

GRAMMAR II

I. Choose the word which does NOT belong grammatically.

1. a. fides b. dies c. hospes d. species
2. a. praeter b. repente c. subito d. vix
3. a. manus b. tempus c. genus d. corpus
4. a. facilis b. similis c. difficilis d. utilis
5. a. regatis b. mandatis c. frangatis d. legatis
6. a. alius b. melius c. fortius d. prius
7. a. nullus b. solus c. integer d. alter
8. a. impero b. peto c. studeo d. credo
9. a. valeri b. vulneri c. operi d. oneri
10. a. conamini b. moramini c. hortamini d. rogamini

II. Complete the analogy.

11. audio : audiri :: pono :
a. ponenti b. ponendi c. poni d. posituri
12. spes : spes :: ipse :
a. ipsi b. ipsis c. ipsum d. ipsius
13. liber : liberior :: pulchrē :
a. pulchrius b. pulchrior c. pulcher d. pulcherrimus
14. acer : acriter :: magnus :
a. magis b. magnopere c. maximē d. maius
15. ago : agam :: possum :
a. potuero b. poteram c. possim d. possem

III. Choose the answer which best completes the sentence or translates the underlined words.

16. Do not run.
a. non currite b. non curritis c. nolite currere
d. ne curratis
17. The messenger is going to announce the victory.
a. nuntiaturus est b. nuntiabit c. it nuntiare
d. nuntiet

18. I don't have enough money.
 a. Satis pecuniam non habeo.
 b. Satis pecunia mea non est.
 c. Satis pecuniae mihi non est.
 d. Satis pecunia non habeo.
19. Cum oratio consulis longa esset, plurimi tamen manere constituerunt.
 a. With b. When c. Since d. Although
20. Novem _____ in proelio mortui erant.
 a. militum b. ex militibus c. militi d. militibus
21. Scutum maximum quod Marcus invenit idoneum _____ non est.
 a. ullius viri b. ullo viro c. ulli viro
 d. ulli viri
22. We watched the children play.
 a. ludunt b. ludere c. ludentes d. ludendos
23. On that day he spoke to three thousand citizens.
 a. tria milia civium b. ad tria milia cives
 c. tribus milibus civibus d. tribus milibus civium
24. The messenger announced that Caesar had defeated the Germans.
 a. vicerat b. victos esse c. vicisset d. vicisse
25. Julia thinks she is more beautiful than Marcia.
 a. se b. ea c. ipsa d. suam
26. Which hand did you break?
 a. Quem b. Quam c. Utrum d. Utram
27. He completed the task by working diligently.
 a. laborans b. laborante c. laborando d. laborandus
28. Tibi pecunia invenienda est.
 a. Your money has been found.
 b. You have to find the money.
 c. The money will be found by you.
 d. She ought to find your money.
29. Let those men not hesitate to fight.
 a. Non illi dubitant. b. Ne illi dubitent.
 c. Non licet illis dubitare d. Nolite illos dubitare
30. The soldier was eager for peace.
 a. cupidus paci b. cupidus pacis c. cupidus pro pace
 d. cupidus nam pacem

31. He hopes to come to Rome soon.
 a. ut veniam b. venire c. ut venirem
 d. venturum esse
32. After praising the winners, we decided to leave.
 a. Victores laudantes
 b. Post victores laudati sumus
 c. Victoribus laudatis
 d. Cum victores a nobis laudati essent
33. Tanta tempestas in urbem venerat
 a. ut multi cives fugerent.
 b. ne multi cives fugerent.
 c. ut multi cives fugiant.
 d. ut multi cives non fugerant.
34. The king sent his son to warn the citizens.
 a. ut moneat b. monēre c. monuisse d. qui moneret
35. Imperator milites iussit
 a. ut castra moveant. b. castra movēre.
 c. qui castra moverent. d. castra mota esse.
36. Mater non scivit num
 a. filios domum venisse. b. filios domum venire.
 c. filii domum venerint. d. filii domum venirent.
37. Liberi _____ in agris laboraverunt.
 a. ipsi b. se c. sui d. ipsius
38. Nuntius signum dabit
 a. ad proelium incipiendum.
 b. ut non proelium morentur.
 c. legioni hortandi causā.
 d. militibus pugnare.
39. My horse runs much more swiftly than yours.
 a. maximē celerior tuo b. magis celerior quam tuum
 c. multo celerius quam tuus d. celerrimē tuis
40. Caesar ordered his men to dig a ten-foot ditch.
 a. fossam decem pedibus b. fossam decem pedum
 c. fossam de decem pedibus d. fossam decem pedem
41. The men said they were able to save the animals which had been wounded by the poachers.
 a. vulnerata esse b. vulnerata essent
 c. vulnerata erant d. vulnerata sint

IV. Questions 42-50 refer to the following passage on Jugurtha.

Micipsa, rex Numidiae, populi Romani socius regnum inter duos filios, Hiempsalem Adherbalemque, et fratris filium Iugurtham dividerat. Iugurtha Hiempsalem occidit, bello superavit Adherbalem, qui a Romanis auxilium petivit. Hi regnum per legatos inter duos dividerunt; Iugurtha autem, quamquam legatorum animos magnis pecuniis adeo sibi conciliaverat ut melior pars regni ei daretur, iterum Adherbalem oppugnavit belloque victum occidit. Tum denique bellum ei Romani indixerunt; is autem eisdem artibus usus pacem pecuniā ēmit. Postea ob eam rem in urbem arcessitus, cum consobrinum suum Massivam ibi occidisset, tantam inter omnes iram movit ut ex Italiā excedere iuberetur. Bellum tum redintegratum est; quo in bello Iugurtha Aulum consulem superavit, exercitūs partem trucidavit, partem sub iugum misit. Postea a Q. Metello quem pecuniā sibi conciliare frustra conatus est, identidem superabatur; tandem a C. Mario victus et in urbem ductus diu in carcere tenebatur ibique fame necatus est.

42. What is the antecedent of qui (line 4).
a. Micipsa b. Adherbal c. Iugurtha d. Hiempsal
43. Hi (line 4) refers to
a. the Numidians. b. Hiempsal and Adherbal.
c. Jugurtha's allies. d. the Romans.
44. Ei (line 9) refers to
a. Iugurtha (l. 5). b. legatorum (l. 6).
c. Adherbalem (l. 8). d. Romani (l. 9).
45. Identify the case and usage of artibus (line 9).
a. ablative with certain verbs b. ablative of manner
c. dative with certain verbs d. dative of agent
46. Identify the form of usus (line 9).
a. noun, nominative b. objective infinitive
c. perfect passive participle d. noun, genitive
47. Identify the case and use of exercitūs (line 14).
a. nominative, subject b. accusative, direct object
c. genitive of the whole d. nominative, appositive
48. How did Jugurtha obtain the best part of Numidia?
a. He killed Hiempsal.
b. He bribed the Romans.
c. He bought it from Adherbal.
d. He sought help from the Romans.

49. Why did the Romans renew their war with Jugurtha?
- a. He insulted them.
 - b. He left Italy without permission.
 - c. He killed a consul.
 - d. He killed his cousin.
50. As the passage ends, Jugurtha
- a. has been killed in battle.
 - b. has purchased the support of Metellus.
 - c. is enjoying a great reputation.
 - d. has been starved to death.