The Forty-First Annual Vermont Latin Day
*Ludi Vermontenses Uno Quadragesimo Anno Celebrati*

Friday, April 7, 2017
*VII ID. APR. MMXVII*

The University of Vermont’s Patrick Gym
*In Aulis Universitatis Viridis Montis*

Congratulations to Caroline Breen of Rice for winning first place and Liana Lansigan of Crossroads for winning second place in the T-shirt design competition. Caroline’s art will appear on the front and Liana’s on the back of this year’s T-shirt. Honorable Mention goes to Jimmy Jiang of CVU, whose design appears on the cover of this packet. Congratulations to all! Prizes will be awarded at Latin Day.
**Latin Day is Friday, April 7, 2017**

**Theme:** *Mirabile Visu* is a celebration of all things supernatural in Roman culture and classical mythology. Participating schools will choose a relevant story on a first-come, first-served basis. Please note that as of February 14 the following are taken:

1. Bellows Free Academy  The Golden Ass (Apuleius)
2. Burlington  Orpheus
3. CVU  Circe
4. Crossroads Academy  The Ides of March
5. Lamoille  Augurs and Auspices
6. MMU  Jason and the Golden Fleece
7. South Burlington  Tour of the Underworld

&

If your preferred email has changed, please send your new address to Aaron Robinson at 802-656-3210, or Aaron.Robinson@uvm.edu, as important information and announcements about Latin Day are sent electronically.

All relevant information is also posted online here:
http://www.uvm.edu/~classics/?Page=latindays/Latin_Day.html

**PLEASE TAKE NOTE OF THE FOLLOWING CHANGES / REMINDERS . . .**

1) **Points will be deducted for all skits that run longer than 4 minutes** (this limit excludes the 1 minute schools have to get on and off stage—30 seconds off, 30 seconds on). The judges will time skits with stopwatches. As you rehearse your skits, time yourselves to ensure you are keeping within the limits.

3) **If you have a script for your skit, be sure to give it to the judges before you perform. It is highly recommended that you do bring copies of your script for the judges, as it is sometimes difficult to hear student actors from the stage.**

4) **In order to make the winning of a blue ribbon for the skit more competitive, we are raising the bar: instead of being awarded a blue for cumulative skit scores in the range of 30-40**
POINTS, BLUES WILL NOW BE AWARDED ONLY FOR SCORES FALLING WITHIN THE RANGE OF 35-40.

5) MINI-PROBATIO: NO POINTS WILL BE AWARDED OR LOST FOR THE PRAECCO’S VERBAL RESPONSES TO MINI-PROBATIO QUESTIONS. A SCHOOL’S WRITTEN ANSWERS, HOWEVER, WILL BE GRADED AND MAY CONTRIBUTE TO A SCHOOL’S TOTAL POINTS. ALSO, OF THE 14 QUESTIONS A TOTAL OF 7 WILL BE DIRECTED AT BEGINNING LATIN STUDENTS (1ST AND 2ND YEARS). AS DECIDED AT THE FALL 2015 PLANNING MEETING, EACH SCHOOL’S DELEGATION WILL BREAK INTO GROUPS OF 10 FOR THIS EVENT, WITH EACH GROUP FILLING OUT A SEPARATE NUMBERED ANSWER SHEET. AT THE END OF THE EVENT, THE MAGISTRA WILL DRAW A NUMBER OUT OF A HAT TO DETERMINE WHICH SHEET WILL BE GRADED TO COUNT FOR THE SCHOOL. THUS EVERY GROUP HAS A STAKE IN THE EVENT, AS ANY ONE’S ANSWER SHEET MAY BE THE ONE CHOSEN BY LOT.

6) PLEASE ARRIVE ON TIME! EVERYONE SHOULD HAVE THEIR DISPLAYS SET UP, THEIR SKIT PROPS STASHED, AND BE IN THEIR SEATS AT 9:15 AM SHARP.

7) THERE WILL BE A RECITATION CONTEST AGAIN THIS YEAR (SEE INFRA)

8) AS AT THE PREVIOUS LATIN DAY, THE WINNER OF THE RECITATION CONTEST WILL BE GIVEN A LAUREL WREATH OF VICTORY AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO PERFORM HIS/HER WINNING RECITATION AT THE LATIN DAY AWARD CEREMONY.

9) AS DECIDED AT THE FALL 2015 PLANNING MEETING, THIS YEAR WE WILL ALSO HAVE AN INDIVIDUAL COSTUME CONTEST. AS FOR THE RECITATIO WINNER, THE PRIZE IS GLORY AND LAUREL.
**HORARIUM ET AGENDA**

**9:00-9:20 ~ ASSEMBLE** in Patrick Gym, including **REGISTRATION** at the Registration Desk with Aaron Robinson; **SET UP EXHIBITS** on the tables in Patrick Gym; **BRIEFING of the “Microphone Masters”** of each delegation with UVM student volunteer to learn how to use the stage sound equipment for the skits;

**9:20-9:40 ~ OPENING CEREMONIES**, including introduction of each delegation. When called upon, each delegation will stand, saying **HIC SUMUS**, and remain standing long enough to be judged for its **COSTUMES (HABITUS)**. As in previous years, there will be a prize for the best costumes as a school. Schools can also prepare a short (30 second) “pep rally”-type rhythmic chant in Latin and perform it while standing when called. The use of props/banners/flags—even musical instruments—would also be effective.

Latin greetings and responses during the opening ceremonies are as follows:

- **Magistra**: Salvete sodales omnes!
- **Omnès**: Salve, magistra!
- **Magistra**: Benigne accipimus vos omnes, discipuli discipulaeque, magistri magistraeque, sed primum volo me certam facere unde sitis. Ex ordine litterarum vos petam et salutabo: Delegatio “A” ubi estis?
- **Omnis quaeque delegatio, in pedes surgens et habitus suas iudicibus monstrans**: Hic sumus.
- **Magistra**: Nobis valde placet quod vos his in ludis fabulas de festis Romanis scaeniter monstrare vultis. Sed nunc volo introducere collegam meum, clarissimum magistrum Universitatis Viridis Montis, Dean William Falls.
- **Omnès**: Salve!
- **Dean of UVM College of Arts and Sciences William Falls**: (brief welcome)
- **Omnès**: Gratias tibi agimus!
- **Magistra**: Gracias! Nunc volo introducere collegam meum, clarissimum collegam, (Guest Speaker TBD).
- **Omnès**: Salve!
- **Guest Speaker**: (address)
- **Omnès**: Gratias tibi agimus!

**9:40-9:45 ~ Sing Gaudeamus igitur** (text and music included in your folders)

**9:45-55 ~ SPECIAL AWARDS**: Largest Delegation, Highest Per Capita Enrollment, School Traveling the Farthest, CANE Writing Contest Vermont Winners, Largest Increase in Latin Enrollment, First Attendance at Latin Day
10:00-10:30 ~ MAXI-PROBATIO for JUNIOR and SENIOR TEAMS in the West Court of the Gym (see Probatio Particulars).

10:00-10:30 ~ RECITATIO in the Hall of Fame Room.

10:00-10:15 ~ MINI-PROBATIO: The Spectatores remain in the stands for a short *viva voce* Probatio, while the teams are participating in the Maxi-Probatio. NOTE: For the format of the Mini-Probatio, please see instructions included in this packet.

10:15-10:30 ~ VIEWING THE DISPLAYS: The Spectatores will have time for a short viewing of the Displays while the Probatio teams finish their work.

10:30-11:45 ~ SKIT COMPETITION on the main Gym stage. See special instructions about Skits, under SCORING INFORMATION (included in this packet). The UVM Goodrich Classical Club will start the skit competition with a short welcome.

11:45-11:55 ~ DISPLAY VIEWING

11:55-12:00 ~ RETURN TO SEATS

12:00-12:15 ~ INDIVIDUAL COSTUME CONTEST on the main Gym stage.

12:15-30 ~ AWARDS for the Silver Bowls (for a combination of Displays, Maxi-Probatio Juniorum, and Skits) and Senior Probatio Plaque and Ribbons for the Skits and a Special Award for D.O.T. (Delegatio Optime Togata, i.e., BEST COSTUMES).

EXEUNT OMNES. VALETE!
The bulk of the grammar questions for Junior and Senior Probationes will be based on these passages. **Seniors will be responsible for all passages and Juniors for boldfaced portions only.** Grammatical expectations appear at the end of this section.

1. **POETRY: Vergil, *Aeneid* 2.769-791 (selected)**

**Context:** During the fall of Troy, Aeneas loses his wife Creusa as he attempts to escape with father Anchises and son Ascanius. Aeneas himself is telling the story of his desperate search for Creusa, who appears as a ghostly phantom and hints prophetically of his destiny and Roman future.

implevi clamore vias, maestusque Creusam nequiquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi. quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine ruenti *infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae visa mihi ante oculos et nota maior imago.* obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit. tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis: ‘quid tantum insano iuvat indulgere dolori, o dulcis coniunx? *non haec sine numine divum eveniunt; nec te comitem hinc portare Creusam fas, aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.* longa tibi exsilia et vastum maris aequor arandum, et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris. illic res laetae regnumque et regia coniunx parta tibi; *lacrimas diletcae pelle Creusae.* ...

**sed me magna deum genetrix his detinet oris. iamque vale et nati serva communis amorem.’** haec ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem dicere deseruit, tenuisque recessit in auras.
Grammar Notes:

implēvī: first person perfect active indicative from impleō, implēre, implēvī, implētus, to fill, fill up
maestus, -a, -um: unhappy, gloomy, sad, sorrowful, despondent
nēquīquam: adverb, in vain
ingeminō, ingemināre, ingemināvī, ingeminātus: to redouble, repeat, reiterate
ingemināns (nominative), quaerentī (dative), and ruentī (dative) are all singular masculine present active participles modifying Aeneas.
iterum: adverb, again
quaerō, quaerere, quaesīvī, quaesītus: to look for, search for, seek
tēctum, tēctī, n., roof
ruō, ruere, ruī, rutus: to rush, hurry
infelīx, infelīcis: unhappy, unfortunate, miserable
simulācrum, simulācri, n., likeness, image, shade, phantom
ipsīus: genitive singular of ea, referring to Creusa. “Of Creusa herself”
visa: perfect passive participle from from video, Supply “est.”
notā: ablative of comparison with maiō and imago, “an image larger than what was known”; that is, the phantom Creusa is larger than Creusa the living person had been
obstipūī: first person perfect active indicative from obstipēscō, obstipēscere, obstipūī, be stupefied, be astounded, be struck dumb, a verb often applied to Aeneas in the Aeneid
stetērunt: third person plural perfect active indicative from stō, stāre, stetī, status, to stand; here it refers to Aeneas’ hair standing on end
coma, comae, f., hair
faucibus from faux, faucis, f., a noun that mostly appears in the plural. Here, translate as “throat.” Aeneas has been struck speechless by what he is seeing.
haesit: third person singular perfect active indicative from haereō, haerēre, haesī, - , to stick, cling
adfāri: present active infinitive from adfor, adfāri, adfātus sum, to address, speak to; here, historical infinitive that often stands in for imperfect indicative. The subject is the shade of Creusa.
dèmere: present active infinitive from dēmō, dēmere, dēmpsī, dēemptus, to remove, take away. Another historical infinitive. The direct object is (meās) cūrās.
hīs ... dictīs: ablative of means
dictīs: ablative plural of dictum, dicti, n., saying, word
iuvat: from iuvō, iuvāre, iuvī, iūtus, to help, serve; impersonal verb. Take with quid: What does it help to do INFINITIVE? Here, that verb is indulgēre.
indulgēre, present active infinitive from indulgeō, indulgēre, indulsi, indultus, to indulge, to permit, to give oneself up to
īnsānō ... dolōrī, masculine singular dative to take with indulgēre
o dulcis coniūnx: vocative, direct address
coniūnx, coniugis, m./f., spouse, consort. Creusa addresses Aeneas as “husband.”
haec, nominative neuter plural, “these things,” here referring to the fall of Troy
nōn ... ēveniunt, with haec: “These things do not happen”
nōn sine nūmine: a litotes of two negatives making a positive. “Not without the power of the gods” = actually with their power.
ēveniunt, third person plural present active indicative from ēveniō, ēvenire, ēvenī, ēventus, to happen, to come to pass
divum = div(or)um, genitive plural, “of the gods”
fas: impersonal. Translate as “It is not fas (permitted, allowed) for an ACCUSATIVE to INFINITIVE ...” (i.e., it is not permitted for you to carry Creusa from here as your companion)
hinc: adverb, from here, from this place
tibi, dative of possession: you will have long exile
(tibi) dative of agent with passive periphrastic with vāustum maris aequor arandum
aequor, aequoris, n. here, the surface of the ocean
arandum, future passive participle of arō, arāre, arāvī, arātus, to plough/plow. Here, in a metaphor of the sea as a field to be plowed with a ship as a plowshare.
terram Hesperiam: western land, i.e., Italy
veniēs, second person singular future active indication of veniō, venire, vēnī, ventus. Take with (ad) terram Hesperiam to read “You will arrive in Italy” or “you will come to Italy” or “you will approach Italy.”
virum = vir(or)um
illīc, adverb, there, in that place
rēs, nominative plural of rēs, reī, f.: Take with laetae for “happy/glad circumstances.
rēgius, rēgia, rēgium, royal
rēgia coniūnx: Lavinia
parta: “gained”
tibi: dative of advantage, “for you.”
pelle: second person singular present active imperative from pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsus, banish, drive back, push away. The direct object is lacrimās, tears.
dilēctae Creusae, objective genitive. Translate “for beloved Creusa,” not “of beloved Creusa.”
dilēctae, feminine singular genitive perfect passive participle from dilīgō, diligere, dilēxī, dilēctus, to love, prize, esteem
dēum, masculine genitive plural of deus, deī, “of the gods.” An alternate form of deōrum
genetrīx, genetrīcis, f., mother.
dētinet, third person singular present active indicative of dētineō, dētinēre, dētinuī, dētēntus, to detain, keep.
ōra, ōrae, f., shore, coast
his orīs, “on these shores.” Ablative of place where.

servā, second person singular present active imperative of servō, servūre, servāvī, servātus, here to protect, keep, guard, watch over.

lacrimāntem and volentem: present active participles, both masculine singular accusative and referring to Aeneas

add “me” to lacrimāntem and multa volentem dicere: Creusa’s shade leaves Aeneas even as he is weeping and wanting to say more to her.

lacrimāntem from lacrimō, lacrimāre, lacrimāvō, lacrimātus, to weep

volentem from volō, velle, voluī, - , to want, will. An INFINITIVE often follows for the sense of “wanting to do (INFINITIVE).”

dēseruīt: third person singular perfect active indicative from dēserō, dēserere, dēseruī, dēsertus, to leave, depart, abandon, forsake

in tenuīs aurās, literally “into thin air.” Preposition in + accusative.

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2. PROSE: Petronius, Satyricon 62 (selected)

**Context:** Niceros, a ‘freedman’ guest at the Banquet of Trimalchio (also a freedman), recounts a tale of a strange event that took place while he was a slave in the rural Italian region of Campania, the very region from which the notorious Spartacus began his major slave revolt in the late Republic. Our excerpt begins with Niceros persuading a soldier to travel with him. The author Petronius, a friend of Nero, has Niceros speak in a freedman’s markedly colloquial style.

… persuadeo hospitem nostrum, ut mecum ad quinquentum miliarium veniat. Erat autem miles, fortis tanquam Orcus. Apoculamus nos circa gallicinia; luna lucebat tanquam meridie. Venimus inter monimenta: homo meus coepit ad stelas facere; sedeo ego cantabundus et stelas numero. Deinde ut respexi ad comitem, ille exuit se et omnia vestimenta secundum viam posuit. Mihi anima in naso erat; stabam tanquam mortuus. At ille circumminxit vestimenta sua, et subito lupus factus est. Nolite me iocari putare; ut mentiar, nullius patrimonium tanti facio.


{Niceros’ girlfriend Melissa reports that a wolf had gotten inside and mangled some sheep but ran away after a house servant wounded it in the neck with a spear. Niceros soon rushes back to the spot where he had last seen the soldier.}
et postquam veni in illum locum, in quo lapidea vestimenta erant facta, nihil inveni nisi sanguinem. Ut vero domum veni, iacebat miles meus in lecto tanquam bovis, et collum illius medicus curabat. Intellexi illum versipellem esse, nec postea cum illo panem gustare potui, non si me occidisses.

### Grammar Notes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Term</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
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<tr>
<td>persuādeo (+ Indirect Command)</td>
<td>I’d make (‘regard’) no man’s estate as enough to tell a lie (=worth telling a lie)</td>
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<tr>
<td>hospes (m)</td>
<td>host</td>
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<td>miliarus (m)</td>
<td>milestone</td>
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<tr>
<td>tanquam (=tamquam)</td>
<td>as if</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orcus (m)</td>
<td>Hades, ‘Hell’</td>
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<tr>
<td>apocolō (1)</td>
<td>go out, ‘roll out’ (Grk. Vb: ἀποκυλίω); ‘drag one’s butt’ (‘hybrid’ ἀπο-κυλό)</td>
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<tr>
<td>circa Gallicinia</td>
<td>‘around the cock’s crow’</td>
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<td>meridie (Abl.)</td>
<td>‘midday’, noon</td>
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<tr>
<td>monimentum,-ī (monumentum) n.</td>
<td>tombstone, grave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stela,-ae (f)</td>
<td>headstone</td>
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<tr>
<td>ad...facere = ‘to make for’; ‘to do (one’s business) at/near...</td>
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<tr>
<td>cantabundus,-a,-um (Adj)</td>
<td>full of song</td>
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<tr>
<td>deinde (Adv)</td>
<td>then, next</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ut (conj)</td>
<td>when; as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comēs (3m/f)</td>
<td>companion, pal, buddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exuō (3)</td>
<td>strip, undress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secundum (Prep.)</td>
<td>along, beside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anima (f)</td>
<td>life, soul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasus,-ī (m)</td>
<td>nose</td>
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<tr>
<td>circummīngō (3)</td>
<td>make water all around = urinate in a circle</td>
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<tr>
<td>tanquam (=tamquam)</td>
<td>as if</td>
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<tr>
<td>subito (Adv)</td>
<td>suddenly</td>
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<tr>
<td>lupus,-ī (m)</td>
<td>wolf</td>
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<tr>
<td>fiō – be made; become</td>
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<tr>
<td>nolite (+ Infinitive) – ‘Don’t...!’</td>
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<tr>
<td>iocor (1: Deponent)</td>
<td>to joke</td>
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<tr>
<td>putō (1)</td>
<td>suppose, imagine</td>
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<tr>
<td>mentior (4)</td>
<td>to lie</td>
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<tr>
<td>ut mentiar = ‘to tell a lie’ (=that I would lie)</td>
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<tr>
<td>nullius patrimonium tanti facio (Idiom) – I’d make (‘regard’) no man’s estate as enough to tell a lie (=worth telling a lie)</td>
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<td>quod coeperam - ‘as’ I began</td>
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<td>Úlulō (1)</td>
<td>to howl</td>
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<td>primitus (adv.)</td>
<td>at first; initially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nēsciō (4)</td>
<td>to not know, to be unaware</td>
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<tr>
<td>ubi essem (= Indirect Question) ‘Where I...’</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>tollō (3)</td>
<td>– pick up, lift up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lapideus,-a,-um (Adj) – ‘of stone’ ‘petrified’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qui mori timore nisi ego? (sc. erat) – Who (was there) to die</td>
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<tr>
<td>morior (3io: Deponent) – to die</td>
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<tr>
<td>gladius,-iī (m)</td>
<td>- sword</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stringō (3)</td>
<td>– draw, unsheathe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umbra,-ae (1)</td>
<td>– shadow; ghost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cadō (3)</td>
<td>– fall upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donec (conj.) – until (+ Subjunctive mood)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>perveniō (4)</td>
<td>– arrive at; reach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inveniō (4)</td>
<td>– to find, come upon</td>
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<tr>
<td>nisi – except, but</td>
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<tr>
<td>iaceō (2)</td>
<td>– lie</td>
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<tr>
<td>lectum (n)</td>
<td>– bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bōs,bōvis (m/f)</td>
<td>– cow, ox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medicus,-ī (m)</td>
<td>– doctor, physician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intellegō (3)</td>
<td>– understand/ realize (that)..., (+ Indirect Statement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>versipellis,-is (m) – werewolf</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>postea (adv)</td>
<td>– afterwards, subsequently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panis,-is (m)</td>
<td>– bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gustō (1)</td>
<td>– taste, eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occidō (3)</td>
<td>– kill, slay</td>
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ADDENDUM: PROBATIO PARAMETERS

Prelude:
- As discussed together at the December 2014 planning meeting
- Generally based on the ACL/NJCL National Latin Exam Syllabus
- Paradigms are fair game for Latin Day competitive probationes
- Probatio questions and specialized vocabulary will be drawn significantly from the
  literary passages in the Latin Day packet

JUNIOR PROBATIO (1-2 years of Latin)
Competitors will be expected to command the following:

- Verbs
  - Conjugations 1-2
  - Present active indicative
  - Imperfect active indicative
  - Present active imperative
  - Present active infinitive
  - Irregular: sum, possum, and fero in present and imperfect
  - Irregular imperatives dic, duc, fac, fer
  - No future tense, past participles, impersonal verbs, or passive voice
  - Expressions mihi placet, necesse est

- Nouns
  - Declensions 1-3
  - Cases:
    - Nominative: subject and predicate nominative
    - Genitive: possession
    - Dative: indirect object, with compound verbs
    - Accusative: direct object, extent of time, and object of prepositions ad, ante, circum, in, inter, ob, per, post, prope, propter, trans
    - Ablative: time when or within which, agent, comparison, -cum with
      pronouns, object of prepositions ab, cum, de, ex, in, sine, sub
    - Vocative: direct address

- Pronouns
  - Personal ego, tu, nos, vos (nominative, dative, accusative)
  - Interrogative quis (nominative) and quid (nominative and accusative)
- Reflexive
- Relative

- Adjectives
  - Declensions 1-3
  - Noun/adjective agreement
  - Possessive
  - Reflexive
  - Substantive
  - Comparative
  - Demonstrative *hic, ille, is*
  - Interrogative *quot, qui, quae, quod*
  - Irregulars *magnus, parvus, bonus, malus, multus*
  - Numbers: cardinal numbers *unus-decem, centum, mille*; Roman numerals *I-M*; ordinals *primus-decimus*

- Adverbs
  - *Cras, heri, ibi, mox, numquam, saepe, statim, subito, tum, ubi*
  - Positive forms of 1st and 2nd declension adjectives
  - Comparatives and superlatives
  - Irregulars *bene* and *male*
  - Interrogative *cur, ubi, quando, quomodo*
  - *Quam* with adjectives and adverbs

- Conjunctions
  *Atque, aut, aut ... aut, et, et ...et, nec ...nec, neque, neque ... neque, postquam, quamquam, quod, sed, ubi*

- Enclitics
  *-ne, -que*

**SENIOR PROBATIO (3-4 years of Latin)**
Competitors will be expected to command everything from the Junior Probatio material as well as the following:

- Verbs
  - Conjugations 1-4
  - Six tenses of indicative mood, active and passive mood
- **Subjunctive**
  - Hortatory, jussive
  - Indirect command
  - Purpose clause
  - Result clause
  - Indirect question
  - *Cum* clauses
- Irregular imperatives and their compounds
- Infinitives (present, perfect, active and passive, future active)
- Participles
- Gerunds and gerundives
- Active and passive periphrastic
- Indirect statement with present and past tense main verbs
- Deponents and semi-deponents
- Irregular verbs *sum, possum, volo, eo, fero, fio, nolo*
- Impersonal verbs *deceit, licet, oportet, placet, videtur*
- Defective verbs *memini, odi, coepi*

- **Nouns**
  - Declensions 1-5
  - Cases
    - Genitive: partitive, description, objective
    - Dative: possession, purpose, reference, with special adjectives and verbs, double dative
    - Accusative: place to which (without preposition), subject of indirect statement, object of prepositions *apud, praefer, super*
    - Ablative: place from which (without preposition), ablative absolute, description, separation, cause, degree of difference, with special adjectives such as *dignus*, with special verbs *utor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor*
  - Apposition with all cases
  - Comparison with *quam*

- **Pronouns**
  - *Ipse*
  - *Idem*
  - *Iste*
  - Indefinite, e.g., *aliquis, aliquid, quisque, quidam*
  - After *si, nisi, num, and ne* ...
• Adjectives
  ➢ Irregular, e.g., *alius, alter, solus*
  ➢ Positive, comparative, and superlative of irregular adjectives

• Adverbs
  ➢ Positive, comparative, and superlative of irregular adverbs
  ➢ *Quam* with superlative adverb

• Conjunctions
  *Si, nam, enim, igitur, autem, tamen, sive ... sive, vel ... vel, velut, quasi*
Students may prepare recitations for the judges as follows from memory.

1. Recitation text for Latin 001 and 002 student competitors (1 or 2 years of Latin):

   ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum;
   ter frustra comprena manus effugit imago,
   par le vibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.
   sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso.

   Source: *Aeneid* 2.792-795 as Aeneas tries to embrace the shade of Creusa

   Meter: dactylic hexameter

2. Recitation text for Latin 003 and 004 student competitors (3 or 4 years of Latin):

   Sunt aliquid Manes: letum non omnia finit,
   luridaque evictos effugit umbra rogos.
   Cynthia namque meo visa est incumbere fulcro,
   murmur ad extremae nuper humata viae,
   cum mihi somnus ab exsequiis penderet amoris,
   et quererer lecti frigida regna mei.
   eosdem habuit secum quibus est elata capillos,
   eosdem oculos; lateri vestis adusta fuit,
   et solitum digito beryllon adeferat ignis,
   summaque Lethaeus triverat ora liquor.

   Source: Propertius, *Elegies* 4.7.1-10 as the poet-persona’s girlfriend returns as a ghost to berate him.

   Meter: elegiac couplet

Note: Competitors will be permitted to choose their own recitation passages if they do not like the choices offered. If students do choose their own passages, those choices must be equivalent in length and difficulty to the pre-chosen options. Please bring a hard copy of said passage to give to the recitation judges on Latin Day.
List of Important Authors

Here is an important list of important Latin authors whom you should know something about by heart—e.g. were they poets or prose authors? What is the title of one book, play, or poem composed by each? You should memorize the dates of the authors in boldface (think Probatio questions here) [note: c. = \textit{circa}; fl. = \textit{floruit}; b. = "born"]

- Ennius (239-169 B.C.)
- Cato the Elder (234-149 B.C.)
- Plautus (fl. c.205-184 B.C.)
- Terence (fl. c.160's B.C.)
- 	extbf{Cicero (106-43 B.C.)}
- 	extbf{Caesar (100-44 B.C.)}
- Lucretius (c.94-55 B.C.)
- Catullus (c.84-c.54 B.C.)
- 	extbf{Vergil (70-19 B.C.)}
- Horace (65-8 B.C.)
- Propertius (b. ?54 B.C.)
- Tibullus (b. ?55 B.C.)
- Ovid (43 B.C.-A.D. 17/18)
- Seneca (c. 4 B.C.- A.D. 65)
- Lucan (A.D. 39-65)
- Martial (c. A.D. 41-c.104)
- Tacitus (c. A.D. 56-c.120)
- Pliny the Younger (c. A.D. 61-c. 112)
- Juvenal (c. A.D. 65-c.120)

PROBATIO PARTICULARS

The formal \textit{Probationes Juniorum et Seniorum} will take place in the back half of the Patrick Gym (behind the big curtain/backdrop) in a written format. Some questions will be based on the Common Readings above. While the \textbf{Competitores} (Teams) are hard at work behind the curtain, the \textbf{Spectatores} (the audience) and the \textbf{Magistri} will have a \textit{Mini-Probatio} (See special Mini-Probatio instructions, below)

Probatio questions will be appropriate to the level of Latin studied (Juniors: 1 to 2 years of Latin; Seniores: 3 to 4 years of Latin). \textbf{Teams} will receive \textbf{20} questions worth two points each, falling into three categories: 5 on culture (Greek and Latin literature, history, myth, art and architecture), 10 on Grammar (forms) and Syntax (usage) and 5 on interpretation, translation, and composition based upon the Latin texts included with this packet. The team of up to 6 members (\textbf{Competitores}) will compete for
ribbons, the Blue (30-40 points), the Red (20-29 points) and the Yellow (0-19 points). Each Team member will receive a sheet containing the 20 questions, but the Team Captain is responsible for submitting one sheet with the answers decided upon by the Team. A Marshal will stand by each team to provide logistical assistance and to collect the completed papers.

● Special Instructions for the Mini-Probatio ●

The Mini-Probatio is conducted as follows: Instead of receiving answers by spontaneous acclamation from the crowd of Spectatores, the Magistra will ask a series of questions. 15 seconds per question will be allotted for schools to “huddle” together in the bleachers and write down the answer on an answer sheet. (These sheets will be provided to each school in the Teacher’s packet. The first 7 questions are directed at beginning students, the second 7 at older students.)

After all the questions have been asked, and answers have been committed to paper, the Magistra will summon to the stage a Praeco, or herald, previously appointed by his or her school, who will be prepared to give the school’s answer when called upon by the Magistra. Though every school will be given the opportunity to answer a question, it will not know in advance which of the questions it will be called upon to answer. To determine this, the Magistra or her lovely assistant will randomly draw the name of a school from a hat, and the Praeco for the school that is selected will come to the microphone and declare his/her school’s response.

If the answer is correct, loud cheers, horns, whistles, and sportulae of chocolate kisses will be showered upon the successful school contingent. If incorrect, the Magistra will solicit the audience for the correct answer and proceed immediately to the next question, drawing a new school name out of the hat. This procedure will continue until all the questions have been answered.

A school’s written answers to the Mini-Probatio questions will be graded and 5 additional points will be added for having if the beginning students have 5/7 correct answers; 5 more points will be awarded if the juniors and seniors get 5/7 on their questions. These points will be added to the total points that are applied to tally for the small and large bowls.

SCHOOLS WILL LOSE POINTS, however, FOR UNRULY BEHAVIOR during the Mini-Probatio — up to 10 points deducted from the school’s total score. Unruly behavior includes shouting an answer out of turn, infiltrating another school’s huddle to steal an answer, or being noisy while the Magistra is speaking at the podium. Note: attempts to look up answers via smartphones count as CHEATING! Student Marshals and the Magistra herself will monitor the crowd for such behavior, and a red penalty flag will be thrown at any offending school. Loud acclamations or complaints, however, are encouraged in immediate response to correct or incorrect answers (Nunc est . . . pulsanda tellus!), but students need to pay attention: the Magistra will signal for...
silence after a short interval of such celebration or complaint, and extraneous noise thereafter will be subject to demerits.

To reiterate: schools will LOSE points for loud or unruly behavior. Only 15 minutes are allotted to the entire Mini-Probatio, so orderly cooperation is key. The model here is the relatively calm atmosphere of Jeopardy, not the mayhem of The Price Is Right. Also note: this format requires each school to appoint a Praeco from its ranks in advance of Latin Day. Please indicate the name of your Praeco on the Registration Sheet.

★ SCORING INFORMATION ★

Separate Ribbons will be awarded for Skits and the Probatio on a scale of 1-40 points:

- 30-40 points = blue ribbon for Probationes (35-40 for skits);
- 20-29 points = red ribbon (20-34 for skits);
- 1-19 points = yellow ribbon.

Ribbons will also be awarded for Displays (see below under Displays).

The Skits will be judged on conception, costume, clarity of representation, and text (optional, but if text is used, you must present a copy to the judges in advance). We strongly recommend in general that all competing skit troupes submit hard copy scripts to the judges. **SKITS ARE TO BE NO LONGER THAN 4 MINUTES plus 30 seconds for getting on stage and 30 seconds for getting off. Instruction in use of the microphones will be given at 9:00 A.M. at the Registration Desk. POINTS WILL BE DEDUCTED FOR ALL SKITS LONGER THAN 4 MINUTES. (JUDGES WILL TIME SKITS WITH STOPWATCHES.)**

Displays: 10 points awarded for the winning of a blue ribbon for a display — maximum of 20 points credited toward silver bowl. Ribbons individually awarded at the discretion of the judges. **NOTE:** Judges will be impressed by creativity, cohesion, neatness of presentation, and relevance to Greek and Roman antiquity and to the ancient languages.

Probatio: All questions are worth 2 points each. There will be 5 questions on culture (history, myth, art, etc.); 10 questions on grammar and syntax; 5 questions on interpretation, translation or composition

Awarding of the Silver Bowl: Two silver bowls will be presented: one to a large school (total enrollments above 700) and one to a small school (enrollments under 700).
Bowls will be won by the schools with the greatest number of total points scored for: 1) Skit (40 points maximum); 2) Juniores Probatio (40 points maximum); 3) Displays (20 points maximum); **plus additional points or demerits for the Mini-Probatio.**

In order to alleviate the inequity produced by some schools having both Juniores and Seniores Probatio teams **only the Juniores score will be counted toward the silver bowl.** The Seniores teams will compete for a special plaque to be known as the Senior Probatio Question Reward (SPQR). The winning school’s name will be engraved on the Plaque and it will be housed at the winning school until the next Latin Day. (If a tie results, both school names will be engraved and the plaque will reside at each school for six months.)

**Special Awards (not credited toward Silver Bowl or Seniores Probatio Plaque):**

Largest Delegation;
Highest per capita enrollment (compute by dividing your Latin enrollment by your High School’s total enrollment—grades 9-12);
School Traveling the Farthest;
CANE Writing Contest: State Winners;
Largest increase in Latin enrollment;
First attendance at Latin Day;
D.O.T. Award = Delegatio Optime Togata (Best Dressed School)