

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2000
GRAMMAR II**

1. Which of the following is an adverb in the superlative degree?
a. fortissimē b. plures c. acriter d. liberē
2. Which of the following is **NOT** an infinitive?
a. exercuisse b. exercitum esse c. exercens d. exerceri
3. Which does **NOT** belong by gender?
a. manus b. salus c. onus d. virtus
4. Which does **NOT** belong by declension?
a. valles b. fines c. flores d. spes
5. Complete the pattern: quattuor, octo, undecim, quindecim ... 4 8 11 15
a. septendecim b. duodeviginti c. viginti d. undeviginti
6. Which pronoun is in the nominative case?
a. quae b. illius c. sui d. nostrum
7. Which of the following is **NOT** a subjunctive?
a. capiatur b. incitamini c. audiat d. legamus
8. Which of the following does **NOT** belong by conjugation?
a. fugio b. munio c. invenio d. expedio
9. Which pronoun is in the genitive case?
a. illis b. hae c. cui d. eius
10. Which of the following is **NOT** a translation of a comparative?
a. too easily b. very easily c. rather easily d. more easily
11. Which of the following would be used for the main verb of an indirect statement?
a. putare b. putet c. putaturus d. putat
12. Which of the following does **NOT** belong?
a. nullus b. unus c. totus d. incertus
13. Which does **NOT** belong by degree?
a. peius b. optimus c. maximus d. plurimus
14. Which noun does **NOT** belong by declension?
a. fluctus b. portus c. occasus d. laus

15. Which does **NOT** belong by part of speech?
a. melius b. minus c. plus d. maius
16. All of the following form their comparatives regularly **EXCEPT**
a. durus. b. cupidus. c. idoneus. d. latus.
17. All of the following form their superlatives by adding -limus to the stem **EXCEPT**
a. facilis. b. similis. c. nobilis. d. difficilis.
18. Which noun can **NOT** be modified by feliciorum?
a. navium b. adventuum c. aedificium d. stellarum
19. Which of the following contains an accusative of duration of time?
a. Post multos annos Marcus equitibus praefectus est.
b. Tutiozem vitam semper vivere volo.
c. Multas horas in otio agemus.
d. Graeci Romanique decem annos pugnaverunt.
20. Which of the following contains a genitive of description?
a. A fratre matris tuae territus est.
b. Femina magnae sapientiae a Galliā discessit.
c. Tres pueri duci copiarum barbararum equum dederunt.
d. Pars multorum civium ab inimicis fūgerunt.
21. Which sentence contains an ablative of specification?
a. Hannibal praemio vincetur.
b. Utrum animal corpore pulchrum est?
c. Britanni dissimillimi eis in Italiā sunt.
d. Marcus in arenā gladio pugnabit.
22. Which of the following does **NOT** contain an ablative of comparison?
a. Id amore tui facilius feci.
b. Quis in Italiā erat clarior Cicerone?
c. Consilium tuum clarius meo est.
d. Vidi paucos feliciores patre tuo.
23. Which statement does **NOT** contain an ablative of degree of difference?
a. Helvetii nihilo minus profecti sunt.
b. Multis ante annis bellum gesserant.
c. Hic murus quinque pedibus longior illo erat.
d. Caesar multis benignior quam paucis est.
24. Itinera trans _____ currebant erant longa.
a. qui b. quae c. quam d. quibus

25. To whose father did you entrust the book?
a. Cuius patri b. Ad cuius patrem c. Ad quem patrem d. Cui patri
26. We wanted to go home, but we could not.
a. posse b. poteramus c. potueramus d. possimus
27. The violence of war changed his life in a few hours.
a. paucas horas b. in paucis horis c. in paucas horas d. paucis horis
28. Caesar pitched camp two miles from that of the enemy.
a. duo milia passuum b. duos mille passūs c. duo mille passuum
d. duabus milibus passuum
29. Qui deorum _____ res non sciunt?
a. haec b. has c. hos d. hae
30. We can ask the gods for aid.
a. rogare b. rogantes c. rogamus d. rogemus
31. The boy gave himself high praise.
a. ipsi b. sibi c. se d. eum
32. _____ per Italiam misistis.
a. Mille liberos b. Milia liberi c. Milia liberos d. Mille liberi
33. He was more knowledgeable about philosophy than his father.
a. pater b. patrem c. patris d. patri
34. Liber _____ a Vergilio Augustum laudat.
a. scriptus est b. scribitur c. scriptus d. scribens
35. I realized that Marcus was the bravest soldier.
a. Sentiebam Marcum militem fortissimum fuisse.
b. Sentiebam Marcum militem fortissimum esse.
c. Sensi Marcus miles fortissimus erat.
d. Sensi ut Marcus miles fortissimus esset.
36. Which house is yours?
a. Qui domus tuus est? b. Quid domus tuum est?
c. Quae domus tua est? d. Quis domus tui est?
37. He addressed three thousand of the citizens.
a. tribus milibus de civibus b. tria milia civium c. tribus milibus civium
d. tria milia de civibus

38. Liberi boni _____ parentibus semper parent.
a. eorum b. suorum c. eis d. suis
39. Numquam rex satis _____ habet.
a. imperio b. imperium c. imperi d. imperia
40. Fortifying our defenses will be imperative for the safety of the city.
a. Muniens b. Munientes c. Munituri d. Munire
41. Semper timeo populos dona _____.
a. ferens b. ferentium c. ferentes d. ferentia
42. Three thousand soldiers were sent to Britain.
a. Tria milia militum ad Britanniam missa erant.
b. Tres mille milites Britanniae missi sunt.
c. Tria milia militum ad Britanniam missa sunt.
d. Tres mille milites Britanniae missi erant.
43. We fought to free our country.
a. liberaremus b. liberaverimus c. liberemus d. liberamus
44. Let's leave to find another place to study.
a. Discedimus ut inveniant. b. Discederemus ut invenirent.
c. Discedemus ut invenire. d. Discedamus ut inveniant.
45. Cum curā docet ut discipuli bene discant.
a. so that students may learn well b. so that good students learn
c. so that good students might learn d. so that students might learn well

[PLEASE CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.]

Use this story to answer questions 46-50.

Avia mea me valdē amabat et ego eam; saepe, in sellā suā sedens, me delectissimum nepotem (grandson) vocabat.

Itaque postquam avia decessit, maestissimus eram; magnum legatum tamen sperabam, quod femina divitissima erat.

- 5 Omnes nepotes eius, ubi nuntium mortis acceperunt, ad villam festinaverunt, legata sperantes, deinde vilicus (steward) eius testamentum lēgit. Omnibus aliis nepotibus avia magna legata scripserat, mihi autem nihil nisi sellam cum pulvinis (cushions) in quā viva sederat.

Tum etiam maestior eram.

- 10 Alii nepotes mihi sellam illam obiciebant (teased about); me deridentes dicebant: "nunc nos sumus divites, tu pauper. Hicne est amor aviae nostrae, quem tu iactabas (boasted about)? Sane (evidently) avia valdē te amabat, quoniam sellam tibi legavit!"

- Deinde, ab omnibus derisus, iratissimus eram. Sellam illam et pulvinos totā vi pulsavi. Ecce! Unum e pulvinis perruperam, et e pulvino rupto non plumae sed aurei
15 ruebant (poured). Avia mea multos aureos in pulvino celaverat (had hidden). Nunc divitissimus eram omnium nepotum.

46. To whom does eius (line 6) refer?
a. ego (line 1) b. femina (line 4) c. villam (line 5) d. vilicus (line 6)
47. The adjective viva (line 8) is describing
a. legata (line 5) b. avia (line 7) c. mihi (line 7) d. sellam (line 7)
48. Identify the form of rupto (line 14).
a. perfect passive participle, dative b. first person singular indicative verb
c. future imperative d. perfect passive participle, ablative
49. All of the following refer to the narrator **EXCEPT**
a. sedens (line 1) b. nepotem (line 2) c. pauper (line 11) d. derisus (line 13)
50. Which of the following would be the best title for this story?
a. A Very Clever Thief b. A Death in the Family
c. All for One and One for All d. A Strange Bequest