

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 2003

GRAMMAR II

I. Select the word that does **NOT** belong grammatically.

1. a. rus b. humus c. domus d. ficus
2. a. peto b. utor c. quaero d. persuadeo
3. a. arx b. canis c. pons d. mens
4. a. cisium b. secundum c. iuxta d. circiter
5. a. insula b. scriba c. auriga d. pirata
6. a. summus b. omnis c. plus d. medius
7. a. positus b. pulsus c. veritus d. mandatus
8. a. morior b. audacior c. gradior d. conor
9. a. nobilis b. facilis c. similis d. humilis
10. a. audieris b. iuvaberis c. iacieris d. caperis

II. Select the answer that correctly translates the underlined word or phrase.

11. We saw the Emperor himself riding through the streets.
a. ipsum b. ipse c. suum d. se
12. We must defend our rights!
a. nos b. nobis c. nostrum d. nostri
13. For ten years Ulysses fought at Troy.
a. annos b. annis c. anni d. annorum
14. The water is quite cold today.
a. frigidus b. frigidior c. frigidissima d. frigidissimus
15. Twenty of the citizens fled from danger.
a. civibus b. civium c. e civibus d. a civibus
16. Let's go to That's Entertainment tonight.
a. eamus b. iemus c. iamus d. imus
17. Caesar marched his army thirteen miles in one day.
a. tredecim milia passus b. tredecim milia passuum
c. tredecim milia passorum d. tredecim miliarum passuum
18. Marcus knew that the dog ate his homework.
a. canis b. cani c. canem d. cane

19. We did not want to be captured by the enemy.
 a. caperi b. capiri c. capi d. capari
20. We came to the city to watch the gladiatorial games.
 a. spectatum muneris b. ut muneris specaremur
 c. ut munera spectemus d. ut munera spectaremur
- III. Complete each analogy.
21. esses: fuisses:: crederes:
 a. credidisses b. credavisses c. credisses d. credivisses
22. malus: male:: celerior:
 a. celeriter b. celeriore c. celerius d. celerie
23. plaudo: plaudite:: sequor:
 a. sequite b. sequi c. sequimini d. sequere
24. habeo: habuisse:: iuvo:
 a. iuvisse b. iuvavisse c. iuvivisse d. iuvuisse
25. eadem: earundem:: vis:
 a. viarum b. virum c. virium d. viriarum
- IV. Choose the correct answer
26. Hoc spectaculum mirabile visu est.
 a. ablative of specification b. ablative of means
 c. ablative of separation d. ablative of description
27. Custodes Porsennae mirati sunt quomodo Cloelia eos fefellisset.
 a. indirect command b. adverbial clause of purpose
 c. indirect question d. result clause
28. I am going to walk home.
 a. ambulaturus sum b. ambuandus sum c. ambulatus sum d. iturus sum
29. Marcus paulo paratior quam Iulia erat.
 a. ablative of means b. ablative of comparison
 c. ablative of degree of difference d. ablative of manner

30. Quinque diebus ad urbem adveniemus.
 a. ablative of time when b. accusative, duration of time
 c. ablative of time within which d. accusative, extent of space
- V. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the Latin.
31. Lucretia erat femina _____.
 a. magni virtutis b. magnā virtute
 c. magna virtuti d. magnae virtuti
32. Ambulare per illam silvam est _____.
 a. periculosus b. periculosi c. periculosum d. periculoso
33. Dux _____ praeerat.
 a. milites b. militibus c. militum d. miles
34. _____ praecepit ne donum acciperem
 a. me b. a me c. mihi d. nostrum
35. Omnes _____ ad forum iverunt.
 a. cives b. civium c. civum d. civis
36. Cras _____ manebimus.
 a. Romam b. Romā c. Romae d. in Romā
37. Spero te ad circum cras _____.
 a. venire b. venies c. venturum esse d. ventum esse
38. Tres filiae _____ sunt.
 a. Marcus b. Marco c. Marci d. Marcum
39. Ita Romani fortiter pugnant _____ nemo eos in proelio vincere _____.
 a. ut...possit b. ne...possit c. ut...possim d. ut...potuisset
40. Pueros _____ ad Circum Maximum vidi.
 a. ambulans b. ambulantes c. ambulanti d. ambulantos

VI Use the following passage from Caesar in order to answer questions 41 - 50.

Mittuntur ad Caesarem confestim a Cicerone litterae, magnis propositis praemiis, si pertulissent; obsessis omnibus viis, missi intercipiuntur. Noctu ex materia, quam munitionis causa comportaverant, turres admodum CXX excitantur incredibili celeritate; quae deesse operi videbantur, perficiuntur.

5 Hostes postero die, multo maioribus coactis copiis, castra oppugnant, fossam complent. Eadem ratione, qua pridie, a nostris resistitur.

Hoc idem reliquis deinceps fit diebus. Nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur; non aegris, non vulneratis facultas quietis datur.

10 Quaecumque ad proximi diei oppugnationem opus sunt, noctu comparantur; multae praeustae sudes, magnus muralium pilorum numerus instituitur; turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur. Ipse Cicero, cum tenuissima valetudine esset, ne nocturnum quidem sibi tempus ad quietem relinquebat, ut ultro militum concursu ac vocibus sibi parcere cogeretur.

41. Which of the following does not happen in the first paragraph?
- Caesar sends a letter to Cicero
 - 120 towers are constructed
 - The enemies attack the camp
 - The enemy is resisted
42. What use of the ablative case is illustrated by obsessis omnibus viis in line 2?
- ablative of means
 - ablative absolute
 - ablative of manner
 - ablative of respect
43. quam in line 3 is
- an adverb
 - a conjunction
 - a relative pronoun
 - an interrogative pronoun
44. operi in line 4 is
- a dative of agent
 - a dative of possession
 - an ablative of means
 - a dative of purpose
45. What use of the ablative case is not found in the first paragraph?
- manner
 - degree of difference
 - time when
 - partitive
46. What is the case and usage of temporis in line 7?
- ablative of time within which
 - objective genitive
 - partitive genitive
 - ablative of time when
47. What is the case of muralium in line 10?
- nominative
 - accusative
 - genitive
 - vocative

48. What type of cum clause is illustrated in line 12?
a. concessive b. temporal c. circumstantial d. causal
49. What kind of subjunctive is cogeretur?
a. adverbial clause of purpose b. result
c. indirect command d. indirect question
50. Why is it unusual for Cicero not to rest?
a. He does not have time for himself
b. He is feeling very well
c. He is very poor in health
d. He is tired