

## Latin II Grammar

Directions: Each of the Latin passages is followed by several incomplete statements. Read the Latin passage carefully; then for each of the incomplete statements select the phrase which, in accordance with what is said or implied in the passage, correctly completes the statement and put its number in the blank at the left.

I. Servi in agris laborabant et pueri frumentum portabant. Dominus servorum in oppido frumentum exspectabat. Sed pueri frumentum ad oppidum non portabant. Quod dominus eis praemium non dabat, pueri frumentum in silvam portabant et amicis dabant.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. This passage tells us that
1. some boys were working in the fields.
  2. some slaves were carrying grain.
  3. some slaves were working in the fields.
  4. there was grain in the town.
  5. the master was waiting for the slaves.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The boys carried the grain
1. to the town.
  2. to the master.
  3. to the fields.
  4. into the woods.
  5. to the slaves.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The master
1. was carrying grain in the fields.
  2. was waiting for the grain in the town.
  3. was good to the boys.
  4. had no slaves.
  5. gave a reward to his friends.

II. Uno tempore quattuor locis a Romanis pugnabatur; in Italia contra Hannibalem, in Hispania contra fratrem eius, Hasdrubalem, in Macedonia contra Philippum, in Sardinia contra Sardos. Hi a Manlio, consule, qui ad Sardiniam missus erat, sunt victi et Sardinia a Romanis occupata est.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. This passage tells us that
1. the Romans were waging war in four places at once.
  2. Hannibal was against Italy.
  3. Hasdrubal was against his brother.
  4. Macedonia was against Philip.
  5. Philip was in Sardinia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. It also says that Hasdrubal was
1. the brother of Hannibal.
  2. an enemy of Hannibal.
  3. the brother of Philip.
  4. In Macedonia.
  5. a Roman.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Further it tells us that Manlius
1. captured the consul.
  2. sent someone to Sardinia.
  3. had been sent to Sardinia.
  4. conquered the Romans.
  5. was killed near Sardinia.

III. Pompeiani, quod mons erat sine aqua, montem quem tenebant reliquerunt et ad Larisam se recipere coeperunt. Qua re visa, Caesar copias suas divisit, partemque legionum in castris Pompei remanere iussit, partem in sua castra remisit.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. This passage is an account of
1. a military manoeuvre.
  2. the capture of a hill.
  3. the capture of a camp.
  4. an advance through a desert.
  5. the recapture of a woman.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. It tells us that the soliders of Pompey
1. had water.
  2. captured the mountain.
  3. abandoned the mountain.
  4. desired to retreat.
  5. began to retake Larisa.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. It also tells us that Caesar
1. captured the mountain.
  2. separated the troops of Pompey.
  3. ordered all his legions to remain in Pompey's camp.
  4. sent part of his legions back to his own camp.
  5. remained in Pompey's camp.

Directions: Each of the Latin sentences below can be completed by inserting in the blank (-----) one of the five words or phrases listed below the sentence. Choose the word or phrase which best completes the Latin sentence so that it makes a reasonable statement or, in some items, gives a reasonable answer to the Latin question and put its number in the space at the right.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Marcus est (-----).
- 1 annus
  - 2 donum
  - 3 periculum
  - 4 agricola
  - 5 murus

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Dona magistri (-----) sunt grata.
- 1 equis
  - 2 hibernis
  - 3 pueris
  - 4 telis
  - 5 mensae

- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Virum laudamus, quod (-----).
- 1 patriam amat
  - 2 cum amicis pugnat
  - 3 aquam timet
  - 4 nostram pecuniam amisit
  - 5 consilium non habet

- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Minerva erat (-----).
- 1 provincia
  - 2 deus
  - 3 dea
  - 4 mora
  - 5 rex

- \_\_\_ 5. Quis (----) eis equitibus dabit?  
 1 oculos  
 2 periculum  
 3 equos  
 4 tempora  
 5 voces
- \_\_\_ 6. Quem in oppido vidisti? (----) vidi.  
 1. Negotium  
 2. Periculum  
 3. Principem  
 4. Flumen  
 5. Bellum
- \_\_\_ 7. Cuius facta laudamus? (----) facta laudamus.  
 1. Viri fortis  
 2. Servi mali  
 3. Nautae mali  
 4. Pedis magni  
 5. Silvae amplae
- \_\_\_ 8. Regina filio nautae praemium dedit, quod (----).  
 1. fuit timidus  
 2. in silva navigavit  
 3. iniurias memoria tenuit  
 4. patriam servavit  
 5. feminas non monuit
- \_\_\_ 9. In horto pulchro regina (----) exspectat.  
 1. filiam suam.  
 2. fortunam fugae  
 3. viam latam  
 4. insulam novam  
 5. oculum amplum
- \_\_\_ 10. Dux suos hortatus equitibus imperabit ut (----).  
 1. equos occidant  
 2. impetum faciant  
 3. impedimenta agminis portent  
 4. peditibus impedimento sint  
 5. primo impetu fugiant
- \_\_\_ 11. Quibuscum pugnabant pueri? Cum (----) pueri pugnabant.  
 1. virtute  
 2. periculo  
 3. locis  
 4. piratis  
 5. celeritate

Directions: Each of the English sentences below is followed by an incomplete Latin translation, which can be completed correctly by inserting in the blank (----) one of the five words, phrases, or endings listed below the sentence. Choose the word, phrase, or ending which you think correctly completes the Latin sentence and put its number in the space to the left.

- \_\_\_ 1. I am seizing the country of the allies.  
 (----) agros occupo.  
 1. Socii  
 2. Sociorum  
 3. Socium  
 4. Sociarum  
 5. Socios
- \_\_\_ 2. He sets free the slave.  
 Serv - (----) liberat.  
 1. -us  
 2. -i  
 3. -o  
 4. -um  
 5. -os

3. He sets free the slave.  
Serv- (----) liberat.
1. -us
  2. -i
  3. -o
  4. -um
  5. -os
4. I see the queen's daughter.  
Regin- (----) filiam video.
1. -ae
  2. -arum
  3. -a
  4. -am
  5. -is
5. I am keeping the boys' money.  
Puer- (----) pecuniam teneo.
1. -arum
  2. -os
  3. -um
  4. -orum
  5. -is
6. Soldiers love the god Mars.  
Milites Martem (----) amant.
1. diem
  2. deum
  3. dei
  4. deo
  5. die
7. He is looking at the girl.  
(----) spectat.
1. Ad puellam
  2. Puella
  3. Puellam
  4. Puellas
  5. Puella
8. Julia is friendly to you.  
Julia est (----) amica.
1. tuum
  2. tuorum
  3. tibi
  4. te
  5. tuae
9. He had taken the town.  
Oppidum (----).
1. ceperit
  2. cepit
  3. habuit captus
  4. ceperat
  5. cepebat
10. You, fellow-citizens, have  
praised the fortune of the  
general.  
Vos, cives, fortunam ducis (----)
1. laudavistis
  2. laudati estis
  3. laudavisti
  4. laudaverunt
  5. laudati habuerunt
11. They marched the whole year.  
(----) iter fecerunt.
1. Toto anno
  2. Totum annum
  3. In omni anno
  4. In toto anno
  5. Totos annos
12. The girl whom we praise is good.  
Puella, (----) laudamus, est bona
1. quae
  2. quas
  3. quem
  4. quos
  5. quam
13. We do not love those with whom  
we fight.  
Eos (----) pugnamus, non amamus.
1. quos
  2. qui
  3. quas
  4. quibuscum
  5. quibus
14. This man's body is large.  
Corpus (----) est magnum.
1. ei homini
  2. eius homini
  3. eius hominis
  4. eum hominum
  5. eius homines
15. He was conqueror of that army.  
Victor erat (----).
1. illi exerciti
  2. illi exercitus
  3. illius exercitus
  4. illo exercito
  5. illum exercitum
16. Aid had been sent.  
Auxilium (----).
1. missus erat
  2. miserat
  3. missum erat
  4. missum fuerat
  5. missus est

17. The king himself will lead the army.  
Rex (----) exercitum ducet.  
1. se  
2. ipsus  
3. sui  
4. ipse  
5. ipsum
18. There was much baggage.  
Impedimenta (----).  
1. multa erat.  
2. multae erat  
3. multa erant  
4. multum erant  
5. multum erat
19. We shall find the grain.  
Frumentum (----).  
1. invenemus  
2. inveniemus  
3. inveniamus  
4. inveniebimus  
5. invenebimus
20. They marched for six hours.  
(----) iter fecerunt.  
1. Sex horis  
2. Pro sex horis  
3. Sex horarum  
4. Sexta hora  
5. Sex horas
21. We shall conquer with our swords.  
(----) vincemus.  
1. Cum gladiis nostris  
2. Gladiis nostrum  
3. Ab gladiis nostri  
4. Gladio nostro  
5. Gladiis nostris
22. I gave the soldier a sword.  
(----) gladium dedi.  
1. Milite  
2. Milito  
3. Militem  
4. Militi  
5. Militibus
23. Mother wishes to hear the poet.  
Mater poetam audire (----).  
1. volit  
2. volat  
3. volet  
4. vult  
5. velit
24. Caesar made a three-foot rampart  
Caesar vallum (----) fecit.  
1. tres pedes  
2. trium pedum  
3. e tribus pedibus  
4. cum tribus pedibus  
5. trium pedum
25. The soldier will defend himself.  
Miles (----) defendet.  
1. suum  
2. se  
3. ipsum  
4. sui  
5. eundem
26. War was waged in Gaul.  
Bellum in Gallia (----).  
1. gerebat  
2. geretur  
3. gestum erit  
4. erat gestum  
5. gestum est
27. They desired to be sent.  
Mitt-(----) cupiverunt.  
1. -ere  
2. -are  
3. -ere  
4. -eri  
5. -i