

GRAMMAR II

15

I. Choose the word that does NOT belong grammatically.

1. a. senatus b. casus c. rus d. domus
2. a. docē b. liberē c. facillimē d. acrium
3. a. intra b. apud c. praeter d. pro
4. a. militi b. duci c. ferri d. orbi
5. a. perficio b. recipio c. eripio d. consentio
6. a. inciperent b. munirent c. possent d. gerent
7. a. pulcher b. facilis c. idoneus d. potens
8. a. quam b. quoddam c. ipsam d. aliquem
9. a. pollicēre b. sequere c. augēre d. loquere
10. a. noceo b. parco c. studeo d. sumo

II. Choose the best translation of the underlined word(s).

11. The Bacchanalian revelers danced all night.  
a. nocte b. noctem c. nox d. nocti
12. Five of the students joined the legion.  
a. ex discipulis b. discipulorum c. discipuli  
d. inter discipulos
13. The Senate demanded that he produce the evidence.  
a. ab eo postulavit ut produceret  
b. postulavit ut producat  
c. ei postulavit ut produceret  
d. postulavit eum producere
14. I killed the enemy myself.  
a. me b. ipsa c. ipsum d. se
15. They promised to read the book.  
a. ut librum legerent b. librum lectum esse  
c. librum legere d. se librum lecturos esse
16. Let's make a plan.  
a. Nobis licet consilium capere.  
b. Consilium capiemus.  
c. Consilium capiamus.  
d. Consilium capimus.

17. After buying a sword, the soldier was ready for battle.  
 a. gladium emens b. gladio empto c. gladio emente  
 d. gladium emit
18. She kept asking what he would do.  
 a. quod faceret b. quid faciat  
 c. quid facturus esset d. quod facturus sit
19. The woman begged her son not to kill the king.  
 a. non interficere b. ne interficiat  
 c. ut non interficiat d. ne interficeret
20. Caesar built a 15-foot wall.  
 a. quindecim pedes b. quindecim pedum  
 c. quindecim pedibus d. quindecim pes
21. The general says that the soldiers who were wounded need care.  
 a. qui vulnerati sint b. quos vulneratos esse  
 c. quos vulnerari d. qui vulnerati sunt
22. She was so confused that she could not speak.  
 a. ne loqueretur b. ut loqui non posset  
 c. ut loquere non possit d. ne loquatur
23. We thought they would escape.  
 a. fugituros esse b. fugient c. fugituri d. fugerent
24. The Romans were going to the temples to worship the gods.  
 a. deorum colendorum causā b. colere deis  
 c. ut deos colant d. ad colentes deos
25. The boy believed he heard voices.  
 a. quod voces audivit b. ut voces audiret  
 c. se voces audire d. eum voces audivisse
26. You will know in due course whether they found the gold.  
 a. invēnerint b. invenisse c. invēnerunt  
 d. invenirent
27. Cicero had to deliver a speech.  
 a. Cicero orationem factu habuit.  
 b. Oratio ab Cicerone habendus est.  
 c. Cicero orationem facere habuerat.  
 d. Oratio Ciceroni habenda erat.

III. Choose the word or phrase which best fills in the blank.

28. \_\_\_\_\_ celerius currit.  
 a. multum b. multo c. multi d. multa

29. Agricola stultiores \_\_\_\_\_ non sunt.  
a. quam nautas b. nautis c. nautas d. quod nautae
30. Cicero plus \_\_\_\_\_ non cupiebat.  
a. cibum b. cibo c. cibi d. cibus
31. Venus filio imperavit \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. mansisse b. ut maneat c. ut maneret  
d. ad manendum
32. Iove \_\_\_\_\_, effugimus.  
a. custodiente b. custodientes c. custodientem  
d. custodito
33. \_\_\_\_\_ pecunia est.  
a. Caesarem b. Caesari c. Caesare d. Caesaris
34. Imperator \_\_\_\_\_ locutus est.  
a. duos mille milites b. duo milia ex militibus  
c. duobus milibus militum d. duobus milibus militibus
35. Caesar \_\_\_\_\_ properavit.  
a. ad urbem occupandam b. ne urbs occupetur  
c. ut urbem occupaverit d. urbem occupavisse

IV. Identify the construction illustrated in the sentence.

36. The river was twenty miles long.  
a. ablative, description b. ablative, specification  
c. accusative, adverbial d. accusative, extent
37. Alexander was in charge of the cavalry.  
a. genitive, possessive  
b. ablative, partitive  
c. dative, with certain verbs  
d. accusative, direct object
38. Filium misit qui cibum portaret.  
a. indirect question b. hortatory c. characteristic  
d. purpose
39. Dixit omnia quam primum agenda.  
a. nominative feminine singular gerund  
b. nominative neuter plural gerundive  
c. accusative neuter plural gerund  
d. accusative neuter plural gerundive
40. Cum Publius Ovidius Naso puer erat, habitabat in Sulmone.  
a. temporal b. causal c. concessive  
d. circumstantial

V. Use the following passage to answer questions 41-50.

Exiguā parte aestatis reliquā Caesar, etsi in his locis,  
 quod omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit, maturae sunt  
 hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quod  
 omnibus ferē Gallicis bellis hostibus nostris inde  
 5 subministrata auxilia intellegebat et, si tempus anni ad  
 bellum gerendum deficeret, tamen magno sibi usui fore  
 arbitrabatur, si modo insulam adisset, genus hominum  
 perspexisset, loca portūs aditūs cognovisset, quae omnia  
 10 ferē Gallis erant incognita, neque enim temerē praeter  
 mercatores adit ad illos quisquam, neque iis ipsis quicquam  
 praeter oram maritimam atque eas regiones, quae sunt contra  
 Galliam, notum est. Itaque evocatis ad se undique  
 mercatoribus, neque quanta esset insulae magnitudo neque  
 quae aut quantae nationes incolerent neque quem usum belli  
 15 haberent aut quibus institutis uterentur neque qui essent ad  
 maiorum navium multitudinem idonei portūs, reperire poterat.

41. What usage of the ablative is illustrated in exiguā . . .  
reliquā (line 1)?  
 a. time b. specification c. cause d. absolute
42. Identify the form of fore (line 6).  
 a. an ablative  
 b. an alternative form for futurum esse  
 c. an adverb  
 d. an alternative form for essem
43. The word modo in line 7 is  
 a. an adverb. b. in the dative case. c. a conjunction.  
 d. in the ablative case.
44. Identify the form of temere (line 9).  
 a. ablative, means b. infinitive c. adverb  
 d. accusative, direct object
45. Which line contains a double dative?  
 a. 4 b. 6 c. 10 d. 13
46. Identify the use of the subjunctive illustrated by esset  
 (line 13).  
 a. indirect question b. result c. purpose  
 d. indirect command
47. The word qui in line 15 refers to  
 a. mercatoribus (line 13). b. nationes (line 14).  
 c. haberent (line 15). d. portus (line 16).

48. Why did Caesar decide to go to Britain?
- a. He needed to obtain help for his allies.
  - b. The enemy used the island for storage.
  - c. The merchants were complaining about conditions there.
  - d. He realized the British were aiding the Gauls.
49. How did Caesar attempt to gain information about Britain?
- a. He sent scouting parties ahead.
  - b. He asked his allies.
  - c. He summoned the merchants.
  - d. He ordered the local fishermen to report.
50. A reader may infer from this passage all of the following EXCEPT that
- a. Caesar was intellectually curious about Britain.
  - b. ethnology interested Caesar.
  - c. Caesar's inquiries about Britain were a military necessity.
  - d. the British would not welcome Caesar.