

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2016
GRAMMAR II

I. Choose the answer which correctly translates the underlined word(s).

1. Milites in proelium fortissime incesserant.
A. very bravely B. rather bravely C. more bravely D. bravely
2. Opere finito, discipuli cum amicis ad ludum cucurrerunt.
A. after the task was finished B. the task having been finished
C. when the task was about to be finished D. finishing the task
3. Pater suo filio pecuniam multam donabat.
A. of his son B. to his son C. from his son D. with his son
4. "In agris diu remaneamus," agricolae dicunt.
A. we will remain B. we remained C. remain! D. let us remain
5. Hic currus, qui a illo duce actus est, erat meus.
A. which B. by which C. who D. whom
6. Mihi fabulam dic.
A. he tells B. they tell C. tell D. let him tell
7. Inimici in eorum finibus pugnabunt.
A. their own B. their C. his D. them
8. Niobe saw the death of her 14 children.
A. quattuordecim B. quattuor C. quinque D. quadraginta
9. The king himself claimed the throne.
A. ipse B. sui C. hic D. is
10. This horse is smaller than that one.
A. quem illud B. ille C. quam ille D. quam illum
11. I can walk and talk at the same time!
A. ambulo B. ambulat C. ambulare D. ambulavi
12. What did you write on your tablet?
A. quis B. quod C. quem D. quid
13. The horses rode across the bridge.
A. trans pontem B. de ponte C. in pontem D. ad pontem

14. He had built the temple on the forum.
 A. aedificatus est B. aedificaverat C. aedificavit D. aedificaverit
15. We watched the singing girls with great amazement!
 A. cantas puellas B. canentes puellas C. canturas puellas D. cantare puellas
16. Mater putavit filiam ad villam ambulavisse.
 A. Mother thinks that her daughter is walking to the villa.
 B. Mother thought that her daughter would walk to the villa.
 C. Mother thought that her daughter had walked to the villa.
 D. Mother thinks that her daughter walked to the villa.
17. The children were able to learn much in school.
 A. poterant B. potuerant C. potest D. potuisti
18. The inhabitants had fled lest they be killed.
 A. ne interficerent B. ut interficeretur C. non interficiunt D. ne interficerentur
19. The sailors almost drowned when their ship sank in the deep river.
 A. in altum fluminem B. in alto flumine C. in alte flumine D. in altum fluminum
20. Equitatus illius reginae captus erat.
 A. The cavalry of that queen B. That cavalry of the queen
 C. The queen's cavalry D. That cavalry's queen

II. Choose the answer that correctly fills in the blank.

21. audire: audivit :: ducere: _____.
 A. ducit B. duxerit C. ducet D. duxit
22. facere verba; tenere memoria; habere gratia; facere _____.
 A. casa B. iter C. domus D. puer
23. laudare: laudari :: _____: visus esse
 A. videre B. vidisse C. videri D. visurus esse
24. Scriptores fabulas, _____ sunt magnae, scribunt.
 A. quae B. quas C. quibus D. qua
25. Leo est celerior quam _____.
 A. cervi B. cervum C. cervus D. cervam
26. magnus; maior; _____.
 A. magnissimus B. maissimus C. maximus D. maximus

27. Icarus est filius _____.
 A. Apollonis B. Daedali C. Iovis D. Ulixis
28. illam: hanc :: _____: has
 A. hanc B. illum C. illam D. illas
29. _____, familia laete vixit.
 A. casa constructa B. casam constructam
 C. casa constructo D. casam construentem
30. The women walk home so that they may _____ dinner.
 A. coquant B. coquit C. coquat D. coquunt

III. Choose the word which does not belong grammatically.

31. A. altus B. longus C. celer D. lex
32. A. virtus B. libertas C. avis D. amicus
33. A. cur B. de C. trans D. ab
34. A. minime B. fortiter C. omne D. fortissimo
35. A. doceant B. laudant C. monet D. dixit
36. A. hic B. quae C. ille D. idem
37. A. laudantur B. laudarentur C. laudabantur D. laudabuntur
38. A. quartus B. septem C. unus D. decem
39. A. filia B. mater C. pater D. soror
40. A. amari B. duxisse C. moniturus esse D. dictus

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IV. Questions 41—50 refer to the following passage.

Erat vir, Lucius Sergius Catilina, qui tempore Rei Publicae vixit. Cupivit eum futurus esse consulem magnum. Autem, dum proconsul provinciae Africae, Catilina abutendi imperii accusatus est. Iudicium decreverat Catilinam esse innocentem, sed etiam is consulatum Ciceroni perdidit. Eo tempore Marcus Tullius Cicero erat notus orator consulque Romae.
 5 Catilina dicitur contra Senatum conspiratus esse. Dicitur Catilinam aliquos optimates, qui creditum magnum post bella habuit, iutum esse.

Cicero Senato litteras, portatas ei a Crasso, legit. Itaque Senatus “Senatus Consultum Ultimum” creavit. Hic consuli, Ciceroni, auctoritatem deponere rebellionem et Catilinam interficere, dedit. Cicero verba multa ante Senatum contra Catilinam fecit. Haec verba facta, exercitus Romanus conspiratores in Ponte Milvio vicit et interfecit, sed non Catilinam. Cicero “pater patriae” appellabatur, sed Romam servavit. Catilina Pistoriae interfectus est.
 10

iudicium, iudicii N – trial
 decerno, discernere, decrevi, decretus – determine, decide
 optimas, optimatis M – nobleman, patrician
 creditum, crediti N – debt, loan
 Marcus Licinius Crassus – Crassus
 Pistoria, Pistoriae F – city, Pistoria

41. In line 1, **tempore** is a(an) _____.
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. ablative of means | B. ablative of time when |
| C. ablative of respect | D. ablative of place where |
42. In lines 1-2, the best translation of **futurus esse** is _____.
- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------------------|-------------|
| A. to be about to be | B. was | C. was about to be | D. would be |
|----------------------|--------|--------------------|-------------|
43. In line 2, why was Catiline put on trial?
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. he abused power | B. he lost a war |
| C. he stole money | D. he killed another patrician |
44. The tense of **decreverat** in line 3 is:
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|
| a. perfect | B. future perfect | C. present | D. pluperfect |
|------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|
45. In line 4, **notus** is a:
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. subject | B. predicate nominative |
| C. predicate adjective | D. direct object |
46. In line 5, what is the gender, number, and case of **qui**?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. masculine, singular, nominative | B. masculine, plural, nominative |
| C. neuter, plural, nominative | D. masculine, singular, dative |
47. What is the best translation of **portatas ei a Crasso** in line 7?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| A. carrying them to Crassus | B. having been carried to him by Crassus |
|-----------------------------|--|

- C. having carried them to Crassus D. being carried to him by Crassus
48. What did the **Senatus Consultum Ultimum** in lines 7-9 give Cicero the authority to do?
A. address the Senate freely B. put Catiline on trial
C. allow citizens to arrest conspirators D. put down the rebellion and kill Catiline
49. What was Cicero called, as a result of saving Rome from the conspirators?
A. greatest consul ever B. father of the country
C. father of the Senate D. father of Rome
50. Where was Catiline finally killed?
A. Pistoria B. Rome
C. in the country D. on the Milvian Bridge