

Grammar II
2023 FJCL Regional Forum

I. Which word does not belong?

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|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. A. Visual | B. Evident | C. Revision | D. Ravine |
| 2. A. Monebo | B. Veniet | C. Putat | D. Agam |
| 3. A. Leo | B. Canis | C. Serpens | D. Taurus |
| 4. A. Atque | B. Et | C. -que | D. Aut |
| 5. A. Statim | B. Pulchre | C. Utilis | D. Gravius |
| 6. A. Sibi | B. Mei | C. Nostri | D. Tibi |
| 7. A. Legere | B. Gerere | C. Misere | D. Ponere |
| 8. A. Passus | B. Equus | C. Servus. | D. Campus |
| 9. A. Longissima | B. Pulcherrima | C. Difficillima | D. Grata |
| 10. A. Ab | B. Ad | C. De | D. Sine |

II Choose the best translation for the underlined words:

11. Discipuli quam celerrime laborabant.
A. Very quickly B. More quickly C. Too quickly D. As quickly as possible
12. Postero die exercitus caster sua reliquit.
A. The day before B. After a day
C. On the following day D. on the last day
13. Homines silentes circum aram stabant.
A. The silenced men B. The quiet men
C. The leaping men D. The shrewd men
14. Sacrificio facto Graeci ventos secundos expectaverunt.
A. After performing the sacrifice B. In fact they sacrificed
C. about to perform the sacrifice D. The sacrifice must be made

15. Castra in litore posuerunt et statim nuntios ad regiam miserunt.
 A. They had pitched camp B. They will have pitched camp
 C. They pitched camp D. They were pitching camp
16. Rex, quamquam a deis monitus erat, tamen mentem non mutavit.
 A. although he was warned by the gods
 B. as much as he was warned by the gods
 C. However he was warned by the gods
 D. Since he was warned by the gods.
17. Mente mutata, puella domi non mansit.
 A. with a change of mind B. Changing her mind
 C. her mind about to change D. having changed her mind
18. Undecim laboribus perfectis, Hercules fortiter ultimum suscepit.
 A. The 11th task about to be done
 B. After finishing 11 labors
 C. Because 11 labors were almost done
 D. As 11 labors must be done
19. Servus scribet, "Dominus meus totam noctem doluit.
 A. The slave writes B. The slave used to write
 C. The slave will have written D. The slave will write
20. Troja vastata, Aeneas ad Thraciam navigavit.
 A. After Troy was destroyed B. Troy was destined to be destroyed
 C. Since Troy must be destroyed D. Troy will remain destroyed
21. Quomodo milites pugnabunt?
 A. Which? B. Who? C. How D. With whom
22. Quibus speluncam monstraveras?
 A. With whom? B. When? C. For whom D. To whom
23. Quis pecunam tibi dedit?
 A. Which B. Who C. What D. Where
24. Quam ursam liberi timent?
 A. Which B. when C. Why D. How great
25. Quare Telemacus Ithacam relinquit
 A. When B. Where C. Why D. who

26. Cuius filius in arena pugnaverit?

- A. Which B. What C. Whom D. Whose

27. Quo femina venum bibit?

- A. with whom B. by which C. For whom D. How

28. Quibus viris Troja vastata est?

- A. By which men B. To which men C. of Which men D. Which men

29. Num legionem flumen traduxit.

- A. He led B. Surely he didn't lead
C. Does he lead? D. Has he led?

30. Exercitumne pugnavit?

- A. The army did not fight, did it? B. Surely the army fought?
C. Didn't the army fight? D. Did the army fight?

31. Did you know she was invited?

- A. eam B. ea C. eum D. se

32. She loved me for many years.

- A. amat B. amabat C. amaverit D. amaverat

33. Let's attack at noon.

- A. petimus B. petebamus C. petamus D. petemus

34. My older sister is shorter than me.

- A. quam ego B. quam me C. quam mihi D. quam mei

35. The room had no windows.

- A. nulla fenestra B. nullam fenestra C. nullae fenestrae D. nullas fenestras

36. The words of the senator were lauded by his colleagues.

- A. de senatore B. e senatore C. senatoris D. senatus

37. The ref spoke briefly to the soccer player.

- A. breve B. brevi C. brevem D. breviter

38. She hit the ball with a stick.

- A. cum baculo B. baculi C. baculo D. sine baculo

IV. Questions 39-50 refer to the following passage. Read the passage & answer the questions.

A Curse Ovid, Ibis

107. Terra tibi fruges, amnis tibi deneget undas.
108. Deneget afflatus ventus et aura suos.
109. Nec tibi sol calidus, nec sit tibi lucida Phoebe,
110. Destituant oculos sidera clara tuos.
111. Nec se Vulcanus, nec se tibi praebebat aer,
112. Nec tibi det, tellus nec tibi pontus iter.
113. Exul, inops erres, alienaque limina lustres,
114. Exiguum petas ore tremente cibum.
115. Nec corpus querulo, nec mens vacet aegra dolore,
116. Noxque die gravior sit tibi , nocte dies.
117. Sisque miser semper, nec sis miserabilis ulli:
118. Gaudeat adversis femina virque tuis.
119. Accededit lacrimis odium, dignusque puteris,
120. Qui mala cum tuleris plurima, plura feras.

amnis, amnis, m. - river
Denego, -are - deny
afflatus, us, m. - breath
Phoebus Apollo - the moon
Destituo - forsake, abandon
Sidus, sideris, f. - stars
praebebatur, - supply, offer
Tellus, telluris n. - earth
lustro, - travel over
Exiguous, a, um - scant, little

39. In l. 107, what will the recipient of the curse endure?
A. sickness & death B. having no friends
C. Despair & loneliness D. Hunger & thirst

40. In l. 108, what mood is the verb?
A. imperative B. subjunctive C. indicative D. voice

41. In line 109, What is the nec....nec construction called?
A. correlative B. gerundive C. contrary to fact D. negative purpose

42. In l. 111, To what does Vulcan allude?
A. death B. anger C. fire D. passion

43. Line 112 expresses the hope that the recipient of the curse may not?
A. be safe B. travel C. travail D. seek shelter

44. In l. 113, *erres* means:
A. you will be B. you are mistaken C. may you endure D. may you roam

45. In l. 115, what does *aegra* modify?
A. mens B. dolore C. vacet D. corpus

46. In l. 116, what is the degree of **gravior**?
A. positive B. negative C. superlative D. comparative

47. In line 116, what is the case & use of **die**?

- A. ablative of separation B. ablative of manner
C. ablative of comparison D. ablative of time within which

48. In line 117 what is the use/function of the case of **ulli**?

- A. subject B. agent C. possession D. indirect object

49. What is the tone of the passage?

- A. jocular B. archaic C. menacing D. ironic

50. In l. 115 what poetic device is the phrase... nec querulo...nec mens vacat dolore?

- A. litotes B. double negative
C. euphemism D. ablative absolute