LATIN II

Identify the correct Latin translation of the underlined words.

1. A few of the men were killed.
    a. virium   b. e viris   c. viri   d. viribus

2. He lived in Greece for ten years.
    a. decem annos   b. pro decem annis
    c. per decem annos   d. decem annis

3. Let us urge the soldiers to attack.
    a. hortemur   b. hortari nobis licet
    b. hortari nobis liceat   d. hortamur

4. Lucius is taller than his brother.
    a. fratri   b. fratre   c. fratrem   d. frater

5. I've never spoken to a woman more ambitious than you,
    Livia.
    a. quam te   b. vos   c. vobis   d. quam tibi

6. That journey is four days shorter.
    a. quattuor dies   b. quattuor diei
    c. quattuor diebus   d. quattuor dierum

7. The lieutenant sent a cohort to guard the bridge.
    a. qui pontem servabat   b. ut pontem servet
    c. ad pontem servandum   d. pontis servati causa

8. Part of the city was burned.
    a. urbs   b. ex urbe   c. de urbe   d. urbis

9. Octavia said that she would work.
    a. laboratum iri   b. laboratura sit
    c. laboraturam esse   d. laboratam esse

10. They ran as swiftly as possible.
    a. celerrime   b. quam celerrime
    c. ut celerrime   d. maxime celeres

11. We captured the boy although he was fleeing.
    a. fugientem   b. quamquam fugiet
    c. fugiturum   d. cum fugiat

12. We asked whether he saw it.
    a. videat   b. videt   c. videret   d. viderit .

Select the answer which does not belong in each of the following sets
for the reason given.

13. Not present tense
    a. ducet   b. augeat   c. muniat   d. emit

14. Not both indicative and subjunctive
    a. miserint   b. agam   c. pepulerim   d. traxerit

15. Not imperfect tense
    a. ponerentur   b. venisset   c. adesses   d. mallem

16. Not an infinitive
    a. ferri   b. amavisse   c. acturus esse d. hortare

17. Not comparative
    a. facilior   b. magis idoneus
    c. peius   d. egregius

18. Not a participle
    a. parantibus   b. hortatum   c. futuri   d. eundem

19. Not a form of volo
    a. velle   b. vis   c. volentem   d. vultus

20. Not genitive
    a. cornuum   b. reliquum   c. consulum   d. ignium

21. Not a gerund
    a. eundo   b. addendum   c. loquendi   d. secundus

22. Not subjunctive
    a. vult   b. feras   c. sim   d. fieret

23. Not neuter
    a. solius   b. facilius   c. alicuius   d. nefarius

24. Not plural
    a. res   b. plus   c. aliqua   d. opes

Identify the construction of the underlined word or words.

25. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt.
    a. ablative of comparison   b. ablative, degree of difference
    c. ablative of manner   d. ablative of respect

26. Ille equus mihi est.
    a. genitive of possession
    b. dative of possession
    c. dative with special adjectives
    d. ablative of description

27. Tam territi sunt ut non movere possent.
    a. subjunctive in a clause of fearing
    b. subjunctive in a purpose clause
    c. subjunctive in a result clause
    d. subjunctive in an indirect command

28. Sine mora omnes viri in campum veniant.
    a. hortatory subjunctive
    b. subjunctive in an indirect question
    c. subjunctive in a purpose clause
    d. subjunctive in a subordinate clause in indirect discourse

29. Eadem hora equites nostri pervenerunt.
    a. ablative of time when   b. ablative of comparison
    c. ablative absolute   d. ablative of means

30. Labori non student.
    a. dative with special verbs   b. nominative subject
    c. ablative of respect   d. complementary infinitive

Translate the underlined words.

31. Dicunt viros bella gerere
    a. might have waged
    b. had waged
    c. are waging
    d. to wage

32. Civibus persuasit ut exirent.
    a. The citizens persuaded them to leave.
    b. He persuaded the citizens to leave.
    c. He persuaded them to leave the citizens.
    d. They have gone to persuade the citizens.

33. Caesari omnia una tempore agenda erant.
    a. Caesar had to do everything at once.
    b. Everything had been done by Caesar at one time.
    c. All things must be discussed with Caesar at once.
    d. They were bringing all things to Caesar at one time.

34. Milia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit.
    a. three thousand miles   b. one thousand and three miles
    c. one third of a mile   d. three miles

35. Paulo ante pecuniam inveneramus.
    a. a little   b. less   c. more   d. later

Identify the forms which correctly complete the following sentences.

36. _____ imperavit ut iter Romam facerent.
    a. Eis   b. Eos   c. Eum   d. Eo

37. Timet _____ consilia sua ab hostibus _____.
    a. ut . . . cognoscerentur   b. ne . . . cognoscantur
    c. quin . . . cognoscantur   d. ut . . . non cognoscerentur

38. Misit _____ qui frumentum obtinerent.
    a. viri   b. viris   c. viros   d. viro

39. _____ urbs capta esset, omnia tela tamen non tradita erant.
    a. Postquam   b. Ubi   c. Cum   d. Quod

40. Nescivit _____.
    a. qui convenire possent   b. quis convenisse potuisset
    c. quis conventuri possent   d. quibus conventum esse poterat

Questions 41 through 50 are based on the following passage which has been adapted from an ancient fable.

THE LADY MOUSE SEEKS A MATE

Mus olim voluit matrimonium contrahere et maritum fortissimum accipere. Et cogitavit quis esset optimus. Tandem ventus fortissimus esse videbatur, qui prosternit arbores, turres, domos. Misit nuntios ad ventum, ut maritus esset. Dixit ventus: "Cur vult mecum matrimonium contrahere?" Dixerunt nuntii: "Quia
5 inter omnes creaturas fortissimus es." Respondit ventus, "Immo, castrum Narbonense
6 fortius me est, quia iam per plus quam mille annos contra me stetit, et numquam id prosternere potui." Discesserunt nuntii et rettulerunt responsum. Dixit nuntiis mus: "Quia fortior est turris, eum esse maritum meum volo." Nuntiaverunt hoc turri. Et ait turris: "Certo mures sunt fortiores me, quia tota die me perforant et
10 frangunt et viam faciunt per me." Et ita mus alium murem sibi coniungere constituit.

VOCABULARY

mus, muris, m./f.	mouse
contraho, -ere	arrange
maritus, -i, m.	husband
prosterno, -ere, prostravi, prostratus	throw down, overthrow
creatura, -ae, f.	creature
castrum, -i, n.	castle
perforo, -are, -avi, -atus	bore through

41. What quality did the mouse seek in her husband?
    a. good looks   b. strength   c. kindness   d. wealth

42. In quo modo ventus nuntios accepit?
    a. eos prostravit   b. cum eis locutus est
    c. eis tradidit   c. eos sibi coniunxit

43. How long had the castle Narbonense stood against the wind?
    a. a million years   b. a thousand years
    c. more than a thousand years   d. less than a million years

44. Who or what does the mouse invite to be her husband the second time?
    a. a tower   b. the wind   c. a messenger   d. a mouse

45. Complete the following analogy.
    venti : arbores :: mures : _____
    a. anni   b. mariti   c. turres   d. creaturae

46. Esset in line 2 is subjunctive in
    a. a relative purpose clause
    b. an indirect question
    c. a subordinate clause in indirect discourse
    d. a result clause

47. Fortius in line 6 modifies
    a. castrum in line 5   c. me in the same line
    c. mille in the same line   d. Fortius is an adverb.

48. Me in line 6 is
    a. ablative of comparison
    b. ablative of agent
    c. accusative, direct object
    d. accusative object of a preposition

49. Turri in line 8 is
    a. nominative, subject   b. genitive of possession
    c. ablative of means   d. dative, indirect object

50. Sibi in line 10 refers to
    a. the wall   b. the mouse   c. the tower   d. the road