

2009 FJCL State Latin Forum

Grammar II

I. Select the word that does not belong grammatically.

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| 1. | a. pro | b. propter | c. prope | d. praeter |
| 2. | a. urbs | b. navis | c. civitas | d. ars |
| 3. | a. domi | b. ruri | c. Romae | d. Athenae |
| 4. | a. faveo | b. credo | c. servio | d. scio |
| 5. | a. unus | b. totus | c. hic | d. gratus |
| 6. | a. vulpes | b. dies | c. res | d. fides |
| 7. | a. bonus | b. magnus | c. longus | d. parvus |
| 8. | a. vulnus | b. tempus | c. onus | d. portus |
| 9. | a. difficilis | b. gracilis | c. humiliis | d. fidelis |
| 10. | a. labor | b. conor | c. sequor | d. loquor |

II. Select the best answer.

11. Lucius nesciebat cur Quintus regem adiuvaret.
a. Lucius did not know why Quintus helped the king.
b. Lucius does not know why Quintus helped the king.
c. Lucius does not know why Quintus helps the king.
d. Lucius did not know why Quintus had helped the king.
12. The sentence, “Certamen tam longum erat ut discipuli id perficere non possent.” Contains which of these?
a. result clause b. purpose clause c. indirect question d. proviso clause
13. The sentence, “Mater, cum pater cras redeat, filium puniet.” contains
a. causal b. circumstantial c. result d. temporal
14. The sentence, “Publius cibum veneno mixtum paravit ut secundus interficeret.” contains
a. result b. purpose c. indirect command d. concessive
15. Epistula nobis scribenda est.
a. We must write the letter. b. The letter was written by us.
c. The letter had to be written by us. d. We had to write the letter.

16. In Circum Maximum ibimus ut spectaculum _____.
 a. videre b. vidimus c. visissemus d. videamus
17. Cum amici _____, Galli auxilium rogabant.
 a. venissent b. veniant c. venire d. venerint
18. This weapon will be a great use for you.
 a. magnus usus tibi b. magno usui tibi
 c. magnus usus pro te d. magnum usum tibi
19. Cornelius said that he would have to greet the clients.
 a. is b. ipse c. se d. sibi
20. Writing Latin is fun for me.
 a. scribere b. scribit c. scribet d. scribendum
21. If he should come to Rome, we would all rejoice.
 a. veniet...gavisi eramus b. veniat...gaudeamus
 c. eundum erit...gaudemus d. venisset....gavisi essemus
22. I will be home within three hours!
 a. in tres horas b. tres horas c. tribus horis d. per tres horas
23. Marcus numquam _____ caret.
 a. pecuniae b. pecuniā c. pecuniam d. pecunia
24. Caesar milites suos in _____ impetum facere iussit.
 a. Gallia b. Galliā c. Gallis d. Gallos
25. The boy walked one mile and then collapsed.
 a. una milia passuum b. mille passūs c. unus mille passūs d. milia passūs
26. He ran very fast so as not to be captured.
 a. ut non caperetur b. non capi c. ne capiatur d. ne caperetur
27. I asked her what she was doing.
 a. faciebat b. faciat c. faceret d. fecit
28. Ubi est puella _____ non credidisti?
 a. qui b. cui c. quae d. quam
29. There does not seem to be enough courage among the soldiers.
 a. virtutem b. virtutis c. virtus d. virtue
30. Ille est servus _____ nobis multam pecuniam dedit!
 a. qui b. cuius c. cui d. quem

31. I am a foot taller than my sister.
 a. uno pede altior
 b. unum pedem altior
 c. unius pedis altus
 d. unus pes altius
32. We have come to buy slaves.
 a. ad emendum servos
 b. ad emendum servorum
 c. ad emendos servi
 d. ad emendorum servorum
33. I saw the emperor himself today!
 a. imperatorem se
 b. eundem imperatorem
 c. imperatorem sibi
 d. ipsum imperatorem
34. Soldiers, follow me!
 a. sequere b. sequite c. sequimini d. sequi
35. Cum maxima tempestas in mare oriatur, quaedam naves tamen non effugerunt.
 a. when b. with c. since d. although

Part III: Indicate the form that does NOT agree with the given word.

36. cuius
 a. civitatis b. insulae c. exercitūs d. navi
37. ei
 a. ludi b. impetūs c. oratio d. gentes
38. graviorum
 a. consilium b. pedum c. rerum d. navium
39. regnum
 a. illum b. id c. potens d. novum
40. pulcher
 a. equus b. mater c. collis d. ager

Part IV: The following is a short excerpt of a well-known myth. Select the best answer for each question following.

Cum olīva in urbe Graecā sē subitō ostendisset et in aliā parte urbis aqua ē terrā ērūpuisset, haec spectacula rēgem commōvērunt. Rēx igitur mīsit nūntium ad Apollinem Delphicum, quī quaereret, quid intellegendum esset et quid faciendum esset. Ille respondit olīvam ā Minervā datam esse, aquam ā Neptūnō, et urbem nōminandam esse ex nōmine aut deae aut deī.

Ōrāculō acceptō, rēx cīvēs omnēs ad ferendum suffrāgium convocāvit et omnēs virī prō Neptūnō, omnēs fēminae prō Minervā suffrāgia tulērunt. Minerva, cuius nōmen in Graeciā erat “Athēnē,” vīcit.

oliva – olive tree

suffragium ferre – to cast a vote

41. Quid spectaculum in Graecia videbatur?

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| a. Aqua e terra erupit | b. Rex factus est deus |
| c. Apollo apparuit | d. Rex montem movit |

42. What is the tense and mood of ostendisset in line 1?

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| a. present subjunctive | b. future perfect indicative |
| c. pluperfect subjunctive | d. imperfect subjunctive |

43. What is the best translation for cum, the first word in the passage?

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| a. When | b. Since | c. Because | d. Although |
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44. Give the gender, case and number of haec in line 1.

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| a. feminine nominative singular | b. feminine nominative plural |
| c. neuter nominative plural | d. neuter accusative plural |

45. In line 5, how would you best translate the words oraculo accepto?

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| a. After the oracle was received | b. The oracle accepted |
| c. Accepting the oracle | d. Before the oracle received them |

46. Ille, in line 3, refers to whom/what?

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| a. king | b. messenger | c. spectacle | d. olive |
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47. Quid fecit rex cum haec spectacula vidisset?

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| a. Milites convocavit. | b. Cives se mouere iussit. |
| c. Nuntium ad oraculum Apollonis misit. | d. Ipse templum Minervae visitavit. |

48. Suffragia pro Neptunio ferebantur ab _____.

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| a. feminis | b. viris | c. oraculo | d. Minerva |
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49. Why is eset, line 3, in the subjunctive?

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| a. indirect question | b. indirect command |
| c. purpose clause | d. result clause |

50. What form is intellegendum in line 3?

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| a. participle | b. imperative | c. gerundive | d. subjunctive |
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