

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE 1990 FORUM
ADVANCED GRAMMAR

PART I (QUESTIONS 1 - 35).

Identify the Latin response that correctly translates the underlined word or phrase.

1. Let us fight for liberty.
a. pugnamus b. pugnaremus c. pugnavimus d. pugnemus
2. Would that we had more time!
a. Dummodo haberemus b. Dummodo habuissemus
c. Utinam haberemus d. Utinam habuissemus
3. Be very brave.
a. Es fortior. b. Este fortiores.
c. Esto quam fortissimus. d. Estote fortissimi.
4. Tell them you have come to ask for help.
a. ad rogantem b. rogantis causa
c. rogare d. rogatum
5. Catiline persuaded many noblemen to join his conspiracy.
a. multi nobiles b. multis nobilibus
c. multorum nobilium d. multos nobiles
6. Your service is of such value that I am prepared to pay you well.
a. parem b. paror c. paratus sim d. paratus sum
7. Promise me that you will leave.
a. discedere b. discedendus es
c. discessisse d. discessurum esse
8. If I order the rations to be increased, the soldiers will rejoice.
a. iubeam . . . gavisī erunt b. iubebo . . . gaudebunt
c. iubeo . . . gaudeant d. iuberem . . . gauderent
9. He never has enough money.
a. satis e pecunia b. satis pecunia
c. satis pecuniae d. satis pecuniam
10. Carneades was so controversial that, when he visited Rome, everyone wanted to hear him speak.
a. velle b. vellent c. voluerint d. voluisse
11. Our allies are beginning to fear that we cannot protect them.
a. ne possent b. ne possint c. ut possent d. ut possint
12. Is there not one man among you who is still loyal?
a. erit b. est c. fuerit d. sit
13. If he had not said that, he would still be my friend.
a. diceret . . . sit b. dicet . . . erit
c. dixerat . . . fuerat d. dixisset . . . fuisset
14. We will visit as often as possible.
a. multo a saepius b. quam saepissime
c. saepissime d. saepius
15. Have you forgotten what Lucullus did in Asia?
a. faceret b. faciat c. fecerit d. fecisset

16. I see that you have not slept lately.
- a. ne dormires
c. tu dormivisti
- b. te non dormivisse
d. ut non dormiveris
17. He did not wait until the weather was suitable for the voyage.
- a. dum erat b. dum esset c. quin erat d. quin esset
18. We must defend the state.
- a. defendamus
c. defendito
- b. defendenda est
d. defensi sumus
19. This will be useful to me.
- a. me usu b. me usui c. mihi usui d. mihi usus
20. There were some at Rome who objected to Cicero's exile.
- a. ad Romam b. in Roma c. Romā d. Romae
21. She did the job much more easily.
- a. magis facilius
c. multo facilius
- b. magnopere facile
d. multum facile
22. If he should return a victor, they would praise him profusely.
- a. redeat . . . laudent
c. rediret . . . laudarent
- b. redibit . . . laudabant
d. rediverit . . . laudaverint
23. Seeing is believing.
- a. Credibile visu.
c. Videre est credere.
- b. Videns est credibilis.
d. Videtur et credendum est.
24. You are not permitted to use the glossary.
- a. Non liceat tibi uti glossarium.
b. Non licet te uti glossario.
c. Non licet tibi uti glossario.
d. Non licuit te uti glossarium.
25. Don't try to please him.
- a. ad placendum ei
c. quin ei placeas
- b. ei placere
d. ut ei placeas
26. If he were here, I would say the same. (Si _____, eadem dicerem.)
- a. adiret b. adesset c. adfuerit d. adsit
27. After their leader had been captured, they decided to surrender.
- a. Dux captus
c. Post dux ceperat
- b. Duce capto
d. Postquam dux capiebatur
28. He was not willing to fight.
- a. nolet b. nollet c. noluerat d. noluit
29. Two of the slaves have escaped.
- a. e servis
c. servis
- b. extra servos
d. servorum
30. Dolabella will be made a CONSUL SUFFECTUS.
- a. faciet b. factus erit c. fiat d. fiet
31. When he had said this, everyone departed.
- a. Cum hoc dixerat, omnes discesserant.
b. Cum hoc dixisset, omnes discesserunt.
c. Cum id dixit, omnes discesserant.
d. Cum id diceret, omnes discesserunt.

Amazed here

32. He said he was surrendering his arms to the enemy.
- a. se arma sua tradere b. se arma sua tradidisse
c. sibi ut arma sua traderet d. sibi ut arma tradidisset
33. Our adversaries are equal to us in many matters.
- a. pares nobis multis cum nobis
b. pares nobis multis rebus
c. paribus nostris in multis rebus
d. paribus nostris multis rebus
34. He surpasses everyone else I know in loyalty.
- a. fide b. in fidem c. in fide d. ob fidem
35. This spear is a few feet longer than that one.
- a. paucos pedes . . . quam id b. paucos pedes . . . ei
c. paucis pedibus . . . eo d. paucis pedibus . . . quam eo

PART II (QUESTIONS 36 - 40).

Identify the Latin response that completes the given sentence.

36. Cucurrerunt _____.
- a. decem milia passus b. decem milia passuum
c. decem milibus passuum d. decem mille passus
37. Explorator nuntiavit milites _____ esse.
- a. castris potiti b. castris potitos
c. castrorum potiti d. castrorum potitos
38. Propter bellum feminae liberique _____ sunt.
- a. domi b. domo c. domui d. domus
39. Hoc flumen _____ viginti pedes est.
- a. altitudine b. altitudinem c. altitudini d. altitudino
40. Hic vir _____ delectus est.
- a. duce b. ducem c. ducis d. dux

PART III (QUESTIONS 41 - 45). PASSAGE-BASED QUESTIONS.

LENTULUS ATTEMPTS TO SECURE ASSISTANCE FOR CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY

- Eisdem temporibus Romae, Lentulus, sicut Catilina praeceperat, eos quos moribus aut fortuna novis rebus idoneos credebat, aut per se aut per alios sollicitabat, neque solum cives sed etiam id genus hominum quod bello usui esset. Itaque P. Umbreno cuidam negotium dat ut legatos Allobrogum requirat eosque, si possit, impellat ad societatem belli; existimabat enim eos publico privatoque aere alieno oppressos, praeterea quod natura gens Gallica bellicosa esset, facile ad tale consilium adduci posse.

41. The idiom novis rebus (line 2) illustrates the
- a. ablative of means
b. ablative of separation
c. dative with special adjectives
d. dative with special verbs
42. The words bello usui (line 4) illustrate the
- a. ablative of cause b. ablative of time when
c. double dative d. dative of possession

43. The verb requirat (line 5) appears in a(n)
 a. clause of fearing b. indirect question
 c. purpose clause d. result clause
44. The verb esset (line 7) illustrates the use of the subjunctive mood in a(n)
 a. anticipatory clause
 b. relative clause of characteristic
 c. purpose clause
 d. subordinate clause within indirect discourse
45. The word adduci (line 8) illustrates the
 a. complementary infinitive
 b. historical infinitive
 c. use of an infinitive for indirect discourse
 d. subjective use of an infinitive

PART IV (QUESTIONS 46 - 50). MORE PASSAGE-BASED QUESTIONS.

AJAX PLEADS HIS CASE

5 Consedere duces, et vulgi stante corona (assembly)
 surgit ad hos clipei dominus septemplicis (sevenfold) Ajax:
 utque erat impatiens irae, Sigela torvo
 10 litora respexit classemque in litore vultu,
 intendensque manus. "Agimus, pro Iuppiter!" inquit,
 "ante rates causam, et mecum confertur Ulixes!
 At non Hectoreis dubitavit cedere flammis,
 15 quas ego sustinui, quas hac a classe fugavi.
 Tutius est igitur fictis contendere verbis,
 quam pugnare manu. Sed nec mihi dicere promptum (easy),
 nec facere est isti; quantumque ego Marte feroci
 inque acie valeo, tantum valet iste loquendo.
 Nec memoranda tamen vobis mea facta. Pelasgi
 esse reor; vidistis enim. Sua narret Ulixes,
 20 quae sine teste gerit, quorum nox conscia sola est!"

46. The verb consedere (line 1) is
 a. perfect active indicative b. future passive indicative
 c. present active imperative d. present active infinitive
47. The word stante (line 1) is a
 a. future active participle b. future passive participle
 c. perfect passive participle d. present active participle
48. The noun litore (line 4) illustrates the ablative of
 a. place where b. separation
 c. specification d. time within which
49. The pronoun mihi (line 10) illustrates the dative of
 a. indirect object b. possession
 c. purpose d. reference
50. The pronoun vobis (line 13) illustrates the
 a. ablative of agent b. ablative of attendant circumstance
 c. dative of agent d. dative of purpose