

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1998

ADVANCED GRAMMAR

- I. Select the answer which best translates the sentence or the underlined section of the sentence.
1. He spoke much more clearly.  
a. multum b. multus c. multo d. plus
  2. Since Caesar is our leader, we have nothing to fear.  
a. Caesare duce b. Si Caesar dux est  
c. Cum Caesar dux est d. Cum Caesar dux esset
  3. The danger is so great that few people are coming.  
a. ut pauci venient b. ut pauci veniant  
c. paucos venire d. ne pauci venirent
  4. Let us not allow this knowledge to be lost.  
a. Non passi sumus b. Ne pateremur  
c. Ne patiamur d. Non patiemur
  5. While all shouted, he left the Forum.  
a. Dum omnes clamaverunt b. Omnibus clamantibus  
c. Omnibus clamatis d. Dum omnes clamaverint
  6. Which of the following does NOT mean "I have a book"?  
a. Librum habeam. b. Librum habeo.  
c. Liber est meus. d. Est mihi liber.
  7. He is coming to Rome from the country today.  
a. ex rure b. rus c. rure d. ruri
  8. They asked who he was.  
a. qui esset b. quis sit c. quis esset d. qui sit
  9. You may go.  
a. Licet tibi ire. b. Licet eas.  
c. Licet te iturum esse. d. Licet te ivisse.
  10. Although our soldiers had conquered the enemy, nevertheless they offered the defeated troops many kindnesses.  
a. vincerent b. victi sunt c. vicissent d. vicerant
  11. He thinks that they will do it to avoid my anger.  
a. iram meam vitare b. ut iram meam vitarent  
c. ut iram meam vitent d. qui iram meam vitent
  12. He stole the cloak as a gift for his girlfriend.  
a. pallae amicae donum b. pallam amicam dono  
c. pallam amicae donum d. pallam amicae dono

13. My country is much dearer to me than life itself.  
 a. quam vitam ipsam b. vitā ipsā c. quam vita ipsum  
 d. vitā ipso
14. I know that you were faithful to me.  
 a. te mihi fidelem fuisse  
 b. ut tu mihi fidelis esset  
 c. ut tu ad me fidelis sit  
 d. te mei fidelem esse
15. I ought to do this.  
 a. Hoc fecisse debeo. b. Hoc a me oportet.  
 c. Hoc a me factum est. d. Hoc mihi faciendum est.
16. She was worthy of great praise.  
 a. magnā laude b. magnae laudis c. magnae laudi  
 d. magnam laudem
17. He is in accord with himself.  
 a. sibi b. cum se c. cum ipsum d. ipsi
18. Soldier, follow me!  
 a. sequitor b. sequeris c. sequi d. sequere
19. He feared that you were not coming.  
 a. ut tu venires b. ne tu venires c. ne tu veneris  
 d. ut tu venisses
20. If he does this, he will be wise.  
 a. fecerit - erit b. facit - erit c. faciat - sit  
 d. faceret - esset
21. Gaius testified that he had helped her.  
 a. se eam iuvare b. ut eam iuvaret c. a se iuta est  
 d. se eam iuvisse
22. If he says this, he is wrong.  
 a. Si hoc dicat, erret. b. Si hoc dicit, errat.  
 c. Si hoc diceret, erraret. d. Si hoc dicet, errabit.
23. The senate ordered the leader not to harm their enemies.  
 a. Senatus duci imperavit ne hostes noceret.  
 b. Senatus ducem imperavit ut non hostibus noceret.  
 c. Senatus ducem imperavit non hostes nocerit.  
 d. Senatus duci imperavit ne hostibus noceret.
24. There was not one who believed this.  
 a. quis hoc crederet b. qui hoc crederet  
 c. qui hoc credit d. qui hoc credat

25. If the army should bring help, we would be able to save the ships.  
 a. feret - potuerimus b. ferret - possemus  
 c. fert - possemus d. ferat - possimus
26. The Aedui sent envoys to ask for peace.  
 a. ad rogatam pacem b. pacem rogatam  
 c. pacem rogatum d. ad pacem rogatum
27. If Caesar were alive today, I would be happy.  
 a. sit - ero b. esset - ero c. esset - essem  
 d. sit - sim
28. You might have seen the river overflowing its banks yesterday.  
 a. videas b. videres c. vidisti d. videris
29. What price glory!  
 a. Quanti b. Quanta c. Quantae d. Quantum
30. They built a wall ten feet high to protect the village.  
 a. decem pedes alte b. decem pedibus altus  
 c. decem pedes altitudo d. decem pedum altitudine
31. We moved closer to the rostra so that we could hear better.  
 a. quo melius audire possent  
 b. ut melius audire potuerimus  
 c. quo meliores audire potuerimus  
 d. ut meliores audire possent
32. The more I visit the city, the more I prefer the country.  
 a. quo - eo b. magis - magis c. saepius - saepius  
 d. quo saepius - eo magis
33. There was no doubt that Caesar was not willing to trust the Helvetians.  
 a. ut Caesar Helvetios credere nolit.  
 b. quin Caesar Helvetiis credere nollet.  
 c. ne Caesar Helvetios credere velit.  
 d. quominus Caesar Helvetiis credere vellet.

II. Choose the word which does NOT belong grammatically.

34. a. nolumus b. velimus c. malumus d. possumus
35. a. domi b. ruri c. urbi d. humi
36. a. erga b. tenus c. sine d. absque
37. a. credo b. impero c. rogo d. placeo

38. a. pareo b. parco c. pateo d. persuadeo  
 39. a. soleo b. audeo c. gaudeo d. paveo  
 40. a. nascor b. utor c. potior d. fruor  
 41. a. circum b. circa c. versus d. coram  
 42. a. quo b. istic c. huc d. eo  
 43. a. cano b. disco c. posco d. tingo  
 44. a. artus b. lacus c. partus d. pignus

Questions 45-50 are based on the following passage from Caesar's De Bello Civili (II.6) in which he describes the battle for Massilia.

5 Commisso proelio Massiliensibus res nulla ad virtutem  
 defuit; sed memores eorum praeceptorum quae paulo ante ab  
 suis acceperant, hoc animo decertabant ut nullum aliud  
 tempus ad conandum habituri viderentur et, quibus in pugna  
 vitae periculum accideret, non ita multo se reliquorum  
 civium fatum antecedere existimarent, quibus urbe captā  
 eadem esset belli fortuna patienda. Diductisque nostris  
 paulatim navibus et artificio gubernatorum et mobilitati  
 10 navium locus dabatur et si quando nostri facultatem nacti  
 ferreis manibus iniectis navem religaverant, undique suis  
 laborantibus succurrebant.

45. Identify the case and usage of Massiliensibus (line 1).  
 a. dative - possession  
 b. dative - indirect object  
 c. ablative - respect  
 d. ablative - with certain adjectives
46. In line 2, paulo illustrates an ablative of  
 a. separation. b. degree of difference. c. means.  
 d. comparison.
47. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by viderentur  
 in line 4?  
 a. result  
 b. subordinate clause in indirect discourse  
 c. substantive clause of purpose  
 d. temporal clause
48. The pronoun se in line 5 refers to  
 a. Caesar's soldiers. b. Massilian soldiers.  
 c. Caesar's sailors. d. Massilian townspeople.

49. Identify the form of patiēda in line 7.
- feminine nominative singular, passive periphrastic
  - neuter nominative plural, passive periphrastic
  - future passive participle modifying urbe (line 6)
  - future passive participle referring to pugnā (line 4)
50. In lines 7-11,
- the Massilian ships were separated from Caesar's and maintained that position by their skill in maneuvering.
  - the Massilian ships were separated, but Caesar's ships closed the gap by their skill in maneuvering.
  - Caesar's ships were separated from each other but maintained their position because of their skill in maneuvering.
  - Caesar's ships were separated from each other, while the enemy's ships were superior in maneuvering.