

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2014  
GRAMMAR II**

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

- |                 |                |              |               |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. a. superamus | b. vituperamus | c. poteramus | d. vulneramus |
| 2. a. huius     | b. cuius       | c. unius     | d. acrius.    |
| 3. a. aciem     | b. sperem      | c. diem      | d. fidem      |
| 4. a. senum     | b. venaliciium | c. telum     | d. portum     |
| 5. a. audi      | b. duce        | c. ambula    | d. fac        |
| 6. a. arcus     | b. amicus      | c. ramus     | d. mundus     |
| 7. a. curramus  | b. fugiamus    | c. necamus   | d. moveamus   |
| 8. a. solus     | b. ullus       | c. totus     | d. notus      |
| 9. a. proprius  | b. peius       | c. maius     | d. diutius    |
| 10. a. incipio  | b. aperio      | c. proicio   | d. cupio      |

**II. Select the answer that best translates the underlined word(s) into Latin.**

11. Cornēlius, please shut the door.  
a. Cornēlius      b. Cornēliū      c. Cornēlī      d. Cornēliō
12. I'm hungry; let's eat!  
a. ederēmus      b. edimus      c. edēmus      d. edāmus
13. Who doesn't think that Santa Claus is real?  
a. est      b. sit      c. esse      d. fuisse
14. What use of the dative appears in the following Latin sentence: *Caesar locum castrīs petīvit?*  
a. special verbs      b. purpose      c. special adjectives      d. reference
15. The bibulous king wanted more wine.  
a. plūs vinī      b. magis vīnum      c. māius vīnum      d. plūra vīna
16. The students love their parents, not their teachers.  
a. ēius      b. suōs      c. suum      d. eōrum
17. I think that he will be happy when he sees his gift.  
a. erit      b. esse      c. futūrum est      d. futūrum esse
18. Will you be here next Tuesday?  
a. aderāsne      b. adfuerisne      c. aderisne      d. adfuisstīne

19. The sailor sailed the Seven Seas.  
 a. mare                      b. marī                      c. marium                      d. maria
20. Caesar was kinder than Pompeius.  
 a. quam Pompēiō              b. Pompēiō                      c. Pompēius                      d. Pompēium
21. They clapped their hands in delight.  
 a. manus                      b. manūs                      c. manuum                      d. manibus
22. At the fourth hour, the enemy attacked.  
 a. quartā hōrā                      b. quartam hōram              c. quarta hōra                      d. quartae hōrae
23. He bought food to give to his family.  
 a. familiae suae dare                      b. familiam suam dare  
 c. ut familiam suam daret                      d. ut familiae suae daret
24. Aurelia went to the forum with (her) daughters.  
 a. cum filiīs                      b. apud filiās                      c. cum filiābus                      d. filiārum
25. Caesar didn't know that Pompey had been killed.  
 a. necāvisse                      b. necārī                      c. necātūrum esse                      d. necātum esse
26. The Trojans and Greeks fought for ten years.  
 a. decem annōs                      b. decem annīs                      c. decem annī                      d. decem annōrum
27. Identify the use of the subjunctive in the following sentence: *Caecilius Clēmentem mīsīt quī auxilium invenīret*.  
 a. indirect questions                      b. relative clause of purpose  
 c. relative clause of characteristic                      d. indirect command
28. I gave a gift to the girl sitting under a tree.  
 a. sedentem                      b. sedēns                      c. sedentī                      d. sedente
29. She can finish her homework rather easily.  
 a. facilius                      b. faciliōr                      c. facile                      d. facillimē
30. The sprinter ran as fast as possible.  
 a. celerius                      b. tam celeriter                      c. celerrimē                      d. quam celerrimē
31. After the soldiers had been captured, their commander surrendered.  
 a. mīlitibus captīs                      b. mīlitibus capientibus  
 c. mīlitibus captūrīs                      d. mīlitēs captī

32. Boys, let's not fight.  
 a. nōn pugnāmus      b. nōlīte pugnāre      c. nōluimus pugnāre      d. nē pugnēmus
33. Identify the ablative construction in this sentence: *Caesare dūce, mīlitēs hostēs superāvērunt*  
 a. means      b. manner      c. absolute      d. agent
34. Identify the ablative use in this sentence: *Sum multō felicior tē!*  
 a. specification      b. degree of difference      c. comparison      d. description
35. Identify the ablative use in this sentence: *Clāmōribus excitātus, pater ē villā cucurrit.*  
 a. means      b. absolute      c. description      d. separation
36. Identify the genitive use in this sentence: *Cicero, vir summae integritātis, ob suōs praeceptōs necātus est.*  
 a. partitive      b. charge      c. value      d. description
37. I know the mother of the girl who got caught cheating.  
 a. quae      b. quam      c. quā      d. cūius
38. The father knows that his son is being punished.  
 a. pūnīre      b. pūnīvisse      c. pūnīrī      d. pūnītum esse
39. The rivers that we crossed were very deep.  
 a. illa      b. quae      c. haec      d. ea
40. Only three students passed the test.  
 a. trēs discipulī      b. trēs ā discipulīs  
 c. trēs ē discipulīs      d. trēs discipulōs

**Part III. Questions 41-50 are based on this passage.**

- 1            Herculēs ad spēluncam pervēnit in quā centaurus nōmine Pholus habitābat. Pholus  
 2 benignē Herculem excēpit et eī cēnam parāvit. Cēnā consumptā, Herculēs amphoram conspexit  
 3 et vīnum postulāvit, sed Pholus Herculī vīnum dare nōlēbat. “In spēluncā remansī ut vīnum  
 4 servārem. Ceterī centaurī mē interficiēt, si tibi hoc vīnum datum erit.” Herculēs tamen  
 5 cachinnāvit. “Nunc bibāmus!” inquit Hercules et, amphorā apertā, pōculum vīnī hausit.  
 6            Cum ceterī centaurī Herculem bibentem conspexissent, īrātī statim factī sunt et Pholum  
 7 Herculemque interficere volēbant. Herculēs magnā fortitūdine impetum sustinēbat. Facēs  
 8 ardentēs in eōs coniēcit et eōs sagittīs tinctīs sanguine Hydrae vulnerāvit.

41. How does Pholus react to Hercules' arrival?  
 a. Pholus welcomes Hercules.  
 b. Pholus fears Hercules.  
 c. Pholus attempts to keep Hercules out of the cave.  
 d. Pholus tries to get Hercules drunk.
42. Why had Pholus stayed in the cave?  
 a. to prepare dinner    b. to wait for Hercules  
 c. to guard the wine    d. to ambush the other centaurs
43. Why does Pholus refuse to give the wine to Hercules?  
 a. There is not enough wine left.                      b. The other centaurs will punish him.  
 c. The wine must stay in the cave.                      d. He is saving the wine for dinner.
44. How does Hercules respond to Pholus' refusal?  
 a. He promises to protect Pholus.                      b. He sneaks a drink from the jar.  
 c. He pours out the wine.                                      d. He drinks the wine anyway
45. What use of the subjunctive is *bibāmus* in line 5?  
 a. purpose                      b. hortatory                      c. deliberative                      d. potential
46. What use of the ablative is *amphorā* (line 5)?  
 a. absolute                      b. source                      c. means                      d. cause
47. What use of the genitive is *vīnī* (line 5)?  
 a. objective                      b. possession                      c. description                      d. partitive
48. How do the other centaurs react to Hercules' behavior?  
 a. They prepare to kill both Hercules and Pholus.  
 b. They mock Hercules and threaten to kill him.  
 c. They are angry with Pholus for refusing to give Hercules wine.  
 d. They demand that Pholus kill Hercules.
49. What does Hercules use to defend himself?  
 a. burning arrows and the blood of the Hydra  
 b. torches and arrows dipped in the Hydra's blood  
 c. golden torches and blood-stained arrows  
 d. a bloody expression and burning arrows
50. Which of the following is an ablative of manner?  
 a. benignē (line 2)    b. consumptā (line 2)    c. fortitūdine (line 7)    d. sanguine (line 8)