

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2022

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. Aeneas was building a city with Dido so he could stay in Carthage.

- a. quod manere potest b. ut maneat c. ut manere posset d. ut manere possit

14. It rained for the entire night.

- a. tota nocte b. totam noctem c. totae noctis tenus d. in tota nocte

15. I persuaded my father not to leave early for the party.

- a. non discedere b. ut discederet c. ut non discederet d. ne discederet

16. At first, Hermione did not understand how Harry had received the message.

- a. acciperet b. accipiat c. accepisset d. acceperit

17. We arrived in Hawaii on the fourth day of our trip.

- a. quarto die b. in quarto die c. quattuor dies d. a.d. IV diem

18. We were afraid that they might not return before night.
- a. ut ante noctem redeant b. ne ante noctem redeant
 c. ut ante non noctem redirent d. ne ante noctem non redirent
19. Let's see the new Harry Potter movie tonight!
- a. Videmus b. Videamus c. Videbimus d. Videremus
20. The movie was so good that we all watched the other six movies for the entire weekend!
- a. spectavimus b. spectabamus c. spectaremus d. spectavissemus
21. What was I to do?
- a. Quid facerem? b. Quid possum facere? c. Quid facias? d. Quid fecerim?
22. We were running quickly so that we would not arrive late.
- a. ut non adveniremus b. ut adveniamus c. ne adveniremus d. ne adveniamus
23. He will never forget the disaster in Philippi.
- a. cladem Philippos b. cladis Philippis c. cladis Philippos d. cladem Philippis
24. The commander left 5 legions in Asia to protect the borders of the provinces.
- a. quae custodiebant b. quae custodirent
 c. quas custodiverunt d. qui custodivissent
25. Horace loved to spend time in the country, and wrote about the Fons Bandusiae.
- a. in rus b. rure c. ruri d. in rure
26. They have come to Rome to work.
- a. laborare b. ut laboravissent c. laboratum d. quo laborant
27. While the men were sitting in the tavern, several soldiers were marching in the street.
- a. viri in taberna sedent b. viri in tabernam sedentes
 c. viris in taberna sedentibus d. viri in taberna sedebant

III. Choose the best answer for each question.

28. What use of the subjunctive is found in the sentence *Quid facerem?*
- a. hortatory b. optative c. deliberative d. potential
29. What use of the Accusative case is found in the sentence *caput nectentur?*
- a. duration of time b. predicate c. exclamation d. specification
30. Which of the following verbs cannot be subjunctive?
- a. auferrem b. sciam c. luges d. potuerim

31. Which of these verbs is classified as a desiderative?
 a. parturio b. agito c. capesso d. senesco
32. What use of the subjunctive is introduced by *dum* or *dummodo*?
 a. relative clause of characteristic b. indirect command
 c. proviso clause d. substantive clause of result
33. Complete this analogy: *hostis: hostilis :: civis:*
 a. civilis b. civicus c. civi d. civiles
34. Which of the following is not used objectively?
 a. mei b. nostri c. sibi d. tui
35. What is the case of the nouns *epitomes* and *Andromaches*, which are borrowed from Greek?
 a. Nominative b. Genitive c. Dative d. Accusative
36. Which of the following is NOT a heteroclite?
 a. locus b. pecus c. domus d. requies
37. A verb of what tense and mood is usually found in the protasis of a future less vivid conditional?
 a. imperfect, subjunctive b. present, subjunctive
 c. future perfect, indicative d. imperfect, indicative
38. Which of the following phrases can not express purpose?
 a. ad ianuam pulsandam b. ut ianua pulset
 c. ianuam pulsatum it d. ianua pulsata

IV. Use the passage below from Sallust's *Bellum Catalinae* to answer the questions that follow.

1 Omnīs hominēs quī sēsē student praestāre cēterīs animālibus summā ōpe nītī decet nē
 2 vītā silentiō transeant velutī pecora, quae nātūra prōna atque ventrī oboedientia finxit.
 3 Sed nostra omnis vīs in animō et corpore sita est; animī imperiō, corporis servitiō magis
 4 ūtimur; alterum nōbīs cum dīs, alterum cum bēluīs commūne est. Quō mihi rectius vidētur
 5 ingenī quam vīrium ōpibus gloriā quaerere et, quoniam vīta ipsa, quā fruimur, brevis est,
 6 memoriā nostrī quam maximē longam efficere. Nam dīvitiārum et formae glōria fluxa
 7 atque fragilis est, virtūs clāra aeternaque habētur.

8 Sed diū magnum inter mortālīs certāmen fuit, vīne corporis an virtūte animī rēs mīlitāris
 9 magis prōcēderet. Nam et, prius quam incipiās, consultō et, ubi consulueris, mātūrē factō
 10 opus est. Ita ūtrumque per sē indigēns alterum alterius auxiliō eget.

39. What is the difference between *omnīs* in line 1 and *omnis* in line 3?

- a. The first is ablative plural and the second is genitive singular
- b. There is nominative singular and the second is genitive singular
- c. The first is dative plural and the second is nominative singular
- d. The first is accusative plural and the second is nominative singular

40. What use of the ablative is *summā ōpe* in line 1?

- a. object of *deceat* (line 1)
- b. means
- c. object of *nīti* (line 1)
- d. cause

41. In lines 1-2, *deceat nē vītam silentiō transeant velutī pecora* suggest that

- a. Men ought to be loud like cattle.
- b. It is right for men to pass by cattle in silence.
- c. Men ought not to live their lives in silence like cattle
- d. Men who raise cattle pass through life without disturbance.

42. *prōna* in line 2 refers to

- a. *nātūra* (line 2)
- b. *oboedientia* (line 2)
- c. *pecora* (line 2)
- d. *vītam* (line 2)

43. In what way are men compared to the gods?

- a. Men use the power of mind and body in governing and service.
- b. Men use the power of the body in service to the government.
- c. Men use the power of the mind in governing.
- d. Men use the power of the body in service.

44. Which is an object of *ūtimur* in lines 3-4?

- a. *animī* (line 3)
- b. *nōbīs* (line 4)
- c. *corporis* (line 3)
- d. *imperio* (line 3)

45. What are the cases of *nōbīs* and *dīs* in line 4?

- a. *nōbīs* is ablative, *dīs* is dative
- b. *nōbīs* is dative, *dīs* is dative
- c. *nōbīs* is dative, *dīs* is ablative
- d. *nōbīs* is ablative, *dīs* is ablative

46. What use of the genitive *nostrī* (line 6)?

- a. objective b. possession c. partitive d. description

47. How does the author believe one should seek glory?

- a. directly b. with the resources of power
c. during one's brief life d. with the resources of the mind

48. What kind of subjunctive clause is *vīne corporis an virtūte animī rēs militāris magis prōcēderet* (lines 8-9)?

- a. purpose b. indirect question c. deliberative d. result

49. How are *consultō* (line 9) and *factō* (line 9) used?

- a. future imperatives b. ablatives with *opus est* (line 10)
c. ablative absolute d. datives of reference

50. What is suggested by the final two sentences (*Nam ... eget*)?

- a. Action does not need the aid of planning.
b. Allow a plan to develop before acting.
c. Planning is more important than doing.
d. Planning and acting go hand-in-hand.