

STATE LATIN FORUM - 1983

GRAMMAR II

Choose the word which does not belong.

1. a. rexissens b. regens c. rectus d. recturus e. regendus
2. a. audit b. audiebit c. audiet d. audiebat e. audivisti
3. a. regatur b. regitur c. regetur d. rectus sit e. rectus esset
4. a. solius b. nullius c. ipsius d. utriusque e. melius
5. a. arbitror b. polliceor c. regor d. patior e. loquor
6. a. tegit b. tetigit c. teget d. textit e. tegebat
7. a. supra b. frustra c. praeterea d. fossa e. interea
8. a. caperem b. audirem c. haberem d. vocarem e. auctorem

Choose the best answer.

9. All these constructions require the subjunctive save:
a. an adverbial clause of purpose b. a relative clause of purpose
c. a cum temporal clause d. a cum concessive clause e. a subordinate clause in indirect discourse
10. The word tamen frequently signals
a. a cum circumstantial clause b. a cum temporal clause c. a cum concessive clause d. a cum causal clause e. a result clause
11. The expression pugnatum est is labelled:
a. transitive b. irregular c. impersonal d. supine e. none of these
12. The gerundive construction employs which participle?
a. present active b. present passive c. future active d. future passive e. perfect passive
13. Singular imperatives are negated by combining the present infinitive with:
a. non b. noli c. ne d. numquam e. none of these
14. Quidam is an example of what type of pronoun?
a. demonstrative b. indefinite c. impersonal d. personal e. relative
15. The perfect participle has an active meaning in _____ verbs.
a. impersonal b. deponent c. defective d. irregular e. none of these

16. The expression hostibus pulsus is an example of:
 a. indirect discourse b. double dative c. supine d. a gerundive
 e. none of these
17. Complete the sequence: fero, ferebam, _____, tuli
 a. ferebō b. feram c. ferrem d. latus e. tulam
18. It is necessary for us to do these things.
 a. pro nobis b. pro nos c. nos d. nam nos e. nobis
19. Too tall:
 a. ad altum b. altius c. altiorus d. altissimus e. altior quam
20. altus is to alte as magnus is to:
 a. maxime b. magne c. magnopere d. maius e. magniter
21. You are destroying yourself.
 a. se b. ipsum c. tibi d. tuum e. te
22. Equites _____ exercitui sunt.
 a. auxilium b. auxiliibus c. auxilio d. auxilia e. auxiliiter
23. Auditi is best translated:
 a. after they heard b. the hearers c. those things which we heard
 d. after they were heard e. having heard
24. The expression mirabile dictu contains an example of a(n):
 a. double dative b. irregular verb c. idiom d. gerundive e. supine
25. In the expression "Sunt eis animalia" eis is labelled:
 a. dative of agent b. dative of purpose c. dative of reference
 d. dative of possession e. dative with an intransitive verb
26. a three foot wall
 a. murus tres pedes b. murus tribus pedibus c. murus e tribus pedibus
 d. murus trium pedum e. murus tria pedes
27. Dicit _____
 a. ut milites impedimenta gravia movebunt. b. milites impedimenta
 gravia moturos esse c. milites impedimenta gravia motos esse
 d. ut milites impedimenta gravia moveant e. milites impedimenta gravia
 motivisse
28. Marcus _____ est Lucio.
 a. multum fortior b. multo fortior c. multum forti d. multo fortiore
 e. multo fortius
29. Consul _____ causā veniet.
 a. militis laudandae b. militem laudare c. militis laudandi
 d. milite laudatus e. militem laudandus

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- J. _____ legatus subsidia mitti iussit.
 a. Dux vulneratus b. duce vulnerato c. ducem vulneratum
 d. duci vulnerati e. ducis vulnerandi
31. Scio _____
 a. cur milites auxilium mittendi sint. b. cur milites auxilium mittendos esse c. cur militibus auxilium mittendi sint d. cur auxilium ad milites mittendum sit e. cur militibus auxilium mittendum sit
32. Civibus persuasit _____
 a. ut centurionem parēre b. ut centurionem pareant c. ut centurionem parerent d. ut centurioni parerent e. qui centurionem pareant
33. Vidistine puerum qui lapidem _____?
 a. iecit b. iecerit c. iecisse d. iaciat e. iecisset
34. Tam defessi sunt ut e castris discedere non _____
 a. ausi essent b. auderent c. ausi sint d. audent e. audeant
35. Arbitror virum qui regem _____ mortuum esse.
 a. interfecerit b. interficere c. interfecit d. interfecisset e. interfeceret
36. Stay home as long as possible.
 a. Mane domo ut primum posses. b. Mane domi quam longissimē.
 c. Mane domi quam diutissimē. d. Mane domūs ut quam diutissimē.
 e. Mane domo quam diutissimē
37. Iter est _____ quam flumina.
 a. brevis b. breve c. brevius d. breviorum e. brevior

Read the passage and answer the questions which follow (38-41):

Sex. Iulio Caesare et L. Marcio Philippo consulibus, sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe condita, cum prope alia omnia bella cessarent, in Italia gravissimum bellum Picentes, Marsi, Pelignique moverunt. Qui cum plurimos annos iam populo Romano obedirent, tum libertatem sibi aequam asserere coeperunt. Perniciosum admodum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius consul in eo occisus est, Caepio nobilis iuvenis, et Porcius Cato alius consul.

38. This passage refers to an event which took place:
 a. when Julius Caesar was dictator b. in 659 B.C. c. in 659 A.U.C.
 d. when many wars were being fought throughout the world e. when Rutilius was holding consulship
39. cessarent (line 3) is:
 a. future indicative b. imperfect subjunctive c. present subjunctive
 d. perfect subjunctive e. pluperfect subjunctive

In this passage Porcius Cato:

a. became consul b. was a traitor c. was killed d. demanded liberty e. murdered Rutilius

41. "Sex . . . consulibus (line 1) is best construed:
a. ablative of personal agent b. ablative of time when c. ablative of separation d. ablative of characteristic e. none of these

Read the passage and answer the questions which follow (42-50). Base your answers on information given in the paragraph.

Anno urbis conditae DCXCIII C. Iulius Caesar, qui postea imperavit, cum L. Bibulo consul est factus. Decreta est ei Gallia et Illyricum cum legionibus decem. Is primo vicit Helvetios, qui nunc Sequani appellantur, deinde vincendo per bella gravissima usque ad Oceanum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annos novem fere omnem Galliam, quae inter Alpes, flumen Rhodanum, Rhenum et Oceanum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne quidem nomen Romanorum cognitum erat, et eos quoque victos, obsidibus acceptis, stipendarios fecit.

42. cum (line 2) is best translated:
a. although b. when c. since d. because e. with
43. The case of ei (line 2) is:
a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative e. ablative
44. The antecedent of is (line 3) is:
a. C. Iulius Caesar b. L. Bibulo c. Gallia d. Illyricum e. none of these
45. vincendo is an example of a(n):
a. infinitive b. participle c. gerundive d. gerund e. supine
46. Previous to the events narrated in this passage,
a. the Gauls knew little of the Romans b. the Britons knew little of the Romans c. the Romans knew little of the Britons d. the Britons knew little of Julius Caesar e. both c and d are true
47. The first principal part of intulit (line 7) is:
a. intulo b. intollo c. sustulo d. infero e. inferro
48. According to this writer, the Helvetians
a. disobeyed Caesar and marched through Roman territory b. resisted Caesar for almost 10 years c. were later known as the Sequani d. lived in Gaul e. lived in Switzerland
49. The phrase eos . . . victos (line 8) is best translated:
a. when he conquered them b. they being the conquerors c. after they had lived d. those victims e. because they were also alive
50. The word obsidibus (line 8) is:
a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative e. ablative