FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 2001

GRAMMAR II

I.   Choose the word which does **NOT** belong grammatically.

1.   a. pareo   b. parco   c. placeo   d. perdo

2.   a. ponet   b. aget   c. tenet   d. vehet

3.   a. galea   b. fata   c. pondera   d. vincula

4.   a. extruens   b. flectens   c. ingens   d. convertens

5.   a. memini   b. pelli   c. includi   d. lacessi

6.   a. cupiaris   b. nuntiaris   c. iaciaris   d. afficiaris

7.   a. eventus   b. pontus   c. casus   d. occasus

8.   a. similis   b. pars   c. proximus   d. amicus

9.   a. tardius   b. altius   c. dignius   d. egregius

10.   a. tueor   b. confiteor   c. polliceor   d. obsideor

II.   Complete each analogy.

11.   cogo : cogerent :: possum : _____
      a. potuerant   b. possent   c. possint   d. poterant

12.   male : peius :: parum :: _____
      a. minus   b. plus   c. paulum   d. maius

13.   solvo : solvite :: loquor : _____
      a. loquere   b. loquemini   c. loquimini   d. loqui

14.   tacet : tacuit :: sto : _____
      a. stat   b. stet   c. starent   d. stetit

15.   ego : mei :: nos : _____
      a. nos   b. nobis   c. nostro   d. nostrum

III. Choose the correct answer.

16. Which word could NOT be modified by huius?
 a. civitatis   b. insulae   c. navi   d. exercitus

17. Which ablative is shown: Marcus ad patrem magna celeritate maturavit.
 a. manner   b. means   c. description   d. specification

18. Which verb could NOT introduce an indirect statement?
 a. audio   b. credo   c. quaero   d. memoria teneo

19. In which case are gerunds never found?
 a. nominative   b. genitive   c. dative   d. accusative

20. Which verb does NOT have a reduplicated perfect active stem?
 a. tango   b. curro   c. prodo   d. bibo

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

21. The citizens did not make him emperor.
 a. imperator   b. imperatore   c. imperatorem   d. imperatori

22. Let us not approach the growling mastiff.
 a. Non accedimus   b. Ne accedissimus   c. Non accedamus   d. Ne accedamus

23. These goods cannot be hauled by our horses today.
 a. vehi   b. vecta esse   c. vehere   d. vehuntur

24. The general sent the scouts to look at the pass.
 a. qui spectarent   b. ut spectavissent   c. spectare   d. qui spectent

25. Which farmer did you see in town?
 a. Qui   b. Quis   c. Quid   d. Quem

26. They are asking why you were late.
 a. fuisti   b. te fuisse   c. fueris   d. eras

27. If he wants that book, he should go ahead and buy it.
 a. id   b. eum   c. is   d. eam

28. They said that they had been in Rome.
 a. fuerant   b. fuisse   c. fuerunt   d. esse

29.　He was afraid that they <u>would not arrive</u> in time.
　　a. ut pervenirent　　b. ne pervenirent
　　c. non pervenient　　d. non perventuros esse

30.　Although it was late, <u>the guard</u> had to watch the camp.
　　a. custodum　　b. custos　　c. custode　　d. custodi

31.　They decided to use <u>light</u> over the display.
　　a. lumen　　b. lumine　　c. luminum　　d. lumine

32.　The battle lasted _____.
　　a. tribus diebus　　b. tres dierum　　c. tres dies　　d. trium dierum

33.　Galli nihil _____ habuerunt.
　　a. cibum　　b. cibi　　c. cibus　　d. cibo

34.　<u>Cum</u> miles vulneraretur, tamen diu pugnavit.
　　a. when　　b. since　　c. although　　d. after

35.　Equi nostri meliores ____ sunt.
　　a. illis　　b. illos　　c. illi　　d. illorum

36.　Nuntio ____, Caesar ei imperavit ut Labieno litteras _____.
　　a. vocatus est...dedit　　b. vocato...daret
　　c. vocato...det　　d. vocavit...dedisset

37.　He hurried out of the house, <u>so as not to be</u> late for the most important day of his life.
　　a. ne esset　　b. non sit　　c. ne sit　　d. non esset

38.　<u>A few hours later</u>, we were able to go to the mall.
　　a. Paucis post horis　　b. Paucae horae postea
　　c. Paucas horas postquam　　d. Paucas horas serius

39.　His college campus was so vast that <u>he had been able</u> to see only a little of it by October.
　　a. potuerat　　b. poterat　　c. potuisset　　d. potuisse

40.　Every time Publius went out of town, he left his canary with the <u>same</u> man.
　　a. eundem　　b. idem　　c. eidem　　d. eodem

41.　Lucius putat se canem inventurum esse quem <u>amiserit</u>.
　　a. relative clause, indicative　　b. relative clause of purpose
　　c. subjunctive clause in indirect statement　　d. indirect question

42. Eheu, haec ornamenta, quae in via ponebantur, _____ sunt.
    a. mei   b. meorum   c. a me   d. mihi

V. Use the following passage from Caesar's <u>De Bello Civili</u>, I. 61, to answer questions 43 - 50.

<u>Quibus rebus perterritis animis adversariorum</u> Caesar, ne semper magno circuitu per pontem equitatus <u>esset mittendus,</u> nactus idoneum locum fossas pedum XXX in latitudinem compluris facere instituit, quibus partem aliquam Sicoris averteret vadumque in eo flumine efficeret. His paene effectis magnum in timorem Afranius Petreiusque
5 perveniunt, ne omnino frumento pabuloque <u>intercluderentur,</u> quod multum Caesar equitatu valebat. Itaque constituunt ipsi locis excedere et in Celtiberiam bellum <u>transferre.</u> Huic consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, quod ex duobus contrariis generibus quae superiore bello cum Sertorio steterant civitates, victae nomen atque imperium absentis Pompei timebant, quae in amicitia manserant magnis adfectae
10 beneficiis eum diligebant, Caesaris autem erat in barbaris nomen <u>obscurius</u>.

43. In line 1, <u>Quibus...adversorium</u> is a/an
    a. relative clause.   b. indirect question.
    c. ablative absolute.   d. relative clause of purpose.

44. In line 2, <u>esset</u> is what subjunctive?
    a. result clause   b. purpose clause   c. indirect command   d. volitive.

45. Lines 1 - 4 mean that
    a. Caesar is digging ditches to fortify his position.
    b. Caesar's enemies are digging ditches to surround him.
    c. Caesar is digging ditches to divert the Sicoris.
    d. Caesar is sending the calvary out to forage beyond the ditch.

46. In line 5, <u>intercluderentur</u> is which subjunctive?
    a. dependent clause in indirect statement   b. clause of fearing
    c. hortatory   d. indirect question

47. Afranius and Petreius think that Caesar might
    a. overrun their cavalry.   b. shut off their route to the Sicoris.
    c. surround them with ditches .   d. keep them from food supplies.

48. The use of <u>transferre</u> in line 7 is
    a. indirect statement.   b. complementary.
    c. noun - subject.   d. noun - object.

49.   Which of the following is a consideration of Afranius and Petreius at the end of this passage?
       a. Caesar's name is not well-known in this location.
       b. the reputation of Sertorius would aid them.
       c. Pompey was able to bring them reinforcements.
       d. They were fearful of the name and power of Pompey.

50.   The best translation of <u>obscurius</u> is
       a. rather obscure.   b. obscure.   c. more obscure.   d. obscurely.