

## GRAMMAR II

I. Choose the word that does **NOT** belong grammatically.

1. a. iter                      b. pons                      c. mare                      d. nubes
2. a. doceo                      b. persuadeo                      c. rogo                      d. iubeo
3. a. donet                      b. audeat                      c. audiat                      d. dicet
4. a. facies                      b. acies                      c. res                      d. caedes
5. a. extra                      b. apud                      c. supra                      d. prae
6. a. incipere                      b. perficere                      c. obsidere                      d. cadere
7. a. impetus                      b. manus                      c. occasus                      d. cursus
8. a. diu                      b. magnopere                      c. saepe                      d. facile
9. a. credo                      b. invideo                      c. servo                      d. placeo
10. a. sequor                      b. loquor                      c. statuor                      d. utor
11. a. dens                      b. stantibus                      c. portans                      d. ducentem
12. a. fruor                      b. fungor                      c. nitor                      d. potior

II. Complete each analogy:

13. sequitur : sequeris :: conatur : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. coneris                      b. conabar                      c. conaris                      d. conaberis
14. timeo : timuisset :: vinco :: \_\_\_\_\_  
a. vincet                      b. vicisse                      c. vicisset                      d. victus esset
15. certissime : certius :: pessime : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. melius                      b. maius                      c. peius                      d. minus
16. ad : pugnandum :: gratia : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. pugnando                      b. pugnandi                      c. pugnandis                      d. pugnandae
17. sequi : sequere :: ludere : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. ludimini                      b. lude                      c. ludi                      d. luditur

- III. Choose the answer which best completes the sentence or translates the underlined words.
18. Animalia in agris \_\_\_\_\_ videmus.  
 a. stantem      b. stans      c. stantis      d. stantes
19. I had spoken to the same man before.  
 a. idem      b. eodem      c. eundem      d. eidem
20. Auctor scribentem umbram in scalis spectavit.  
 a. The author saw the ghost writing on the stairs.  
 b. The writing ghost saw the author on the stairs.  
 c. The author, while writing, saw the ghost on the stairs.  
 d. The ghost saw the author writing on the stairs.
21. Two of the women were in danger.  
 a. Duo ex feminis      b. Duae de feminis  
 c. Duo feminarum      d. Duae feminarum
22. Agricola servum aquam in villam portaturum conspexit.  
 a. who carried      b. which carries  
 c. about to carry      d. carrying
23. He bought the horse for himself.  
 a. se      b. sui      c. ipsi      d. sibi
24. Acie in proximo colle instructo, Caesar adventum Labieni exspectavit.  
 a. When the battle line had been drawn up  
 b. When drawing up the battle line  
 c. When the battle line was drawn up  
 d. When he was drawing up the battle line
25. Tertio rege regente, bellum gestum est.  
 a. After the rule of the third king  
 b. While the third king ruled  
 c. The third king having ruled  
 d. After the third king ruled
26. Do not leave, girls.  
 a. Ne discede, puellae.  
 b. Noli discedere, puellae.  
 c. Nolite discedere, puellae.  
 d. Non discedite, puellae.

27. I know that he is a noble leader.  
 a. eum ducem nobilem fuisse.  
 b. se ducem nobilem fuisse.  
 c. eum ducem nobilem esse.  
 d. se ducem nobilem esse.
28. Let the envoys have enough money  
 a. legati...pecuniam      b. legatis...pecuniae  
 c. legatos...pecuniam      d. legatos...pecuniae
29. The poet said that the work of the author had been praised.  
 a. laudatum esset      b. laudatum erat  
 c. laudatum esse      d. laudavisse
30. Imperet \_\_\_\_\_ ut \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a. pueris...veniant      b. pueros...venirent  
 c. pueris venirent      d. pueros...veniant
31. Eum rogavit ut maneret.  
 a. that he stayed      b. to stay  
 c. when he was staying      d. in order that he might stay
32. Tanta cum virtute pugnaverunt ut vincerent.  
 a. purpose clause      b. volitive noun clause  
 c. result clause      d. causal clause
33. Rex servos mitteret qui urbem defenderent.  
 a. relative clause      b. purpose clause  
 c. indirect question      d. relative clause of purpose
34. Lupus \_\_\_\_\_ causa ad flumen venit.  
 a. bibendo      b. bibendi      c. bibit      d. bibere
35. \_\_\_\_\_ paret.  
 a. me      b. mei      c. mihi      d. meum
36. Everyone must prepare the fields.  
 a. Omnibus agri parandi sunt.  
 b. Omnibus agri laborandos esse  
 c. Ab omnibus agros parandi sunt.  
 d. Omnes agros laborandi sunt.
37. Hoc bellum est simile \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. illi      b. illius      c. illud      d. ad illud
38. Non potest dicere ubi Caesar \_\_\_\_\_ hodie.  
 a. esset      b. fuerit      c. erat      d. fuisse

39. Marcus had walked three miles.  
 a. tria milia passuum      b. tria milia passus  
 c. tres milia passuum      d. tres miles passus
40. When the Tarquins ruled Rome, the city used to be small.  
 a. Ubi Tarquinii Roman regerent  
 b. Cum Tarquinii Romam regerent  
 c. Tarquiniis Romam rectis  
 d. Cum Tarquinii Romam rexerint
41. Let us flee so that we may not be captured.  
 a. Fugimus ne capiti simus.  
 b. Fugiamus ne capiamur.  
 c. Fugiemus ne capimur.  
 d. Fugiamus ut non capiamur.
42. The soldiers could not draw back because of the swift river.  
 a. discederunt      b. discedere  
 c. discederent      d. discederint

IV. Questions 41 - 45 refer to the following passage adapted from the writings of Cornelius Nepos:

Hannibal erat fortis imperator Punicus qui bella      1  
 longa contra Romanos gessit. Romani societatem firmam  
 habuerunt cum **Eumene**, qui Pergamum regnavit.  
Rex contra Hannibalem proelio navali pugnavit. Eo  
 proelio Eumenes multas naves habuit, Hannibal tantum paucas.      5  
 Sed Hannibal, consilium perfidum inveniens, iussit milites  
Punicos in vasa multas serpentes venenatas vivasque imponere  
 atque navibus Eumenis iuxta visis, in hostes vasa conicere  
 coeperunt. Quae dum iaciuntur, hostes riserunt, sed postquam  
 suas naves completas serpentibus conspexerunt,      10  
nova re territi, reversi sunt seque ad castra nautica  
rettulerunt. Sic Hannibal suo consilio perfido regem  
 Asiaticum vicit.

**Eumenes, Eumenis, m.; venenatus, -a, um, poisonous**

43. In line 4, Rex refers to  
 a. an ally of Hannibal.      b. a Roman king.  
 c. an unnamed king.      d. Eumenes.
44. According to the passage,  
 a. Eumenes and Hannibal combined their ships.  
 b. the number of ships on each side was equal.  
 c. Hannibal had fewer ships than Eumenes.  
 d. Eumenes had fewer ships than Hannibal.

