

# 2023 HARVARD CERTAMEN INTERMEDIATE DIVISION

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## ROUND ONE

Moderator should say: “I will now read one test question, so you can adjust to the actions of buzzing and conversing in person. This will not count for points, and will only happen in Round One.”

0. If you were to see people touching a bronze statue’s shoes, the building Sever Hall, and the color crimson, you would realize you were at what university hosting this Certamen competition?

HARVARD (UNIVERSITY)

B1: What man, whose shoe people touch, is the mascot of Harvard?

JOHN HARVARD

B2: This tournament’s opening meeting at Sever Hall featured a wonderful talk by what Professor?

NAOMI (A.) WEISS

Moderator should say: “Subsequent questions will count for points. Good luck and have fun!”

1. A law passed in 445 B.C. dealt with what sort of legal process, which originally didn’t confer **manus** to a man in the **ūsus** variety but did in the **coēemptiō** and **cōnfarreātiō** varieties?

MARRIAGE

B1: From what did the **cōnfarreātiō** derive its name?

(SPELT) CAKE (THEY USED AS AN OFFERING)

B2: What was the significance of **manus** in a marriage?

THE HUSBAND LEGALLY HAD POWER OVER HIS WIFE (AND HER PROPERTY)

2. **Quid Anglicē significat “pollex,” quī est lātissimus digitus?**

THUMB

B1: **Quid Anglicē significat “collum”?**

NECK

B2: **Quid Anglicē significat “cutis”?**

SKIN

3. During the reign of what Roman king were the Aventine and Janiculum hills settled, as well as the **Tulliānum** built, the **Pōns Sublicius** constructed, and the saltwater port of Ostia founded?

ANCUS MARCIUS

B1: What sort of structure was the **Tulliānum**?

PRISON / JAIL

B2: What priesthood, which was tasked with declaring war, was established by Ancus Marcius?

FETIAL(S) // FĒTIĀLĒS

4. Identify the case and use of the personal pronoun in the following sentence: **Rēgīnae invidēo quod mihi aurea corōna nōn est.**

DATIVE OF POSSESSION

B1: What other use of the dative case is illustrated in the sentence from the tossup?

{SPECIAL / COMPOUND} VERB(S)

B2: Translate the sentence from the tossup into English.

I ENVY THE QUEEN BECAUSE I DO NOT HAVE A GOLDEN CROWN

5. What son of Menoetius killed his playmate over a dice game, came to the land of king Peleus, and became both a squire to Achilles and eventually, his lover?

PATROCLUS

B1: While wearing Achilles' armor, what Trojan warrior did Patroclus kill, causing Zeus to send blood-like rain in mourning?

SARPEDON

B2: After Achilles learned of Patroclus' death, he went on a rampage and dumped massive amounts of Trojan bodies into what river, which grew angry as a result and attacked him?

SCAMANDER / XANTHUS

**\*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***

6. For the verb **vīvō**, give the 2nd person plural, future active indicative.

**VIVĒTIS**

B1: Make **vivētis** 3rd person plural and future perfect.

**VIXERINT**

B2: Intransitive verbs like **vīvō** can only be passive in a so-called "impersonal" usage. In what person and number would one find an impersonal passive verb?

THIRD PERSON SINGULAR

[IF PLAYERS ARE CONFUSED AFTER THE ANSWER IS READ, EXPLAIN BRIEFLY THAT **VIVITUR** JUST MEANS "LIFE IS HAPPENING" AND THIS CAN HAPPEN WITH ANY INTRANSITIVE VERB]

7. Which of these Italian cities was located north of Rome: Capua, Neapolis, Tarentum, Mediolanum?

MEDIOLANUM

B1: What mountain range effectively splits Italy in half?

APENNINES

B2: What is the modern name of the ancient city of Brundisium?

BRINDISI

8. Which of these states does not have a Latin motto: Maine, Louisiana, Missouri, Kansas?

LOUISIANA

B1: Give the Latin for the motto of Mississippi.

**VIRTŪTE ET ARMĪS**

B2: Give the Latin for the motto of Massachusetts.

**ĒNSE PETIT PLACIDAM SUB LĪBERTĀTE QUIĒTEM**

9. After Jupiter transformed the Arcadian king Lycaon into a wolf, he decided to create a new race of humans through what sort of catastrophe, which only saw Pyrrha and Deucalion survive?  
(THE GREAT) FLOOD  
B1: What god used his conch shell to make the waters recede after the flood?  
TRITON  
B2: Why did Jupiter transform Lycaon into a wolf?  
LYCAON HAD FED HIM A HUMAN
10. Listen carefully to the following passage about rude behavior from the people of Tarentum, which I will read twice, then answer in **English** the question that follows.  
**Tarentīnī Rōmānās nāvēs prope lītus vīdērunt. Putantēs eōs hostēs esse, tumultum fēcērunt et dīxērunt: “Quī sunt Rōmānī? Unde vērērunt?” Mox aderant lēgātī Rōmānī: hōs Tarentīnī foedē violāvērunt.**  
The question: What two questions did the people of Tarentum ask?  
WHO ARE THE ROMANS? WHERE DID THEY COME FROM?  
B1: **Respondē Latīnē: Ubi Rōmānae nāvēs nāvīgābant?**  
PROPE LĪTUS  
B2: **Quōs Tarentū violāvērunt?**  
LĒGĀTŌS RŌMĀNŌS  
**\*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***
11. Which of the following English words, if any, does not belong with the others by derivation: “accident,” “cadence,” “decay,” “arcade”?  
ARCADE  
B1: From what Latin word with what meaning do we derive “arcade”?  
ARCUS – BOW  
B2: What English word, derived from **cadō** and a verb for “to prepare,” refers etymologically to a device that prepares one to fall without injury?  
PARACHUTE
12. What emperor’s victory at Tapae near the Danube and conquest of Sarmizegethusa led to the death of Decebalus and conquest of Dacia, helping him bring Rome to its largest extent?  
TRAJAN // (MARCUS ULPIUS) TRAIANUS  
B1: Who was Trajan’s wife, who may have chosen the less warlike Hadrian as his successor?  
(POMPEIA) PLOTINA  
B2: What province did Trajan create during a war with Chosroes, though it was immediately abandoned by Hadrian when he restored the Euphrates as Rome’s eastern border?  
MESOPOTAMIA
13. Using a passive periphrastic, say in good Latin: “A sad war must be waged by me.”  
BELLUM {TRĪSTE / MISERUM} MIHI GERENDUM EST  
B1: Now, using a passive periphrastic, say in good Latin: “Because he was alone, Caesar had to do everything.”  
{QUOD / QUIA} {SŌLUS / ŪNUS} ERAT, CAESARĪ OMNIA AGENDA ERANT

B2: Now using a passive periphrastic, say in good Latin: “Students must always trust their teacher.”

**MAGISTRŌ Ā DISCIPULĪS SEMPER CRĒDENDUM EST**

14. Under false pretenses of a noble marriage, who was sent away to her impending sacrifice at the port city of Aulis by her equally unknowing mother Clytemnestra?

IPHIGENEIA

B1: Who specifically was Iphigeneia expecting to marry at Aulis?

ACHILLES

B2: In the moments before sacrifice, Artemis rescued Iphigeneia and transported her to the land of what people to be her priestess?

TAURI(ANS)

15. What institution, which accepted a 25,000-sesterce payment in 193 A.D. while auctioning off the throne, had a tribune named Cassius Chaerea and several prefects who assassinated their emperors?

PRAETORIAN GUARD

B1: What praetorian prefect’s designs for power in the early empire were only checked due to a well-timed letter from Antonia Minor?

(LUCIUS AELIUS) SEJANUS

B2: What emperor won this auction in 193 A.D., succeeding Pertinax?

DIDIUS JULIANUS

**\*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***

16. What Latin noun, which is the root of a Latin word for “blue,” is described here? “**Ex hōc locō nix et fulmina veniunt, et hīc nūbēs sunt.**”

CAELUM

B1: What is the meaning of **pluvia**, which is related to the verb **pluō** and the noun **impluvium**?

RAIN

B2: What verb means “to snow” and is related to **nix**?

NINGŌ / NINGIT

17. Where did all of the following events in mythology take place: the birth of Bellerophon, the raising of Oedipus, and Medea’s murder of her own children?

CORINTH

B1: What king of Corinth incurred the wrath of Zeus for revealing one of the god’s many affairs?

SISYPHUS

B2: What other infamous king of Corinth, Bellerophon’s father, also drew the displeasure of the gods by making a habit out of feeding human flesh to his horses?

GLAUCUS

18. Like all good narratives, the plots of classic Disney movies are only enhanced by using the ablative absolute construction. Translate into English: “**Corpore mūtātō, Ariella loquī nōn poterat.**”

{WITH HER BODY (HAVING BEEN) // AFTER HER BODY HAD BEEN} {CHANGED / TRANSFORMED}, ARIEL(LA) WAS NOT ABLE TO SPEAK

B1: Now translate this one: “**Lampade inventā, licuit Aladdinī trēs rēs postulāre.**”

{WITH THE LAMP (HAVING BEEN) // AFTER THE LAMP HAD BEEN} FOUND, {ALADDIN WAS ALLOWED // IT WAS ALLOWED FOR ALADDIN} TO DEMAND THREE THINGS.

B2: Now translate this sentence, turning the ablative absolute into a dependent clause in your translation:

“**Hercule deōs liberante, Megara vulnerāta est.**”

{WHILE / ALTHOUGH} HERCULES WAS FREEING THE GODS, MEG(ARA) WAS WOUNDED  
[DO NOT ACCEPT “WHEN HERCULES FREED...”; ACCEPT “WHEN HERCULES WAS FREEING” AND “WHILE HERCULES FREED”]

19. What Roman leader’s right flank was commanded by Crassus at his victory at the Colline Gate in 82 B.C., allowing him to gain control of Italy from the forces of his dead rival, Marius?  
(LUCIUS CORNELIUS) SULLA (FELIX)

B1: Sulla and Marius had previously fought together against what king of Numidia?

JUGURTHA

B2: What Roman general was proscribed by Sulla and led a guerilla campaign in Spain for a decade until he was murdered in 73 B.C.?

(QUINTUS) SERTORIUS

**\*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***

20. What daughter of Icarius heard the singing of the dark fates of the returning Greeks from Troy by the bard Phemius and told him to stop, before she was chastised by her son Telemachus?  
PENELOPE

B1: Penelope’s home was flooded with suitors including what son of Eupeithes, one of the leaders?

ANTINOUS

B2: What seemingly impossible trial did Penelope give to the suitors to complete if they wished to marry her?

DRAW THE BOW OF ODYSSEUS (AND SHOOT IT THROUGH THE RINGS OF A DOZEN AXES)

**2023 HARVARD CERTAMEN  
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION  
ROUND TWO**

1. What Roman celebrated a unique “triple triumph” that honored both his annexation of Egypt as a province and his victory at Actium, where he defeated the forces of Cleopatra and Antony?  
(CAESAR) AUGUSTUS // OCTAVIAN // GAIUS OCTAVIUS  
B1: In what year B.C., two years after he defeated Antony at Actium and two years before he adopted the title Augustus, did Octavian celebrate his triple triumph?  
29 (B.C.)  
B2: Augustus solidified his power by taking on the **potestās** of what Republican-era office?  
TRIBUNES (OF THE PLEBS) // (PLEBEIAN) TRIBUNE
2. What meaning is shared between the adverbs **dēmum**, **dēnique**, and **tandem**?  
FINALLY // AT LAST  
B1: What is the meaning of the adverb **nusquam**?  
NOWHERE  
B2: What is the meaning of the adverb **nōndum**?  
NOT YET
3. Creon declared that you could rule the city and marry Jocasta if you defeated what monster, who plagued Thebes and asked people a riddle whose answer was “man”?  
SPHINX / PHIX  
B1: Please describe what the Sphinx looked like.  
FACE OF A WOMAN, BODY OF A LION, WINGS (OF A BIRD)  
B2: Who had sent the Sphinx to plague Thebes?  
HERA
4. Translate into English: “**Magna pars exercitūs ad bellum ībit.**”  
A LARGE PART OF THE ARMY WILL GO TO WAR  
B1: Translate into English: “**Māvīsne perīre quam fugere?**”  
DO YOU PREFER TO {DIE / PERISH} THAN TO FLEE?  
B2: Translate into English, keeping in mind that a **terrae mōtus** is an earthquake: “**Nec tempestātēs nec terrae mōtūs nōs ā virtūte dēterrēre possunt.**”  
NEITHER STORMS NOR EARTHQUAKES CAN {DETER US // SCARE US AWAY} FROM VIRTUE
5. In general terms, when should you take a dose of medicine if it is labeled **p.r.n.** — **prō rē natā** — or **s.o.s.** — **sī opus sit**?  
AS NEEDED // IF NEEDED  
B1: What if your medicine is labeled **p.c.**?  
AFTER MEALS  
B2: How should you take medicine labeled **o.d.**?  
IN YOUR RIGHT EYE

**\*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***

6. What woman was forced by her uncle to become a Vestal Virgin, but claimed that Mars had managed to impregnate her and give Numitor grandchildren?  
RHEA SILVIA  
B1: According to Livy, Numitor and Amulius descended from a long line of Alban kings that started with what founder of the city?  
ASCANIUS  
B2: Who was the father of Numitor and Amulius?  
PROCA(S)
7. Unlike his father, who did not meet king Cocalus on Sicily after a perilous escape from Crete, because he had failed to heed warnings to not fly too low or too high?  
ICARUS  
B1: Why was flying too high a problem?  
THE SUN MELTED THE WAX (HOLDING THE WINGS TOGETHER)  
B2: Minos eventually found Daedalus on Sicily by posing what challenge?  
TRYING TO THREAD A THREAD THROUGH A (SPIRAL) SHELL
8. “Rookie,” which is perhaps a shortening of “recruit,” may derive from what Latin verb, along with “croissant,” “increase,” and “crescent”?  
CRĒSCŌ (– (TO / I) GROW)  
B1: What English derivative of **crĕscō** is a term which means “with a gradual increase in loudness”?  
CRESCENDO  
B2: In Latin, **crĕscendō** is also a verb form, though with a different use. Translate this sentence: “**Arborēs crĕscendō sōlem vidēre possunt.**”  
THE TREES ARE ABLE TO SEE THE SUN BY GROWING
9. Put the following four meals in REVERSE chronological order: **prandium**, **cēna**, **secunda mēnsa**, **ientāculum**.  
SECUNDA MĒNSA, CĒNA, PRANDIUM, IENTĀCULUM  
B1: What was the Latin term for the appetizer that preceded the **cēna**?  
GUSTUS / GUSTĀTIŌ  
B2: What proverbial Latin expression aptly described how a dinner started and ended?  
AB ŌVŌ USQUE AD MĀLA
10. Differentiate in meaning between the verb **caveō** and the adjective **cavus**, which gives us “cavity.”  
BEWARE and HOLLOW (RESPECTIVELY)  
B1: Using the information from the tossup, what video game might the Romans have called **cavus eques**?  
HOLLOW {KNIGHT / HORSEMAN / CAVALRYMAN}  
B2: What word, parallel to **eques**, means “footsoldier”?  
PEDES

**\*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***

11. What daughter of Metabus, who could run over crops without bruising them, was a follower of Diana that led the Volsci to fight alongside Turnus in the *Aeneid*?  
CAMILLA  
B1: What Etruscan eventually killed Camilla and was in turn killed by Opis?  
ARRUNS  
B2: What Etruscan leader and ally of Turnus was described as the “scourge of the gods”?  
MEZENTIUS
12. Say in Latin: “Let us accept the gifts given by the emperor.”  
{**ACCIPIĀMUS / RECIPIĀMUS**} **DŌNA DATA AB IMPERĀTŌRE**  
B1: Now say in Latin: “Let the crowns, which are dear to us, be given soon.”  
**MOX DENTUR CORŌNAE, QUAE CĀRAE NŌBĪS SUNT**  
B2: Now say in Latin, using a purpose clause: “Yesterday, the merchants came to give us the new gifts.”  
**HERĪ MERCĀTŌRĒS VĒNĒRUNT UT NŌBĪS NOVA DŌNA DARENT**
13. Nursed on Mount Nysa, what mythological figure saw Lycurgus of Thrace and Pentheus of Thebes reject his divinity, and was often accompanied by a band of Sileni, satyrs, and maenads?  
DIONYSUS / BACCHUS  
B1: What king of Argos seemingly evaded punishment for denying Dionysus’ divinity, but could not escape the fated flight of a discus from his grandson?  
ACRISIUS  
B2: Dionysus was also often depicted with what sort of animal, which he brought from India?  
TIGER(S)
14. What emperor had two contrasting sons — one who provided relief for three disasters, the other a self-proclaimed **dominus et deus** — who succeeded him in the Flavian dynasty?  
VESPASIAN(US)  
B1: Who killed Domitian and ended the Flavian dynasty?  
STEPHANUS  
B2: What site in 69 A.D. saw two battles, including the one where Vespasian’s generals defeated the forces of Vitellius?  
BEDRIACUM / CREMONA
15. Give the form of the interrogative adjective that would be used in the Latin translation of the following English sentence: “Which dangers did you barely escape?”  
QUAE  
B1: Now give the form of the interrogative adjective that would be used in the Latin translation of the following English sentence: “Which crowd’s leader do they believe?”  
CUIUS  
B2: Now translate either the sentence from the tossup or the sentence from the first bonus question into Latin.  
QUAE PERĪCULA VIX {FŪGISTĪ / FŪGISTIS} or CUIUS TURBAE PRĪNCIPĪ CRĒDUNT

**\*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***



16. What native of Lanuvium and husband of Faustina the Elder established Rome's northmost frontier by building a defensive structure in Scotland north of the wall built by his predecessor, Hadrian?  
ANTONINUS PIUS  
B1: What was the ancient name of Scotland?  
CALEDONIA  
B2: What later emperor repaired Hadrian's Wall and left the empire to two sons who could not get along?  
SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS
17. Make the phrase **haec gravis tempestās** accusative singular.  
HANC GRAVEM TEMPESTĀTEM  
B1: Now make it ablative singular.  
HĀC GRAVĪ TEMPESTĀTE  
B2: Of the pronouns or demonstratives **alius**, **quis**, **ipse**, and **ille**, which does NOT have a **d** in the neuter nominative and accusative singular?  
IPSE
18. Polybotes, Porphyrius, Alcyoneus, and Enceladus were all members of what mythological group, which waged a war with the gods after the Titans and were only beaten due to the help of the mortal Heracles?  
GIANTS  
B1: What leader of the giants was only immortal within his native land of Pallene?  
ALCYONEUS  
B2: What group of sisters used some clubs to kill the giants Thoas and Agrius?  
FATES
19. Of the words **vīnum**, **avis**, **epistula**, and **caput**, which is described here? "**Cum hospitēs ad commisātiōnem eunt, ex amphorīs hoc bibunt.**"  
VĪNUM  
B1: Of the adjectives **nōtus**, **obscūrus**, **levis**, and **acer**, which best describes the synonymous nouns **antrum** and **spelunca**?  
OBSCŪRUS / OBSCŪRUM / OBSCŪRA  
B2: Of the verbs **alō**, **doceō**, **lacrimō**, and **cupiō**, which best describes the action of a **nūtrīx**?  
ALŌ
- \*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***
20. Where was a symbol of two spears in the ground united at the top by a third set up by the forces of Gavius Pontius, a chieftain of the Samnites who wanted the Romans to be humiliated under the yoke?  
(BATTLE OF) CAUDINE FORKS  
B1: In what year did the Battle of Caudine Forks occur?  
321 B.C.  
B2: What is the Latin phrase meaning "under the yoke," which gives rise to an English word for "bring under one's domination"?  
SUB IUGUM [THE ENGLISH IS "SUBJUGATE"]

**2023 HARVARD CERTAMEN  
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION  
ROUND THREE**

1. Translate the following sentence into English: “**Ad Certāmen Harvardiēse venīmus ut cum amīcīs lūdāmus.**”

WE COME TO HARVARD CERTAMEN TO PLAY WITH OUR FRIENDS

B1: Now translate the following sentence: “**Certāmen etiam lūdīmus nē lingua Latīna ex memōriā discēdat.**”

WE ALSO PLAY CERTAMEN SO THAT THE LATIN  
LANGUAGE WILL NOT LEAVE OUR MEMORY

B2: Now translate the following sentence, keeping in mind that **diūturnus** means “long-lasting”: “**Tam diūturnās amicitīās in Certāmine fēcimus ut nihil nōs sēparāre possit.**”

WE HAVE MADE SUCH LONG-LASTING FRIENDSHIPS IN CERTAMEN THAT  
NOTHING CAN SEPARATE US

2. What queen dreamt that she had given birth to a firebrand, and was told that it meant her future child would destroy her kingdom of Troy?

HECUBA / HEKABE

B1: On what nearby mountain was this future child, Paris, exposed?

(MOUNT) IDA

B2: What man, a son of Priam, interpreted Hecuba’s dream?

AESACUS

3. Which of the following verbs does not belong based on meaning? **Ōrō, postulō, errō, mandō.**

**ERRŌ**

B1: Which of the following verbs does not belong by meaning? **Contendō, vexō, properō, festīnō.**

**VEXŌ**

B2: Which of the following verbs does not belong by meaning? **Cūstōdiō, dēfendō, servō, hauriō.**

**HAURIŌ**

4. What man was attacked in four speeches after he lost a consular election in 63 B.C. and enacted a conspiracy that tried to overthrow the Republic but was defeated by Cicero?

CATILINE // (LUCIUS SERGIUS) CATILINA

B1: Catiline and Cicero had previously served together under Pompeius Strabo in what war, which had been triggered by the assassination of Livius Drusus in 91 B.C.?

SOCIAL / ITALIAN / MARSIC (WAR)

B2: What Roman historian wrote an important monograph called *Conspiracy of Catiline*, or ***Bellum Catilīnae***, that presents Catiline’s revolt as a symptom of the Republic’s overall moral decline?

(GAIUS) SALLUST(IUS CRISPUS)

5. Which of the following cities was not in **Britannia**: Serdica, Eboracum, Londinium, Aquae Sulis?

SERDICA

B1: What is the modern name of Eboracum?

B2: What is the modern name of Glevum, another city in ancient **Britannia**?

GLOUCESTER

**\*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***

6. Betrayed by Cilician pirates at the straits of Messina, what escapee from a prominent **lanista**'s school for gladiators saw 6,000 of his men crucified by Crassus along the Appian Way?

SPARTACUS

B1: When two of his legions displayed cowardly behavior, Crassus revived an archaic punishment where every tenth man in the legion was killed. What is the term for this brutal tactic?

DECIMATION / **DECIMATIŌ**

B2: How many large-scale slave revolts — so-called “Servile Wars” — had taken place on Sicily before Spartacus's time?

TWO

7. What mythological group, said to have built the walls of Mycenae, included members such as Brontes and Arges, who lived in a cave on Mount Etna where they forged lightning bolts with Hephaestus?

CYCLOPES

B1: On what island was Mount Etna located?

SICILY

B2: Name the missing member of the Cyclopes who also helped forge lightning bolts.

STEROPES

8. Consider the following sentence: “While I was walking, I ran into my old friend Bob.” Using only one word, translate “while I was walking” — in other words, use the present participle.

**AMBULANS**

B1: Now consider this one: “As they were about to write, the girls were interrupted by a loud sound.” Using a future participle in the correct form, translate “As they were about to write.”

**SCRĪPTŪRAE**

B2: Now consider this sentence: “After they had been defeated, Caesar threw the enemies into prison.” Using only one word, translate “After they had been defeated.”

**VĪCTŌS**

9. By leaving a cave, what sort of animals accidentally betrayed their master, because they were carrying on their undersides the crew members of Odysseus that had survived Polyphemus's hunger?

SHEEP

B1: What name had Odysseus claimed to have while he was stuck in the cave?

OUTIS / NO-ONE / NOBODY

B2: Odysseus got Polyphemus drunk using the wine provided by what priest of Apollo from Ismarus?

MARON

10. Complete the following analogy: **dō** is to **accipiō** as **vituperō** is to [blank]. In other words, give a Latin antonym for “scold.”

**LAUDŌ**

B1: Complete the following analogy: **dō** is to **accipiō** as **meminī** is to [blank].

B2: Complete the following analogy: **volō** is to **cupiō** as **reor** is to [blank].

PUTŌ / ARBITROR / EXĪSTIMŌ / CĒNSEŌ

**\*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***

11. What emperor grouped Rome's provinces into dioceses, then grouped those into four units presided over by **Caesarēs** and **Augustī**, instituting what he hoped would be a stable tetrarchic system?  
 DIOCLETIAN  
 B1: The tetrarchy was supposed to get rid of filial succession. Unfortunately, what emperor was the son of one of Diocletian's original **Caesarēs** and was proclaimed Augustus outside of the proper succession?  
 CONSTANTINE {I // THE GREAT}  
 B2: Name Diocletian's co-Augustus and either of the original **Caesarēs**.  
 MAXIMIAN and {GALERIUS // CONSTANTIUS (CHLORUS)}
12. Who yoked a pair of fire-breathing bulls and fought armed men that sprung from dragon teeth to meet the challenge of the Colchian king Aetes, who didn't want to give him the golden fleece?  
 JASON  
 B1: The golden fleece had initially been brought to Colchis by what son of Athamas and Nephele?  
 PHRIXUS  
 B2: The golden fleece could be found in a grove sacred to what god?  
 ARES
13. What English derivative of a verb for "to blow" describes the economic state of Weimar Germany, due to the printing of more money to get out of debt?  
 (HYPER)INFLATION  
 B1: What English derivative of a verb for "to yield" describes an economic event that some have worried is approaching in the United States?  
 RECESSION  
 B2: What English derivative of a verb for "to entrust" or "to order" is an economic term referring to the desire to purchase and possess?  
 DEMAND
14. The **dator lūdōrum** would drop a **mappa** to signal the beginning of what event, which began at a **linea alba** and saw teams dash from the **carcerēs** to go around the **spīna** and **mētae** seven times?  
 CHARIOT-RACE  
 B1: Give either of the objects that would be removed from the **spīna** each time a lap was completed.  
 EGG or DOLPHIN  
 B2: Give the Latin for the one of two original chariot factions.  
 RUSSĀTA or ALBĀTA
15. Using a common Latin idiom, say in Latin: "The leader will march to Britain." [*pause*] Keep in mind that the idiom for "march" is **iter facere**.  
 DUX AD BRITĀNNIAM ITER FACIET  
 B1: Now translate the following sentence using a deponent verb: "We will follow the leader to the ends of Gaul."

**DUCEM AD FĪNĒS GALLIAE SEQUĒMUR**

B2: Finally, translate the following sentence using another idiom: “With the journey having been made, the soldiers pitched camp.”

**ITINERE FACTŌ, MĪLITĒS CASTRA POSUĒRUNT**

**\*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***

16. Because he both murdered his father-in-law Eioneus and tried to rape a cloud-form of Hera, what man was punished in the Underworld by being bound to a fiery, eternally spinning wheel?

IXION

B1: Ixion became the progenitor of what mythological race through the cloud-form of Hera? Notable members include Pholus and Nessus.

CENTAURS

B2: What was the pretense under which Ixion killed his father-in-law Eioneus?

EIONEUS HAD COME TO GET THE PRICE IXION WAS PAYING TO MARRY DIA

17. Phrases like “**Sapientiā cēterīs praestat,**” “**Genere nobilis erat,**” and “**Melior virtūte sum quam tū**” all display what use of the ablative, which can be translated with “in terms of”?

(ABLATIVE OF) {RESPECT / SPECIFICATION}

B1: What Latin adjective meaning “worthy” is often followed by an ablative of respect?

DIGNUS

B2: Translate the following sentence from the Roman author Cicero, which contains two ablatives of respect: **Corpore senex esse poterit, animō numquam erit.**

HE WILL BE ABLE TO BE OLD {IN (RESPECT TO) // IN TERMS OF} BODY, BUT

HE WILL NEVER BE (OLD) {IN (RESPECT TO) // IN TERMS OF} (HIS) MIND

18. Translate the University of Chicago’s motto, which is “**crēscat scientia, vīta excōlātur.**”

LET KNOWLEDGE GROW, LET LIFE BE {PERFECTED / ENRICHED / CULTIVATED}

B1: Provide the Latin motto for the University of Texas, which in English means “education is the defense of the state.”

**DISCIPLĪNA PRAESIDIUM CĪVITĀTIS**

B2: Provide the Latin for the motto of Amherst College.

**TERRĀS IRRADIENT**

19. What series of events, one of which was caused by the death of Verginia and another of which produced the tribunate, was characterized by the protest emigration of the common people?

PLEBEIAN SECESSION // SECESSION OF THE PLEBS

B1: Another minor revolt of the plebs, which one unreliable source considers a secession, helped pass the **lĕx Canulĕia**. What right did this law ensure?

INTERMARRIAGE BETWEEN PATRICIANS AND PLEBS

B2: Who killed Verginia shortly before the second secession of the plebs?

HER FATHER // (LUCIUS) VERGINIUS

**\*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***

20. What 2nd-declension Latin noun, literally meaning “lack of leisure” but coming to mean “business” or “task,” is derived from a negation of **ōtium**?

## NEGŌTIUM

B1: Many other Latin words have etymological meanings that add nuance to their base meaning. For instance, **perficiō** can mean “finish,” but what is its literal meaning?

TO {DO / PERFORM} {THOROUGHLY // ALL THE WAY THROUGH}

B2: What metaphorical meaning is added to **ferrum**, which literally means “iron,” in a sentence like “**ferrum sūmpsit**”?

WEAPON / SWORD

**2023 HARVARD CERTAMEN  
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION  
SEMIFINAL ROUND**

1. Swine tusks, hands of brass and wings of gold are among the features of what mythological group, whose only mortal member produced Chrysaor and Pegasus from the blood of her snake-covered head?  
GORGONS  
B1&2: For five points each, identify the two immortal Gorgons and sisters of Medusa.  
STHENO and EURYALE
2. Say in Latin: “It often happens that the fastest horse wins.” You will need an **ut** clause.  
**SAEPE {ACCIDIT / ĒVENIT / FIT} UT EQUUS CELERRIMUS VINCAT**  
B1: What is the term for that kind of **ut** clause?  
SUBSTANTIVE {CLAUSE OF RESULT // RESULT CLAUSE}  
B2: Translate the following sentence into Latin using an impersonal verb: “It is proper for the crowd to know how many athletes are running.”  
{**OPORTET / DECET**} {**MULTITŪDINEM / TURBAM**} **SCĪRE QUOT ATHLĒTAE CURRANT**
3. What man either lost his sight for seeing Athena bathing or for saying that women experienced more pleasure from sex than men, but got prophetic powers that he retained at Thebes for 7 generations?  
T(E)IRESIAS  
B1: What man summoned Tiresias to explain how his infant son had strangled two snakes?  
AMPHITRYON  
B2: Tiresias died after drinking extremely cold water from what spring?  
TELPHUSA / TILPHUSA
4. Which of the following words is not derived from the same Latin root as the others? “Frail,” “friar,” “fraction,” “fragile.”  
FRIAR  
B1: Give the Latin noun and its meaning from which “friar” is derived.  
FRĀTER – BROTHER  
B2: Though the word “refrain” meaning “lyrics repeated in a song” comes from **frangō**, the verb “refrain” derives from what Latin noun meaning “bridle”?  
FRĒNUM
5. What battle near the **via Egnātia** was split into two parts a few weeks apart — each of which ended with a suicide — as the cause of the Liberators fell to the forces of Antony and Octavian?  
(BATTLE OF) PHILIPPI  
B1: Before forming their alliance, Antony and Octavian had squared off at what battle in 43 B.C., which also involved Decimus Brutus?  
MUTINA  
B2: What two consuls of 43 B.C. died at Mutina?  
(A.) HIRTIUS and (C. VIBIUS) PANSA

**\*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***

6. Which of these ancient rivers was the furthest north: **Nīlus, Tamesis, Rhodanus, Rhēnus**?  
**TAMESIS**
- B1: What modern river was called **Sēquana** by the Romans?  
**SEINE (RIVER)**
- B2: What modern French river was called **Liger** by the Romans?  
**LOIRE (RIVER)**
7. Listen carefully to the following passage adapted from the playwright Plautus, about three types of wretched people, which I will read twice, then answer in **English** the question that follows.  
**Miser homō est, quī ipse sibi cibum quaerit et id difficulter invenit. Sed ille est miserior, quī etiam quaerit et nihil invenit. Ille miserrimus est, quī, cum māximē edere cupit, tum cōgnoscit sibi omnia dēesse.**
- The question: What is the difference between a wretched man and a more wretched man?  
**A WRETCHED MAN FINDS FOOD WITH DIFFICULTY; A MORE WRETCHED MAN FINDS NOTHING AT ALL**
- B1: What circumstance differentiates the most wretched man from the more wretched man?  
**THE MOST WRETCHED MAN REALIZES HIS LACK AT THE VERY MOMENT HE MOST WANTS TO EAT**
- B2: The passage continues, as the speaker describes his desperate attempts to get food from people:  
**Accessī ad quōsdam adulēscētēs. “Salvēte!” inquam. “Quō īmus ad cēnam?” Illī tacent. Dīcō iocum, quō antea favōrem audientium et pecūniam obtinēre solēbam. Nēmō rīdet.**
- The question: What is the normal effect of the speaker’s attempts at comedy?  
**WINNING THE FAVOR OF HIS AUDIENCE AND GETTING MONEY**
8. What warlord of Megara was also portrayed as a brigand who gave his name to the cliffs where he would stop passersby and kick them off after they washed his feet?  
**SC(E)IRON**
- B1: Sciron would kick the passersby into what sort of animal, which would end up eating him?  
**(GIANT / GIGANTIC) TURTLE**
- B2: What local hero and king of Eleusis did Theseus also vanquish on his way to Athens?  
**CERCYON**
9. What oasis city in the Syrian Desert remained loyal to Rome under Odenathus, but had to be destroyed in 272 A.D. when Aurelian was provoked by its new ruler, Zenobia?  
**PALMYRA**
- B1: What son of Zenobia was the real ruler of Palmyra when she held power as regent?  
**VABALLATHUS**
- B2: Name one of the two set-piece battles in 272 A.D. that Aurelian fought against Zenobia’s chief general before taking Palmyra.  
**ANTIOCH or EMESA**
10. Which of the following adjective forms cannot agree with the noun form **manūs**? **Celeris, parvās, ingentī, felicēs, bonae.**  
**INGENTĪ**



B1: How many of the following adjective forms can agree with the noun form **diēs**? **Celeris, parvās, ingens, felicēs, bonōs.**

FIVE // ALL CAN AGREE

B2: How many of the following adjective forms can agree with the noun form **cornū**? **Nūdum, vetere, scelestī, ferōcium, nūllī.**

THREE (NŪDUM, VETERE, NŪLLĪ)

**\*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***

11. Events following what Roman defeat led them to claim that rigged weights were being used to determine ransom, leading to the cry of “woe to the conquered” from the victorious Senonian, Brennus?  
(BATTLE OF THE) ALLIA (RIVER)

B1: Before Allia, the Gauls under Brennus had besieged what city, which had once been ruled by Rome’s old enemy Lars Porsenna?

CLUSIUM

B2: The Romans’ battles with the Gauls continued in 225 B.C. at what battle, when forces of Regulus and Papus crushed the Gauls?

(BATTLE OF CAPE) TELAMON

12. *Note to players: there will be an extra clue.* Translate the following line of Latin poetry: “**Nox erat et tōtō lūcēbant sīdera mundō.**” [pause] **Tōtō** here agrees with **mundō**.

IT WAS NIGHT AND THE STARS WERE SHINING {IN / ON / OVER} THE WHOLE WORLD

B1: Latin poetry often distorts the standard word order for meter or effect. One arrangement is the so-called “golden line,” where two adjectives are separated from their two nouns by a verb in the middle. Translate this “golden line”: “**Saevaque sollicitās terrēbant murmura mentēs.**”

AND THE SAVAGE MURMURS SCARED (THEIR) NERVOUS MINDS

B2: Sometimes, the word that should begin a subordinate clause is actually moved to the middle of the clause. With that in mind, translate this line: “**Omnia nunc, possunt hostēs quae mittere, vīcī.**”

I HAVE {DEFEATED / CONQUERED} EVERYTHING WHICH THE ENEMIES CAN SEND

13. Cursed to never have a nice meal again, what blind seer-king was helped out by the twin sons of Boreas — Zetes and Calais — when they chased away the harpies?

PHINEUS

B1: Phineus’ most useful advice for the Argonauts were instructions on how to bypass what obstacle, which prevented the Argo from entering the Black sea?

CLASHING ROCKS / SYMPLEGADES / CYANEAN ROCKS

B2: Zetes and Calais would have killed the harpies if not for the intervention of what goddess, a sister of the harpies?

IRIS

14. What Latin verb is combined with **ūnus** to form a Latin adjective meaning “all,” as well as being at the root of the English words “prose,” “varsity,” and “verse”?

VERTŌ

B1: What Latin noun meaning “whirlpool” also comes from **vertō**?

VERTEX [ACCEPT VORTEX]

B2: In archaic Latin, **vertō** was spelled with a different first vowel. What is this archaic spelling of **vertō**, which is preserved in an English derivative of **vertex** with a similar meaning?

**VORTŌ** [THE ENGLISH DERIVATIVE BEING “VORTEX”]

15. Identify and correct the mistake in the following Latin sentence: **Petimus magistrum multārum artum quī nōs docēre potest.**

**ARTUM** SHOULD BE **ARTIUM**

B1: Identify and correct the mistake, if any, in the following Latin sentence: **Necesse est nōbīs linguam Latīnam multās horās studēre.**

**STUDEŌ** TAKES DATIVE // **LINGUAM LATĪNAM** SHOULD BE **LINGVAE LATĪNAE**

B2: Identify and correct the mistake, if any, in the following Latin sentence: **Ego vōbīs doctrīnam meam docēre possum, sī discere quaeritis.**

**VŌBĪS** SHOULD BE **VŌS**

**\*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***

16. What emperor’s reign saw the start of the Sassanid dynasty, the increasing power of his mother Mamaea, the 235 A.D. revolt of the Thracian peasant Maximinus, and the end of the Severan dynasty?

**SEVERUS ALEXANDER**

B1: Maximinus Thrax held the throne until what year A.D., which saw Balbinus and Pupienus serve as two of the year’s six emperors?

**238 (A.D.)**

B2: What ruler founded the Sassanid dynasty in 224 A.D. and was succeeded by Shapur I?

**ARDASHIR (I)**

17. What three-word Latin motto, which makes the strange choice to put a postpositive before the genitive it governs, appears above a lion in the seal of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and means “Art for the sake of art”?

**ARS GRĀTIĀ ARTIS**

B1: What four-word Latin sentence refers to the fact that true art hides the means by which it is achieved, and literally means “art is to conceal art”?

**ARS EST CĒLĀRE ARTEM**

B2: What two-word phrase meaning “the art of poetry” is the title of a work by Horace?

**ARS POĒTICA**

18. In what ancient region did Servilianus’ successor Quintus Servilius Caepio bribe envoys to murder a guerilla leader in 139 B.C., making Viriathus a national hero of modern-day Portugal?

**LUSITANIA** // **HISPANIA ULTERIOR** [PROMPT ON “**HISPANIA**”]

B1: The revolt of Viriathus inspired a revolt among the Celtiberians that was centered on what city?

**NUMANTIA**

B2: In 137 B.C., what Roman commander’s force was ambushed by the Celtiberians but was saved when Tiberius Gracchus helped negotiate a treaty with them?

**(GAIUS) HOSTILIUS MANCINUS**

19. Because Heracles was denied his pay for saving Hesione, he proceeded to sack what city, where he killed Laomedon and ransomed the future king Podarces — who was subsequently renamed to Priam?

**TROY**

B1: When Heracles sacked Troy, he fought alongside what man the father of Ajax and Teucer?

TELAMON

B2: What was used to pay the ransom for Priam?

VEIL (OF HESIONE)

**\*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***

20. **Respondē Latīnē:** Events associated with which season are being described here? **Quōdam festō diē, omnēs vestīmenta ad metum faciendum gerunt. Aliō festō diē, agimus prō multīs rēbus grātiās.**

**AUTUMNUS**

B1: **Respondē Latīnē:** Which season is being described here? **Antiquīs temporibus, quōdam festō diē permūtātiō omnium rērum fiēbat, cum famulī ingenuōrum locum obtinērent.**

**HIEMS / BRŪMA**

B2: **Respondē Latīnē:** Since I don't want you to have a 50-50 with the seasons, which month is being described in the following lines of Latin: **Bifrōns forum et valvārum deus huic mēnsī nōmen tribuit.**

**(MĒNSIS) IĀNUĀRIUS**

**2023 HARVARD CERTAMEN  
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION  
FINAL ROUND**

1. Like many of you, Harvard students have recently returned to classes after spring break. Translate this exclamation adapted from Pliny: “**Ō dulce ōtium ac paene pulchrius omnī negōtiō!**”  
OH {LEISURE / FREE TIME / ETC.}, SWEET AND MORE BEAUTIFUL  
THAN ALMOST EVERY {BUSINESS / LABOR / ETC.}
- B1: Some students are fortunate to get to travel over spring break, just as many of you have traveled to be here today. Translate this sentence adapted from Pliny’s letters: “**Habet multum iūcunditātis mūtātiō solī caelīque, ipsumque iter.**” Note that the word **solī** in this sentence means “land.”  
A CHANGE OF LAND AND SKY, AND THE JOURNEY ITSELF, {HAS / HAVE}  
{MUCH // A LOT OF // A GREAT DEAL OF} {PLEASANTNESS / ENJOYMENT}.
- B2: Now quote this year’s NJCL motto, a line from Horace which provides a sobering reminder about the limitations of that **mūtātiō solī caelīque**.  
**CAELUM, NŌN ANIMUM, MŪTANT QUI TRĀNS MARE CURRUNT**
2. The **prīmus pilus** was the most senior version of what position in the Roman army, which served under tribunes and oversaw the **militēs** in their respective parts of the maniple?  
CENTURION(S) / **CENTURIŌ(NĒS)**
- B1: How many **prīmī pilī** were there in a legion?  
ONE
- B2: Who was the deputy that would take over the century if the centurion was absent or lost in battle?  
**OPTIŌ**
3. After he used an onion and human hair to obtain a spell from Jupiter, who was sent a divine shield from heaven that he gave for safekeeping to the **Salīi**, a priesthood that he had founded for the purpose?  
NUMA (POMPILIUS)
- B1: What was the collective Latin name for this shield and the group of eleven fake copy shields that the Romans hid it among?  
**ANCĪLIA**
- B2: A man of what **gēns** had the **cognōmen** “**Rēx**” to reflect descent from Numa and arranged the construction of Rome’s first high-level aqueduct in 144 B.C.?  
**(GĒNS) MARCIA // MARCIŪ // MARCIUS**
4. Give the Latin word for the object that would have an **antenna**, a **prōra** and **puppis**, **vēla** and **rēmī**, and a **gubernātor** who might use an **ancora** to stop it at a **portus**.  
**NĀVIS**
- B1: Define any two of **antenna**, **prōra**, **puppis**, **vēla**, and **rēmī**.  
ANY TWO OF: SAILYARD, PROW, STERN / POOP, SAILS, OARS
- B2: What is the term for a keel of a ship?  
**CARĪNA**

5. What son of Triopas was an impious axman who had such disrespect for the gods that he cut down an oak tree in a grove sacred to the goddess Ceres and was duly punished with insatiable hunger?  
 ERYSICHTHON  
 B1: What daughter of Erysichthon tried to help him with his insatiable hunger by being sold off to men and then shapeshifting and escaping?  
 MESTRA  
 B2: What was Erysichthon's eventual fate?  
 HE ATE HIMSELF
- \*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***
6. Listen carefully to the following passage adapted from the historian Velleius Paterculus about Sulla's march on Rome, which I will read twice, then answer in **Latin** the question that follows.  
**Putārēs Sullam vēnisse in Ītaliā pācis suāsōrem: tantā cum cūrā agrōrum exercitum dūxit. Sed iīs, quibus magna cupiditās erat, nōn poterat pāx placēre. Crēscēbant ergō Sullae legiōnēs, cōvenientibus ad eum sānissimīs virīs.**  
 The question: **Quae rēs servātae et cūrātae sunt ab exercitū, Sullā dūcente?**  
 AGRĪ  
 B1: **Quid Sulla contrā exspectātiōnem suādēre vidēbātur?**  
 PĀCEM  
 B2: **Quālēs hominēs foedera et condiōnēs negāvērunt?**  
 CUPIDĪ // CUPIDISSIMĪ // QUIBUS MAGNA CUPIDITĀS ERAT
7. Telepylus was home to what mythological people, who followed their leader Antiphates in launching boulders at Odysseus's ships to devour him and his men?  
 LAESTRYGONIANS / LAESTRYGONES  
 B1: After fleeing the Laestrygonians, Odysseus went to what island, where he lost all his men except for Eurylochus?  
 AEAEA  
 B2: What plant did Hermes give Odysseus to ensure he didn't experience the same fate as his men?  
 MOLY
8. During what emperor's reign was Priscus Attalus briefly elevated to the throne and Galla Placidia abducted, since despite the efforts of Stilicho he could not prevent Alaric from sacking Rome?  
 HONORIUS  
 B1: To what city did Honorius move his capital prior to Alaric's sack of Rome?  
 RAVENNA  
 B2: What successor of Alaric as king of the Visigoths abducted Galla Placidia?  
 AT(H)AULF
9. Of the words "agnostic," "connoisseur," "recognize," "notorious," and "noble," which does NOT derive from Latin, but from a related Greek root and a Greek prefix meaning "not"?  
 AGNOSTIC  
 B1: What English adjective is derived from that same Greek prefix applied to a Latin word that means "character" in the plural?  
 AMORAL

B2: What Latin noun meaning “vessel” is combined with the Greek word for “heart” in a medical adjective meaning “pertaining to both the heart and the blood vessels”?

VĀS / VĀSCULUM [“CARDIOVASCULAR”]

10. What Latin verb ends both a Vergilian quote about how hardship is transitory — “**forsan et haec olim meminisse [blank]**” — and a Vergilian quote about being bold — “**audentis Fortūna [blank]**”?

IUVAT / IUVĀBIT / IUVŌ / IUVĀRE

B1: Translate Vergil’s phrase “**ad utrumque parātus.**”

PREPARED FOR BOTH // READY FOR EITHER ALTERNATIVE [ACCEPT EQUIVALENTS]

B2: Translate Vergil’s sentence “**tū nē cēde malīs sed contrā audentior itō,**” a former NJCL motto.

(YOU) YIELD NOT TO {MISFORTUNES / EVILS} BUT GO MORE BOLDLY AGAINST THEM  
[ACCEPT EQUIVALENTS]

**\*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***

11. What name is shared by a man whose surname meant “flute-player,” Auletes, a ruler who bestowed Cyrenaica to Rome surnamed Apion, and a child nicknamed Philadelphus, the son of Marc Antony?

PTOLEMY / PTOLEMAIOS

B1: What foreign ruler had fought against one of the Ptolemies before he was called in by the Aetolians to be their supreme commander?

ANTIOCHUS {III / THE GREAT}

B2: What man’s head was cut off and pickled in brine by one of the Ptolemies for a gift, though its recipient reacted with disgust rather than joy?

POMPEY (THE GREAT)

12. Because they kicked up mud to prevent a goddess from drinking water in book 6 of Ovid’s *Metamorphoses*, into what animals were a group of Lycian peasants transformed by Latona?

FROGS

B1: Also in book 6 of the *Metamorphoses*, what satyr is flayed alive after losing a music contest?

MARSYAS

B2: The Thebans remembered these stories after Niobe had been transformed into a weeping statue on what mountain?

(MOUNT) SIPYLUS

13. When you are recognized by the spotter, perform the following series of commands: **Iubē socium simul ventrem fricāre caputque pulsāre, et rīdē.**

STUDENT ORDERS A TEAMMATE TO RUB THEIR BELLY AND HIT THEIR HEAD AT THE SAME TIME AND LAUGHS

B1: Now perform these commands: **Dīc alterī sociō verbum “crēdulus” scrīptum esse in tēctō, et magnā vōce rīdē.**

STUDENT TELLS ANOTHER TEAMMATE THAT “GULLIBLE” IS WRITTEN ON THE CEILING AND LAUGHS LOUDLY

B2: Now perform these commands: **Mandā ut alius socius post sē respiciat, et Anglicē dīc “fēcī ut vidērēs,” et maximā vōce rīdē.**

STUDENT COMMANDS ANOTHER TEAMMATE TO LOOK BEHIND THEM AND TELLS HIM “MADE YOU LOOK” AND LAUGHS VERY LOUDLY

[FEEL FREE TO DENY POINTS FOR INSUFFICIENTLY LOUD LAUGHTER]

14. Place the English words “square,” “duplicate,” “percent,” “dime,” and “noon” in ascending order of the Latin numbers from which they are derived.

DUPLICATE, SQUARE, NOON, DIME, PERCENT

B1: Order these five words according to the conjugation of the verbs from which they derive, placing 3rd-io between 3rd and 4th: “arable,” “fault,” “coherent,” “obedient,” “surreptitious.”

ARABLE, COHERENT, FAULT, SURREPTITIOUS, OBEDIENT

B2: Order these eight words according to the declension of the nouns from which they derive, placing neuter nouns after masculine/feminine nouns of the same declension: “congeal,” “hospital,” “cabbage,” “public,” “dismal,” “sewer,” “maintain,” “secular.” You have sixty seconds.

[*Note to mod: After 30 seconds, say “Remember to put neuter nouns after masculine/feminine”*]

SEWER, PUBLIC, SECULAR, HOSPITAL, CABBAGE, MAINTAIN, CONGEAL, DISMAL

15. A plot by what man led to the execution of both Faenius Rufus — who served as praetorian prefect with Tigellinus — and the author Seneca the Younger after the emperor Nero learned of the conspiracy?

(GAIUS CALPURNIUS) PISO

B1: What successor of Faenius Rufus as Praetorian Prefect backed Galba after Nero lost popularity a few years later, then attempted to declare himself emperor?

(GAIUS) NYMPHIDIUS SABINUS

B2: What general did Nero force to commit suicide after he led an alleged plot at Beneventum?

(GNAEUS DOMITIUS) CORBULO

**\*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***

☰ 2023 Harvard Certamen Int. Finals Visual

16. Visual time! Look at the screens to your left or right. You will see a four-panel comic, with six seconds to examine each panel. Panels two through four will indicate one figure with a red arrow. Your job is to identify that figure, and a question will be read after the visual if needed.

The question: This comic depicts what woman’s transformation into a weasel after assisting Alcmene in giving birth?

GALANTHIS

B1: I will now distribute a commemorative copy of the visual. Your first bonus: In panel three, what lie did Galanthis tell Eileithya that caused her to jump up in shock?

THAT ALCMENE HAD ALREADY GIVEN BIRTH

B2: Eileithya had previously been bribed with what enormous object to help Leto give birth?

NECKLACE (WITH GOLDEN THREADS)

17. Say in good Latin: “Unless we return the flowers to our friends, our friendship will never return.”

**NISĪ FLŌRĒS AMĪCĪS NOSTRĪS {REDDĒMUS / REDDIDERĪMUS},  
NUMQUAM REDĪBIT AMĪCITIA NOSTRA**

B1: Say in Latin with **cum**: “Since Nero had burned one building, the whole city burned for six days.”

**CUM NERŌ ŪNUM AEDIFICIUM {(COMB)ŪSSISSET / INCENDISSET},  
TŌTA URBS SEX DIĒS ĀRDĒBAT / ĀRSIT**

B2: As these sentences show, some English verbs can be either transitive or intransitive, but these concepts require greater consideration in Latin. Using **exerceō**, say in good Latin: “Yesterday the athletes were training for four hours.”

**HERĪ ATHLĒTAE QUATTUOR HŌRĀS {SĒ EXERCĒBANT // EXERCĒBANTUR}**

18. What admiral earned a commemorative column in the Forum after he oversaw the use of a crashed ship as a model to build a Roman fleet and deployed the **corvī** in 260 B.C. at Mylae?

(C.) DUIL(L)IUS

B1: Though Mylae was the Romans’ first real naval victory, they did take the prows of ships as plunder after what conclusive battle against the Latins?

ANTIUM / ANZIO

B2: What pejorative nickname was given to Duilius’s co-consul after an embarrassing naval defeat?

ASINA / “SHE-ASS”

19. Yoking two wild animals to a chariot to win his wife, what king of Pherae was so kind to his divine servant Apollo that he won the hand of Alcestis?

ADMETUS

B1: What two animals did Apollo help Admetus yoke to the chariot?

LION and BOAR

B2: Alcestis was the eldest daughter of what man, who was murdered by his daughters in a cruel trick?

PELIAS

**\*\*SCORE CHECK\*\***

20. What Latin verb, with compounds meaning “survive” and “benefit” — respectively with the prefixes **super-** and **prō-** — is contained within the mottoes of three US states, twice in the future imperative?

SUM / ESSE

B1: What Latin verb with compounds meaning “pass over,” “meet,” and “die” is contained within one state’s Lucretius-derived Latin motto?

EŌ / ĪRE

B2: What Latin verb has a compound with **per-** meaning “continue” and a compound with **sub-** meaning “rise,” both of which have experienced contraction, and appears in no state mottoes, though another of its compounds does?

REGŌ / REGERE