

FJCL STATE FORUM 1997

GRAMMAR I

I. Choose the word which correctly translate the given word(s).

- 1. they rule  
a. regunt b. recti sunt c. regent d. reguntur
- 2. You (sing.) have been  
a. fui b. fuisti c. eras d. eris
- 3. of the man  
a. homini b. hominis c. homine d. hominem
- 4. animals  
a. animalia b. animali c. animalibus d. animali
- 5. whose  
a. qui b. cuius c. quem d. quis
- 6. to him  
a. ei b. eo c. is d. eius
- 7. to be ruled  
a. recti b. regi c. rege d. recte

II. Choose the word which does NOT belong grammatically.

- 8. a. capieris b. ducēris c. aderis d. mittēris
- 9. a. scribunt b. dicet c. ducar d. ponemur
- 10. a. nostri b. nos c. nobis d. noster
- 11. a. pulcher b. integer c. liber d. aeger
- 12. a. his b. quis c. illis d. meis
- 13. a. sub b. ex c. in d. ad
- 14. a. ponimus b. regimus c. duximus d. agimus
- 15. a. ducum b. librum c. patrum d. regum

II. Select the word which best translates the underlined word or words into Latin.

- 16. Were you seen by the guards?  
a. custodibus b. ab custodibus c. ad custodes  
d. ob custodes

17. The signal was sounded on a trumpet.  
a. in tubā b. in tubam c. tubā d. ex tubā
18. He had worked for a long time.  
a. laboraverat b. laboravit c. laborabat  
d. laboraverit
19. He and you agree.  
a. is et vos b. ei et vobis c. vos et is  
d. vobis et ei
20. They rushed to the door.  
a. ianae b. ianuam c. ab ianua d. ad ianuam
21. I did not see the boy.  
a. puer b. pueros c. puerum d. puero
22. They swam with speed.  
a. celeritate b. cum celeritate c. celeritati  
d. celeritatum
23. I bought the horse which you saw.  
a. quam b. quod c. qui d. quem
24. I found the house and opened its door.  
a. eius b. eum c. eo d. eorum
25. You recommended the book, and I read it.  
a. hanc b. hoc c. hunc d. hic
26. The boy and girl fled from the teacher, but he found them.  
a. eas b. eos c. ea d. eis
27. Don't lead the soldiers into battle.  
a. non ducere b. nolite ducere c. non duxi  
d. nullos ducite
28. My son, come with me.  
a. mei filii b. mei fili c. meus filius d. mi fili
29. We have travelled far and wide.  
a. late longaque b. late et diu c. longus et latus  
d. latus et diu
30. I found these gifts in the temple.  
a. hos b. haec c. hoc d. hae

III. Select the Latin word or phrase which best completes the Latin sentence.

31. Feminae liberos ex silvā \_\_\_\_\_ duxerunt.  
a. in villā b. de villā c. a villā d. ad villam
32. \_\_\_\_\_ naves vastatae sunt?  
a. Quis b. Quos c. Quod d. Quorum
33. Multa sunt animalia in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. mare b. mari c. maris d. marium
34. \_\_\_\_\_ est diu laborare in silvis.  
a. difficile b. difficilis c. difficilem d. difficili
35. Agricolae \_\_\_\_\_ in agris laborabant.  
a. cum servis b. servis c. de servis d. ab servis
36. \_\_\_\_\_ duces viros confirmant.  
a. magnos b. magnis c. magni d. magnorum
37. Servatus est a servō \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. fidelis b. fidele c. fidelium d. fideli
38. \_\_\_\_\_ bene populum et sine irā, senatores.  
a. rege b. regite c. regi d. regis
39. Nomen \_\_\_\_\_ viri non laudatum est.  
a. illud b. illis c. illius d. illo
40. Dona non grata \_\_\_\_\_ erunt.  
a. meo amico b. meum amicum c. mei amici  
d. meus amicus
41. Post \_\_\_\_\_ venies  
a. carrum b. carrō c. carri d. carrorum
42. \_\_\_\_\_, Marce, milites ad flumen.  
a. duce b. ducite c. dux d. duc
43. \_\_\_\_\_ libros invenit?  
a. qui b. quis c. quem d. quod
44. Ad navem \_\_\_\_\_ curremus.  
a. celeribus b. celeri c. celeriter d. celer
45. Ab patria \_\_\_\_\_ egerunt  
a. hominem b. hominum c. homine d. hominis

- V. Use the following passage to answer questions 46 - 50. Some unfamiliar words have been underlined and their meanings supplied at the end of the passage.

Pyrrhus, Graecorum rex, ubi ex Graeciā ad Italiam cum magnis copiis navigavit, multas urbes expugnavit. Postea in insulā Sicilia diu cum incolis dimicabat. Sed multi milites regis ab hostibus vulnerati erant; multi  
 5 necati erant. Itaque Pyrrhus copias militibus mercenariis auxerat. Milites mercenarii pro pecuniā, non ob amorem patriae semper pugnabant. Sed propter multa proelia et longa itinera Pyrrhus pecuniam non habebat. Itaque stipendium militibus non dederat.  
 10 Milites inopiā pecuniae miseri, non pugnabant.

**expugno**, -are, -avi, -atum take by storm, capture. **dimico**, -are, -avi, -atum fight; **mercenarius**, -a, -um mercenary **stipendium**, -i, n., pay.

46. Why had Pyrrhus hired mercenaries?  
 a. His own soldiers were too few to storm the town.  
 b. He got more money for the army after he captured the city.  
 c. The inhabitants of his own city had been killed.  
 d. Many of his own men had been killed or wounded.
47. Multi in line 4 refers to  
 a. the soldiers of the enemy.  
 b. Pyrrhus' own soldiers.  
 c. nothing; it is a substantive.  
 d. the wounds received by the soldiers.
48. The two things contrasted in lines 6 - 7 are  
 a. the reasons soldiers fight.  
 b. merchants and soldiers.  
 c. war and peace.  
 d. Greek soldiers and the soldiers of our native land.
49. Militibus in line 9 is  
 a. dative, indirect object. b. genitive, possession.  
 c. nominative, subject. d. ablative, agent.
50. The best translation of non pugnabant in the last line is  
 a. were not fighting. b. did not fight.  
 c. have not fought. d. would not fight.