

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 2000

GRAMMAR II

I. Select the word that does NOT belong grammatically.

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|------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. a. obliviscor | b. miror | c. fortior | d. utor |
| 2. a. navis | b. res | c. virtus | d. incola |
| 3. a. poni | b. veni | c. vidi | d. tenui |
| 4. a. capio | b. sentio | c. audio | d. ferio |
| 5. a. amaverit | b. senserit | c. fugerit | d. poterit |
| 6. a. vulnus | b. homo | c. senatus | d. opus |
| 7. a. doce | b. dulce | c. mone | d. mane |
| 8. a. videre | b. cunctare | c. mandare | d. donare |
| 9. a. faveo | b. studeo | c. impero | d. timeo |
| 10. a. homini | b. paci | c. ori | d. viri |

II. Select the answer that best translates the underlined word or phrase.

11. We watched the gladiators every chance we got.
a. spectavimus b. spectaveramus c. spectaveramus d. spectabat
12. It was horrible! Cornelia and Marcus had been going out for years, but now Julius, Marcus' best friend, loved his girlfriend, Cornelia.
a. suam b. ipsam c. eius d. sui
13. The teacher saw that the boy loved books.
a. ut puer libros amaret. b. puerum libros amare.
c. puerum libros amavisse. d. quod puer libros amavit.
14. The soldier found the water that had been left for him.
a. quam b. quem c. quae d. quod
15. We must read books!
a. legendi sunt b. legendos sunt c. lecti sumus d. legendum est
16. Antony sailed for seventeen days.
a. dierum b. dies c. diebus d. diem
17. After reading the book, Claudia was ready for the test.
a. libro lecto b. librum legit
c. librum legens d. ad librum legendum
18. Five of the soldiers deserted Pompey when the Egyptians approached.
a. ex militibus b. militum c. militibus d. ob milites
19. Do the gods see us?
a. Vident dei vos? b. Nosne dei vident?
c. Nonne nos dei vident? d. Num nos dei vident?

20. The consuls commanded the conspirators to be driven out.
 a. expulsi sunt b. expelli
 c. ut...expulsi essent d. ut...expellerentur

III. Select the answer that best completes the sentence.

21. Milites plus ____ valde desiderabant.
 a. aqua b. aquam c. aquae d. aquis
22. Bellum dulcius ____ esse potest.
 a. quam amorem b. quod amore c. amoris d. amore
23. Caesar pontem ____ exercitus muniverat delevit.
 a. quem b. quae c. quod d. qui
24. Eos vidi aquam ____.
 a. portanti b. portatura c. portatos d. portantes
25. ____ ager est.
 a. tuum b. a te c. tibi d. te
26. ____ sequitur.
 a. hostem b. hoste c. ab hostibus d. hosti
27. Imperator cupidus ____ exercitum in hostium fines duxit.
 a. bellandum b. bellandus c. bellando d. bellandi
28. Nescio cur Caesar eum ____.
 a. interfecisset b. interfecerit c. interfecit d. interficeret
29. Cum Gracchus periculum vidisset, se ____ properare debere intellexit.
 a. Romam b. ad Romam c. Romae d. in Roma
30. Viris armatis eum ____ , domi mansit.
 a. custodientes b. custodiunt c. custodire d. custodientibus
- IV. Select the answer that best explains the syntax of the underlined word or phrase.
31. Adeo pulcher est, ut ab omnibus ametur.
 a. indirect question b. purpose
 c. result d. clause characteristic
32. Civibus erant omnia agenda.
 a. dative, indirect object b. dative of agent
 c. ablative of agent d. ablative of specification
33. Agricolae credunt Gracchum agrum empturum esse.
 a. accusative, direct object of credunt
 b. accusative, subject of empturum esse
 c. accusative, direct object of empturum esse
 d. accusative, predicate (apposition)
34. Quinque diebus dictatorem amicum videbimus.
 a. ablative of degree of difference b. ablative of time within which
 c. ablative of time when d. dative with special adjectives

35. Caesar civi Romano imperavit ut in scaena laboraret.
 a. indirect question b. result clause
 c. indirect command d. adverbial purpose clause
36. Roma a Caesare capta, cives ad Pompeium perfugerunt.
 a. ablative of agent b. ablative of specification
 c. ablative absolute d. ablative of manner
37. Casa non multis milibus passuum abest.
 a. ablative of comparison b. ablative of description
 c. ablative of separation d. ablative of degree of difference
38. Nolite malos laudare.
 a. indirect command (negative) b. hortatory subjunctive
 c. direct command (imperative) d. complementary infinitive
39. Dixerunt se cistas invenisse quas amisissent.
 a. indirect question b. relative purpose clause
 c. subordinate clause in indirect statement d. result clause
40. Utamur his gladiis!
 a. indicative, present tense b. indicative, future tense
 b. subjunctive, perfect tense d. subjunctive, present tense
- V. Read the following passage from Caesar, and answer questions 41 - 50 below.

Vercingetorix priusquam munitiones ab Romanis perficiantur, consilium capit omnem ab se equitatum noctu dimittere. Discedentibus mandat ut suam quisque eorum civitatem adeat omnesque qui per aetatem arma ferre possint ad bellum cogant. Sua in illos merita proponit obtestaturque ut suae salutis rationem habeant neu se optime de communi libertate meritum hostibus in cruciatum dedant. Quod si indiligentiores fuerint, milia hominum delecta octoginta una secum interitura demonstrat. Ratione inita frumentum se exigue dierum XXX habere, sed paulo etiam longius tolerari posse parcendo.

41. According to the passage, when does Vercingetorix make his decision to send off his cavalry?
 a. at night
 b. before he fortified his own position
 c. before Caesar finished his fortifications
 d. before he finished with the Romans
42. In lines 4 - 6, Vercingetorix reminds his cavalry of his services on behalf of the Gallic peoples, and on that basis asked them to consider
 a. their own well-being. b. his safety.
 c. torturing the enemy. d. surrender.
43. Which of the following statements is true of Vercingetorix?
 a. He had eight hundred men with him.
 b. He had thirty thousand men with him.
 c. He had eighty thousand men with him.
 d. He had thirty men with him.

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44. How did Vercingetorix plan to supply his men with food?
 - a. He expected more grain in a few days.
 - b. He says that they have plenty of grain for thirty days.
 - c. He will economize current supplies.
 - d. He would purchase grain in thirty days.
45. Identify the form of discentibus in line 2.
 - a. dative, indirect object
 - b. dative of possession
 - c. ablative absolute
 - d. ablative of means
46. In line 3, the syntax of adeat may be explained as
 - a. result.
 - b. indirect command
 - c. indirect question.
 - d. subordinate clause in indirect statement.
47. In line 4, the syntax of merita may be explained as
 - a. accusative, substantive use, direct object.
 - b. nominative, substantive use, subject.
 - c. ablative of specification
 - d. ablative absolute
48. An infinitive in indirect statement can be found in line
 - a. 7.
 - b. 5.
 - c. 3.
 - d. 2.
49. In line 5, se refers to
 - a. Vercingetorix.
 - b. Caesar.
 - c. the cavalry.
 - d. the Roman army.
50. In which line(s) do ablative absolutes appear?
 - a. lines 2, 4 & 7
 - b. lines 2 and 7
 - c. line 2 only
 - d. line 7 only