

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE FORUM 1992

GRAMMAR II

1. Nemo erat  
a. fortior Romani b. fortiores Romanos  
c. fortior Romanis d. fortius Romanorum
2. He could not help us.  
a. potuerat b. poterat c. posuit d. posuerat
3. I want to know to whom he gave the letter.  
a. dedit b. daret c. dederit d. dedisse
4. The boat drifted for twenty miles before it ran aground.  
a. viginti milia passuum b. viginti mille passus  
c. nam viginti mille passuum d. viginti milia passus
5. Our language is very different from yours.  
a. dissimillima vestra b. dissimillima vestrae  
c. dissimillima vestrā d. dissimillima ex vestra
6. Having placed the cups on the table, the slaves hurried to the kitchen.  
a. pocula in mensa posita b. pocula in mensa positi  
c. pocula in mensa ponentes d. poculis in mensa positis
7. There doesn't seem to be enough courage among the soldiers.  
a. virtutem b. virtutis c. virtus d. virtute
8. Seeing her in town was a pleasant surprise.  
a. videre b. visa c. videns d. videnda
9. The consul had many ships.  
a. Consul multas naves habet.  
b. Multae naves consuli erant.  
c. Multae naves consulis erant.  
d. Consul multas naves haberet.
10. Caesar had to do everything immediately.  
a. Caesar statim omnia facere oportet.  
b. Omnia Caesari statim agenda erant.  
c. Caesar statim omnia facere habuit.  
d. Omnia a Caesare statim agenda sunt.
11. Augustus \_\_\_\_\_ aderat.  
a. senatu b. senatum c. senatus d. senatui
12. The boy believed him.  
a. eum b. eo c. eius d. ei
13. We heard she was living in Rome.  
a. vivebat b. vixisse c. vivere d. vivit

14. Caesar built a wall sixteen feet high.  
a. sedecim pedibus altum b. sedecim pedes alte  
c. sedecim pedum altitudine d. sedecim pedibus altitudinem
15. She went to the library to read a book.  
a. librum legere b. qui librum legat  
c. libri legendi causa d. librum lecturum
16. She performed her tasks less easily as the years went by.  
a. minore facilliter b. minus facilius c. parvo facillior  
d. minus facile
17. I could use your help.  
a. auxilium b. auxili c. auxilio d. auxilia
18. Praise yourself in little doses.  
a. se b. ipsum c. sibi d. te
19. Although Marcus urged on his troops, they still were defeated.  
a. Cum Marcus copias hortatus esset  
b. Copiae a Marco hortatae  
c. Marco copias hortante  
d. Quamquam Marcus copiis hortatus est
20. I am a foot taller than my sister.  
a. uno pede altior b. unum pedem altior.  
c. unius pedis altus d. unus pes altius
21. Livia had two sons; Tiberius was older than Drusus.  
a. senior Drusus b. natu maior Druso  
c. natu magis Drusus d. senior quam Druso
22. Publius announced that all the men who had been killed would receive a proper burial.  
a. interfecti erant b. interfectos esse  
c. interfici d. interfecti essent
23. I have already worked for many hours.  
a. plus horarum b. multas horas c. multis horis  
d. plurimis horarum
24. Julius and Julia obeyed their mother.  
a. suae matri b. eorum matrem c. suam matrem d. eorum matre
25. Let's watch the game!  
a. Spectabimus b. Nobis licet spectare c. Spectamus  
d. Spectemus
26. Writing is rather easy.  
a. facilius b. facillimum c. facile d. facillior

27. Tam celer erat ut non  
a. capiatur b. captus sit c. captus esset d. caperetur
28. As the son of Germanicus, you will be expected to behave much more bravely than others.  
a. multo fortius b. magis fortis c. multum fortior  
d. multo fortiter
29. Brutus \_\_\_\_\_ praeest.  
a. legionem b. legione c. legioni d. legionis
30. I warned him not to say anything.  
a. dicat b. dicere c. diceret d. dicit
31. Julia believed she was your best friend and was very hurt when you made it clear she wasn't.  
a. ea b. se c. eam d. sua
32. I wonder how you were wounded.  
a. te vulneratum esse b. vulnerabar b. vulneratus sis  
d. vulnerareris
33. Identify the use of the genitive illustrated in the following sentence: The memory of that battle won long ago made the old soldier smile.  
a. description b. objective c. partitive d. possession
34. Identify the use of the ablative illustrated in the following sentence: Nostri usu armorum meliores erant, hostes numero superabant.  
a. comparison b. cause c. manner d. specification
35. The legate reported that a few of the enemy had escaped.  
a. paucos de hostibus b. pauci hostium  
c. paucos hostes d. pauci de hostibus

In questions 36-40, select the one that does NOT belong grammatically.

36. a. arbitror b. polliceor c. proficiscor d. impedior
37. a. impero b. mando c. moneo d. persuadeo
38. a. melius b. minus c. plus d. peius
39. a. corpus b. manus c. tempus d. vulnus
40. a. vulnerent b. nollent c. permitterent d. ferrent

Questions 41 to 50 refer to the following passage.

Caesar, cum septimam legionem, quae iuxta constiterat, item  
 urgeri ab hoste vidisset, tribunos militum monuit, ut paulatim  
 legiones sese coniungerent et conversa signa in hostes  
 5 inferrent. Quo facto, cum aliis alii subsidium ferrent, neque  
 timerent ne aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur, audacius  
 resistere ac fortius pugnare coeperunt.

Interim milites legionum duarum, quae in novissimo agmine  
 praesidio impedimentis fuerant, proelio nuntiato, cursu  
 10 incitato, in summo colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur; et Titus  
 Labienus castris hostium potitus et ex loco superiore  
 conspicatus quae res in nostris castris gererentur, decimam  
 legionem subsidio nostris misit. Qui cum ex equitum et  
 calōnum fuga cognovissent quo in loco res esset, quantoque in  
 15 periculo et castra et legiones et imperator versaretur, nihil  
 ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt.

41. Identify the usage of legionem (line 1).
  - a. direct object of vidisset
  - b. direct object of urgeri
  - c. subject of urgeri
  - d. direct object of coniungerent
42. In line 2, vidisset is in the subjunctive mood because it is in
  - a. a circumstantial clause. b. an indirect question.
  - c. a subordinate clause in indirect discourse.
  - d. a causal clause
43. sese (line 3) refers to
  - a. Caesar (line 1). b. legionem (line 1).
  - c. tribunos (line 2) d. legiones (line 2)
44. Identify the case and usage of impedimentis (line 8).
  - a. ablative/means b. dative/reference
  - c. ablative/specification d. dative/possession
45. Identify the case and usage of castris (line 10).
  - a. ablative/place where b. dative/with compound verbs
  - c. ablative/with certain verbs d. ablative/separation
46. Identify the tense and usage of gererentur (line 11).
  - a. present/subordinate clause in indirect discourse
  - b. imperfect/clause of purpose
  - c. imperfect/indirect question
  - d. present/indirect command

47. Qui (line 12) refers to  
a. Titus Labienus (lines 9-10) b. hostium (line 10)  
c. decimam legionem (lines 11-12) d. nostris (line 12)
48. Identify the case and usage of reliqui (line 15).  
a. nominative/subject b. genitive/partitive  
c. genitive/objective d. genitive/description
49. How did Caesar turn the tide of battle?  
a. He ordered the tribunes to join the fight.  
b. He brought aid to the legions hard-pressed by the enemy.  
c. He guarded the rear so his troops could not be surrounded.  
d. He commanded the legions to fight together against the enemy.
50. Why did Titus Labienus send out the tenth legion?  
a. He learned that the seventh legion was hard-pressed.  
b. He wanted to help the rear guard protect the baggage.  
c. He saw the situation in the Roman camp.  
d. He was informed about events by the cavalry and camp-servants.