1. What do the following have in common: lituus, bucina, tuba, and cornu?
   ALL WERE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (USED IN THE ARMY)
   B1: Which two were chiefly for ceremonial use? LITUUS AND BUCINA
   B2: Which instrument was the longest? TUBA

   B1: In what play of Plautus do we meet twins who have the same name, are separated at birth, then reunite as adults? MENAECHMI

3. If the phrase opus est is used, what case would be needed for the pronoun in the sentence, “I need money.”?
   DATIVE
   B1: What case would be needed for the word ‘money’ in that sentence? ABLATIVE
   B2: Using that same construction, say in Latin, “We need help.”
   OPUS EST NÔBĪS AUXILIŌ / SUBSIDIŌ

4. What woman, according to classical mythology, was the cause of all mankind’s woes?
   PANDORA
   B1: What deity had instilled in Pandora a nature of cunning and deceit? HERMES
   B2: What deity dressed and adorned Pandora and taught her crafts? ATHENA

5. The siege of what city in Spain precipitated the 2nd Punic War? SAGUNTUM
   B1: Who sacked Saguntum? HANNIBAL
   B2: What treaty did Hannibal supposedly break by attacking Saguntum? EBRO TREATY

6. During a debate, one of the debaters departs from the discussion at hand and insults a tie that his opponent is wearing. Identify the Latin phrase that describes such an attack on the person himself rather than upon his opinions.
   AD HOMINEM
   B1: After purchasing a car that turned out to be unreliable, a father gave his son the advice, “Caveat emptor”. Translate this piece of advice.
   LET THE BUYER BEWARE
   B2: From time to time the Pope addresses the crowd in St. Peter’s Square with a speech that is called ‘urbi et orbi’. Translate this descriptive phrase.
   FOR THE CITY AND THE WORLD
7. Translate the following sentence into English: \( \text{Vita quâ fruimur brevis est.} \)
   THE LIFE WHICH WE ENJOY IS SHORT.
   
   B1: Translate into English: \( \text{Glória divitiárum inánis habēri dēbet.} \)
   THE GLORY OF RICHES OUGHT TO BE CONSIDERED EMPTY / USELESS / VAIN
   
   B2: \( \text{Iter vitæ plēnae quaerendum est.} \)
   THE JOURNEY / PATH OF A FULL LIFE SHOULD BE SOUGHT

8. Consisting of a preface and 170 short chapters, it is the oldest Latin prose text that
   has survived whole to the present day. What is its title? \( \text{DE AGRI CULTURA} \)
   
   B1: Who was its author? \( \text{CATO THE ELDER} \)
   
   B2: What advice did Cato give on what to do with a slave who was old and too ill to
   work? \( \text{SELL THE SLAVE} \)

9. What daughter of Oceanus and Tethys was the first wife of Zeus? \( \text{METIS} \)
   
   B1: How had Metis helped Zeus in overpowering Cronus? \( \text{SHE HAD GIVEN HIM} \)
   AN EMETIC THAT CAUSED HIM TO REGURGITATE ZEUS’ SIBLINGS
   
   B2: Why did Zeus swallow up Metis? \( \text{TO PREVENT THE BIRTH OF A SON MIGHTIER THAN HIMSELF} \)

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

    “\( \text{Domina ad forum emendārum cibōrum causā īvit. Hī cibī futūrī erant cēna} \)
    \( \text{familiae suae. Sed domina cibōs nōn ēmit, quod pecūniae oblīta est. Domum} \)
    \( \text{cucurrit et pecūniām cēpit. Cum ad forum reāvit, mercātōrēs nōn aderant.} \)
    \( \text{“Eheu!” ait Domina. Nam verēbātur nē familia sua fāme perīret.”} \)
    (repeat passage)

    Question: Why did the lady not purchase food the first time she went to the market?
    \( \text{SHE FORGOT TO TAKE MONEY WITH HER} \)

   B1: Why did she not buy food the second time she went?
   \( \text{THE MERCHANTS HAD GONE HOME} \)

   B2: Why was the lady concerned when she arrived back at the forum only to find that
   all the merchants had gone?
   \( \text{SHE FEARED THAT HER FAMILY WOULD DIE FROM HUNGER} \)

11. Using a supine, say in Latin, “That is horrible to hear.”
    \( \text{ILLUD / ID EST HORRIBILE AUDĪTŪ} \)
    
    What use of the Ablative case is the “\( \text{audītū} \)”?
    \( \text{SPECIFICATION} \)

    Using a supine, say in Latin, “The soldiers came to fight bravely.”
    \( \text{MĪLITĒS VĒNĒRUNT FORTITER PUGNĀTUM} \)
12. From AD 132-135, the Second Jewish Revolt took place in Palestine. Who was its leader? SIMON BAR COCHBA (SIMON BAR COSIBA)
   B1: Who quelled the revolt for the Romans? JULIUS SEVERUS
   B2: As a result of what proposal by the emperor Hadrian is it said that the revolt began? BUILDING A ROMAN CITY ON THE SITE OF JERUSALEM

13. Who were the parents of Minos, the king of Crete? ZEUS & EUROPA
   B1: What former king of Crete was the step-father of Minos? ASTERIUS
   B2: Which of the three sons of Zeus and Europa did not become one of the judge of the Underworld? SARPEDON

14. Books One and Two were written for men. Book Three, as the author states, was written for women to compensate them for the damage done to them by the first two books. The subject matter for all three books was the same: how to attract the opposite sex. What was the title of this handbook by Ovid? ARS AMATORIA
   B1: What other work by Ovid seems to have the opposite purpose, namely to teach people how to free oneself from love? REMEDIA AMORIS
   B2: What other work by Ovid is a series of elegies about his love for Corinna? AMORES

15. After being bitten on the foot by a snake, what Greek hero was abandoned on the island of Lemnos by his comrades as they sailed toward Troy? PHILOCTETES
   B1: Philoctetes earlier had broken an oath by revealing the location of whose funeral pyre? HERACLES’
   B2: What possession of Philoctetes was said to have been needed by the Greeks in order for them to capture Troy, causing Philoctetes to be brought back to the Greek camp? THE ARROWS OF HERACLES

16. From what Latin verb do we derive the English word ‘ancestor’? CĒDÔ, CĒDERE
   B1: What Latin preposition is the other root of ‘ancestor’? ANTE
   B2: Name another derivative of cēdō that can mean the same thing as ‘ancestor’. ANTECEDENT, PREDECESSOR

17. After the defeat of Maxentius by Constantine in 312, who was Constantine’s next great political and military rival? LICINIUS
   B1: Name the sister of Constantine who, earlier, had married Licinius. CONSTANTIA
   B2: What ally of Maxentius did Licinius defeat in the East? MAXIMINUS DAIA

18. Say in Latin “In Sicily.” IN SICILIĀ
   B1: Say in Latin, “At Lanuvium.” LANUVĪ
   B2: What single Latin word in the locative case means “in the mind?” ANIMĪ

UPPER ROUND 1 - PAGE 3
19. Whom did Cicero defend against charges that the man stole gold from a woman whom he then tried to poison? (MARCUS) CAELIUS (RUFUS)

B1: Who was the woman, whom Cicero described as “having no enemies, since she so readily offers intimacy in all directions”? CLODIA

B2: Which of her ancestors does Cicero seemingly bring back to life in order to chastize Clodia at the trial? APPIUS CLAUDIUS CAECUS (THE CENSOR)

20. Translate into Latin the verb from the dependent clause in this sentence: “I know what word was spoken by my friend.” DICTUM SIT

B1: Using a deponent verb, translate into Latin the verb from the dependent clause in this sentence: “I know what word my friend spoke.” LOCUTUS (-A) SIT

B2: Now give the verb form if the sentence said, “I knew what word my friend had spoken.” LOCUTUS ESSET or DIXISSET
1. What author’s work is described by the following: it began with a dedicatory letter to Titus, who would later become emperor; it contained 37 books and included topics such as mineralogy and zoology; its Latin title was “Natūrālis Historia”? Pliny the Elder

B1: What author’s work includes, at the start of the second book and sixth poem, a famous dialogue against the immorality and vices of women? Juvenal

B2: What author’s work is mostly missing, we think, though we have all of Book 15 which contains the famous ‘Cēna Trimalchiōnis’? Petronius

2. Quid Aglicē significat ‘īcis’? Lawsuit

B1: What is the genitive singular of this noun? Litis

B2: Give an English derivative of this noun. Litigate, litigation, litigious, litigant

3. His lovers are named as either Canens or Pomona. He is said to have owned a green woodpecker which was prophetic. He, too, was prophetic, and some say he was turned into a woodpecker by Circe after rejecting her advances. Who was he? Picus

B1: Of what region was he said to have been a very early king? Latium

B2: Who was said to have been his son? Faunus

4. Which of the following English words is not derived from the Latin noun lūx, lūcis: lucid, translucent, lucubration, luxurious? Luxurious

B1: Which of these English words is not derived from the Latin noun fīdes, fīdeī: faith, federal, confide, affidavit? Federal

B2: Which of these English words is not derived from the Latin verb pōnō: posterity, component, postage, proposition? Posternity

5. For what accomplishment in Roman history were the decemviri responsible? Writing the Twelve Tables (First Written Code of Laws)

B1: Where were the bronze tablets of Twelve Tables displayed? Forum (Romanum)

B2: Who was the most famous or infamous of the decemviri? Appius Claudius
6. In which work of Latin literature do we read about a man named Lucius who is turned into a donkey, becomes a follower of Isis, and eventually becomes a lawyer in Rome? **THE GOLDEN ASS’ OR ‘METAMORPHOSES’ OF APULEIUS**

   **B1:** What in the novel must Lucius eat in order to turn back into a human? **ROSES**

   **B2:** How many books were in this work of Apuleius? **11**

7. Pretend you are starring in your school’s all-Latin production of “The Wizard of Oz.”
   Say in Latin, “If I were the king of the forest.” **SI ESSEM REX SILVAE**

   **B1:** Now say “There’s no place like home.” **EST NÜLLUS LOCUS SIMILIS DOMUI / DOMÜS**

   **B2:** Translate this line from the play: “Sequere flavam latericiam viam.”
   **FOLLOW THE YELLOW BRICK ROAD**

8. How did Aphrodite punish the Lemnian women because they failed to honor her? **SHE INFLICTED THEM WITH A VILE SMELL**

   **B1:** How did Aphrodite punish Myrrha for neglecting her rites? **SHE MADE MYRRHA FALL IN LOVE WITH HER OWN FATHER CINYRAS**

   **B2:** How did Aphrodite punish Glaucus because he kept his prize mares from mating? **SHE MADE HIS MADDER MARES TEAR HIM TO PIECES AND DEVOUR HIM**

9. What common meaning is shared by all of the following nouns: *pelagus, aequor, pontus.* **SEA / OCEAN**

   **B1:** Identify the genders of each of those nouns. **ALL ARE NEUTER**

   **B2:** Which of those nouns is most likely to describe a calm sea? **AEQUOR**

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

   **Question:** Quibus pictor ūtēbātur?

   **B1:** Pictūrā dēētā, quālis fuit pictor?

   **B2:** Verte in Anglicum verba quae Pompeius prōclāmāvit.

   **LET THEM PAINT, SO LONG AS THEY PAINT ME!**

11. She was born in A.D. 40 to a woman named Messalina. Her first husband was Junius Silanus, and her second husband was Domitian Ahenobarbus. She was divorced from her second husband in A.D. 62, while he was emperor, and she was executed by him later that year. Who was she? **OCTAVIA**

   **B1:** Who was her father? **THE EMPEROR CLAUDIUS**

   **B2:** Who was the mother of her second husband? **AGRIFFINA THE YOUNGER**
12. Translate into English this, the motto of Oregon: ‘Alis volat propriis’.
   LET HIM FLY WITH HIS OWN WINGS

B1: Translate this, the motto of Alabama: ‘Audēmus iūra nostra dēfendere’.
   WE DARE TO DEFEND OUR RIGHTS

B2: Translate this, the motto of New Mexico: ‘Crēscit eundō’.
   IT GROWS BY GOING / IT GROWS AS IT GOES

13. The end of the Third Samnite War in 289 BC is described at the end of the tenth book of what very large historical work of the early Empire by Livy?
   AB URBE CONDITA/FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE CITY

B1: Livy wrote his histories in the annalistic tradition; that is, a year-by-year account. What major historian writing about 30 years earlier than Livy wrote historical monographs that were organized by theme rather than by year?
   SALLUST

B2: What emperor banned the works and portraits of Livy and Vergil from all public libraries in Rome in the first century AD?
   CALIGULA

14. Who attempted to poison Theseus on his arrival to Athens?
   MEDEA

B1: From what city did Theseus begin his journey to Athens in order to claim his throne?
   TROEZEN

B2: The route from Troezen to Athens was plagued with many monsters and evildoers. It is said that the route would have been safer at this time if Heracles were not in Lydia serving what Amazon queen?
   OMPHALE

15. Whom did Narcissus kill on January 1, 193 AD in a public wrestling match?
   THE EMPEROR COMMODUS

B1: What title did Commodus give to himself when he began to think himself the reincarnation of Hercules?
   HERCULES ROMANUS

B2: Who decided that Pertinax would be Commodus’ successor as emperor?
   THE PRAETORIAN GUARD (AND ITS PREFECT LAETUS)

16. For what Latin author do we have a spurious epitaph written in dactylic hexameter and beginning with the word ‘Mantua’?
   VERGIL

B1: The last three words of this epitaph are ‘pascua, rura, ducēs’. Translate them.
   FLOCKS, FIELDS, GENERALS

B2: In what year and in what city did Vergil die?
   19 BC, BRUNDISIUM

17. Give the Latin root and its meaning for the English word ‘translate’.
   FERO, FERRE -- TO CARRY, BEAR, BRING

B1: Give the Latin root and its meaning for the English word ‘latent’.
   LATEŌ, LATĒRE -- TO HIDE

B2: Give the Latin root and its meaning for the English word ‘dilate’
   LATUS -- WIDE
18. Using a future passive participle, say in Latin, “I must see the senators now.”
   **SENĀTŌRĒS NUNC MIHI VIDENDĪ SUNT**

   B1: Now say Latin, using the same type of construction, “We had to see the generals yesterday.”
   **HERI DUCĒS NŌBĪS VIDENDĪ ERANT**

   B2: Now say in Latin, using the same type of construction, “You will have to see the emperor tomorrow.”
   **CRĀS IMPERĀTOR MIHI VIDENDUS ERIT**

19. **Hallec, muria, liquāmen, and garum** were condiments made from what basic food item?
   - **FISH / SEAFOOD**

   B1: What basic food item would a Roman have bought at a **pistrīna**?
   - **BREAD / FLOUR**

   B2: What would your main course at dinner be if you were served **carō ovilla**?
   - **SHEEP MEAT / MUTTON**

20. Name the father/daughter pair who became birds after she removed a lock of red or purple hair from his head.
    - **NISUS AND SCYLLA**

    B1: Hair is a recurring theme in mythology. Who caused the death of her father by pulling out a special golden hair from his head?
    - **COMAETHO**

    B2: Who was her father?
    - **PTERELAUS**
1. Who am I describing? She and her sister Gorgo had been transformed into guinea-fowl when their brother died, but they were then changed back to human form. Her brother was Meleager, and her husband was Heracles. Who was she?

DEIANEIRA

B1: What rival for Deianeira’s hand did Heracles have to defeat? ACHELIOUS

B2: Who became Heracles’ mother-in-law after the wedding? ALTHAEA

2. Who became emperor just after Philip the Arab?

(GAIUS MESSIUS) DECIUS (QUINTUS)

B1: At what battle was he killed in 251? ABRITTUS

B2: Name his son who was killed in the same battle. HERENNIUS

3. What tense and mood of the verb sum, esse is found in the following:

Sī pater filium ter vēnum duit, filius ā patre liber estō?

FUTURE IMPERATIVE

B1: What tense and mood of the verb dō, dare is found in that quotation?

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE (archaic for “det”)

B2: According to that line, which is a fragment from the Twelve Tables, when will a son be free of his father’s control?

AFTER THE FATHER PUTS THE SON UP FOR SALE THREE TIMES

4. What author wrote the following: “Cēnābis bene, mī Fabulle, apud mē paucīs, sī tibi dī favent, diēbus.”?

CATULLUS

B1: . . . “Quāsī per calīginem vīdī Gītōnā in crepīdine sēmitae stantem.”?

PETRONIUS

B2: . . . “Perū, salūtem nusquam inveniō, Pseudole, quam illī remittam.”?

PLAUTUS

5. Translate the following sentence into Latin: Would that the king had been happy!

UTINAM RĒX LAETUS / FĒLĪX FUISSET

B1: Translate into Latin: If the king had been happy, he would have given us money.

SĪ RĒX FĒLĪX FUISSET, PECUNIAM NŌBĪS DEDISSET

B2: Translate into Latin: What are we to do now?

QUID NUNC / IAM / MODO FACIĀMUS?

QUID NUNC FACTŪRĪ SUMUS?
6. Define the Latin adjective **sagittifer**. **ARROW-BEARING**  
   B1: Define the adjective **turgidulus**. **SWOLLEN**  
   B2: Define the adjective **harundinosus**. **REED-FILLED, FULL OF REEDS**

7. What two brothers are both named as the lover or intended lover of Phyllis, the daughter of king Phyleus of Thrace? **ACAMAS AND DEMOPHON**  
   B1: Phyllis gave her lover a box containing items for the worship of a certain goddess, and she instructed him not to open the box. For which goddess were these items sacred? **RHEA**  
   B2: When Phyllis died, into what sort of tree was she said to have turned? **ALMOND**

8. Who was defeated by the Romans near Maleventum in 275 BC? **PYRRHUS**  
   Who was the Roman commander at this battle? **(CURIUS) DENTATUS**  
   What Greek city had invited Pyrrhus to Italy to help against the Romans? **TARENTUM**

9. From his home overlooking the bay at Cape Misenum, a young Roman saw something in the distance that he would later describe in his writings as ‘a pine tree made of clouds’. His uncle was, so to speak, killed by this pine tree cloud. Who was this boy? **PLINY THE YOUNGER**  
   B1: What duty was his uncle performing when he too became a victim of this famous eruption of Mt. Vesuvius? **HE WAS ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET AT MISENUM AND WAS TRYING TO RESCUE PEOPLE FROM THE DISASTER**  
   B2: In what capacity did Pliny write a series of letters to the emperor Trajan asking for advice on how to perform his job properly? **AS GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE BITHYNIA**

10. Listen carefully to the following excerpt from Cicero’s speech in defense of the poet Archias, which I will read twice. Then answer in English the question that follows:  
   “Sit igitur, iudicēs, sanctum apud vōs, hūmānissimōs hōminēs, hoc poētae nōmen, quod nūlla umquam barbaria violāvit. Saxa et solitūdinēs vōcī respondent, bēstiae saepe immānēs cantū flectuntur atque consistunt: nōs, institūti rēbus optimīs, nōn poētārum vōce moveāmur?”  
   What does Cicero state that the jurists should consider to be upright or inviolable? **THE NAME OF THE POET (ARCHIASS’ NAME)**  
   B1: What does Cicero say regarding wild animals? **THEY ARE OFTEN TAMED BY SONG (AND REMAIN STILL)**  
   B2: In contrast to wild animals, what does Cicero states will relax humans? **THE VOICE OF POETS / POETRY**
11. Change the phrase *quodque tempus* to the genitive singular. **CUISUS TEMPORIS**
B1: Do the same for the phrase *alter bōs*. **ALTERIUS BOVIS**
B2: Do the same for the phrase *lampas argentea*. **LAMPADOS /-IS ARGENTEAE**

12. Which of the lovers of Helius was transformed into a frankincense tree? **LEUCOTHOE**
B1: Who had buried Leucothoe alive upon learning the news of her affair with Helius? **(HER FATHER) ORCHAMUS**
B2: Who, out of jealousy, had tattled on Leucothoe? **CLYTIE**

13. Translate the following Latin sentence into English: *Nōn sumus dignī quī pūniāmur.* **WE ARE NOT WORTHY TO BE PUNISHED**
B1: *Nihil vidēmus quod timeāmus.* **WE SEE NOTHING TO FEAR / WE SEE NOTHING THAT WE MIGHT FEAR**
B2: *Multōs errōrēs fēcisse mihi videor.* **I SEEM TO MYSELF TO HAVE MADE MANY ERRORS**

14. What Latin verb with what meaning lies at the root “erosion?” **RÒDÒ - GNAW, ERODE, CORRODE, EAT AWAY**
B1: What Latin noun with what meaning lies at the root of the English noun “arrive?” **RIPA - SHORE**
B2: What Latin verb with what meaning lies at the root of the verb “squash?” **QUASSÒ - SHAKE, SHATTER or QUATIÒ - SHAKE**

15. To whom did Properius dedicate many of his love poems? **CYNTHIA**
B1: After what battle was Propertius’ property confiscated? **PHILIPPI**
B2: Of what Greek writer does Propertius consider himself the Roman equivalent? **CALLIMACHUS**

16. Who was reunited with his sister at the land of the Taurians? **ORESTES**
B1: According to Euripides, which of his sisters did he meet there? **IPHIGEN(E)IA**
B2: Who accompanied Orestes to the land of the Taurians? **PYLADES**
17. Whose death in AD 55, at the order of his stepbrother, was described later by Tacitus with the following: "The boy was handed a harmless drink. His taster had tasted it, but the boy found it too hot and refused it. Then cold water containing poison was added. Speechless, his whole body convulsed, and he instantly ceased to breathe."

**BRITANNICUS, SON OF THE EMPEROR CLAUDIUS**

**B1:** Also according to Tacitus, when a slave-woman named Acerronia was beaten to death with ship’s oars, who was the intended victim of her assassins?

**AGrippina the Younger, the mother of Nero**

**B2:** Why did the assassins think that Acerronia was really the emperor’s mother?

*When the boat they were riding in collapsed, Acerronia shouted to those around her that she herself was Agrippina and asked that they help save the emperor’s mother.*

18. Give the Latin for the abbreviation “D.M.” which is commonly found on ancient tombstones.

**DÍS MANIBUS**

**B1:** What is the English meaning of the Latin abbreviation STTL, which is also found on ancient tombstones?

**May the land be light for you**

**B2:** What does the abbreviation d.s.p. indicate about the deceased?

*He died without offspring*

19. **Tegulae** and **imbrícēs** were two names for what specific feature of a Roman house?

**Roof tiles**

**B1:** If a Roman house had **foculi** on the floor, what was their purpose?

*Heating (they were braziers)*

**B2:** If a Roman house had **tesserae** on the floor, what was their purpose?

*Part of a mosaic covering/decorating the floor*

20. What author was reported by Suetonius to have been driven mad by a love potion and to have killed himself at age 43?

**Lucretius**

**B1:** Who, according to Suetonius, edited Lucretius’ work after the author’s death?

**Cicero**

**B2:** In what meter was Lucretius’ great work, *Dé Rērum Natūrā*, written?

*Dactylic hexameter*
LANGUAGE SKILLS

1. What is the genitive singular of the pronoun quisque? CUIUSQUE
   B1: What is its accusative singular? QUEMQUE
   B2: What is its genitive plural? QUÆRUMQUE

2. The Latin phrase ‘unus nauta’ is used in some textbooks to remember the nine irregular adjectives whose genitive singular ends in -ius. Name any three of them.
   B1: Name two more.
   B2: Name two more.
     ÚNUS, NÜLLUS, UTER, SÖLUS, NEUTER, ALTER, ÜLLUS, TOTUS, ALIUS

3. For the verb portō, portāre, give the 3rd person plural, future active imperative.
   PORTANTO
   B1: Make portantō passive.
   B2: Make portantor singular.

4. What bodily activity is found in the Latin verb root of the English word ‘cuspidor’? SPITTING (from SPUERE -- TO SPIT)
   B1: What bodily activity is found in the Latin verb root of the English word ‘exude’? SWEATING (from SUDARE -- TO SWEAT)
   B2: What bodily activity is found in the Latin verb root of the English word ‘mandible’? CHEWING (from MANDERE -- TO CHEW)

5. The animals that represent the two major political parties in America are the elephant and the donkey. Say in Latin, ‘the elephant and the donkey’.
   ELEPHANTUS ET (ATQUE) ASINUS / ELEPHANTUS ASINUSQUE
   B1: What is the difference in meaning between the nouns ager and agger?
     AGER - FIELD AGGER - RAMP, MOUND OF EARTH
   B2: Say in Latin, “husband and wife”
     CHOOSE FROM: HUSBAND (MARITUS, VIR, CONIUNX);
                    WIFE (UXOR, CONIUNX, MARITA)

6. Translate this sentence into English: “Diē consitūtā, magnus numerus hominum convēnit ut ōratōrem audirent.”
   ON THE ESTABLISHED DAY, A LARGE NUMBER OF MEN CAME TOGETHER TO HEAR THE ORATOR
B1: Translate this sentence into English: “Dum oratiōnem facit, aliī plaudēbant, aliī clāmōrem tollēbant.”
WHILE HE WAS MAKING THE SPEECH, SOME PEOPLE WERE APPLAUDING AND SOME PEOPLE WERE MAKING NOISE.

B2: Translate this sentence into English: “Cum posterō diē senātus convēnisset, ex senātōribus in exsilium missī sunt.”
WHEN THE SENATE HAD CONVENED THE FOLLOWING DAY, TWO OF THE SENATORS WERE SENT INTO EXILE.

7. The English word ‘uncle’ comes from the Latin word for which member of your family? GRANDFATHER (AVUS)

B1: The English word ‘cousin’ comes from the Latin word for which member of your family? COUSIN (CONSOBRINUS)

B2: The Latin word adfinēs means ‘in-laws’. Name an English derivative of that word. AFFINITY, AFFINE, AFFINED

8. What do the following verbs have in common: dō, stō, adiuvo, and vetō?
FIRST CONJUGATION BUT DO NOT FOLLOW NORMAL -O, -ARE, -AVI, -ATUS PATTERN FOR THEIR PRINCIPAL PARTS

B1: What does adiuvo mean? TO HELP, AID, ASSIST
B2: What does vetō mean? TO FORBID

9. Translate this sentence into English: “Vetustior frater necāvit iuniōrem frātrem.”
THE OLDER BROTHER KILLED THE YOUNGER BROTHER

B1: Keeping the vocabulary the same, change the sentence to say “The oldest brother killed the youngest brother.”
VETERRIMUS FRATER NECAVIT IUVENISSIMUM FRATREM

B2: Keeping the vocabulary the same, change the sentence to say, “The youngest brother killed the oldest brother.”
IUVENISSIMUS FRATER NECAVIT VETERRIMUM FRATREM

10. Some cities and towns obtain their water nowadays from underground. One such type of water source has a Latin name that means ‘water-bearing’. What is that source called? AQUIFER

B1: According to its Latin meaning, what has happened to rocks that nowadays called ‘detritus’? THEY HAVE BEEN BROKEN UP / ERODED / WORN AWAY
B2: What Latin word is used to describe a layer of material, such as rock, that is visually distinguishable from the adjacent layers? STRATUM / STRATA
HISTORY / GEOGRAPHY / LIFE

1. While standing on the eastern summit of the Palatine Hill, looking to the east, which of Rome’s other six hills do you see closest to you? CAELIAN
   B1: Which hill would you see to the southwest of the Palatine if looking in that direction? AVENTINE
   B2: If looking again to the east at the Caelian Hill, which hill would you see just to the north of the Caelian? ESQUILINE

2. Which type of wall construction technique involved placing stones into a bed of mortar in such a way that the pattern on the wall resembled a fishing net? OPUS RETICULATUM
   B1: What type of wall consisted of large squared stones laid together without mortar or without a concrete inner core? OPUS QUADRATUM
   B2: What type of wall consisted of concrete core with triangular brick or tile pieces set into the wall to give the exterior the appearance of rows of bricks? OPUS TESTACEUM

3. Who was adopted by a 13-year-old emperor and then became emperor himself at the age of 13 in the year 222 AD? SEVERUS ALEXANDER
   B1: Who was Severus Alexander’s influential mother? JULIA MAMAEA

4. Approximately how many years after becoming emperor did Diocletian visit Rome for the first time? TWENTY (really, 19 years)
   B1: This visit came two years before Diocletian abdicated the emperorship. In what year, then, did he visit Rome? AD 303
   B2: When he abdicated in AD 305, who abdicated with him? MAXIMIAN, HIS CO-AUGUSTUS

5. What future emperor married Vibia Sabina in AD 100 and had her consecrated at her death in 137 when he was emperor? HADRIAN
   B1: What young man was a favorite of Hadrian, even after he drowned in the Nile River at about age 20? ANTINOUS
   B2: Where outside of Rome did Hadrian build an extensive palace complex for himself? TIBUR (MODERN TIVOLI)

6. Q6

7. Q7

UPPER EXTRAS - PAGE 3
LITERATURE

1. What was the year of the publication and performance of Horace’s *Carmen Saeculare*?
   B1: What was the Latin title of Horace’s poems that we now call “Satires”?
   B2: What is the modern title of Horace’s work in which he refers to the poems as *iambi*?

   17 B.C.  
   SERMONES  
   EPODES

2. What three words complete this title of a philosophical work by Cicero: “De Finibus ...”?
   B1: What word completes this title of a philosophical work by Cicero: “Cato Maior de ...”?
   B2: What word completes this title of a speech by Cicero in 66 B.C.: “Pro Leg ...”?

   BONORUM ET MALORUM  
   SENECTUTE  
   MANILIA

3. What place does Horace describe with the following: “Vidēs ut alīa stet nīve candidum nec iam sustineant onus silvae labōrāntēs, gelūque flūmina constiterint acūtō.”?
   B1: In which of his works does Horace write about an encounter with a ‘bore’, a man who is trying to get to Maecenas by becoming friends with Horace?
   B2: What two-word piece of advice does Horace give to Leuconoe after he tells her not to try to determine how long her life will last?

   MT. SORACTE  
   SATIRES or SERMONES  
   CARPE DIEM

4. 

5. What event in Book Five of Vergil’s *Aeneid* causes King Acestes to be declared the winner of the archery contest at the funeral games of Anchises?
   B1: What was Acestes’ prize for winning this contest?
   B2: Who in Book Five won the foot race?

   ACESTES’ ARROW, AFTER BEING SHOT, BURSTS INTO FLAMES IN MID-AIR  
   ANCHISES’ MIXING BOWL  
   EURYALUS

6. 

MYTHOLOGY

1. Name the wives of Aeneas.
   B1: Who was Aeneas’ first mother-in-law?

   CREUSA AND LAVINIA  
   HECUBA

UPPER EXTRAS - PAGE 4
B2: Who was Aeneas’ second mother-in-law?  

AMATA

2. If Pluto is NOT the god of the underworld, then she is a consort of Zeus and the mother of what king known for serving his son to the gods?  

TANTALUS

B1: Name the famous daughter of Tantalus.  

NIOBE

B2: Name the famous son of Tantalus, the one who was served for dinner.  

PELOPS

3. Phylonoe and Timandra are sometimes named as children of what couple, and therefore as sisters of Clytemnestra?  

TYNDAREUS AND LEDA

B1: What brothers had a sister named Anaxibia who married Strophius?  

AGAMEMNON AND MENELAUS

B2: Who was the brother of Chrysothemis, Electra, and Iphigenia?  

ORESTES

4. Sometimes his son’s names are given as Ethron and Melanthus. Sometimes his sons are named as Antiphas and Thymbraeus. They are most famous for the statue that shows all three of them being strangled by serpents at Troy. Who was the famous father of these boys?  

LAOCOON

B1: What two gods are named as having sent the serpents?  

POSEIDON OR APOLLO

B2: At the feet of a statue of what goddess did the serpents rest after killing this family?  

ATHENA

5. What people caused Odysseus’ fleet to be destroyed except for the one ship which carried Odysseus?  

LAESTRYGONIANS

B1: Who was their king?  

ANTIPHATES

B2: What caused Odysseus fleet to come to the land of the Laestrygonians?  

THE WINDS GIVEN TO HIM BY AEOLUS AND UNLEASHED BY HIS CREW

6. Who was the brother of Peleus and the uncle of Achilles?  

TELAMON

B1: Who was the half-brother murdered by Telamon and Peleus?  

PHOCUS

B2: Who was the father of both Telamon and Peleus?  

AEACUS

7. Q7

8. Q8