

**FJCL REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2011**  
**ADVANCED GRAMMAR**

**N.B. There are no macrons on this test**

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

1. a. vultus      b. gradus      c. manus      d. versus
2. a. uror      b. sequor      c. moror      d. conor
3. a. condo      b. cado      c. colo      d. trado
4. a. civilis      b. par      c. gravis      d. vetus
5. a. parco      b. claudo      c. invideo      d. pareo
6. a. prora      b. tempora      c. litora      d. iura
7. a. diutius      b. nefarius      c. gracilius      d. peius
8. a. urbis      b. consulis      c. moris      d. saxis
9. a. tardius      b. plenus      c. cupidus      d. impius
10. a. liber      b. alius      c. uter      d. solus
11. a. scio      b. cogito      c. impero      d. sentio
12. a. alte      b. spe      c. cive      d. teste

**II. Choose the best translation for the underlined word or words.**

13. Aeneas was building a city with Dido so he could stay in Carthage.  
a. quod manere potest      b. ut maneat      c. ut manere posset      d. ut manere possit
14. It rained for the entire night.  
a. tota nocte      b. totam noctem      c. totae noctis tenus      d. in tota nocte
15. I persuaded my father not to leave early for the party.  
a. non discedere      b. ut discederet      c. ut non discederet      d. ne discederet
16. At first, Hermione did not understand how Harry had received the message.  
a. acciperet      b. accipiat      c. accepisset      d. acceperit
17. We arrived in Hawaii on the fourth day of our trip.  
a. quarto die      b. in quarto die      c. quattuor dies      d. a.d. IV diem
18. We were afraid that they might not return before night.  
a. ut ante noctem redeant      b. ne ante noctem redeant  
c. ut ante non noctem redirent      d. ne ante noctem non redirent

19. Let's see the new Harry Potter movie tonight!  
 a. Videmus      b. Videamus      c. Videbimus      d. Videremus
20. The movie was so good that we all watched the other six movies for the entire weekend!  
 a. spectavimus      b. spectabamus      c. spectaremus      d. spectavissemus
21. What was I to do?  
 a. Quid facerem?      b. Quid possum facere?      c. Quid facias?      d. Quid fecerim?
22. We were running quickly so that we would not arrive late.  
 a. ut non adveniremus      b. ut adveniamus      c. ne adveniremus      d. ne adveniamus
23. He will never forget the disaster in Philippi.  
 a. cladem Philippos      b. cladis Philippis      c. cladis Philippos      d. cladem Philippis
24. The commander left 5 legions in Asia to protect the borders of the provinces.  
 a. quae custodiebant      b. quae custodirent      c. quas custodiverunt      d. qui custodivissent
25. Horace loved to spend time in the country, and wrote about the Fons Bandusiae.  
 a. in rus      b. rure      c. ruri      d. in rure
26. They have come to Rome to work.  
 a. laborare      b. ut laboravissent      c. laboratum      d. quo laborant
27. While the men were sitting in the tavern, several soldiers were marching in the street.  
 a. viri in taberna sedent      b. viri in tabernam sedentes  
 c. viris in taberna sedentibus      d. viri in taberna sedebant

### III. Choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

28. Which sentence contains a predicate accusative?  
 a. Magister pueros in ludum revocat.      b. Nunc Italiam patriam vocamus.  
 c. Cur me istud rogant?      d. Volo te mihi fabulam narrare.
29. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated in this sentence:  
 "Imperator nobis persuadebat ut Romam rediremus."  
 a. indirect command      b. indirect question      c. purpose clause      d. result clause
30. Which of these verbs is deponent?  
 a. vincitur      b. pendentur      c. struentur      d. rebantur
31. Which of the following sentences illustrates a dative of purpose?  
 a. Milites legato non credebant.      b. Id faciendum mihi est.  
 c. Credo eum esse similem deo.      d. Quintus exemplo est optimi poetae Romani omnibus.
32. Which of the following verbs is a future imperative?  
 a. paramini      b. parare      c. paratote      d. parate

33. Sī quis me videat, curram. The best translation of the underlined word is:  
 a. someone                      b. certain one                      c. whoever                      d. who
34. Choose the sentence which illustrates a contrary to fact condition.  
 a. Si veritatem tibi dicam, tu non mihi credas.    b. Si veritatem tibi dicerem, tu non mihi crederes.  
 c. Si tu venies, tibi cenam dabo.                      d. Si tu venias, tibi cenam parem.
35. Which sentence below illustrates a supine of purpose?  
 a. Hostes veniunt ad nostram patriam oppugnandam.  
 b. Hostes veniunt qui nostram patriam mirabilem oppugnatu appellant.  
 c. Hostes oppugnatum nostram patriam veniunt.  
 d. Hostes nostram urbem oppugnatam delevērunt.
36. **Si Romam redeat, te visat.** What is the best translation of this sentence?  
 a. If he should return to Rome, he would visit you.    b. If he returns to Rome, he sees you.  
 c. If he had visited Rome, he would have seen you.    d. If he were visiting Rome, he would see you.
37. **Milites senatoribus dixerunt litteras imperatori datas esse.** What tense and voice is the infinitive in this sentence?  
 a. Present active              b. Present passive              c. Perfect active              d. Perfect Passive
38. The senators must be praised for their hard work. Choose the word or expression that makes the underlined words grammatically correct.  
 a. Senatorēs laudāre debent                      b. Senatorēs nobīs laudandī erant.  
 c. Senatoribus laudandum est                      d. Senatorēs laudandī sunt
39. Which of these Latin sentences contain a **gerund**?  
 a. Urbs militibus relinquenda est.                      b. Carthago delenda est.  
 c. Modus operandī                      d. ad rem curandam
40. What kind of verb is **vesperasco**?  
 a. diminutive                      b. iterative                      c. inceptive                      d. desiderative
41. The student said that she did not know where they would go next year.  
 a. scivisse...ivissent                      b. scire ... ituros esse  
 c. scivisse... ituras esse                      d. scire...irent

**IV. The following questions are based on this passage from Livy, *Ab Urbe conditā*, 1.13.1-5. Romulus needed wives for his male citizens and forced the marriage of many women from the nearby Sabines.**

tum Sabinae mulieres, quarum ex iniuria bellum ortum erat, crinibus passis scissaque veste victo malis muliebri pavore, ausae se inter tela volantia inferre, ex transverso impetu facto dirimere infestas acies, dirimere iras, hinc patres hinc viros orantes ne se sanguine nefando soceri generique respergerent, ne parricidio macularent partus suos, nepotum illi, hi liberum progeniem. “si adfinitatis inter vos, si conubii piget, in nos vertite iras; nos causa belli, nos volnerum ac caedium viris ac parentibus sumus; melius peribimus quam sine alteris vestrum viduae aut orbae vivemus.” movet res cum multitudinem tum duces; silentium et repentina fit quies; inde ad foedus faciendum duces prodeunt; nec pacem modo, sed civitatem unam ex duabus faciunt. regnum consociant: imperium omne conferunt Romam. ita geminata urbe, ut Sabinis tamen aliquid daretur, Quirites a Curibus appellati. monumentum eius pugnae, ubi primum ex profunda emersus palude equus Curtium in vado statuit, Curtium lacum appellarunt.

42. What kind of infinitives are *inferre* and *dirimere* (line 2)?  
 a. Historical    b. Complementary    c. Purpose    d. Subjective
43. What mood are the verbs **respergerent** (line 3) and **macularent** (line 4)?  
 a. Subjunctive    b. Indicative    c. Imperative    d. Infinitive
44. To what/whom does **orantes** (line 3) refer?  
 a. mulieres    b. patres    c. viros    d. acies
45. What is the best translation of **cum multitudinem tum duces** (lines 6-7)?  
 a. when the crowd then the leaders    b. either the crowd or the leaders  
 c. with the crowd for the leaders    d. not only the crowd but also the leaders
46. Who is the speaker of the quotation in lines 4-6?  
 a. patres    b. viros    c. mulieres    d. parentes
47. What is the grammar of: **ad foedus faciendum** (line 7)?  
 a. gerund of purpose    b. passive periphrastic  
 c. gerund of obligation    d. gerund Greek accusative
48. What kind of ablative is **geminata** (line 9)?  
 a. absolute    b. respect    c. separation    d. manner
49. What is the subject of the verb **conferunt** (line 8)?  
 a. res    b. quies    c. Sabinae    d. duces
50. What consolation was given to the Sabines for agreeing to marry Romulus' men?  
 a. a monument    b. horses    c. the name Quirites    d. a man-made lake