

2024 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. This will not count for points, and will only happen in Round One.”

0. Blake Lopez helped produce what ancient play by Seneca in musical form, as he recently informed you at the opening assembly, allowing you to see the actions of a famous mythological woman on stage?

MEDEA

B1: Name either the building where the opening assembly took place, or the building where you are currently playing this round.

EMERSON HALL or SEVER HALL

B2: The opening assembly featured a wonderful talk by what professor?

EMILY GREENWOOD

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

1. What god, whose offspring included the twin giants Otus and Ephialtes, lost a contest for the patronage of Athens, but presided over earthquakes, horses, and the sea?

POSEIDON / NEPTUNE

B1: In the *Aeneid*, what priest of Neptune attempts to prove that the Trojan Horse is a trap, but dies from two large serpents presumably sent by Neptune?

LAOCOÖN

B2: Otus and Ephialtes were the sons of Poseidon and what woman?

IPHIMED(E)IA

[ACCEPT “CANACE,” WHICH IS GIVEN AS A VARIANT BY EDITH HAMILTON,
BUT INFORM PLAYERS THAT THIS SEEMS TO BE A MISTAKE]

2. “Essay,” “examine,” “exigency,” and “exact” are all derived from **ex** and what verb meaning “to do”?

AGŌ

B1: What English adjective, derived from a compound of **prō** and **agō**, means “lavish” or “wastefully extravagant”?

PRODIGAL

B2: What English adjective, derived from a compound of **agō** that means “to force,” means “logical and convincing”?

COGENT

3. Upon moving to Rome, who abandoned the name Lucumo while he and his wife Tanaquil befriended Ancus Marcius and soon took over the throne?

TARQUINIUS PRISCUS

B1: What omen caused Tanaquil to predict that Tarquinius would become king?

AN EAGLE STOLE HIS HAT (AND PUT IT BACK ON AS HE WAS ENTERING THE CITY)

B2: What were the **praenōmina** of Tarquinius's two sons, one of whom became Tarquinius Superbus?

LUCIUS and ARRUNS

4. Complete the following analogy: **altior** is to **altus** as **melior** is to what adjective, which also has the irregular superlative **optimus** and the irregular adverb **bene**?

BONUS

B1: Now complete this analogy: **altius** is to **altissimē** as **minus** is to [blank].

MINIMĒ

B2: Finally, complete this analogy: **altus** is to **altissimē** as **grācilis** is to [blank].

GRĀCILLIMĒ

5. Translate the following sentence from Latin into English: “**Caesar iussit milītēs castra intrāre.**”

CAESAR ORDERED THE SOLDIERS TO ENTER THE CAMP

B1: Now translate the following sentence: “**Caesar milītēs iusserat hostēs magnā cum cūrā sequī.**”

CAESAR HAD ORDERED THE SOLDIERS TO FOLLOW THE {ENEMIES / ENEMY} WITH GREAT CARE

B2: Now translate this sentence into idiomatic English: “**Imperātor cīvēs hortātur ut castra pōnant**”

THE {EMPEROR / GENERAL} {ENCOURAGES / EXHORTS} THE CITIZENS TO PITCH CAMP

****SCORE CHECK****

6. What future emperor allied himself with Antonius Primus and abandoned the siege of Jerusalem in order to send troops to battle at Cremona, supplant Vitellius, and start the Flavian Dynasty?

VESPASIAN

B1: Vitellius's forces at Cremona were commanded by two generals. Name either one.

(FABIUS) VALENS or (AULUS) CAECINA

B2: Even after Titus sacked Jerusalem, what Jewish fortress held out until 73 A.D., when Flavius Silva finally breached its wall?

MASADA

7. After Epaphus ridiculed his parentage, who questioned his mother Clymene, traveled to a palace at the edge of the world to meet his father Helios, and demanded to ride the chariot of the sun?

PHAETHON

B1: Before he visited his father, Phaethon lived in what region, where Io had settled after being harassed by a gadfly for years?

EGYPT

B2: After settling there, Io was said to have been worshiped as what Egyptian deity?

ISIS

8. Alluding to the fact that people tend to be freer with confessing their secrets when drunk, what three-word Latin phrase literally means “in wine, truth”?

IN VĪNŌ VĒRITĀS

B1: Give the Latin equivalent of the English phrase “from soup to nuts”.

AB ŌVŌ ŪSQUE AD MALA

B2: Sometimes, you might do a job so well that there couldn't possibly be a way to top what you did. Give the Latin phrase that literally means "nothing more beyond" to describe something that is perfect.

NĒ PLŪS ULTRĀ

9. Of the cities Neapolis, Olympia, Halicarnassus, and Ephesus, which was not home to one of the ancient world's seven wonders, but was instead found in Italy on the site of modern-day Naples?

NEAPOLIS

B1: Name two more cities that were home to one of the ancient world's seven wonders.

ANY TWO OF: GIZA, ALEXANDRIA, RHODES, or BABYLON

B2: The lighthouse of Alexandria was actually found on what island just off the coast of the city?

PHAROS

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

Puer audāx spēluncam intrat. In mūrīs pictūrās antīquās et dēcolōrēs videt. In prīmā pictūrā, familia sedet circum ignem in domō. Secunda habet nāvem magnam per mare nāvīgantem. In tertiā, equus in campō iacet. Puer maximum gaudium habet.

The question: Although they are faded and old, what does the boy see on the walls of the cave?

PICTURES / IMAGES / PAINTINGS

B1: What is the horse doing in the cave's third picture, according to the passage?

LYING (DOWN) IN A FIELD

B2: What appears in the first and second picture, according to the passage?

**FAMILY SITTING AROUND A FIRE (IN THE HOME) and
A (GREAT) SHIP SAILING THROUGH THE SEA**

****SCORE CHECK****

11. What city, built on land purchased from Iarbas, saw Anna build a funeral pyre in Book 4 of the *Aeneid* for the unfortunate queen that Aeneas had to abandon, Dido?

CARTHAGE

B1: Dido had founded Carthage after the death of her first husband. Name him.

SYCHAEUS

B2: Who was Aeneas's faithful companion who followed him into Carthage for the first time?

ACHATES

12. Similar to the **toga virilis**, what type of toga was worn by young aristocratic boys as well as magistrates and was noted for its purple border?

TOGA PRAETEXTA

B1: What distinguished the **toga praetexta** of a senator from that of an equestrian?

**HOW WIDE THE PURPLE STRIPE IS
(A SENATOR'S IS BROAD, AN EQUESTRIAN'S NARROW)**

B2: Unlike the **toga praetexta** which only featured a purple border, what type of toga was fully purple and worn by triumphant generals?

TOGA PICTA

13. Differentiate in meaning between **lepus** and **lupus**, the former of which is an animal also known as a **cuniculus**.
HARE and WOLF (RESPECTIVELY)
B1: Now differentiate in meaning between the animals **avis**, **ovis**, and **apis**.
BIRD, SHEEP, BEE (RESPECTIVELY)
B2: Now differentiate in meaning between the animals **canis** and **cervus**.
DOG and DEER (RESPECTIVELY)
14. What woman, who proclaimed herself bejeweled by her offspring rather than her ornamentation, was the daughter of the great Scipio Africanus — sharing his **nōmen** — and mother of the Gracchi?
CORNELIA (AFRICANA)
B1: Cornelia also had one daughter, who married Scipio Aemilianus. Bearing in mind the full names of the Gracchi brothers, what was that daughter's name?
SEMPRONIA
B2: Cornelia's husband established good relations with what Spanish city, which Tiberius Gracchus was later sent to help attack?
NUMANTIA
15. Consider the following four pairs of adjectives: **trīstis** – **laetus**; **gravis** – **miser**; **brevis** – **longus**; **superbus** – **humilis**. Which pair is NOT a set of antonyms, but adjectives meaning “heavy” and “sad”?
GRAVIS – MISER
B1: Give a Latin antonym for **dīves**.
PAUPER / TENUIS
B2: Give a Latin antonym for **calidus**, with one L.
FRIGIDUS / ALGIDUS / GELIDUS
- **SCORE CHECK****
16. What man, who lived in Queen Semiramis's city, agreed to meet his lover at Ninus's tomb, but instead found only a bloody cloak and committed suicide, mistakenly thinking that Thisbe was dead?
PYRAMUS
B1: What was Queen Semiramis's city, where Pyramus and Thisbe lived?
BABYLON
B2: Which ancient work is the only one to tell the story of Pyramus and Thisbe in this form?
OVID'S *METAMORPHOSES* [PROMPT ON “*METAMORPHOSES*”]
17. What people were defeated by Theodoric and Aetius at the Catalaunian Plains in 451 A.D., ending their repeated raids into the Roman Empire and essentially causing the fall of Attila?
HUNS
B1: What tribe sacked Rome in 410 A.D. under the leadership of Alaric?
(VISI)GOTH(S)
B2: What other Germanic tribe, under Gaiseric, established a kingdom in North Africa a few decades later?
VANDAL(S)

18. Translate into Latin: “Every day he used to walk for three hours.” Recall that the word for “every day” is **cotīdiē**.

COTĪDIĒ TRĒS HŌRĀS {AMBULĀBAT // AMBULĀRE SOLĒBAT}

B1: Now say in Latin: “They will have found the man in the field within three days.”

VIRUM IN {AGRŌ / CAMPŌ) TRIBUS DIĒBUS INVĒNERINT

B2: Now say in Latin: “Nothing pleases me more than to run through the field without care.”

NIHIL MIHI {MAGIS / PLŪS} PLACET QUAM SINE CŪRĀ PER {AGRUM / CAMPUM} CURRERE

19. What mythological group, one of whose members married Oeagrus and bore Orpheus, was called on by Vergil and Homer to inspire their poetry and consisted of nine sisters presiding over song and dance?

MUSES / MOUSAI

B1: Calliope, the mother of Orpheus, also bore what unfortunate music teacher, who was killed by Heracles during a lesson gone wrong?

LINUS

B2: According to Hyginus, Calliope arbitrated a dispute between Aphrodite and Persephone concerning what beautiful but ill-fated son of Myrrha?

ADONIS

****SCORE CHECK****

20. What sort of brands include one whose name is identical to a Latin third singular jussive subjunctive meaning “let it be done” and one whose name is an imperative meaning “listen,” from **fīō** and **audiō**?

CAR BRANDS // AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS

B1: What car brand’s name is a plural nominative form meaning “wages,” “revenue,” or “income”—something you’ll need a decent amount of if you ever want to own one?

MERCEDES

B2: In 2022, Ford announced that it would axe all of its sedan models in favor of producing crossovers. What flagship vehicle was part of this discontinuation, whose name means “hearth” in Latin?

FOCUS

**2024 HARVARD CERTAMEN
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
ROUND TWO**

1. Closing all pagan temples and ending the Olympic games may have been some of the moves made in the 390s A.D. by what Roman emperor, whose sons finally split the empire into the East and West?
THEODOSIUS {I // THE GREAT}
B1: Who were those two sons of Theodosius I that split the empire?
ARCADIUS and HONORIUS
B2: Theodosius I won a major battle at Frigidus River in 394 A.D. by defeating what two usurpers?
ARBOGAST and EUGENIUS
2. Who entrusted his armor and his horses Xanthus and Balius — which his parents had received from the gods at their wedding — to his closest friend at Troy, leading to the untimely death of Patroclus?
ACHILLES
B1&2: For five points each, name Achilles’s two parents, whose wedding was interrupted by Eris.
PELEUS and THETIS
3. *Note to players: there will be an extra clue.* Translate into English: “**Dīcunt gladium semper verbīs superārī.**” Outside of indirect statement, this would be “**Gladius semper verbīs superātur.**”
THEY SAY THAT THE SWORD IS ALWAYS {DEFEATED / SURPASSED} BY WORDS
B1: Now translate this sentence from Latin to English: “**Sulla putābat illōs hominēs gladiō moritūrōs esse.**”
SULLA THOUGHT THAT THOSE PEOPLE WOULD DIE BY THE SWORD
B2: Now translate this sentence: “**Stultī scīre nōn possunt quī sint, sed putant sē scīre.**”
FOOLS AREN’T ABLE TO KNOW WHO THEY ARE, BUT THEY THINK THAT THEY KNOW
4. Leaders such as Gaius Fabricius, the third Decius Mus, and Curius Dentatus all helped resist what man from 280 to 275 B.C. after he came from Epirus to fight costly battles against Rome?
PYRRHUS (OF EPIRUS)
B1: What former **cēnsor** roused the Senate to reject Pyrrhus’ terms of peace?
APPIUS CLAUDIUS CAECUS
B2: What wily negotiator of Pyrrhus had almost convinced the Senate before Caecus’ outburst?
CINEAS
5. What mythical monster was killed near Mount Parnassus by Apollo at the site of the Delphic Oracle, which explains why his priestess there was called the Pythia?
PYTHON
B1: According to Book 1 of Ovid’s *Metamorphoses*, shortly after killing Python, what god did Apollo insult for carrying a bow and arrow when that was supposed to be Apollo’s job?
CUPID
B2: Apollo was sometimes said to share patronage of Delphi with what other god, with whom he is contrasted in Nietzsche’s account of the birth of tragedy?
DIONYSUS

****SCORE CHECK****

6. What meaning is shared among the Latin verbs **perimō**, **occīdō**, **necō**, and **interficiō**? (TO / I) KILL
B1: **Perimō** is a compound of **per** and what verb, whose base meaning has nothing to do with killing? **EMŌ**
B2: What word meaning “to pick up” is a compound of **emō**, though it doesn’t look like it? **SŪMŌ**
7. A Latin word for what concept appears twice in Columbia University’s motto, “**in** [blank] **tuō** **vidēbimus** [blank],” and begins Yale University’s motto, “[blank] **et vērītās**”? LIGHT
B1: Translate into English the motto of the University of New Mexico, “**lūx hominum vīta.**” LIGHT (IS THE) LIFE OF {MEN / HUMANS}
B2: What university has the motto “**Dominus illūminātiō mea,**” meaning “the Lord is my light”? OXFORD (UNIVERSITY)
8. Whose military career began when, as quaestor, he talked Bocchus into betraying Jugurtha, and in 88 B.C. saw him march against Rome for the first time to expel Marius in a civil war? (L. CORNELIUS) SULLA (FELIX)
B1: Sulla also fought the first of three wars against what king ruling near the Black Sea, ultimately defeated by Pompey? MITHRIDATES VI (OF PONTUS)
B2: What troublesome tribune first transferred Sulla’s eastern command to Marius in 88 B.C.? (P.) SUPPLICIUS RUFUS
9. Make the phrase **illud pulchrum nōmen** ablative singular. **ILLŌ PULCHRŌ NŌMINE**
B1: Now make **illud pulchrum nōmen** genitive singular. **ILLĪUS PULCHRĪ NŌMINIS**
B2: Now make the phrase **haec rēs atrōx** accusative singular. **HANC REM ATRŌCEM**
10. What king’s family included a son killed by a bull named Androgeus, a daughter abandoned on Naxos, and a wife who slept with a bull named Pasiphae, who bore the Minotaur? MINOS
B1: Bulls abound in Cretan legend. Minos himself was a son of what woman, whose story also involves a bull? EUROPA
B2: What other daughter of Minos fell in love with her stepson Hippolytus — who, incidentally, died when yet another monstrous bull emerged from the sea.) PHAEDRA

****SCORE CHECK****

11. What derivative of the Latin verb for “to come” means “a thing that is kept as a reminder of a person, place, or event”?
 SOUVENIR
 B1: What derivative of **fundō** means “incapable of producing any useful result”?
 FUTILE
 B2: What derivative of **pandō** means “to release or deposit eggs”?
 SPAWN
12. During his consulship with Antonius Hybrida, what man learned of a conspiracy to overthrow the republic in 63 B.C., causing him to deliver a series of speeches against Catiline?
 (MARCUS TULLIUS) CICERO
 B1: How many speeches did Cicero deliver against Catiline to sway Rome’s opinions on the conspiracy?
 FOUR
 B2: On what charge was Cicero eventually exiled in relation to his handling of Catiline’s conspiracy?
 EXECUTING ROMAN CITIZENS WITHOUT TRIAL
13. After her husband was murdered at a crossroads, what queen’s hand in marriage was declared by Creon as a reward for whoever solved the Sphinx’s riddle — which ended up being her own son, Oedipus?
 JOCASTA
 B1: What was the name of Jocasta’s husband, who was murdered by Oedipus?
 LAIUS
 B2: Name 3 of the 4 children of Jocasta and Oedipus.
 ANY 3 OF: ANTIGONE, ETEOCLES, ISMENE, POLYNEICES
14. Translate the following sentence into Latin: “This book is more difficult than that book.”
HIC LIBER DIFFICILIOR EST {QUAM ILLE LIBER // ILLŌ LIBRŌ} [DO NOT READ BOTH OPTIONS]
 B1: Now translate the same sentence into Latin using a different grammatical construction.
 [SEE WHICHEVER OPTION THEY DID NOT CHOOSE ABOVE]
 B2: Now say in Latin, using **quaestiō**, **quaestiōnis**, feminine, for “question”: “We are able to respond to more difficult questions. Give us the longest question.”
POSSUMUS DIFFICILIŌRIBUS QUAESTIŌNIBUS RESPONDĒRE; DĀ NŌBĪS LONGISSIMAM QUAESTIŌNEM
15. Differentiate in meaning between the verbs whose third principal parts are **posuī** and **potuī** — that is, between **pōnō** and **possum**.
 TO PLACE and TO BE ABLE (RESPECTIVELY)
 B1: Now distinguish between “**vorō**” — also found as a compound **dēvorō** — and “**vocō**”.
 DEVOUR / EAT and CALL (RESPECTIVELY)
 B2: Distinguish in meaning among **vexō**, **vehō**, and **vetō**.
 ANNOY, TRANSPORT, FORBID (RESPECTIVELY)
- **SCORE CHECK****
16. When recognized by the spotter, please perform the following command: **Surge et temptā nasum linguā tangere.**

PLAYER RISES AND ATTEMPTS TO TOUCH THEIR NOSE WITH THEIR TONGUE

B1: Now please perform this command, taking **societās** to mean “team”: **Surge et, mensam manū pulsāns, dīc tuam societātem optimam esse.**

PLAYER RISES, STRIKES THE TABLE WITH THEIR HAND, AND SAYS “MY {SOCIETY / TEAM} IS THE BEST”

B2: Now please perform this command: **Surge et, benigna verba moderātōrī locūtus, salī ūnō pede.**

PLAYER RISES, SAYS KIND WORDS TO THE MODERATOR, AND JUMPS ON ONE FOOT

17. What object, which was worn by triumphant generals in order to ward off envy, was typically given to children on the **diēs lūstricus** to ward off the evil eye?

BULLA

B1: What was the term for this evil eye, which **crepundia** also helped ward off?

FASCINĀTIŌ

B2: A child could also receive their **bullā** during what other ceremony in which a **pater familiās** would raise his child in his arms, acknowledging it as his own?

SUSCEPTIŌ

18. What group of sisters included Deino, Enyo, and Pemphredo, provided key information to Perseus, and were known for being born with long, gray hair and sharing one eye?

GRAEAE // GRAY {SISTERS / WOMEN}

B1: What mother of Perseus had been raped by Zeus in the form of a rain of gold?

DANAË

B2: What man, whose name means “Golden Sword,” was born from Medusa’s head after Perseus successfully killed her?

CHRYSAOR

19. What use of the genitive is used after the comparative of **multus** — that is, **plūs** — as well as the words **satis** and **nihil**, though its most characteristic use is in a phrase such as “**magna pars eōrum**”?

PARTITIVE (GENITIVE) // (GENITIVE) OF THE WHOLE

B1: What use of the ablative is used in the phrase “**Maximus nātū**” — a roundabout way to say “oldest” — where “**nātus**” means “birth”?

(ABLATIVE OF) RESPECT

B2: What use of the accusative is found in phrases such as “**Mē miserum**” and “**Ecce mē**”?

(ACCUSATIVE OF) EXCLAMATION

****SCORE CHECK****

20. Born at Italica, what emperor fought at Tapae and Sarmizegethusa to conquer Dacia and extended the empire into Parthian territory by 117 A.D., bringing it to its greatest extent?

TRAJAN // (MARCUS ULPIUS) TRAIANUS

B1: What emperor had previously fought wars with Decebalus and the Dacians before being interrupted by the revolt of Saturninus on the Rhine, an event which made him increasingly paranoid?

DOMITIAN

B2: Trajan’s successor, Hadrian, was known for commissioning many splendid buildings in Rome.

Name one of them.

THE PANTHEON // TEMPLE OF VENUS AND ROME // HADRIAN’S MAUSOLEUM

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ROUND THREE**

1. What body of water, near which one could see cities like Odessus and Tomi, was known as the **Pontus Euxinus** and was found to the north and east of the Mediterranean Sea?
BLACK SEA
B1: The small passage into the Black Sea from the Sea of Marmara was known in both ancient and modern times by what name, which literally means “cow crossing”?
BOSPORUS
B2: What modern-day country on the shores of the Black Sea is home to the ancient city of Serdica?
BULGARIA
2. What physical disability was shared by the Phaeacian bard Demodocus, Phineus the prophet, and the cyclops Polyphemus after Odysseus’s arrival?
BLINDNESS
B1: Since Phineus was blind, he needed the Argonauts to help him deal with what group of sisters called the “hounds of Zeus,” who were able to fly and defile his food?
HARPIES
B2: The Argonauts who chased the harpies were Zetes and Calais, sons of what god?
BOREAS
3. What general category of meaning is shared by the Latin nouns **sagitta**, **iaculum**, **tēlum**, and **gladius**?
WEAPONS [IF THEY BUZZ ON **SAGITTA**, PROMPT ON
“ARROW” WITH “CAN YOU BE LESS SPECIFIC?”]
B1: A **sagitta** is an arrow. What is the Latin term for a “bow”?
ARCUS
B2: **Sagittārius** is one of the twelve zodiac signs. What other zodiac sign has a name which could be paraphrased in Latin as “**hominēs quī et similēs formās habent et eōdem diē nātī sunt**”?
GEMINĪ
4. Whose defeat was celebrated at the Isthmian Games of 194 B.C., where, a few years after the Battle of Cynoscephalae, Greece was officially declared free from the control of Macedonia?
PHILIP V
B1: Following Philip V’s defeat at Cynoscephalae, Macedonia briefly allied itself with Rome until which of Philip’s sons took the throne, starting the 3rd Macedonian War?
PERSEUS
B2: Flamininus later went to Bithynia to capture what longstanding enemy of Rome, who had allied himself with Antiochus and then fled to the court of King Prusias?
HANNIBAL (BARCA)
5. *Note to players: there will be an extra clue after the sentence.* Say in Latin: “Where are we going?” Note that you cannot use **ubi**, but must use the word for “to where,” which is **quō**.
QUŌ ĪMUS?

B1: Now say in Latin: “Where did you come from at night, and where will you be tomorrow?”

UNDE NOCTE VĒNISTĪ, ET UBI CRĀS ERIS?

B2: These sentences have dealt with direct questions. Now translate the following sentence, which contains an indirect question: “A good warrior will never ask why we rule.”

MĪLES BONUS NUMQUAM {(INTER)ROGĀBIT / QUAERET} {CŪR / QUID} {REGĀMUS / REGNĒMUS}

****SCORE CHECK****

6. What man, who later bribed a charioteer to place wax pins into a chariot, received a prosthetic, ivory shoulder after he was cut to pieces and served at a feast by his father Tantalus?

PELOPS

B1: Pelops bribed a charioteer in order to defeat Oenomaus and win what daughter of his in marriage?

HIPPODAMEIA

B2: Who was this charioteer, who Pelops later murdered to avoid paying him for his help?

MYRTILUS

7. What war saw a rogue Spartan general arrive at Bagradas Valley to capture Regulus, but was mostly fought near Sicily from 264-241 B.C., with naval battles at Mylae and Aegates Islands against Carthage?

FIRST PUNIC (WAR)

B1: What was the name of this rogue Spartan, hired as a mercenary by Carthage?

XANTHIPPIUS

B2: What naval battle of 256 B.C. guaranteed the Romans an uncontested landing in Africa?

CAPE ECNOMUS

8. Of the phrases **mediā nocte**, **ibi**, **propter tempestātem**, and **quattuordecim**, which would be the most logical response to a question beginning with **quandō**, which means “when”?

MEDIĀ NOCTE

B1: What question word might provoke a response of **propter tempestātem**?

CŪR / QUĀRĒ

B2: What question word would be used to translate the sentence “He doesn’t realize how wonderful he is”?

QUAM

9. **D.M.**, **H.J.S.**, **S.T.T.L.**, and **R.I.P.** are Latin abbreviations that are all related in what way?

THEY ARE ALL FOUND ON TOMBSTONES / ALL RELATE TO DEATH

B1: What is the Latin and English for the abbreviation **S.T.T.L.**, a funerary inscription from ancient Roman times?

SIT TIBI TERRA LEVIS – MAY THE EARTH {REST LIGHTLY / BE LIGHT} {ON / FOR} YOU [GRUDGINGLY ACCEPT “TERRA TIBI”]

B2: What is the Latin for the abbreviation **d.s.p.**, which is used in genealogical records to indicate that someone died without any offspring?

DĒCESSIT SINE PRŌLE

10. What general kind of event saw **tālī** tossed to determine a **magister bibendī** and three **lēctī** arranged around a **mēnsa** in the **trīclīnium** for people to enjoy the **cēna**?

DINNER

B1: Once the **cēna** was consumed later in the day, what modern equivalent of lunch was introduced?

PRANDIUM

B2: The **cēna** was actually a rather elaborate event and featured many parts. Name either the part of the meal that immediately preceded the **cēna** proper or succeeded it.

{**GUSTUS / GUSTĀTIŌ / PROMULSIS**} or **SECUNDA MĒNSA**

****SCORE CHECK****

11. Afflicted with a wound so painful that he could not bear to live forever, what teacher of Achilles traded his immortality and his status as *de facto* king of the centaurs for death?

CH(E)IRON

B1: Chiron donated his immortality to what Titan, who tricked Zeus into picking fat-covered bones?

PROMETHEUS

B2: Other centaurs disrupted the wedding of Hippodameia and Pirithoüs, a king of what tribe?

LAPITH(S) / LAPITHAE

12. Of the words **īrātus**, **incertus**, **sordidus**, and **terrītus**, which does NOT belong, because it does not denote a mental state but rather means “dirty”?

SORDIDUS

B1: What meaning is shared by the adjectives **macer** and **tenuis**?

THIN / LEAN / SLENDER

B2: What meaning is shared by the adjectives **ebrius** and **vīnōlentus**?

DRUNK

13. Marcus Rutilus was the first plebeian to hold what office, whose legendary holders captured Veii after a ten-year siege, defeated the Aequi at Mt. Algidus, and voluntarily resigned after as few as 16 days?

DICTATOR

B1: What dictator frequently had to struggle with a rebellious **magister equitum** named Minucius Rufus, who eventually took over his forces and foolishly joined battle?

(QUINTUS) FABIVS MAXIMVS (CUNCTATOR)

B2: What dictator of 342 B.C. is said to have defeated a giant Gaul in single combat with the help of a raven, hence his name?

(M. VALERIUS) CORVVS

14. What object, whose movements are referenced in the words **occāsus** and **oriēns**, reveals itself at **aurōra**, reaches its peak at **merīdiēs**, and appears **in caelō**?

THE SUN

B1: Your friend is writing Latin and has learned that **occidō** means “to set.” Therefore, he uses the ablative absolute **sōle occāsō** to mean “when the sun had set.” What is wrong about this phrase?

OCCIDŌ {IS INTRANSITIVE // CANNOT BE PASSIVE} // THE PHRASE WOULD MEAN
“WHEN THE SUN HAD BEEN SET,” WHICH MAKES NO SENSE

B2: Your friend also says **sōle ortō** to mean “when the sun had risen.” Why is this correct, even though the previous phrase is wrong?

ŌRIOR IS DEPONENT (AND THUS HAS A PERFECT ACTIVE PARTICIPLE)

15. Who is the protagonist of Aeschylus's *Eumenides*, in which he is tried at Athens and escapes the Furies after murdering his mother Clytemnestra to avenge his father Agamemnon?
 ORESTES
 B1: What sister of Orestes supported his efforts in killing Clytemnestra?
 ELECTRA
 B2: What is the literal meaning of "Eumenides," the name by which the Furies were worshiped in Athens after Orestes was acquitted?
 KINDLY ONES [ACCEPT EQUIVALENTS]

****SCORE CHECK****

16. A Latin verb with what meaning lies at the root of "interlocutor" and "eloquent," just as one lies at the root of "addiction" and "dictate"?
 (I / TO) SPEAK / SAY
 B1: What English word — derived from the verb **for**, meaning "to speak" — refers to "a book's introduction, especially one that states its aims"?
 PREFACE
 B2: What sort of person literally "speaks with their stomach," according to the word's Latin derivation?
 VENTRILOQUIST

17. Taking the throne along with his son Gallienus in 253 A.D., what ill-fated emperor marched East as far as the plains of Edessa, where he became the first emperor to be captured in battle?
 VALERIAN
 B1: What emperor was killed during another campaign against the Persians in 363 A.D., possibly by a Christian within his own army who was angry at his return to paganism?
 JULIAN (THE APOSTATE)
 B2: What emperor was killed in battle against Goths at Adrianople in 378 A.D.?
 VALENS

18. For the verb **ferō**, give the second person plural, perfect active indicative.
 TULISTIS
 B1: Make **tulistis** present.
 FERTIS
 B2: Make **fertis** imperfect and subjunctive.
 FERRĒTIS

19. Translate into English: "**Hostēs quōs superāvīmus per noctem fūgērunt.**"
 THE ENEMIES WHOM WE DEFEATED FLED THROUGH THE NIGHT
 B1: Now translate into English, keeping in mind that **miserīcordia** means "compassion": "**Hostibus captīs Caesar, miserīcordiam dēmonstrāns, libertātem dedit.**"
 CAESAR GAVE THE CAPTURED ENEMIES FREEDOM, SHOWING (HIS) MERCY
 B2: Now translate into English: "**Patrēs nostrī, quōrum memoriae honōrem dabīmus, numquam hostēs appropīnantēs timuērunt.**"
 OUR FATHERS, TO WHOSE MEMORY WE WILL GIVE HONOR, NEVER FEARED APPROACHING ENEMIES
 [PROMPT ON "WHOSE MEMORY WE WILL HONOR" WITH "CAN YOU BE MORE LITERAL?]

****SCORE CHECK****

20. A god would be ostracized for 9 years for disrespecting what minor deity, who protected divine oaths and represented the river across which Charon would ferry souls into the Underworld?

STYX

B1: Why had Zeus given Styx the reward of being honored by gods everytime they wanted to make an oath?

FIRST OF THE MINOR DEITIES TO HELP HIM AGAINST THE TITANS

B2: Who were the two children of Styx who helped Hephaestus chain Prometheus?

{KRATOS / CRATUS} and BIA

**2024 HARVARD CERTAMEN
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
SEMIFINAL ROUND**

1. What century saw Terentilius Harsa hold the tribunate and Verginius kill his own daughter to save her from the tyrant Appius Claudius, two events which surrounded the formation of Rome's first law code?
FIFTH CENTURY B.C. // 400s B.C.
- B1: What practice, explicitly banned by the Decemviri, was legalized again five years after their second term in office?
INTERMARRIAGE BETWEEN PATRICIANS AND PLEBS
- B2: A year later, in 444 B.C., the plebeians' desire to hold the highest office led to the creation of what peculiar position to replace the consulship, until the **Lēx Licinia Sextia** made it obsolete?
MILITARY TRIBUNE (WITH CONSULAR POWER)
2. Of the verbs **appropinquō**, **subveniō**, **laedō**, **crēdō**, and **persuādeō**, which does not belong, because it does not take the dative, unlike its synonym **noceō**?
LAEDŌ
- B1: What is the meaning of the verb **subveniō** and its synonym **succurrō**? They can be found in a sentence such as "**Hominibus quī in perīculō sunt subveniāmus.**"
TO HELP // TO COME TO THE AID OF
- B2: The verbs **cēlō**, **condō**, **tegō**, **lateō**, and **abdō** can all be translated as "to hide." Which does not belong for grammatical reasons, and why?
LATEŌ, BECAUSE IT'S INTRANSITIVE (I.E. IT MEANS "I AM HIDING (SOMEWHERE)," NOT "I AM HIDING (SOMETHING SOMEWHERE)")
3. What general kind of thing is indicated by the nouns **fagus** and **ulmus**, might have **māla** or **pīra** coming out of it, has many **folia**, and is known in Latin as **arbor**?
TREE
- B1: What kind of tree is a **quercus**?
OAK TREE
- B2: What kind of tree is an **ulmus**?
ELM TREE
4. What man killed a bee or an eagle that was the shapeshifter Periclymenus, saved Alcestis by wrestling Thanatos, and killed the centaur Nessus in exploits that were separate from his deeds for Eurystheus?
HERACLES
- B1: Periclymenus was a son of Neleus, brother of Nestor, and therefore prince of what city?
PYLOS
- B2: Another Periclymenus was a Theban who chased and almost killed what seer, who had predicted his own death?
AMPHIARAUS
5. Crushing a revolt of mint-workers, defeating Quintillus to claim power, and beginning a defensive wall of Rome in 271 A.D. are deeds of what emperor, who also defeated Tetricus and Zenobia?

AURELIAN

B1: What general region of the empire did Aurelian, and many other third-century emperors, hail from?

ILLYRIA / BALKANS

B2: The mint-workers revolted because Aurelian had tried to clamp down on “debasement of the coinage.”

What does it mean to “debase the coinage”?

MIXING IN LESS VALUABLE METALS TO PRODUCE COINS MORE CHEAPLY

****SCORE CHECK****

6. Translate the following sentence from Latin into English: “**Constitueram ut rūs irem.**”

I HAD DECIDED TO GO TO THE COUNTRY(SIDE)

B1: Now translate this sentence from Latin to English: “**Aequam mentem in certamine servēs.**”

MAY YOU {KEEP / SAVE / PRESERVE} AN EVEN MIND IN {COMPETITION / CERTAMEN}

B2: What, if anything, is grammatically incorrect about the following sentence: “**Amicum meum rogāvi primum ire ad cenam, deinde apud mē manere.**”

ROGŌ (AND INDIRECT COMMANDS IN GENERAL) REQUIRE A SUBJUNCTIVE CLAUSE

7. What battle, whose aftermath saw the loser’s head pickled and given to the winner, followed an indecisive conflict at Dyrrhachium and was the major turning point in 48 B.C. of a civil war?

(BATTLE OF) PHARSALUS

B1: What subsequent battle of the civil war, after Pompey’s death, saw Caesar defeat forces commanded by Metellus Scipio and King Juba in North Africa?

(BATTLE OF) THAPSUS

B2: Before departing Italy for Africa, Caesar had to negotiate a mutiny from what legion, often considered his best unit?

10TH (LEGION) // **LEGIŌ EQUESTRIS**

8. What two deities almost died in fires that consumed their still-pregnant mothers — Coronis and Semele — but were saved by their fathers Apollo and Zeus and became the gods of healing and wine?

ASCLEPIUS and DIONYSUS

B1: Zeus sewed Dionysus into what body part of his to allow him to fully develop before being born?

THIGH

B2: When Zeus struck down Asclepius for reviving the dead, what mythological beings did Apollo kill in revenge?

CYCLOPES

9. **Dēscribāmus nunc proprietātēs dictiōnum in hāc sēntentiā: “Nāvis cum imperātore undīs submersa est.” Cūius generis sunt “undīs” et “nāvis” et “submersa”?**

FĒMINĪNĪ

B1: Answer with the best possible Latin. **Audī hanc sēntentiā: “Corpus vulnerātum est.” Cūius generis est “corpus”?**

NEUTRĪUS

B2: As you have just seen, **neuter** is one of the so-called **ŪNUS NAUTA** adjectives which form their genitive singular with **-ius**. Identify two more adjectives represented by the acronym **ŪNUS NAUTA**.

ANY TWO OF: **ŪNUS, NŪLLUS, ŪLLUS, SŌLUS, ALIUS, UTER(QUE), TŌTUS, ALTER**

10. What child was picked up by Palamedes and placed in the path of a plow to prove his father's sanity, then, as a young man, went on a journey to Pylos and Sparta to search for news of Odysseus?
TELEMACHUS
- B1: Menelaus tells Telemachus that he was only able to learn about the whereabouts of Odysseus after an encounter with what deity, the father of Eidothea?
PROTEUS
- B2: What son of Odysseus and Circe eventually accidentally killed his father?
TELEGONUS

****SCORE CHECK****

11. Listen to the following passage adapted from Book 1, Chapter 1 of Livy's **Ab Urbe Condita**, which I will read twice, and then answer the questions that follow.
Aenēam ferunt ad maiōra rērum initia fātis ductum, quaerentem sēdēs tandem in Italiam delātum esse. Ibi ēgressī Trōiānī praedam agēbant. Latīnus rogāvit quī essent, unde profectī essent quidve quaerent cum in agrum suum exīrent. Postquam audīvit eōs Trōiānōs esse, fidem futūrae amīcitiāe sānxit.
- The question: After Aeneas fled destruction at Troy, who or what led him to greater things?
FATE // (THE) FATES.
- B1: What did the Trojans look for immediately upon landing in Italy?
BOOTY / LOOT
- B2: What three questions did Latinus ask the Trojans?
WHO THEY WERE, WHERE THEY HAD SET OUT FROM, AND WHAT THEY WERE LOOKING FOR WHEN GOING OUT INTO HIS FIELD
12. Of the English words "achieve," "catch," "cabbage," and "captain," which does not belong by derivation, because it comes not from **caput**, but from **capiō**?
CATCH
- B1: What other derivative of **caput** is a term for large ruminant animals or beasts of burden?
CATTLE
- B2: What derivative of **prae** and **capiō** means "a general rule intended to regulate behavior or thought"?
PRECEPT
13. What word fills in the blanks in the phrase "[blank] **est cēlāre** [blank]," is the first word of the UMich motto "[blank], **scientia, vērītās**," and is joined with **Baccalaureus** in the degree name B.A.?
ARS / ARTEM / ARTĒS / ARTIUM
- B1: What is the literal meaning of the Latin phrase **ad unguem**, which indicates that something was done very precisely?
TO THE FINGERNAIL
- B2: What adjective fills in the blank of the two-word phrase "[blank] **mediocritās**," which refers to the perfect middle ground or "mean"?
AUREUS / AUREA

14. What region saw Cartimandua turn over Caratacus to the Romans, Platorius Nepos build a major fortification, and Suetonius Paulinus take down the Iceni and their widowed queen Boudicca?

BRITAIN / BRITANNIA

B1: What general under Claudius led the invasion of Britain, landing at Rutupiae to fight Caratacus?

AULUS PLAUTIUS

B2: The conflict with Boudicca began after what husband of hers willed his land to Rome?

PRASUTAGUS

15. Who perpetually sat on a stone seat bound by snakes in the Underworld, punished for attempting to carry off Persephone as his bride alongside his childhood companion Theseus?

P(E)IRITHOUS

B1: Pirithous had earlier helped Theseus carry off what Amazonian woman as his bride?

ANTIOPE

B2: During the wedding of Pirithous and Hippodameia, what leader of the Centaurs became so drunk that he attempted to carry off the bride for himself?

EURYTION / EURYTUS

****SCORE CHECK****

16. A man named Tros received swift horses in exchange for the loss of what son of his, who was abducted by Zeus's eagle and brought to Mt. Olympus to replace Hebe as divine cupbearer?

GANYMEDE

B1: In the *Homeric Hymn to Aphrodite*, Aphrodite tells what man about Ganymede and Tithonus?

ANCHISES

B2: According to Apuleius, the same eagle that abducted Ganymede later helped what woman with her task of filling a jar with dark water that fed into the rivers of the Underworld?

PSYCHE

17. Rewrite the Latin sentence “**Mē oportet nāvem solvere**” to use a gerundive, keeping in mind that **Mē oportet** is essentially equivalent to **mihi necesse est**.

MIHI NAVIS SOLVENDA EST

B1: Say in the best classical Latin: “When you have read the book, you will see.” Note that the first clause will not use the perfect tense, but something more strictly logical.

{UBI / CUM} LIBRUM LĒGERIS, VIDĒBIS [FUT. PF. BECAUSE THE READING HASN'T HAPPENED YET, BUT WILL HAVE HAPPENED BY THE TIME OF THE MAIN CLAUSE]

B2: Translate the following sentence into Latin: “If we had known it, we would not have shouted.”

SĪ (NŌS) ID {SCĪVISSĒMUS // SCĪSSĒMUS}, NŌN {CLĀMĀVISSĒMUS // CLĀMĀSSĒMUS}

18. The words “**An sibi māter familiās esse vellet**”, a scale, a coin, and no less than five witnesses were all part of what type of wedding in which a bride was fictitiously sold?

COĒMPTIŌ

B1: In addition to the scale itself, a **coēmpitiō** also required a person to hold the scale. What was the term for this scale-holder?

LĪBRIPĒNS

B2: What other form of marriage was used to join two enslaved people, though this term more commonly refers to the smallest unit of the Roman army?

CONTUBERNIUM

19. What general, after suppressing revolts along the Rhine, was unexpectedly moved to the East in 17 A.D. and put in conflict with the governor of Syria, Calpurnius Piso, by his adoptive father Tiberius?

GERMANICUS

B1: Germanicus received much of his popularity when he brought back the standards lost at what battle?

TEUTOBURG FOREST

B2: After a brief respite in Syria, Germanicus visited what province, a move that upset Tiberius since Germanicus did not have the emperor's permission to enter it?

EGYPT

****SCORE CHECK****

20. When recognized by the spotter, perform the following commands: **Surge, pōne tuās manūs in tuā faciē, et clāmā Anglicē “ēheu”!**

THE STUDENT SHOULD PLACE THEIR HANDS (BOTH) ON THEIR FACE AND SHOUT “ALAS!”

B1: Now perform the following command: **Omnēs ex vōbīs praeter ūnum, claudite vestrōs oculōs et stertite, id est facite sonum hominum dormientium.**

ALL BUT ONE STUDENT SHOULD CLOSE THEIR EYES AND SNORE

B2: Finally, perform the following command: **Dum illī dormiunt, ūnus reliquus ex vōbīs stā et dīc Anglicē “Numquam dormiam in certāmine certāns.”**

THE REMAINING STUDENT SHOULD STAND AND SAY (IN ENGLISH) “I {WILL / WOULD} NEVER SLEEP (WHILE) PLAYING CERTAMEN”

**2024 HARVARD CERTAMEN
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
FINAL ROUND**

1. Translate the following sentence into alliterative Latin: “Twenty winds turned the man by force.”
VĪGINTĪ VENTĪ VIRUM VĪ VERTĒRUNT
B1: Translate this sentence into alliterative Latin: “Lucius says that lions are allowed to bark freely.”
LŪCIUS LOQUITUR LEŌNIBUS LICĒRE LĪBERĒ LĀTRĀRE
B2: Translate this sentence into alliterative Latin using a compound of **sum**: “Decius said that the gods were missing their ten fingers.”
DECIUS DĪXIT {DEĪS/DĪVĪS} DECEM DIGITŌS DĒESSE
2. Who was born Podarces, although his more famous name comes from the veil that was used to ransom him by his sister Hesione, allowing him to survive Heracles’s sack of Troy and become king?
PRIAM
B1: What king of Troy had caused this sack by refusing to pay Heracles for killing a sea monster?
LAOMEDON
B2: What Greek, who fought at Troy in the more famous Trojan War, was the son of Hesione?
AJAX THE GREATER // TELAMONIAN AJAX // AJAX OF SALAMIS
3. What is the meaning of the noun **venia**, which you might receive if someone **tibi ignōscit** or **scelerum tuōrum obliviscitur ut iterum amīcī sītis**?
FORGIVENESS // INDULGENCE
B1: Differentiate in meaning between the Latin words **vēndō** and **vēneō**.
(TO) SELL and (TO) BE SOLD (RESPECTIVELY)
B2: Differentiate in meaning between the Latin words **venēnum** and **veneror**.
POISON and (TO) WORSHIP (RESPECTIVELY)
4. What people’s ruler Phraates IV restored to Rome what Orodes II had taken, only for Romans like Septimius Severus and Avidius Cassius to later sack their capital, Ctesiphon?
PARTHIAN // PARTHIAN EMPIRE
B1: What Phraates IV returned was the standards taken from Crassus. Name the Parthian general who defeated Crassus at Carrhae.
SURENAS
B2: What Sassanid ruler eventually seized Persia from Parthian control and founded his own dynasty, starting an empire that was continued by his son, Shapur I?
ARDASHIR
5. The phrase “**Numquam huius modī perīculum vīdī**” demonstrates what use of the genitive, which always contains both a noun and an adjective and also appears in the phrase “**Summae homō virtūtis**”?
(GENITIVE OF) DESCRIPTION
B1: Translate the following sentence from Horace, keeping in mind that **quodcumque** means “whatever”: “**Magnī formīca labōris ōre trahit quodcumque potest.**”
THE ANT, (A CREATURE) OF GREAT LABOR, DRAGS WHATEVER IT CAN WITH ITS MOUTH

B2: The genitive of description gives rise to what other use of the genitive, found in phrases like “**Hoc magnī aestimō**” and “**Nōn floccī faciō**”?

(GENITIVE OF) INDEFINITE VALUE

****SCORE CHECK****

6. What city saw a baby secretly set in a fire each night to slowly burn his mortal part away until the queen Metaneira discovered it, causing Demeter to reveal her true form and order a temple to be built?

ELEUSIS

B1: Who was that baby that Demeter was trying to make immortal?

DEMOPHOON

B2: Whose jokes cheered Demeter and made her feel so grateful that she wanted to return the kindness?

IAMBE

7. What young commander, whose forces used shallow tides to scale an enemy city’s walls, was given unprecedented **imperium** in Spain to replace his father and uncle and win battles at Baecula and Ilipa?

(PUBLIUS CORNELIUS) SCIPIO AFRICANUS

B1: What city, which had been re-founded and renamed by Hasdrubal, did Scipio capture via a low tide in 209 B.C.?

NEW CARTHAGE // **CARTHĀGŌ NOVA**

B2: Scipio’s victory at New Carthage helped salvage Rome’s war efforts in Spain after his father’s death, which occurred along the banks of what river 2 years prior?

(UPPER) BAETIS (RIVER)

8. “Elite,” “coil,” “legion,” “unintelligible,” and “select” all come from what Latin verb with what meaning?

LEGŌ, READ / CHOOSE

B1: Give the original Latin prefixes or prepositions from which the words “elite,” “coil,” and “intelligible” are derived.

{**Ē** / **EX**}, {**CON-** / **CUM**}, **INTER**

B2: Give the Latin prefix that can be compounded with **legō** to change its meaning to “cherish strongly” or “be very attentive to.”

DĪ- / **DIS-**

9. Though his predecessor Nepos was still alive and recognized by the Eastern ruler, Zeno, what twelve-year-old emperor briefly reigned until the Gothic chieftain Odoacer deposed him in 476 A.D.?

ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS

B1: Who was Romulus Augustulus’s father, who had put him on the throne?

ORESTES

B2: Julius Nepos, Romulus’s predecessor, had been exiled to Dalmatia, and was possibly living near Salona in the old palace of what previous emperor?

DIOCLETIAN

10. What direction would one mostly travel to go from ancient Philadelphia to Thapsus, from Vindobona to Lutetia, or from Achaia to Hispania?

WEST

B1: In Roman times, what name was given to the island of Ireland, found in the far west?

HIBERNIA

B2: In Claudius' time, what western province was split, with the western half governed at Tingis?

MAURETANIA

****SCORE CHECK****

11. Listen to this epigram of Martial, which I will read twice, then answer the question that follows in English: **Difficilis facilis, iucundus acerbus es idem: / Nec tēcum possum vīvere, nec sine tē.**

The question: What is Martial's dilemma about the addressee of this poem?

{HE ENJOYS THEM BUT IS ALSO FRUSTRATED BY THEM // CANNOT LIVE WITH THEM
BUT ALSO CANNOT LIVE WITHOUT THEM}

B1: Now listen to this epigram, understanding that **mīliēns** means "a thousand times over". **Habet Africānus mīliēns, tamen captat. / Fortūna multīs dat nimis, satis nullī.** According to this poem, what is less fortunate than having enough things?

HAVING TOO MUCH

B2: Now listen to this adapted epigram: **Carmina Paulus emit, recitat sua carmina Paulus. / Nam quod emis potes iustē vocāre tuum.** What is Paulus being criticized for?

BUYING OTHERS' POEMS AND RECITING THEM AS HIS OWN

12. The island of Ortygia near Syracuse was the final resting-place of what woman, since she was transformed into a stream and fled under the sea to escape the advances of Alpheus?

ARETHUSA

B1: In Book 5 of the *Metamorphoses*, Arethusa's flight under the sea allows her to witness what event and narrate it to a distraught goddess?

THE ABDUCTION OF {PERSEPHONE / PROSERPINA}

B2: In the *Aeneid*, Aeneas passes by Ortygia shortly after picking up a Greek named Achaemenides. How had Achaemenides ended up on Sicily?

HE WAS ONE OF ODYSSEUS'S CREWMATES AND WAS LEFT BEHIND [ACCEPT EQUIVS.]

13. What emperor, whose father, like Septimius Severus, died at Eboracum, executed one son, Crispus, but split his rule among his other three after a victory at Chrysopolis against Licinius?

CONSTANTINE {I // THE GREAT}

B1: Constantine had fled to his father in 305 A.D. after escaping the court of what new Eastern ruler?

GALERIUS

B2: As Caesar, Constantius Chlorus had fought against the revolt of what admiral turned pirate captain, who was eventually killed by his own subordinate, Allectus?

CARAUSIUS

14. The motto of what state is currently the only one to contain a 3rd-person jussive subjunctive, includes a synonym of **sīdus** or **astrum**, and includes an ordinal numeral, **quarta decima**?

VERMONT

B1: What state contains a city with the motto **urbs in hortō**?

ILLINOIS

B2: What two states have a future imperative in their mottoes?

IDAHO and MISSOURI

15. After his island suffered from a plague, what king of Aegina saw ants magically transform into humans, who ultimately became the Myrmidons while he became a judge of the Underworld?
 AEACUS
 B1: The island of Aegina was named after a daughter of what river god, who chased Zeus down as he abducted her?
 ASOPUS
 B2: What spring near Corinth did Asopus grant to Sisyphus in exchange for Sisyphus revealing what Zeus had done?
 PIRENE

****SCORE CHECK****

16. What, if anything, is grammatically infelicitous about the following sentence: “**Illud mōnstrum tam horribile vīsū erat nē hominēs fugere possent.**”
 NĒ SHOULD BE UT NŌN (SINCE IT’S A RESULT CLAUSE)
 B1: What is grammatically infelicitous about this sentence: “**Necesse est nōbīs intrā cubiculō manēre, quia mōnstrum omnēs ēsūrum est.**”
 INTRĀ SHOULD TAKE ACCUSATIVE
 B2: What is grammatically infelicitous about this sentence: “**Magna pars nostrī hūc vēnērunt cōficiendae pācis grātiā.**”
 NOSTRĪ SHOULD BE NOSTRUM
17. What sort of conflict happened twice in Sicily — once under the leadership of Eunus — then in Italy from 73 to 71 B.C., where the **via Appia** was lined with 6,000 crucified followers of a former gladiator?
 SERVILE WAR(S) // ENSLAVED PEOPLE REVOLTS
 B1: After the Third Servile War was put down by Pompey and Crassus, they were jointly elected consuls for 70 B.C. In what later year were they once again joint consuls following the Luca conference?
 55 B.C.
 B2: What special ability did Eunus claim to have in order to attract followers to his cause?
 FIRE-BREATHING // PROPHETIC POWERS
18. Translate the following sentence from Latin into the most sensible English: “**Cum dē hīs rēbus cognōvissēmus, statim castra mōvimus.**”
 WHEN WE (HAD) LEARNED ABOUT THESE THINGS, WE IMMEDIATELY {MOVED // BROKE} (OUR) CAMP
 B1: Now translate this sentence from Latin into English: “**Cum tē valdē amem, tamen melius est tibi prōficiscī.**”
 ALTHOUGH I LOVE YOU VERY MUCH, NEVERTHELESS IT IS BETTER FOR YOU TO SET OUT
 B2: Now translate this sentence from Latin into English, understanding that **quae** is most easily translated as “these things”: “**Quae cum ita sint, hortor tē ut firmum consilium capiās.**”
 SINCE THESE THINGS ARE SO, I URGE YOU TO COME UP WITH A FIRM PLAN
19. A “false friend” is a word that looks like a word in one’s native language, but has a different meaning. Rather than “invited,” what is the meaning of the adjective **invītus**, an antonym of **libēns** and **volēns**?
 UNWILLING

B1: Rather than “to convert to a permanent form,” what is the definition of the Latin verb **recordor**?
One of its synonyms only appears in perfect tense forms.

THINK OVER / BE MINDFUL OF / REMEMBER / RECOLLECT

B2: In Roman society, a **bustum** is not a sculpture of a person’s head, but is in fact derived from the verb **ūrō** and refers to what?

THE PLACE WHERE BODIES OF THE DEAD WERE BURNED AND BURIED // TOMB // (BURIAL)
MOUND

****SCORE CHECK****

20. What couple’s final days saw them living in Illyria, then transformed into snakes, which was fated ever since the husband had to serve the wife’s father Ares for a great year after killing a sacred serpent?

CADMUS and HARMONIA

B1: What group of men spawned from Cadmus killing the serpent sacred to Ares?

SPARTOI

B2: Name any two of the five Spartoi who survived their initial in-fighting.

ANY TWO OF: ECHION, UDAEUS, CHTHONIUS, HYPERENOR, PELORUS