

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2012**  
**ADVANCED GRAMMAR**

**N.B. There are no macrons on this test**

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

1. a. humilis    b. similis    c. nobilis    d. facilis
2. a. gaudeo    b. confido    c. audeo    d. parco
3. a. conor    b. moror    c. hortor    d. loquor
4. a. alter    b. nullus    c. sacer    d. totus
5. a. dens    b. mos    c. miles    d. dux
6. a. genus    b. arma    c. nomen    d. genu
7. a. laboro    b. ordo    c. homo    d. rex
8. a. volo    b. pello    c. timeo    d. lateo
9. a. apud    b. cum    c. per    d. ob
10. a. duceris    b. quaereris    c. luderis    d. traxeris
11. a. utor    b. fruor    c. polliceor    d. potior
12. a. Athenis    b. Romae    c. domi    d. Carthago

**II. Choose the best translation for the underlined word or words.**

13. Cicero wondered why Catiline was attacking Rome.  
a. oppugnavisse    b. oppugnare    c. oppugnarit    d. oppugnaret
14. The consuls fear that you will kill them.  
a. ne neces    b. ut necaturus sis    c. quod necabis    d. ne non neces
15. I attacked Rome so that Cicero would not become a tyrant.  
a. ne Cicero fieret    b. ne Cicero fiet    c. ne Cicero facturus esset    d. ne Cicero fiat
16. He sends assassins to murder me in my bed.  
a. qui sunt me interficere    b. ut me interficerent    c. qui me interficiant    d. qui me interfecerint
17. Let them come!  
a. Fiat ut venirent!    b. Veniant!    c. Ut venerint!    d. Venitote!
18. For, on the very night that they come, I shall have set up guards at the door.  
a. ipsa nocte    b. apud ipsam noctem    c. certam noctem    d. in eadem nocte

19. Agamemnon ordered the Greeks to destroy the city.  
 a. urbem vastare      b. ut urbem vastent      c. ad urbem vastandam      d. b and c
20. Pyrrhus is so strong that no one is able to withstand him.  
 a. ne homo eum ferre possit.      b. ut nemo eum ferre possit.  
 c. ut nullus homo ferre posset.      d. ut homo eum ferre non potest.
21. After Priam was killed by the Greeks, Aeneas was stunned.  
 a. Post Priamus a Graecis interficiebatur      b. Priamo a Graecis interfecto  
 c. Postquam Priamus a Graecis interfectus sit      d. Priamus a Graecis interfectus
22. Where ought he to go?  
 a. Quo eat?      b. Ubi ire debet?      c. Quo iret?      d. Ubi facit ut eat?
23. He decides to go home and to lead his people from the burning city.  
 a. domus      b. domi      c. domum      d. domo
24. He fought against many Greeks while he was leading them from the city.  
 a. ducens      b. dum ducit      c. dum duceret      d. a and b
25. When they had reached the temple of Cybele, his wife Creusa was missing.  
 a. Eis ad Cybeles templum pervenientibus      b. Ubi ad Cybeles templum pervenerint  
 c. Cum ad Cybeles templum pervenissent      d. Cum ad Cybeles templum pervenirent
26. Aeneas searched the city to find Creusa  
 a. ut Creusam inveniat      b. Creusam invenire      c. ut Creusam inveniret      d. inveniendi Creusa causa
27. Although he searched for many hours, he never saw found her.  
 a. multis horis      b. multa horarum      c. multae horae      d. multas horas
28. What form is *cenatum* in the sentence: “Ad Forum cenatum eunt.”  
 a. perfect passive participle      b. future passive infinitive  
 c. supine      d. perfect passive infinitive
29. What case use is illustrated in this sentence: “Omnes servos Romanis liberandos esse crediderunt.”  
 a. purpose      b. agent      c. reference      d. separation
30. Which conditional is illustrated in this sentence:  
 Nisi Caesar Romam oppugnasset, Pompeius Alexandriae mortuus esset.  
 a. contrary to fact past      b. future less vivid      c. contrary to fact mixed      d. past general
31. Which best translates the underlined word: He feared that some of the enemy would see him.  
 a. qui      b. aliquis      c. quidam      d. quorum
32. Which best translates the underlined verb: It was announced to us that Varro had come from Rome.  
 a. venisset      b. venerat      c. venisse      d. venire
33. Which best translates the underlined verb: By listening carefully, he understood all.  
 a. per legentem      b. legendo      c. legenti      d. ad legendum

### III. Choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

34. Choose the sentence which illustrates a dative of separation.
- a. Achates silici scintillam excudit.                      b. Consul legionem praesidio relinquere constituit.  
c. Maximus liber est tibi, minimus mihi.                      d. Servum mittam qui tibi cenam paret.
35. Which sentence below illustrates a relative clause of characteristic?
- a. Crassus nullam pecuniam habuit qua illos servos emeret.  
b. Montem qui esset altissimus ab hostibus occupatum esse viderunt.  
c. Quisque in hac arte quam novit se exerceat.  
d. Non is sum qui inimicum laudem.
36. \_\_\_\_\_ **taedet** \_\_\_\_\_?
- a. cenam...me.                      b. cenae me.                      c. cena mihi.                      d. cenam mei.
37. What is the best translation for this sentence: “Hercules must finish the task in one day.”
- a. Herculi negotium una die conficiendum sit.  
b. Ab Hercule uno die res conficienda est.  
c. Hercules unum per diem negotium confecturus erit.  
d. Herculi negotium uno die conficiendum est.
38. What is the best translation for this sentence: “Si Antonius proelium vincat, Cicero sit tristis.”
- a. If Antony should win the battle, Cicero would be sad.  
b. If Antony wins a battle, Cicero is sad.  
c. If Antony were to win the battle, Cicero would be sad.  
d. If Antony won a battle, Cicero was sad.
39. Which of these Latin sentences contain an **indirect command**?
- a. Pythia Cadmo dixit ut vaccam sequeretur.                      b. Galli a Romanis auxilium petiverunt.  
c. Impii ne placare deos audeant                      d. Accidit ut consul celeriter adveniret.
40. What kind of clause is contained in this sentence: “nihil est tam difficile quin inveniri possit”
- a. concessive                      b. prohibitive                      c. result                      d. purpose
41. What is the best translation for “had perished” in this sentence:  
“Cadmus wondered how his men had perished.”
- a. periverant                      b. perivisse                      c. perivissent                      d. perirent

### IV. The following questions are based on this passage from Caesar, *De Bello Gallico*, Ab 5.8-9 Caesar sails to Britain and begins his second invasion.

Accessum est ad Britanniam omnibus navibus **meridiano** fere tempore, neque in eo loco hostis est visus; sed, **ut** postea Caesar ex captivis cognovit, cum magnae manus eo convenissent, multitudine navium perterritae, a litore discesserant ac se in superiora loca abdidierant. Caesar, exposito **exercitu** et loco castris idoneo capto, ubi ex captivis cognovit quo in loco hostium copiae **consedissent**, cohortibus decem ad mare relictis et equitibus trecentis, qui **praesidio** navibus essent, de tertia vigilia ad hostes contendit, eo minus veritus navibus, quod in litore molli atque aperto **deligatas** ad ancoram relinquebat, et praesidio navibus Q. Atrium praefecit. Ipse noctu progressus milia passuum circiter XII

hostium copias conspicatus est. Illi equitatu atque essedis ad flumen progressi ex loco superiore nostros prohibere et proelium committere coeperunt. Repulsi ab equitatu se in silvas abdiderunt, locum nacti egregie et natura et opere munitum, quem domestici belli, ut videbantur, causa iam ante praeparaverant: nam crebris arboribus succisis omnes **introitus** erant praeclusi. Ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant nostrosque intra munitiones ingredi prohibebant. At milites legionis septimae, testudine facta et aggere ad munitiones adiecto, locum ceperunt eosque ex silvis expulerunt paucis vulneribus acceptis. Sed eos fugientes longius Caesar prosequi vetuit, et quod loci naturam ignorabat, et quod magna parte diei consumpta munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat.

42. What case and use is *meridiano* (line 1)?  
 a. dative, reference    b. ablative, cause    c. ablative, time when    d. ablative absolute
43. What is the best translation of *ut* (line 2)?  
 a. so that    b. that    c. when    d. as
44. What use of the ablative is *exercitu* (line 4)?  
 a. means    b. agent    c. specification    d. absolute
45. What use of the subjunctive is *consedissent* (line 5)?  
 a. relative clause of purpose    b. indirect question  
 c. relative clause of characteristic    d. relative clause in indirect statement
46. What case and use is *praesidio* (line 6)?  
 a. dative of reference    b. dative of purpose    c. dative of possession    d. ablative of cause
47. What noun is understood with and referred to by the form *deligatas* (line 7)?  
 a. manus    b. navibus    c. vigilia    d. equitibus
48. What case and use is *introitus* (line 13)?  
 a. nominative, subject    b. accusative, direct object    c. accusative subject    d. genitive, possession
49. What happens as Caesar approaches Britain? (lines 1-3)  
 a. The enemy are sighted and attack from a higher position  
 b. Caesar's sailors panic at the sight of the enemy  
 c. The large number of ships cause the enemy to withdraw  
 d. a and b.
50. By the end of the passage (lines 13-17)  
 a. The enemy have taken a strong position and Caesar has been forced to withdraw further.  
 b. Each army has settled into a strong position to wait for reinforcements  
 c. Caesar has won the battle but cannot pursue the Britons further because of their strong position  
 d. The Britons have been forced from their position, but Caesar withdraws to fortify his camp