

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2018
ADVANCED GRAMMAR**

N.B. No macrons are provided on this test.

I. Select the word that does NOT belong grammatically.

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|-----|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. | A. fruor | B. vescor | C. potior | D. sequor |
| 2. | A. pluit | B. pudet | C. ningit | D. tonat |
| 3. | A. lacus | B. fas | C. opus | D. secus |
| 4. | A. manus | B. nurus | C. socrus | D. casus |
| 5. | A. credo | B. invideo | C. laedo | D. servio |
| 6. | A. ago | B. cano | C. disco | D. posco |
| 7. | A. sitis | B. caput | C. venter | D. calcar |
| 8. | A. bonus | B. latus | C. multus | D. parvus |
| 9. | A. sacer | B. alter | C. neuter | D. totus |
| 10. | A. flumina | B. saxa | C. copia | D. bella |

II. Choose the best answer for each question.

11. You will learn best by listening.
A. audiendo B. audito. C. audiente D. audituro
12. Marcus _____ quaerit ut se credamus.
A. nos B. nostri C. nobis D. a nobis
13. She knows that this will happen.
A. factum esse B. facturum esse C. fecisse D. faciendum esse
14. Which of the following contains a locative case noun?
A. milites ad castra Capreis pervenerunt. B. milites ad castra Caprearum pervenerunt.
C. milites Capreas pervenerunt. D. milites ad castra Capreae pervenerunt.
15. Let's be friends!
A. eamus B. essemus C. simus D. sumus

16. It snowed the whole day.
 A. tota die B. in tota die C. totius diei D. totam diem
17. The boy said he would arrive soon.
 A. ut veniret B. se venturum esse C. eum venire D. venit
18. We pity the king.
 A. regem B. regi C. regis D. rege
19. The soldiers admired the general because they believed he had fought bravely.
 A. quod pugnavisset fortiter B. quod pugnaverant fortiter
 C. quod pugnavit fortiter D. quod pugnare fortiter
20. Cicero wrote speeches to destroy Antony.
 A. qui delect B. ut delect C. ut deleret D. delere
21. Ask tomorrow and it will be granted.
 A. pete B. petere C. peti D. petito
22. My friends chose you as the leader.
 A. ducem B. dux C. duce D. ducis
23. We came to dispute our bill.
 A. causa disputandi B. gratia disputandi C. disputare D. disputatum
24. Which sentence contains an ablative with a special verb?
 A. Amico persuadet ut studeat. B. Libris utor.
 C. Militibus parcat. D. Magistris nocemus.
25. Which genitive is employed in “damnare capitis”?
 A. objective B. penalty C. recollection D. partitive
26. Which sentence contains a result clause?
 A. Milites monent ut currant.
 B. Imperator legatos mittit ut victoriam nuntient.
 C. Convenire ut ad ea primum respondeam.
 D. Quid agerem?
27. Which of the following is a future less vivid conditional statement?
 A. Si Cicero consentit, non consentio.
 B. Si Cicero consenserit, non consenserim.
 C. Si Cicero consentiet, non consentiam.
 D. Si Cicero consentiat, non consentiam.
28. What subjunctive is employed in “Caesar rogat me quid sentiam”?
 A. indirect question B. indirect command C. purpose D. result

29. Aliquis becomes quis after which word?
 A. ut B. noli C. se D. si
30. The teacher hoped her students would win many awards at Regionals.
 A. discipuli B. discipulos C. discipulorum D. discipulis
31. Est _____ magna scientia.
 A. Ciceronis B. Ciceronem C. Cicerone D. Ciceroni
32. What type of subjunctive clause is illustrated in “tantum ne noceat”?
 A. temporal B. optative C. result D. proviso
33. He said he must see the temple.
 A. Se templum visendum esse. B. Sibi templum visendum esse.
 C. Eum templum visendum esse. D. Ei templum visendum esse.
34. Most think that Latin is rather difficult.
 A. difficilior B. difficillime C. magis difficilis D. difficillimus
35. The Romans built their aqueducts for water.
 A. aqua B. aquae C. aquam D. aquas
36. Which verb is a reduplicative verb?
 A. fallo B. pingo C. uro D. tingo
37. Which verb is a desiderative verb?
 A. calesco B. albo C. esurio D. capesso
38. Which verb is an iterative verb?
 A. cantillo B. volito C. viso D. alesco
39. The noun vulpes is an example of a(n) _____ noun.
 A. heteroclite B. heterogeneous C. epicene D. indistinguishable
40. The noun rastrum is an example of a(n) _____ noun.
 A. heteroclite B. heterogeneous C. epicene D. indistinguishable

III. The following questions are based on this passage from Cicero, *De Imperio Cn. Pompei*
27. Cicero recommends Pompey to serve as general in the upcoming campaign against Mithridates.

5 satis multa mihi verba fecisse videor qua re esset hoc bellum genere ipso necessarium, magnitudine periculosum. restat ut de imperatore ad id bellum deligendo ac tantis rebus praeficiendo dicendum esse videatur. Utinam, Quirites, virorum fortium atque innocentium copiam tantam haberetis ut haec vobis deliberatio difficilis esset quemnam potissimum tantis rebus ac tanto bello praeficiendum putaretis! nunc vero cum sit unus Cn. Pompeius qui non modo eorum hominum qui nunc sunt gloriam sed etiam antiquitatis memoriam virtute superarit, quae res est quae cuiusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit?

41. What is the tense and voice of fecisse in line 1?
 A. perfect passive B. present active C. future active D. perfect active
42. What type of ablative is qua re in line 1?
 A. means B. cause C. separation D. manner
43. What type of ablative is genere ipso in line 1?
 A. quality B. cause C. respect D. manner
44. Imperatore (line 2) is modified by which word?
 A. tantis B. dicendum C. rebus D. deligendo
45. What usage is employed with dicendum in line 3?
 A. gerund purpose B. gerundive purpose
 C. gerund obligation D. gerundive obligation
46. Utinam (line 3) introduces a(n) _____ subjunctive.
 A. hortatory B. optative C. jussive D. deliberative
47. Quirites (line 3) is an alternative way of addressing Roman _____.
 A. matrons B. citizens C. slaves D. children
48. Tantam (line 4) introduces a(n) _____.
 A. result clause B. purpose clause C. relative clause D. indirect question
49. Quemnam (line 4) introduces a(n) _____.
 A. result clause B. purpose clause C. relative clause D. indirect question
50. What type of clause is qui...superarit (line 6).
 A. relative clause of purpose B. relative clause of characteristic
 C. causal clause D. proviso clause