWO PINE TREES TOGETHER, USED THEM TO SPLIT VICTIM IN HALF OR FLUNG VICTIMS ON A SINGLE BENT TREE  
B2: MEDEA

Novice Round 2 Page 5
TU 17: What English adjective derived from Latin is used to describe a volcano which seems to be sleeping?  
DORMANT  
B1: What noun in volcanology is derived from the Latin word that means ‘to burst out’?  
ERUPTION  
B2: What noun in volcanology is derived from the Latin word that means ‘to wash’?  
LAVA

TU 18: What creature, whose real name was Asterius, was the offspring of Pasiphae and the Cretan Bull?  
THE MINOTAUR  
B1: Who built the labyrinth in which the Minotaur was housed?  
DAEDALUS  
B2: Who was imprisoned in the labyrinth for giving Ariadne the suggestion of the ball of thread to help Theseus in his quest to kill the Minotaur?  
DAEDALUS

TU 19: Translate this sentence into Latin: “We can build roads and bridges.”  
POSSUMUS AEDIFICARE VIAS ET PONTES  
B1: Translate this question into Latin: “Why is Salvius working with you in the garden?”  
CUR LABORAT SALVIUS TECUM / VOBISCUM IN HORTO?  
B2: Translate this sentence into Latin: “Boys, don’t run in the kitchen.”  
PUERI, NOLITE CURRERE IN CULINA

TU 20: For what purpose would a Roman wear a flammeum?  
GETTING MARRIED (BRIDAL VEIL)  
B1: What Roman women other than brides would wear their hair in six braids?  
VESTAL VIRGINS  
B2: What was the name of the knot used by brides to tie their bridal belt around their waist?  
KNOT OF HERCULES
TU 1: What type of ablative is found in this sentence: “Litterae ā multis amīcis legēbantur.”?

AGENT

B1: What type of ablative is found in this sentence: “Mīlitēs Rōmānī hostēs secundō diē oppugnāvērunt.”?

TIME WHEN / WITHIN WHICH

B2: What type of ablative is found in this sentence: “Caesare interfēctō, cīvēs trīstēs erant.”?

ABSOLUTE

TU 2: With what aspect of Roman life would ALL of the following have been associated:

umbilicus, cornua, titulus, atramentum, charta

WRITING/BOOKS/READING/ETC.

B1: ... caîllus, mēta, mola, olivum

OLIVE (OIL) PRODUCTION

B2: ... laconicum, suspensūra, piscīna, unctōrium

BATHS

TU 3: What Roman god would most appropriately be described with the Latin adjective cādūcifer?

MERCURY

B1: Describe the caduceus.

(GOLDEN) STAFF WITH 2 SNAKES AROUND IT

B2: To what aspect of Mercury’s responsibilities did his descriptive name Psychopompus refer?

LEADING THE SOULS OF THE DEAD TO THE UNDERWORLD

TU 4: Change illa nox to the genitive singular.

ILLĪUS NOCTIS

B1: Change illius noctis to the plural.

ILLĀRUM NOCTIUM

B2: Change illārum noctium to the ablative.

ILLĪS NOCTIBUS

TU 5: Translate this sentence into English: “Quam insāna es, uxor!”

HOW CRAZY YOU ARE, WIFE!

B1: Translate this sentence into English: “Feminae, quam in forō videram, dōnum dabō.”

I WILL GIVE A GIFT TO THE WOMAN WHOM I HAD SEEN IN THE FORUM/MARKET

B2: Translate this sentence into English: “Quamquam rēx cum hospitibus cēnat, vīnum nōn bibētur.”

ALTHOUGH THE KING IS DINING WITH GUESTS, NO WINE WILL BE DRUNK

TU 6: What city was the trigger for the Second Punic War?

SAGUNTUM

B1: What city was the trigger for the First Punic War?

MESSANA

B2: What city was the trigger for the First Samnite War?

CAPUA

TU 7: Keeping all other things the same, change all singulars to plural in this sentence: “Rēx filīō gladium dedit.”

RĒGĒS FILĪĪS GLĀDIŌS DEDĒRUNT

B1: Restate this sentence using a passive verb: “Dominus puniēbat servōs malōs.”

MALĪ SERVĪ Ā DOMINŪ PUNIĒBANTUR

B2: Restate this sentence using an active verb: “Nūntius ad Graeciam ā dūce missus est.”

dux mīsit nūntium ad graeciam

TU 8: Name the famous and talented sister of Apsyrtus.

MEDEA

B1: Name the famous and talented sister of Aeetes and Pasiphaë.

CIRCE

B2: Name the famous and talented daughter of Icarius, the Spartan, whose talent helped her remain faithful to her husband.

PENELOPE
TU 9: In Roman circuses, why were the carceres constructed in a curved shape?  

SO THAT NO DRIVER WOULD HAVE AN ADVANTAGE OF DISTANCE AT THE START

B1: What was the Latin term for the finish line in a Roman circus?  

CALX

B2: What was the name of the gate through which the victorious driver would ride out of the circus?  

PORTA TRIUMPHALIS

TU 10: Make the adjective fortis superlative.  

FORTISSIMUS/-A

B1: Make the adjective fortis a comparative adverb.  

FORTIUS

B2: Make fortius a comparative adjective, neuter nominative singular.  

FORTIUS

TU 11: If you severely dislike Brittany Spears, which of the following derivatives could you use to describe her: municipal, tangent, sanguine, ODIOUS, efficacious?

B1: Which of these nouns would you wish for in your hatred of Brittany Spears: recurrence, perfidy, ANNIHILATION, cupidity, ubiquity?

B2: If, however, you love Brittany Spears, which of these words describes you: ENAMORED, inert, antiquated, binomial, debonair?

TU 12: Why did Eurystheus not count the killing of the Hydra as one of Heracles’ official labors?  

HE HAD HELP IN KILLING THE HYDRA (FROM HIS NEPHEW IOLAUS)

B1: What other labor didn’t count because Heracles either received payment or asked for payment in exchange for performing the service?  

CLEANING THE STABLES OF AUGEAS

B2: During which of his labors did Heracles meet Theseus and Pirithous seated on ‘chairs of forgetfulness’?  

THE FETCHING OF CERBERUS FROM THE UNDERWORLD

TU 13: Who was married, at various times of his life, to Fulvia, Octavia, and Cleopatra?  

MARCUS ANTONIUS

B1: Which wife of Caesar earned him a place on Sulla’s proscription list?  

CORNELIA

B2: Who was the mother of Caesar’s only acknowledged son?  

CLEOPATRA

TU 14: Quid Anglicē significat “consilium capere”?  

TO FORM A PLAN / COME UP WITH A PLAN

B1: Quid Anglicē significat “pedem referre”?  

TO RETREAT / RETURN

B2: Quid Anglicē significat “fabulam dare”?  

PRODUCE / PRESENT A PLAY

TU 15: Who was known by the name Podarces until he was ransomed from Heracles by his sister Hesione, at which point he took a name which meant ‘ransomed’?  

PRIAM

B1: Who was the oldest child of Priam and Hecuba?  

HECTOR

B2: Who killed Priam at the end of the Trojan War?  

NEOPTOLEMUS / PYRRHUS
TU 16: Listen carefully to the following passage, which I will read twice. Then answer in English the question that follows.


Question: What question did the traveler ask the inhabitant?

“WHY DOESN’T YOUR CITY HAVE WALLS?”

B1: Why does the Greek feel that his city has excellent walls, even though it has in reality no walls at all?

The city has the courage of brave citizens

B2: According to the Greek, what is the result of his fellow citizens’ bravery?

They can’t be defeated

TU 17: What enemies of Rome were the subject of the Lex Gabinia of 66 BC?

B1: What enemy of Rome was the subject of the Lex Manilia of 67 BC?

PIRATES

B2: Which Roman received a military command from both of these laws?

MITHRIDATES VI

POMPEY

TU 18: Name the brother of Menoetius, Atlas, and Prometheus.

B1: Whom did he marry?

B2: Who was their daughter?

EPIMETHEUS

PANDORA

PYRRHA

TU 19: Give the Latin noun and its meaning from which we derive the English word ‘discord’.

B1: Give the Latin noun and its meaning from which we derive ‘inoculation’.

B2: Give the Latin noun and its meaning from which we derive ‘manure’.

COR - HEART

OCULUS - EYE, BUD OF A PLANT

MANUS - HAND, BAND, TROOP, THRONG

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

Dic mihi Anglicē nōmen aviae tuae

STUDENT SHOULD SAY THE NAME OF HIS/HER GRANDMOTHER

B1: . . . Dic mihi Anglicē nōmen libri ā tē recenter lecē.

ONE STUDENT SHOULD SAY THE NAME OF A BOOK HE/SHE RECENTLY READ


ONE STUDENT SHOULD TELL THE AUDIENCE THEY SHOULD APPLAUD

Novice Finals Page 9
Mythology
TU: Who helped Leto give birth to Apollo? ARTEMIS
B1: On what island were Artemis and Apollo born? DELOS
B2: Whom did Artemis kill by shooting him while he was swimming on the ocean at some distance from the shore? ORION

TU: Who was adopted by Polybus and Merope of Corinth, until the child grew up and left home to avoid killing his father and marrying his mother? OEDIPUS
B1: Who was his real mother? JOCASTA
B2: How many children did he have with his mother? FOUR

TU: What god helped Apollo build the walls around Troy? POSEIDON
B1: What caused Poseidon to become angry at the king of Troy? HE REFUSED TO PAY POSEIDON THE AGREED UPON SALARY
B2: How did Poseidon express his anger toward Troy? SENT A SEA MONSTER TO RAVAGE THE CITY

Vocabulary
TU: What is the genitive singular of the noun ‘salūs’? SALUTIS
B1: What is the genitive singular of the noun ‘vulnus’? VULNERIS
B2: What is the genitive singular of the noun ‘tempus’? TEMPORIS

TU: What is the third principal part of the verb ‘pugnō’? PUGNAVI
B1: What is the third principal part of the verb ‘regō’? REXI
B2: What is the third principal part of the verb ‘teneō’? TENUI

TU: Define the Latin adjective ‘gravis’. HEAVY, SERIOUS
B1: Define the Latin adjective ‘humilis’. LOW, HUMBLE,
B2: Define the Latin adjective ‘ēgregius’. EXCELLENT, DISTINGUISHED

Derivatives
TU: Give the Latin root and its meaning for the English word ‘deliver’. LĪBER – FREE
B1: Give the Latin root and its meaning for the English word ‘elocution’. LOQUI – TO SPEAK
B2: Give the Latin root and its meaning for the English word ‘ludicrous’. LUDUS – GAME, PLAY, SCHOOL

TU: According to its Latin derivation, what color is an ‘albumen’? WHITE
B1: What is an ‘albumen’? THE WHITE PART INSIDE AN EGG
B2: What derivative of this same Latin word is a term for someone whose skin pigmentation is lacking in some way? ALBINO
TU: Which of these words is NOT derived from the Latin word ‘finis’ meaning ‘end’: definite, refinery, financial, FAINT, definition?

B1: Which of these words is NOT derived from the Latin word ‘mitto’ meaning ‘to send’: MISTAKE, omit, mission, missile, permission?

B2: Which of these words is NOT derived from the Latin word ‘pars’ meaning ‘part’: depart, particle, apartment, participate, SEPARATE?

Language

TU: Translate this sentence into English: “Linguam Latīnam magnā cum difficūltāte discimus.” WE LEARN THE LATIN LANGUAGE WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY

B1: Translate this sentence into English: “Trāns campum mīlitēs cum fēmīnīs cucurrērunt.” THE SOLDIERS RAN ACROSS THE FIELD WITH THE WOMEN

B2: Translate this sentence into English: “Circum pontificēs stetērunt ovēs et bovēs.” AROUND THE PRIESTS STOOD SHEEP AND COWS

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


(repeat)

question: Quis erat prīmus quī Ulixem vīdit? PASTOR

B1: Quae rogāvit Ulixēs? MULTA (DE UXORE ET FILIO)

B2: Quī ad uxōrem vēnerant? MULTI DUCES ET RĒGES

Life

TU: In what area of a Roman house would one typically find bushes, flowers, and a birdbath? PERISTYLIUM

B1: In what room of a Roman house would one typically find a shallow basin in the floor? ATRIUM

B2: In what room of a Roman house would one typically the master writing a letter? TABLINUM

Roman History

TU: Name an office that Julius Caesar was holding at the time of his death.

B1: Name another.

B2: Name another. DICTATOR, CONSUL, PONTIFEX MAXIMUS