

NOVICE ROUND TWO

1

Give the case of the Latin word for “son” in the following English sentence: Māter ad templum cum filiō currēbat. ABLATIVE

- B1: Give the reason for the ablative. ACCOMPANIMENT
- B2: What is the case of the word templum in the same sentence? ACCUSATIVE (prompt on “object of preposition”)

2

Horrors! Mathematics invades certamen! Give the Latin noun and its English meaning from which we derive “denominator.” NŌMEN, NAME

- B1: From what Latin verb does the word “fraction” derive? FRANGŌ / FRANGERE
- B2: Denominators and fractions can be found in equations. Give the Latin adjective and its meaning from which we derive “equations.” AEQUUS, EQUAL

3

Using the Latin verb habitō, say in Latin, “They live.” HABITANT

- B1: Give the corresponding form of the Latin verb vīvō. VĪVUNT
- B2: Change vīvunt to the imperfect tense, keeping everything else the same. VĪVĒBANT

4

The name of what Roman god indicated the vast wealth that he controlled buried underneath the Earth? PLUTO / DIS

- B1: Although Pluto was known as the god of the dead, he was not the personification of death itself. What was the Greek name for this personification? THANATOS
- B2: Thanatos was the brother of the god of sleep. Name him. HYPNOS

5

The abbreviation AD (a-period-d-period) is used to reckon modern years. Give the Latin and the English for that abbreviation. ANNŌ DOMINĪ – (IN) THE YEAR OF THE/OUR LORD

- B1: An abbreviation found on some tombstones is aet. (a-e-t-period) What does that abbreviation indicate about the deceased? HIS/HER AGE AT THE TIME OF DEATH
- B2: Give the Latin and the English for the abbreviation used by Romans to reckon the specific dates of events, A.U.C. (a-period-u-period-c-period) AB URBE CONDITĀ / ANNŌ URBIS CONDITAE – FROM THE FOUNDING OF THE CITY / FROM THE CITY HAVING BEEN FOUNDED

6

What is the case of the personal pronoun in the Latin sentence: Sunt mihi trēs sorōrēs? DATIVE

- B1: What is the case of the personal pronoun in the Latin sentence: Sorōrēs pecūniam sibi obtinēbant? DATIVE
- B2: Name the reason for the dative: Dative of reference

7

Give a first- and second-declension adjective meaning “small.” PARVUS (-A, -UM) / EXIGUUS / MINŪTUS

- B1: Give a first- and second-declension adjective meaning “large.” MAGNUS/ A / UM
- B2: Give a third-declension antonym of parvus. INGĒNS (INGENTIS) / GRANDIS (-E) / IMMĀNIS (-E)

8

Name a god who is said to have been a son of Zeus and Hera. ARES or HEPHAESTUS

- B1: Name a goddess said to have been the daughter of Zeus and Hera. EILEITHYIA or HEBE
- B2: Name one goddess with whom Ares had an affair. APHRODITE or EOS

9

Eating is a very enjoyable experience. It is custom to eat three meals a day: breakfast, lunch, and dinner; and the ancient Romans followed this same pattern. Give the Latin word for “breakfast”. IENTACULUM

- B1: Give the Latin word for “lunch”. PRANDIUM
- B2: Give the Latin word for “dinner”. CENA

10

What Latin phrase, easily applied to a person who can go on talking endlessly, literally means “to infinity”? AD ĪNFĪNĪTUM

- B1: Sometimes we get rather bored with people who just can’t stop talking, and might describe their monologues with a Latin phrase meaning “to the point of disgust.” What is that phrase? AD NAUSEAM
- B2: Indeed, we might, while listening politely, make a breach of etiquette and say something unkind aloud in a “slip of the tongue.” What Latin phrase would describe this? LAPSUS LINGVAE

TIEBREAKER

Count backwards from ten to six in Latin using cardinal numbers. DECEM, NOVEM, OCTŌ, SEPTEM, SEX