

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1993

GRAMMAR II

- I. Select the one that does NOT belong grammatically.
1. a. dens b. fames c. occasio d. servitus
 2. a. caedo b. curro c. pello d. traho
 3. a. vetus b. occultus c. invitus d. nocturnus
 4. a. pulvis b. testudo c. honor d. ordo
 5. a. munio b. reperiio c. sentio d. conicio
 6. a. arbitror b. polliceor c. proficiscor d. impediior
 7. a. intra b. coram c. prope d. ante
 8. a. studeo b. pareo c. augeo d. noceo
 9. a. vulnerent b. nollent c. patent d. permetterent
 10. a. summus b. vicinus c. idoneus d. notus
- II. Fill in the blank or translate the underlined word(s).
11. We think that the legion was sent ahead.
 a. praemissam esse b. praemitti c. praemittere
 d. praemisisse
 12. Nostri fortiter _____ hostes facile vicerunt.
 a. pugnandi b. ad pugnandum c. pugnandos d. pugnando
 13. I do not know whether he will come.
 a. si veniet b. si veniat c. num venturus est
 d. num venturus sit
 14. Pyramus _____ se vulneravit.
 a. gladium strictum b. gladium stricturus
 c. gladio stringente d. gladio stricto
 15. Cena talis erat _____
 a. ut eam edere non possemus.
 b. ut id edere non possimus.
 c. ne id edere possimus.
 d. ne eam edere possemus.
 16. He repaired the ship himself.
 a. ipsam b. ipse c. ipsae d. ipsum

17. We wanted more food, but none was left.
 a. plus cibum b. pluris cibi c. plus cibi
 d. plure cibum
18. All of the soldiers fought well.
 a. militum b. de militibus c. milites d. militibus
19. Marcia took care of her father for many years, and therefore never married.
 a. suum b. eius c. eam d. suam
20. It was reported that Caesar had to do everything within the week.
 a. Caesari agendum esse b. Caesarem egisse
 c. Caesari agenda esse d. Caesarem actum esse
21. The master fears that the slaves drank the wine.
 a. ut ... biberent b. ne ... biberint
 c. ut ... biberint d. ne ... biberent
22. Can any place be more suitable for pitching camp?
 a. magis idoneum b. multo idoneus c. multo idoneum
 d. magis idoneus
23. She persuaded us to complete the assignment.
 a. perficiamus b. perficeremus c. perficere
 d. perfecissemus
24. The general promised much loot to his men so that they might fight more bravely in battle.
 a. quo fortius pugnarent b. ut fortior pugnaverint
 c. ut fortius pugnarent d. quo fortior pugnaverint
25. Feminae _____ quaesiverunt ne traderent.
 a. senatoribus b. a senatoribus c. senatori
 d. senatores
26. E somno _____ ancillae servos in atrio loquentes audiverunt.
 a. excitantes b. excitatae c. excitatis
 d. excitantibus
27. After spotting the lion, I fled into a cave.
 a. Leone viso b. Leonem videns c. Leonem vidi
 d. Leone vidente
28. Caesar sent cavalry to surround the camp of the enemy.
 a. ut circumveniat b. ut circumveniret
 c. qui circumvenirent d. qui circumveniant

29. The soldier had difficulty carrying the baggage which had been given to him.
 a. quod b. qui c. quem d. quae
30. He ran too fast and tired early in the race.
 a. multo celerior b. celerrime c. celeriter
 d. celerius
31. We saw the general and his legions.
 a. suas b. eius c. eas d. sui

III. Identify the underlined structure or answer the question.

32. Multa milia passuum iter fecimus.
 a. possessive genitive b. partitive genitive
 c. objective genitive d. genitive of value
33. Scipio multo melius pugnavit quam Hannibal.
 a. ablative, specification
 b. ablative, comparison
 c. ablative, measurement
 d. ablative, degree of difference
34. Erat una filia Augusto.
 a. ablative, specification b. dative, possession
 c. dative, reference d. ablative, source
35. Cum senator multos inimicos haberet, neminem tamen timebat.
 a. concessive b. temporal c. causal d. circumstantial
36. Claudius was lame in one foot.
 a. ablative, place where b. ablative, means
 c. ablative, specification d. ablative, description
37. Dumnorix exercitui praeerat.
 a. dative, indirect object b. dative, purpose
 c. dative, possession d. dative, with certain verbs
38. Copiae Caesaris hostes muro prohibuerunt.
 a. ablative, separation b. ablative, means
 c. ablative, specification d. ablative, manner
39. Amore Corneliae id fecit.
 a. ablative, cause b. ablative, specification
 c. ablative, description d. ablative, manner
40. Which of the following is a comparative?
 a. magnopere b. minus c. senis d. facilius
41. Fortes simus ut vincamus.
 a. potential subjunctive b. deliberative subjunctive
 c. characteristic subjunctive d. hortatory subjunctive

Questions 42 to 50 refer to the following passage.

Caesar, postquam ex Menapiis in Treveros venit, duabus
de causis Rhenum transire constituit; quarum una erat,
quod auxilia contra se Treveris miserant; altera, ne ad
eos Ambiorix receptum haberet. His constitutis rebus,
5 paulum supra eum locum quo ante exercitum traduxerat
facere pontem instituit. Nota atque instituta ratione,
magno militum studio paucis diebus opus efficitur. Firmo
in Treveris ad pontem praesidio relicto ne quis ab his
subito motus oreretur, reliquas copias equitatumque
10 traduxit. Ubii, qui ante obsides dederant atque in
deditionem venerant, purgandi sui causa ad eum legatos
mittunt qui doceant neque auxilia ex sua civitate in
Treveros missa neque ab se fidem laesam. Petunt atque
orant ut sibi parcat ne, communi odio Germanorum,
15 innocentes pro nocentibus poenas pendant.

42. Se in line 3 refers to
a. Caesar (line 1). b. Menapiis (line 1).
c. Rhenum (line 2). d. subject of miserant (line 3).
43. Identify the usage of the subjunctive haberet (line 4).
a. subordinate clause in indirect discourse
b. hortatory c. indirect command d. adverbial purpose clause
44. Identify the form of the adjective quis (line 8).
a. interrogative b. indefinite c. distributive d. reflexive
45. Identify the usage of purgandi (line 11).
a. objective b. means c. purpose d. with certain adjectives
46. Which of the following is used as an infinitive in indirect statement?
a. transire (line 2) b. relicto (line 8) c. missa (line 13)
d. innocentes (line 15)
47. Sibi in line 14 has an earlier reference in
a. eos (line 4). b. quo (line 5) c. quis (line 8)
d. sui (line 11).
48. Who begs to be spared (line 14)?
a. Ambiorix (line 4) b. Ubii (line 10) c. Treveros (line 13)
d. Germanorum (line 14)
49. Why did Caesar cross the Rhine?
a. His soldiers were eager to do so.
b. He was bringing reinforcements to the Ubii.
c. The Germans had sent assistance to the Treveri.
d. He needed to collect hostages from Ambiorix.

50. Why did Caesar leave a strong guard at the bridge?
- a. to keep Ambiorix from effecting a rescue operation
 - b. to prevent any uprising among the Treveri
 - c. to ensure the surrender of the Ubii
 - d. to keep the Menapii under control

