

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2006  
GRAMMAR II**

**N.B. There are no macrons on this test.**

**I. Choose the best answer to the question.**

1. Which case is used for the subject of indirect statements?  
a. dative b. nominative c. vocative d. accusative
2. Which of the following is divisible by three?  
a. tredecim b. sedecim c. duodeviginti d. undecim
3. Which of the following is **NOT** in the dative case?  
a. vi b. ferro c. ratio d. spei
4. Which of the following is **NOT** in the subjunctive mood?  
a. erret b. intermiserit c. efficiet d. commovisset
5. Which of the following is **NOT** in the perfect tense?  
a. capti sint b. fuissem c. dederimus d. perfectum est
6. Which of the following is **NOT** in the genitive case?  
a. brevius b. ipsius c. solius d. alterius
7. Which of the following is **NOT** in the comparative degree?  
a. minus b. peius c. certiolem d. facilius
8. Which of the following adjectives does **NOT** govern the dative case?  
a. fidelis b. gratus c. proximus d. cupidus
9. Which of the following is **NOT** an adverb?  
a. nobiliter b. simile c. utilius d. multum
10. Which of the following does **NOT** contain an indirect statement?  
a. Hercules dicitur fuisse fortis.  
b. Apud consules toti civitati diximus Lucium virum bonum esse.  
c. Italiam patriam poetarum magnorum esse sciunt.  
d. Se pecuniam invenire non potuisse putavit.

**II. Choose the word(s) which fills in the blank correctly.**

11. Da \_\_\_\_\_ libertatem!  
a. me b. ad me c. mei d. mihi

12. Nautae in insula \_\_\_\_\_ exspectabant.  
 a. in multis annis b. multi anni c. multos annos d. nam multos annos
13. Gladii a pueris \_\_\_\_\_ non possunt.  
 a. traxi b. trahere c. trahi d. traxisse
14. \_\_\_\_\_, Caesar milites convocavit.  
 a. Castra ponentia b. Castris positus c. Cum castris ponentes  
 d. Si castra posita essent
15. \_\_\_\_\_ erat dux Romanorum?  
 a. Quae b. Quis c. Quid d. Qui
16. Casa mea a casa tua \_\_\_\_\_ abest.  
 a. mille passus b. una milia passus c. mille passuum d. una milia passuum
17. Dux dixit \_\_\_\_\_ discessisse.  
 a. equites b. equitum c. equiti d. eques
18. Viros misit qui Hannibali victoriam \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. nuntiaret b. nuntiet c. nuntient d. nuntiarent
19. Hoc iter \_\_\_\_\_ quam illud est.  
 a. breve b. breviorum c. brevius d. brevis
20. Exercitum mittit ut regionem \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. vastat b. vastabit c. vastare d. vastet
21. Ne \_\_\_\_\_ magna cum celeritate in scholam!  
 a. curremus b. curramus c. currimus d. cucurrimus

**III. Choose the correct translation for the underlined words.**

22. Come and play with us.  
 a. cum nostri b. nobiscum c. cum nobis d. cum nostrum
23. We hoped he would go as quickly as possible.  
 a. simul atque celerius b. quam celerrime c. quam primum celere d. celeriter
24. Marcus is about to leave.  
 a. excedens b. excessus c. excessurus d. excedet
25. Whose money did she take?  
 a. cuius pecuniam b. quam pecuniam c. quae pecunia d. cuius pecunia

26. This war is different from that one.  
a. dissimile illo b. dissimilis ab eo c. dissimilis illo uno d. dissimile illi
27. Noli hoc facere  
a. I won't do this. b. This won't do. c. Don't do this. d. I did not want to do this.
28. I think this book is lovely.  
a. hic liber b. huius librum c. huius liber d. hunc librum
29. He could not find his car.  
a. inveniat b. invenit c. invenire d. inventurum
30. I hope that you will stay tomorrow.  
a. te mansurum esse b. manes c. mansurus es d. manebis
31. Labienus did not have enough soldiers.  
a. milites b. militis c. militum d. militibus
32. Our laws are very suitable.  
a. maxima idoneae b. magis idoneae c. multo idoneae d. idoneissimae
33. They found the general at the home of the consul.  
a. domi consuli b. apud consulem c. apud consule d. in domo consulis
34. My brother is much taller than you are.  
a. multo altior b. multum altior c. multo altius d. magis altius
35. The teacher stopped the students who were running down the hall.  
a. qui currerent b. currentibus c. qui current d. currentes

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

36. a. domus b. caput c. flumen d. cornu
37. a. insidias b. facultas c. libertas d. celeritas
38. a. brevium b. gravium c. audacium d. saucium
39. a. pauci b. proximi c. acri d. ceteri
40. a. servans b. servaturus c. servatus d. servari
41. a. bonus b. parvus c. magnus d. longus

42. a. vulnerent b. maneant c. ponent d. agant  
 43. a. fuerat b. fuero c. fuerint d. fuisti  
 44. a. dico b. capio c. duco d. facio  
 45. a. rei b. respectus c. regni d. recitatori

**V. Questions 46-50 refer to the following passage.**

Roma ab Horatio servata, tamen obsidio erat et frumenti inopia. Porsena, rex Etruscorum, spem habebat se expugnaturum esse urbem. C. Mucius, adulescens nobilis solus in hostium castra penetrare constituit. Itaque senatum adiit.

- 5 "Transire Tiberim," inquit, "patres, et intrare, si possim, castra hostium volo. Neque gloriam neque praemia peto." Approbant patres. Ubi eo venit, multitudo militum prope regis tabernaculum constitit. Mucius timebat quaerere quis Porsena esset et per errorem scribam pro rege interfecit. Dum per multitudinem viam facit, a militibus captus ad regem tractus est.
46. Identify the case and usage of Roma in line 1.  
 a. nominative, subject b. nominative, predicate nominative  
 c. ablative, specification d. ablative, absolute
47. In line 2, the word se refers to  
 a. Roma (line 1). b. Horatio (line 1). c. Porsena (line 1). d. Etruscorum (line 2).
48. In lines 3-6 we learn that C. Mucius  
 a. was the only noble in the camp.  
 b. attacked the senate for its cowardice.  
 c. crossed the Tiber to speak to his father.  
 d. received the go-ahead from the senators.
49. Identify the case and usage of regis in line 7.  
 a. genitive, possession b. genitive, objective c. ablative, with a preposition  
 d. ablative, agent
50. The best translation for facit in line 9:  
 a. makes b. was making c. is about to make d. has made