

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2013
GRAMMAR II

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

1. a. viris b. manūs c. turbae d. regni
2. a. undecimus b. nonus c. vicesimus d. unus
3. a. agat b. habeat c. audiat d. narrat
4. a. propter b. ad c. pro d. circum
5. a. illos b. illius c. illis d. illi
6. a. misi b. egi c. duci d. ieci
7. a. peius b. multus c. parvus d. medius
8. a. felici b. boni c. alti d. longi
9. a. hominum b. principum c. rerum d. generum
10. a. ullus b. notus c. solus d. totus
11. a. amabit b. tulerit c. ducet d. poterit

Part II. Select the answer that best translates the underlined word(s) into Latin.

12. Which of the following is a perfect active infinitive?
a. laudare b. laudatus esse c. laudaturum esse d. laudavisse
13. We saw the children running in the backyard.
a. cursuros b. currere c. currentes d. currebant
14. Let's cook dinner.
a. coquimus b. coquite c. coquemus d. coquamus
15. Whose book is sitting on the table?
a. cuius b. quem c. quis d. quod
16. The boy did his homework as quickly as possible so he could go outside and play.
a. celerrimus b. quam celerrime
c. magna cum celeritate d. multo celerius
17. My brothers are all a little taller than me.
a. paulo b. paulis c. parvis d. minimo
18. He hoped that he would find what he was looking for.
a. inveniat b. inveniet c. inventurum esse d. invenire
19. The Roman people were eager to see the emperor himself.
a. illum b. hunc c. se d. ipsum

20. Quintus was a man of great authority.
 a. magna auctoritate b. magna cum auctoritate
 c. magnae auctoritati d. magna auctoritas
21. We go to school to learn many things.
 a. multa discere c. ad multa discamus
 b. ut multa discamus d. ut multa discere
22. Fighting is not allowed on school property.
 a. Pugnans b. Pugna c. Pugnantem d. Pugnare
23. I know that two of the students left early.
 a. ex discipulis b. discipulas c. ab discipulis d. discipulae
24. My mother promised us that she would not be late.
 a. eam b. ea c. se d. ei
25. The city is finally free of enemies.
 a. de hostibus b. ab hostibus c. hostes d. hostium
26. We will be home in two hours.
 a. duabus horis b. in duabus horis c. duae horae d. duas horas
27. Identify the dative usage illustrated in this sentence: This is a matter of great importance to me.
 a. indirect object b. reference c. purpose d. with special adjectives
28. Don't swim in the deep end of the pool, children!
 a. Nolite natate b. Noli natate c. Nolite natate d. Noli natate
29. I have not seen him for many years.
 a. multis annis b. multi anni c. nam multos annos d. multos annos
30. I loved the gift which my parents gave me for my birthday.
 a. quam b. quod c. qui d. quae
31. I always do my homework early so that I can have more free time later.
 a. possim b. posse c. potuisse d. possum
32. The ditch was six feet deep.
 a. alta b. alti c. altitudinis d. altitudine

Part III. Select the answer which correctly fills in the blank.

33. Julia erat laetior _____.
 a. Marcum b. Marci c. Marco d. Marcus
34. Oculi puellae similes _____ erant.
 a. sideribus b. sideres c. siderum d. sideris

35. _____ manu epistulam scripsit.
 a. suae b. suis c. suas d. sua
36. Placet _____ ad urbem ire.
 a. me b. mihi c. mei d. ego
37. agebat : ageret :: egerat : _____
 a. agat b. egisset c. actus sit d. actus esset
38. Puer de _____ dicebas est amicus meus.
 a. qui b. quod c. quo d. qua
39. Librum _____ iterum legit.
 a. idem b. eadem c. eandem d. eundem
40. Tredecim et quattuor sunt _____
 a. septendecim b. tredeviginti c. septimus decimus d. septem
41. Homo _____ esse videtur.
 a. ignavum b. ignavo c. ignavi d. ignavus

Part IV. Questions 42-50 refer to the following passage.

Caesar nuntiis litterisque certior factus est omnēs Belgās contrā populum Rōmānum coniūrāre obsidēsque inter sē dare. Belgae, quī tertiam Galliae partem incolunt, omnium Gallōrum fortissimī sunt atque libertātis glōriaeque cupidissimī. Arbitrābantur, omnī pācātā Galliā, exercitum Rōmānum ad sē ventūrum esse. Itaque bellum contrā populum Rōmānum parābant ut in eā libertāte quam ā māiōribus accēperant manērent.

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Hīs litteris nuntiisque commōtus Caesar duās legiōnēs in Citeriōre Galliā novās cōnscrīpsit, et, initā aestāte, Quīntum Pedium, lēgātum, mīsit quī eās in Galliam Ulteriōrem dūceret. Ipse, cum primum pābulī cōpia esse coepisset, ad exercitum contendit. Imperāvit Senonibus reliquīsque Gallīs quī finitimī Belgīs erant ut ea quae apud Belgās gererentur cognōscerent sēque dē hīs rēbus certiōrem facerent. Hī omnēs nuntiāvērunt copiās cōgī et exercitum in ūnum locum convenīre. Itaque ipse ad eōs profectus est. 10

42. What did Caesar learn from messengers and letters (line 1)?
 a. the Belgae wished to give gifts to the Roman people
 b. the Roman people wished the Belgae to live among them
 c. the Belgae were conspiring against the Roman people
 d. the Roman people wished to blockade the Belgae
43. The case of *sē* (line 2) is:
 a. genitive b. dative c. accusative d. ablative
44. What use of the genitive case is illustrated by *Galliae* (line 2)?
 a. description b. partitive c. possession d. objective
45. What is the best translation of *omnī pācātā Galliā* (line 3)?
 a. when all of Gaul had been subdued c. after Gaul had subdued everyone
 b. while all of Gaul is being subdued d. because everyone had been subdued by Gaul

46. The best translation of *quam* (line 4):
a. from which b. than c. whom d. which
47. What action did Caesar take in line 6?
a. sent messengers into Cisalpine Gaul c. destroyed two enemy armies in Cisalpine Gaul
b. raised two new legions in Cisalpine Gaul d. wrote two letters about Cisalpine Gaul
48. What is the best translation for *apud Belgas* (line 9)?
a. among the Belgians c. with the Belgians
b. towards the Belgians d. near the Belgians
49. *Se* (line 9) refers to
a. the Gauls b. the Belgians c. Quintus Pedius d. Caesar
50. What is the best way to translate *convenire* (line 10)?
a. are gathering c. was gathering
b. to gather d. will gather