

FJCL State Forum 2002
Advanced Grammar Test

(N.B. ^ over a vowel indicates a long vowel)

I. Choose the word that does NOT belong grammatically.

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|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. a. quamquam | b. quocumque | c. cum | d. etsi |
| 2. a. iubeo | b. resisto | c. persuadeo | d. faveo |
| 3. a. militia | b. rus | c. humus | d. lectus |
| 4. a. paenitet | b. placet | c. miseret | d. taedet |
| 5. a. turris | b. civis | c. nox | d. pons |
| 6. a. grati, | b. apud | c. prae | d. sine |
| 7. a. punire | b. audere | c. capere | d. favere |
| 8. a. parce | b. voca | c. veli | d. fi |
| 9. a. urbem | b. item | c. tribunal | d. vim |
| 10. a. impiger | b. pulcher | c. sacer | d. miser |

II. Choose the best translation for the underlined words or the best answer to fill in the blank provided. Good, idiomatic Latin is your guide.

11. Discedere sine victoria _____ non pudet.
a. illius b. illum c. ille d. illi
12. Multas horas mansimus dum dux _____.
a. perveniat b. pervenisset c. perveniet d. perveniret.
13. Iulius Caesar dicitur _____ dictator
a. factus esse b. factum esse c. fiet d. fiebat
14. Paucis _____ diebus quam mortuus est, ei dixeram.
a. post b. longioribus c. ante d. potentioris
15. Si _____ rogaverit, in horreo ero.
a. aliquis b. quis c. quidem d. aliqui
16. is : eo :: hic : _____.
a. hîc b. hinc c. hûc d. hôc
17. Optimus _____ in illo bello mortuus est.
a. nostrum b. nostri c. ex nobis d. ex nostris
18. Mox _____ discedemus.
a. tu et ego b. vos et ego c. ego et vos d. tu et nos
19. _____ non meminit.
a. nobis b. mei c. mihi d. meum
20. Tanta erat altitudo fluminis _____ pontem aedificare compelleremur.
a. ut b. quod c. cum d. si

21. If we were to hasten into Gaul, they would resist us.
a. maturemus b. maturaremus
c. maturantes essemus d. maturaturi essemus
22. This is easy to see.
a. vidēre b. visu c. visum d. vidisse
23. They carried their friend who had been wounded.
a. qui vulneratus esset b. vulneratum
c. qui vulneratur d. vulnerandum
24. What was I to do?
a. facturus essem b. mihi faciendum est
c. faciam d. facerem
25. If it rains, it is the will of the gods.
a. pluat . . . sit b. pluerit . . . esset
c. pluit . . . est d. pluerit . . . erit
26. Because Caesar knew Antony well, he knew he could trust him.
a. ei b. ipso c. eidum d. sibi
27. There is no one who is unwilling to help you.
a. non vult b. nollet c. nolet d. nolit
28. Caesar sent scouts to watch the roads.
a. ut vias spectent b. vias spectare
c. qui vias spectent d. ut vias spectarent
29. Are the slaves allowed to attend school?
a. servi b. servis c. servos d. servorum
30. I knew that the men had to find the spy.
a. viris b. viros c. viri d. vires
31. Caesar says that he has one slave whom he trusts.
a. crederet b. credat c. credit d. credet
32. Milites sarcinas reliquerunt _____ celerius iter facerent.
a. quae b. quas c. qui d. quo
33. "We must go" cannot be translated
a. nobis eundum est b. nos oportet ire
c. nos ire debemus d. nos decet ire
34. Puellae tam fortes erant ut non _____.
a. fugerent b. fugiant c. fugerint d. fugiebant
35. I wonder whether the body was found.
a. nam corpus inventum sit b. num corpus inventum esset.
c. corpusne inventum sit d. num corpus inveniretur

36. We must remain at Sardis.
 a. Sardis b. Sardium c. Sardibus d. Sardes
37. We often stayed at Rome, a very beautiful city.
 a. pulcherrim, urbe b. pulcherrimae urbis
 c. in pulcherrim, urbe d. apud pulcherrimam urbem
38. _____ praecipuit ne libros legerent.
 a. pueros b. puerum c. pueris d. puero
39. Quaeso, _____, mihi epistulam lege.
 a. nuntio b. nuntie c. nuntius d. nuntii
40. Nolite timere, _____!
 a. egredimini b. egrediemini c. egredi d. egressi
41. Cum milites _____, nos, tamen, non timebamus.
 a. aggrediebantur b. aggressi sint
 c. aggrediantur d. aggrederentur
42. Adestne aliquis _____ nos iuvare possit?
 a. qui b. quo c. quem d. cui
43. Librum viri sapientioris quam _____ lêgi.
 a. Lucretium b. Lucreti c. Lucretio d. Lucretius
44. Which of the following is an example of accusative of place to which
 a. ad volandum b. ad valorem c. insulam d. Corinthum

III. Answer the following questions about this excerpt from Tacitus' Histories.

Terram vestram ceterorumque Gallorum ingressi sunt duces imperatoresque Romani nulla cupidine, sed maioribus vestris invocantibus, quos discordiae usque ad exitium fatigabant, et acciti auxilio Germani socii pariter atque hostibus servitutem imposuerant. nec ideo Rhenum insedimus ut Italiam tueremur, sed ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur. eadem semper causa Germanis transcendendi in Gallias, libido atque avaritia et mutandae sedis amor, ut relictis paludibus et solitudinibus suis fecundissimum hoc solum vosque ipsos possiderent.

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45. maioribus vestris invocantibus is best translated
 a. because your ancestors called for help
 b. although your ancestors called for help
 c. because you invoked your ancestors
 d. when your ancestors had been invoked

46. Auxilio in line 4 is
- a. dative of agent
 - b. dative of purpose
 - c. ablative of cause
 - d. ablative of means
47. Regno in line 7 is
- a. dative of purpose
 - b. ablative of place where
 - c. ablative with potior
 - d. dative of interest
48. What reason does the speaker NOT give for the German desire to settle in Gaul?
- a. fear of Gallic attacks
 - b. greed
 - c. passion
 - d. a desire to wander
49. transcendi in line 8 is
- a. nominative in passive periphrastic.
 - b. objective genitive
 - c. genitive with causa to show purpose
 - d. dative of purpose
50. The ut clause in lines 9 - 11 is
- a. a purpose clause
 - b. a temporal clause.
 - c. a substantive clause of result
 - d. an indirect command.