

## FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1993

## ADVANCED GRAMMAR

- I. Choose the word that does NOT belong grammatically.
1. a. memini b. odi c. coepi d. risi
  2. a. domi b. pelagi c. ruri d. humi
  3. a. sitis b. leo c. turris d. imber
  4. a. disco b. tingo c. fallo d. pango
  5. a. productor b. loquor c. sequor d. proficiscor
  6. a. senex b. bos c. nubes d. vis
  7. a. atrox b. egens c. levis d. praeceps
  8. a. decet b. pluit c. memorat d. taedet
  9. a. fulgeo b. bibo c. praesum d. mulceo
  10. a. prior b. ulterior c. ditior d. interior
  11. a. venter b. heros c. lampas d. basis
  12. a. maiores b. liberi c. penates d. tauri
- II. Fill in the blank or translate the underlined words.
13. The queen was informed of the loot which had been taken.
    - a. certior factus est praedae
    - b. certiozem fecit praedae
    - c. certior facta est de praedā
    - d. certiozem fecit de praedā
  14. They were persuaded by Caesar.
    - a. Eis a Caesare persuasum est.
    - b. Caesari persuasi sunt.
    - c. A Caesare persuasi sunt.
    - d. Eis Caesari persuasum est.
  15. He was skilled in war.
    - a. bello b. bellum c. in bello d. belli
  16. I asked him what he would do.
    - a. quid faceret b. quod facturus est
    - c. quod faciet d. quid facturus esset
  17. There was no doubt that he would be killed.
    - a. ut interfecturus sit b. quominus interficiant
    - c. quin interficeretur d. quoad interficietur

18. The legion which he has with him is very experienced.  
 a. secum b. cum eo c. cum ipso d. cum illo
19. The wretched citizens lacked food.  
 a. Cives miseri defuerunt cibum.  
 b. Cibo civibus miseris defuit.  
 c. Cibus civibus miseris defuit.  
 d. Cibus ad cives miseros defuit.
20. Friends, know your enemy!  
 a. Scite b. Scitote c. Scito d. Sciunto
21. Laborem \_\_\_\_\_ postulavit.  
 a. incendendi urbis b. incendientis urbis  
 c. incendendae urbis d. incendente urbe
22. He feared that we would not come.  
 a. ut veniremus b. ne veniremus  
 c. ut veniamus d. ne veniamus
23. They fed on milk and game.  
 a. lactis et carnis b. lacti et carni  
 c. lac et caro d. lacte et carne
24. Si me \_\_\_\_\_, eum dicam.  
 a. videat b. vidit c. videt d. viderit
25. He says that the letter will be written.  
 a. fore ut litterae scriberentur  
 b. litteras scriptas futuras esse  
 c. litteras scripturas esse  
 d. fore ut litterae scribantur
26. He was so terrified by the slaughter that he never wished  
 to see that place again.  
 a. ut numquam velit b. ut numquam vellet  
 c. ne umquam velit d. ne umquam vellet
27. Nothing hinders us from coming tomorrow.  
 a. quin veniremus b. quin veniamus  
 c. ne quominus veniremus d. quominus veniamus
28. After encouraging his son, Cicero left.  
 a. Hortaturus suo filio b. Hortatus suum filium  
 c. Hortans suum filium d. Suo filio hortato
29. He decided to wait until the ship should arrive.  
 a. pervenit b. perveniat c. pervenit d. perveniret
30. If anyone had won, I would have heard about it.  
 a. Si aliquis superaverat b. Si aliquis superaverit  
 c. Si quis superavisset d. Si quis superaverit

31. Si Germani \_\_\_\_\_, capiemur.  
a. vincunt b. vincent c. vicerint d. vicerunt
32. A high rampart is an advantage to the soldiers.  
a. usus militibus b. usui militibus  
c. usus militum d. usūs militibus

III. Identify the construction or answer the question.

33. mea magni interest  
a. genitive, quality b. genitive, with certain verbs  
c. genitive, value d. genitive, with certain adjectives
34. Cum periculum belli maximum esset, plebs tamen non timuit.  
a. temporal b. causal c. concessive d. temporal
35. Which of the following is a semi-deponent?  
a. polliceor b. gaudeo c. haereo d. tueor
36. Puellae deae mensam ex auro et ebore factam dederunt.  
a. ablative, place from which b. ablative, quality  
c. ablative, material d. ablative, price
37. Which of the following does NOT govern the accusative?  
a. erga b. infra c. versus d. coram
38. Utinam dies Veneris veniat!  
a. subjunctive, deliberative b. subjunctive, volitive  
c. subjunctive, potential d. subjunctive, hortatory
39. Dixerunt centurionem quo peditibus praeesset missum esse.  
a. subjunctive, subordinate clause in indirect discourse  
b. indicative, relative clause  
c. subjunctive, relative clause of purpose  
d. subjunctive, indirect question
40. Vinum tibi non bibendum est.  
a. dative, indirect object b. dative, possession  
c. dative, agent d. dative, with certain verbs
41. In Vergil's line, "reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli," what type of genitive is illustrated by Danaum?  
a. objective b. possessive c. partitive d. subjective
42. What part of speech are evae, heus, and ehem?  
a. prepositions b. conjunctions c. interjections  
d. adverbs

Questions 43-50 refer to the following passage.

His rebus permotus Sabinus, cum procul Ambiorigem suos hortantem conspexisset, interpretem suum ad eum mittit rogatum ut sibi militibusque parcat. Ille iussit eum venire, si vellet secum colloqui. Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat; Sabinus tribunos militum quos circum se habebat se sequi iussit, et cum propius Ambiorigem accessisset, iussus arma abicere hoc fecit suisque ut idem facerent imperavit. Interea, dum de condicionibus inter se agunt, paulatim circumventus interficitur. Tum vero barbari, impetu in nostros facto, ordines perturbant. Ibi Cotta pugnans interficitur cum maxima parte militum.

43. Identify the form and usage of rogatum (line 3).  
 a. perfect passive participle modifying interpretem  
 b. supine, purpose  
 c. perfect passive participle modifying eum  
 d. infinitive, indirect discourse
44. To whom does sibi (line 3) refer?  
 a. Sabinus (line 1) b. Ambiorix (line 1)  
 c. interpretem (line 2) d. eum (line 2)
45. Identify the form and usage of iturum (line 5).  
 a. future active participle, modifying hostem  
 b. supine, purpose  
 c. future infinitive, indirect statement  
 d. adverb modifying negat
46. What type of clause does cum (line 6) introduce?  
 a. concessive b. causal c. temporal d. circumstantial
47. Identify the form and usage of proprius (line 6).  
 a. nominative, subject  
 b. perfect passive participle modifying the subject  
 c. adverb, with accessisset  
 d. adjective modifying Ambiorigem
48. Identify the form and case of idem (line 8).  
 a. neuter, accusative b. masculine, nominative  
 c. neuter, nominative d. masculine, accusative
49. Who was killed in line 9?  
 a. Sabinus b. Ambiorix c. Cotta d. the interpreter
50. Who in this passage could be labeled a "stultus fidus"?  
 a. Cotta b. Ambiorix c. hostem d. Sabinus