

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1994

GRAMMAR II

1. The sentence, "Cena talis erat ut eam edere non possemus," contains a(n)
a. purpose clause. b. indirect question.
c. indirect command. d. result clause.
2. We saw no danger ahead.
a. nihil periculi b. nihil periculum c. nihil de periculis
d. nihil periculorum
3. I often go to the Circus Maximus to watch the chariot races.
a. spectare b. ut spectem c. ut spectarem d. spectavisse
4. The storm was followed by rain which lasted for seven days.
a. septem diebus b. nam septem dies c. septem dies
d. pro septem diebus
5. He finally saw his friends again many years later.
a. post multos annos b. multis post annis c. multis annis
d. multos annos
6. She found the children crying.
a. lacrimandos b. lacrimatos c. lacrimantes
d. lacrimaturos
7. Do not hesitate to answer all the questions.
a. Non dubitatis b. Nolite dubitare c. Non dubitemus
d. Ne dubitarem
8. Let him teach the children to read.
a. docet b. doceat c. docuit d. doceret
9. We stayed at home because of the rain.
a. domus b. in domo c. in domum d. domi
10. We could not complete the work on time.
a. Ne compleamus b. Non potuimus completum
c. Nolimus complere d. Non poteramus complere
11. The physician was taking care of the wounded soldiers.
a. milites vulneratos b. militum vulneratorum
c. milites vulnerandos d. militum vulnerantium
12. Hercules conquered monsters by fighting.
a. pugnandis b. pugnante c. pugnando d. pugnantibus
13. He walked to town rather slowly.
a. tardissime b. tardius c. tarde d. tardior
14. The thief did not wish to harm you.
a. tu b. tibi c. te d. tui

15. Did you know that we now have a dog?
a. ut canem habeamus b. ut canis est noster
c. nos cane habere d. canem nobis esse
16. Let us persuade them not to go.
a. Eos non persuasit ire.
b. Eos persuadet ire.
c. Eis persuadeamus ne eant.
d. Eis persuadere licet ut non eant.
17. The stockbroker used money which did not belong to him.
a. pecuniā b. pecuniam c. pecunias d. pecuniae
18. No one trusted him.
a. eo b. eius c. eum d. ei
19. The soldiers must obey their leader.
a. Milites ducem parendi sunt.
b. Duci a militibus parendum est.
c. Milites ducem parere oportuit.
d. Ducem militibus parere oportuit.
20. Scio nostros quam acerrime pugnare.
a. as sharply as possible b. very sharply
c. most sharply d. how sharply
21. Templum Iovis est multo maius quam illum Junonis.
a. the largest by far compared to Juno's
b. larger than Juno's
c. larger than that one of Juno
d. much larger than Juno's
22. Imperator, auxilio militibus dato, Romam repetivit.
a. because the soldiers gave aid
b. when he was giving the soldiers aid
c. after aid was given to the soldiers
d. although the soldiers were still giving aid
23. Cum sis meus amicus, tuas culpas tamen vidi.
a. Since b. When c. With d. Although
24. The sentence, "Neptunus praecepit ventis ut quiescerent," contains a(n)
a. purpose clause. b. indirect command. c. result clause.
d. clause in indirect discourse.
25. Ariadne dixit se a Theseo had been abandoned.
a. reliquisse b. relictam esse c. relinqui
d. relictam esse

26. Haec domus incendenda erat.
a. This house should be burned.
b. She must burn this house.
c. This house should have been burned.
d. She intended to burn this house.
27. Mulieres timebant ut viri domum venissent.
a. that the men had not come home
b. that the men would come home
c. that the men had come home
d. that the men were not coming home
28. Me docuit quid _____
a. factura sit. b. facta sit. c. factura esset.
d. facta esset.

Choose the word which does **NOT** belong grammatically.

29. a. uter b. solus c. vetus d. neuter
30. a. nobilis b. facilis c. humilis d. similis
31. a. orbis b. vestis c. hospes d. caedes
32. a. palus b. genus c. litus d. ius
33. a. peius b. minus c. melius d. plus
34. a. sumas b. agas c. iuvas d. solvas
35. a. potior b. vereor c. videor d. utor
36. a. parco b. doleo c. studeo d. resisto
37. a. licet b. convenit c. discit d. oportet
38. a. mori b. duci c. tegi d. rapi

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Questions 39-50 are based on the following passage.

Eisdem temporibus Persarum rex Darius ex Asia in Europam exercitu traiecto Scythis bellum inferre decrevit. Pontem fecit in Histro flumine, qua copias traduceret: eius pontis, dum ipse abesset, custodes reliquit principes, quos
 5 secum ex Ionia et Aeolide duxerat; quibus singulis ipsarum urbium perpetua dederat imperia. Sic enim facillime putavit se Graeca lingua loquentes qui Asiam incolerent, sub sua retenturum potestate, si amicis suis oppida tuenda tradidisset, quibus se oppresso nulla spes salutis
 10 relinqueretur. In hoc fuit tum numero Miltiades, cui illa custodia crederetur. Hic cum crebri adferrent nuntii male rem gerere Darium premique a Scythis, Miltiades hortatus est pontis custodes ne a fortuna datam occasionem liberandae Graeciae dimitterent: nam si cum his copiis quas secum transportarat interisset Darius, non solum Europam fore tutam, sed etiam eos qui Asiam incolerent Graeci genere, liberos a Persarum futuros dominatione et periculo. . .

39. Identify the case and usage of Scythis (line 2).
 a. ablative, agent b. dative, possession
 c. dative, with certain verbs d. ablative, specification
40. traduceret in line 3 is part of a(n)
 a. result clause. b. purpose clause. c. indirect question.
 d. indirect command.
41. According to lines 4-6, who guarded the bridge?
 a. Darius himself b. Darius' personal troops.
 c. mercenaries d. allied troops
42. To whom does se in line 6 refer?
 a. Darius b. the Greeks c. the guards d. the Scythians
43. Identify the use of the subjunctive illustrated by incolerent (line 7).
 a. relative clause of purpose
 b. subordinate clause in indirect discourse
 c. indirect question
 d. relative clause of characteristic
44. amicis suis in line 8 is best translated
 a. by his friends. b. with his friends. c. to his friends.
 d. for his friends.
45. se oppresso (line 9) is best translated
 a. if he were beaten
 b. when they were beaten
 c. although he had been beaten
 d. since they were beaten

46. liberandae in line 13 is a
a. gerund. b. present participle. c. gerundive.
d. future active participle.
47. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by dimitterent (line 13)?
a. substantive clause of result b. hortatory
c. purpose d. indirect command
48. fore in line 15 is an
a. imperative. b. infinitive. c. ablative noun.
d. adjective.
49. Why did Darius expect loyalty from his allies?
a. He paid them well.
b. He had made them rulers in their own cities.
c. He promised them control over Greece.
d. He had led them well in Asian campaigns.
50. What well-known quotation best describes Miltiades?
a. Carpe diem b. Semper fidelis c. Sic semper tyrannis
d. Morituri te salutamus

