

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2009
GRAMMAR II

Choose the answer which correctly translates the underlined word(s).

1. Si te audivero, respondebo.
a. If I had heard you b. If I should hear you c. If I hear you d. If I heard you
2. Gladiator in arenam fortissime intravit.
a. bravely b. more bravely c. rather bravely d. very bravely
3. Nocte appropinquante, iuvenis per vias progrediebatur.
a. as night was approaching b. after night had approached
c. before night approached d. night having approached
4. Nuntii quibus regina praemium dedit magnā cum celeritate cucurrerant.
a. by whom b. to whom c. with whom d. from whom
5. Quintus, his verbis auditis, ridere coepit.
a. hearing these words b. about to hear these words
c. before these words had been heard d. after these words were heard
6. Iulia speravit se suos libros inventuram esse.
a. these books b. those books c. her books d. their books
7. The soldiers ran faster than the fugitive.
a. fugitivus b. fugitivi c. fugitivum d. fugitivō
8. The governor managed the province for seven years.
a. septem annis b. septem annorum c. septem anni d. septem annos
9. Ten of the soldiers were punished.
a. milites b. e militibus c. militibus d. militis
10. The sailors, having gone out from the shore, panicked.
a. egressi b. egredientes c. egressi sunt d. egressuri
11. The leader of the camp said that the soldiers were safe.
a. essent b. erant c. esse d. fuisse
12. The slave did not have enough money.
a. pecuniae b. pecuniam c. pecuniā d. pecuniis
13. Don't run away, slaves!
a. noli fugere b. nolite fugere c. non fugis d. non fugitis
14. I am much taller than my sister.
a. altissima b. altior c. multō alta d. multō altior
15. Let's walk to school together today.
a. ambulamus b. ambulemus c. debemus ambulare d. ambulate

16. Whose children did I see in the Forum?
 a. qui b. quos c. cuius d. quibus
17. We came home to eat dinner.
 a. ut edamus b. ut ederemus c. edentes d. edere
18. Could you answer that question easily?
 a. respondeas b. responderes c. respondere d. respondisti
19. Mucius slipped into the camp of the Etruscans, intending to kill the king.
 a. interfecturus b. interficiens c. interfectus d. interficere
20. Did you see the house of Caesar himself?
 a. sui b. sibi c. ipsius d. ipsi

Choose the answer which correctly fills in the blank.

21. audiunt: audiant :: audiverant: _____
 a. audirent b. audiverint c. audivissent d. audiverunt
22. vir: viro :: sonitus: _____
 a. sonitum b. sonitui c. sonituum d. sonitūs
23. duodecim et sex sunt _____.
 a. septendecim b. sedecim c. undeviginti d. duodeviginti
24. pessime: male :: maxime: _____
 a. maius b. magis c. magnus d. magnopere
25. Lucius erat pulchrior quam _____.
 a. Marcus b. Marco c. Marci d. Marcum
26. Ad urbem _____ pervenimus.
 a. tres dies b. trium dierum c. tertiō die d. tertium diem
27. Faber mercatori _____ pecuniam reddidit.
 a. iratum b. iratos c. irato d. irati
28. Servi, pocula _____, dominum salutaverunt.
 a. tenens b. tenentes c. tenentia d. tenentem
29. Nautae _____ in mari vidimus auxilium rogabant.
 a. quos b. quae c. qui d. quas
30. Cives crediderunt _____
 a. ut rex interfectus esset b. rex interfectus erat
 c. interfecturi regem d. regem interfectum esse

Choose the word which does NOT belong grammatically.

31. a. genus b. exercitus c. manus d. casus
32. a. invenio b. scio c. interficio d. punio
33. a. rem b. spem c. diem d. imbrem
34. a. frangeremus b. liberemus c. mitteremus d. peteremus
35. a. altius b. nullius c. solius d. totius
36. a. apud b. circum c. inter d. pro
37. a. similis b. par c. ingens d. facilis
38. a. traho b. trado c. curro d. cado
39. a. portaret b. audiverit c. docuisset d. vincet
40. a. huic b. sui c. cui d. illi

Questions 41- 50 refer to the following passage:

Prima luce, dum summus mons a Labieno tenetur, Caesar ab hostium castris non longe aberat, neque Caesaris adventus neque Labieni cognitus est, Considius ad eum, equo incitato, accessit. Dixit montem non a Labieno sed ab hostibus teneri; id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse. Caesar igitur copias suas in proximum collem duxit et aciem instruxit.

- 5 Interea Labienus, monte occupato, nostros expectabat et proelio abstinebat quod Caesar eum adventum suum exspectare iusserat ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret. Multo denique die per exploratores Caesar cognovit et montem a suis teneri et Helvetios castra movisse. Considius enim, timore perterritus, id quod non viderat Caesari nuntiaverat. Hostes autem castra sua moverant. Itaque eo die proelium committere non poterat.

41. Eum (line 2) refers to
a. Labienus. b. Caesar. c. Considius. d. the enemy.
42. Cognovisse (line 4) is a
a. perfect passive participle. b. pluperfect active subjunctive.
c. perfect active infinitive. d. pluperfect active indicative.
43. Which of these nouns is part of an ablative absolute?
a. monte (line 5) b. proelio (line 5) c. tempore (line 6) d. die (line 9)
44. Fieret (line 6) is the verb in a(n)
a. indirect statement. b. result clause. c. purpose clause. d. indirect question.

45. Suis (line 7) refers to the soldiers of
 a. Considius. b. Labienus. c. the Gauls. d. the Helvetians.
46. What use of the ablative is illustrated by timore (line 8)?
 a. cause b. specification c. comparison d. description
47. Why didn't Labienus engage the enemy in battle?
 a. He was fearful. b. Caesar told him not to.
 c. He was awaiting reinforcements from Considius. d. He was attacked by the Gauls.
48. When did Caesar find out that he had received false information?
 a. immediately b. late in the day c. the next morning d. never
49. The false information that Caesar received came from
 a. Labienus. b. his own scouts. c. the enemy. d. Considius.
50. By the end of the passage,
 a. Caesar had not begun his attack.
 b. Caesar had already defeated the enemy.
 c. Considius had betrayed Caesar's location to the enemy.
 d. The soldiers of Labienus had abandoned the mountain.