

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1998

GRAMMAR II

- I. Select the correct Latin translation of the underlined English words.
1. I can never find my keys!
a. invenio b. invenire c. inveni d. inveniebam
 2. The recruiter told the prospective student-athletes that the university facilities were second to none.
a. nullo b. nullius c. nulli d. ad nullum
 3. The soldiers fought as bravely as possible.
a. quam forte primum b. ut fortissimi
c. ut fortius d. quam fortissimē
 4. Three of the quaestors were indicted for graft.
a. quaestores b. e quaestoribus c. quaestorum
d. a quaestoribus
 5. "John, don't put that in the trash!" yelled the teacher.
a. non ponis b. noli pone c. non pones
d. noli ponere
 6. Which cities did you visit?
a. quae b. quibus c. quas d. qui
 7. We walked at least seven miles.
a. septem mille passūs b. septem milibus passibus
c. septem milia passūs d. septem milia passuum
 8. Our laws are very suitable.
a. maximē idoneae b. magis idoneae
c. quam idoneae d. multo idoneae
 9. Antony left two legions to guard the town.
a. praesidio oppidum b. oppidum defendere
c. praesidio oppido d. oppido defendere
 10. He was more prudent than his friend in amatory matters.
a. amico b. amice c. amici d. amicum
 11. Many of us believed that the senator was wrong.
a. senatore b. senator c. senatorem d. senatori
 12. A few of us remembered to bring our umbrellas.
a. nostri b. e nobis c. nostrum d. nos
 13. I intend to see you running tomorrow morning.
a. currens b. cursurus c. cursurum d. currentem

14. These rocks are rather small.
 a. paulo minora b. minora c. minima d. paulo minima
15. There has never been a general more able than Caesar.
 a. imperatorem potentiolem quam Caesarem
 b. imperatorem potentiolem Caesare
 c. imperator potentior Caesar
 d. imperator potentior quam Caesar
16. I did not have enough money to buy a new car.
 a. pecuniā b. pecuniae c. pecuniam d. pecunia
17. Winning the game seemed much more likely than losing it.
 a. multus b. multi c. multum d. multo
18. Ten thousand citizens were captured.
 a. Decem milia civium capta sunt.
 b. Decem mille civium capti sunt.
 c. Decem mille cives capti sunt.
 d. Decem milia e civibus capta sunt.
19. They came to listen to the orator.
 a. ut oratorem audirent b. oratori audire
 c. qui oratori audirent d. ut oratorem audiant

II. Choose the word or phrase which best completes the sentence.

20. Homo _____ vides amicus est.
 a. qui b. quod c. cuius d. quem
21. Caesar _____ creatus est.
 a. dictator b. dictatorem c. dictatore d. dictatori
22. _____ Cornelius nunc conficere vult?
 a. Quod b. Cui c. Quid d. Quā
23. Quinque _____ iter fecerunt.
 a. horae b. horis c. horas d. horarum
24. Hector omnes Troianos _____ superabat.
 a. honore b. honori c. in honore d. ad honorem
25. Hic locus est non idoneus _____.
 a. pro concilio b. concilio c. ad concilium
 d. concili causā
26. _____ verbis, milites diu et acriter pugnabant.
 a. permotis b. permiventibus c. permoti
 d. permoventes

27. Legatus ducet _____ urbem ad victoriam.
a. suam b. eius c. se d. suum
28. _____ erit mirabile!
a. Vincere b. Vinci c. Vincens d. Vincente
29. Dea dixit patrem _____ esse regem Troiae.
a. se b. eum c. suam d. eius
30. Fur nesciebat se a Sexto _____.
a. conspectus est b. conspecturus esse
c. conspici d. conspexisse
31. Legum omnes servi sumus ut liberi esse _____.
a. poterimus b. possimus c. possemus d. potuerimus
32. _____ philosophos audiamus!
a. Ut non b. Num c. Nonne d. Ne
33. Caesar equites mittit qui cornu hostium sinistrum
_____.
a. circumveniant b. circumveniunt
c. circumvenirent d. circumvenerunt

III. Choose the form that does **NOT** belong grammatically.

34. a. amici b. amice c. magister d. magistro
35. a. prope b. extra c. pro d. apud
36. a. hae b. ipsa c. qua d. eam
37. a. feliciore b. felicissimē c. felicius d. felici
38. a. dico b. facio c. duco d. fugio
39. a. ambulari b. ambulanti c. ambulaturum d. ambulatum
40. a. discessisse b. mittere c. obsideri
d. facturum esse
41. a. gratus b. avidus c. dissimilis d. par
42. a. paucis superatis b. auxilio Caesari
c. Camillo duce d. nave parata
43. a. duxero b. ducat c. duxissemus d. ducerent

IV. Questions 44-50 refer to the following passage from Caesar's Commentary on the Gallic War.

Postero die Vercingetorix concilio convocato id bellum se suscepisse non suarum necessitatum sed communis libertatis causā demonstrat; et quoniam sit fortunae cedendum, ad utramque rem se illis offerre, seu morte suā Romanis satis facere seu vivum tradere velint. Mittuntur de his rebus ad Caesarem legati. Iubet arma tradi, principes produci. Ipse in munitione pro castris consedit; eo duces producuntur; Vercingetorix deditur; arma proiciuntur. Reservatis Aeduis atque Arvernīs, si per eos civitates recuperare posset, ex reliquis captivis toti exercitui capita singula praedae nomine distribuit.

44. Identify the ablative usage illustrated by postero die in line 1.
 a. absolute b. comparison c. degree of difference d. time
45. The word se in line 1 refers to
 a. Vercingetorix (line 1). b. concilio (line 1).
 c. bellum (line 1). d. necessitatum (line 2).
46. Identify the form of tradi in line 6.
 a. infinitive b. perfect indicative
 c. present subjunctive d. participle
47. Ipse in line 7 refers to
 a. Vercingetorix (line 1). b. Caesarem (line 6).
 c. legati (line 6). d. principes (line 6).
48. According to this passage, Vercingetorix had undertaken the war
 a. because it was a necessity.
 b. for the liberty of all.
 c. because a victory had been prophesied.
 d. to prove his superiority as a general.
49. Which of the following did Caesar NOT demand at the time of the surrender?
 a. that Vercingetorix be handed over
 b. that weapons be given up
 c. that the camp be rebuilt
 d. that the chiefs be brought to him
50. What did Caesar do with the rest of the prisoners?
 a. set them free
 b. gave them to the Aedui and Arverni
 c. sent them back to their own states
 d. gave them to his army