# 2011 FJCL State Latin Forum **Grammar II**

Choose the word that does not belong grammatically.

1.	a. crūdēlius	b. egregius	c. fortius	d. īrātius		
2.	a. crēdō	b. serviō	c. faveō	d. plaudō		
3.	a. ingēns	b. tollēns	c. dūbitāns	d. hauriēns		
4.	a. ostendī	b. persuādendī	c. regendī	d. sentiendī		
5.	a. arma	b. castra	c. epulae	d. fuga		
6.	a. ūllus	b. sōlus	c. tūtus	d. nullus		
7.	a. difficilis	b. gracilis	c. nōbilis	d. humilis		
8.	a. trīstis	b. facilis	c. dulcis	d. fidēlis		
9.	a. levās	b. misceās	c. iurēs	d. cernās		
10.	a. careō	b. fateor	c. fungor	d. prīvō		
11.	a. mensis	b. aedes	c. mare	d. fax		
12.	a. fidēs	b. aciēs	c. gurgēs	d. speciēs		
13.	a. serī	b. pulverī	c. praebērī	d. suādērī		
14.	a. molīminī	b. verēminī	c. fungiminī	d. rogāminī		
15.	a. inciperent	b. munīrent	c. possent	d. gerent		
Choose the best translation of the underlined word(s) in each sentence.						

16. Five <u>of the soldiers</u> retired from the legion
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b. mīlitum a. ē mīlitibus

c. mīlitēs

d. inter mīlitēs

## 17. After writing the letter, Ovid delivered it to Corinna.

a. scrībentī epistulā

b. scrībēns epistulam c. scrīptā epistulā

d. epistulam scrīpsit

## 18. They thought that the slaves would move the rocks.

a. servōs mōtūrōs esse

b. sē mōtūrōs esse

c. ut servī movēbunt

d. servōs movēre

19.	The soldiers dug <u>a ditch 15-feet wide</u> .  a. fossa quīndecim pedum lāta. b. fossam quīndecim pedibus lātitūdine c. fossam quīndecim pedum lātitūdine d. fossa quīndecum pedibus lata						
20.	The man, who became <u>consul</u> in 59 BC, was named a. consulem Caesar c. consul Caesar		Caesar. b. consul Caesarem d. consulem Caesarem				
21.	<ul> <li>This student is <u>much more anxius</u> than that.</li> <li>a. multō magis anxius</li> <li>c. multo maior anxius</li> </ul>		b. plūs anxius d. plūre anxius				
22.	Too many <u>of us</u> do not und a. nostrōrum	erstand Latin these days b. nostrum	c. nostrī	d. nōbīs			
23.	The contest will be over in a. quattuor dies	<u>four days</u> . b. quārtō diē	c. quārtīs diēbus	d. quattuor diēbus			
24.	It is right <b>for the students</b> t a. discipulī	o learn how to decline a b. prō discipulīs	nd conjugate. c. discipulōrum	d. discipulōs			
25.	The general sent a scout <u>to</u> a. quem explorāret	explore the territory. b. explorāre	c. ut exploret	d. quī explorāret			
26.	The parents wondered <u>if</u> th	eir children were doing b. an	well in school. c. num	d. sīve			
Choose the answer that correctly fills in the blank, translates the underlined word(s) or answers the question.							
27.	Cum ad cēnam nōn invītāvi a. When	sset, cliens tamen ad cas b. Although		d. After			
28.	Volō scīre ā quō <u>ille</u> pecūnia a. he received c. he was receiving	am <u>accēperit</u> .	b. he will have received d. he would receive				
29.	Quā horā cēna incipiet? a. For how many hours c. Of which hour		b. At which hour d. To which hour				

30	Baucis et Philemon erant tam fidēlēs ut deī eīs praemium						
50.	a. obtulerint	b. offerant	c. offerrent	d. obtulērunt			
31.	Venus fīliō imperāvit						
	a. pūnīre	b. ut puniat	c. ad pūniendum	d. ut pūnīret			
32.	Mīlitēs auxiliō Caesarī mittēbantur.  a. Caesar's soldiers were sent to help.  b. Caesar's help was sent to the soldiers.  c. Help was sent to Caesar's soldiers.  d. Soldiers were sent to help Caesar.						
33.	Which of the following is an incorrect translation of "Don't Stop Believing."  a. Nōlī desinere crēdere  b. Nē dēsinis crēdere  c. Nē dēsīveris crēdere  d. Cavē dēsinās crēdere.						
34.	Multōs annōs, Marius a. exercituī		c. exercitūs	d. exercitū			
25	<del>-</del> -1 ·						
35.	Tibi opus est. a. opibus	b. opēs	c. opium	d. opis			
	a. opibus	u. opes	c. opium	u. opis			
36. Iuvenalis dīcit lūdōs circensēs <u>were loved</u> ā Rōmānīs.							
	a. amantur	b. amāvisse	c. amātōs esse	d. amārī			
37.	Rōmam <u>trēs mensēs</u> visēm		c. over three months	d in the third month			
	d. for timee months	b. III till ce months	c. over timee months	a. III the third month			
38.	Complete the analogy. bonus : bene :: parvus :						
	a. parvō	b. paulō	c. parum	d. paulātim			
20	ه در د تاه در د د ا تسمانا						
39.	librī legendī sunt. a. discipulīs	b. ā discipulīs	c. discipulī	d. discipulōs			
	a. discipans	b. a discipalis	c. discipun	a. discipulos			
40.	<ul> <li>In silvā gazam cēlāvit nē quis eam invenīret.</li> <li>a. He hid the treasure in the woods lest someone find her.</li> <li>b. He hid the treasure in the woods so that it might not be found by anyone.</li> <li>c. The treasure was hidden in the woods lest anyone find it.</li> <li>d. He hid the treasure in the woods so that no one might find it.</li> </ul>						

#### Choose the correct answer to the questions based on the passage

- (1) Fabricius magnā glōriā vir magnīsque rēbus gestīs fuit. P. Cornēlius Rūfīnus
- (2) imperātor bonus et fortis et mīlitāris disciplīnae perītus fuit, sed avārus erat.
- (3) Hunc Fabricius non probabat et ei inimicus ob mores fuit. Sed cum tempore
- (4) difficillimō reī pūblicae cōnsulēs creandī essent et Rūfīnus peteret cōnsulātum
- (5) competītōrēsque eius non essent bellī perītī, summā ope Fabricius laborāvit
- (6) ut Rūfīnō cōnsulātus dēferrētur. Eam rem guibusdam mīrantibus, "Mālō," inquit,
- (7) "ā cīve spoliārī quam ab hoste vēnīre." M. Cicerō refert hoc esse dictum, non
- (8) aliīs, sed ipsī Rūfīnō, cum hic Fabriciō ob opem grātiās ageret.
- (9) Hunc Rūfīnum, postquam bis consul et dictator fuit, censor Fabricius ob
- (10) lūxuriam ē senātu ēiēcit.

#### Adapted from Noctes Atticae by Aulus Gellius

41. Identify the case and usage of magnīs rēbus gestīs (line 1).

a. ablative of description

b. ablative absolute

c. dative of purpose

d. ablative of cause

- 42. Which most accurately describes Rufinus' and Fabricius' relationship at the beginning of the passage?
- a. Rufinus did not approve of Fabricius
  - b. Fabricius was hostile towards Rufinus.
  - c. They were unfriendly because of their customs.
  - d. They had a common enemy.
- 43. What is the best translation of *cum* in line 3?
  - a. with
- b. when
- c. since
- d. although

- 44. Why was Rufinus seeking the consulship?
  - a. The current consuls were having a difficult time.
  - b. The republic was in a time of very great danger.
  - c. The current consul's morality was in question.
  - d. Fabricius did not approve of the current consuls.
- 45. What is the form of *peteret* (line 4)

a. future indicative

b. present subjunctive

c. imperfect subjunctive

d. present indicative

- 46. Identify the case and use of bellī in line 5
  - a. genitive because of perītī (line 5)
  - b. nominative modifying competitores (line 5)
  - c. nominative subject of essent (line 5)
  - d. genitive modifying *perītī* (line 5)

- 47. What kind of subjunctive clause is illustrated by deferretur (line 6)?
  - a. indirect command

b. substantive clause of result

c. adverbial result clause

d. purpose clause

- 48. Choose the best translation of "Mālō ā cīve spoliārī quam ab hoste vēnīre" (lines 6-7).
  - a. I prefer to deprive a citizen than to come away from the enemy.
  - b. I prefer to be robbed by a citizen than to be sold by an enemy.
  - c. To be robbed by an evil citizen is better than to be sold by an enemy.
  - d. I prefer to deprive a fellow citizen, who has come from away from the enemy.
- 49. What does the author of this passage find interesting about the above quote?
  - a. The story was told by Marcus Cicero.
  - b. The men themselves related it to Cicero and to many others.
  - c. Fabricius himself thanked Rufinus after he said it.
  - d. Rufinus himself heard it directly from Fabricius.
- 50. What finally happened to Rufinus?
  - a. Fabricius removed him from the Senate.
  - b. He became consul, dictator, and then censor.
  - c. When he was censor, he made sure to eliminate the Senate's extravagance.
  - d. After he was dictator, he confronted the censor Fabricius about the Senate's luxury.