

# **REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2013**

## **ADVANCED GRAMMAR**

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

- |               |             |              |                |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. a. potior  | b. ūtor     | c. interdīcō | d. serviō      |
| 2. a. fīcus   | b. carbasus | c. dēlicium  | d. epulum      |
| 3. a. rōstra  | b. castra   | c. arma      | d. impedīmenta |
| 4. a. subter  | b. super    | c. suprā     | d. sub         |
| 5. a. quaeſō  | b. arcessō  | c. inquam    | d. âiō         |
| 6. a. humilis | b. ūtilis   | c. habilis   | d. sānābilis   |
| 7. a. querere | b. ordīre   | c. orīre     | d. quaerere    |
| 8. a. gradus  | b. alvus    | c. quercus   | d. colus       |
| 9. a. mementō | b. ventitō  | c. scītō     | d. estō        |
| 10. a. sēnī   | b. quaternī | c. nōnī      | d. bīnī        |

**II. Choose the answer that correctly translates the underlined word(s) or correctly completes the sentence.**

18. Let's march to Geneva!

- a. Iter faciāmus Genāvam!  
 b. Iter faciēmus ad Genāvam!  
 c. Iter faciāmus ad Genāvam!

19. Choose the set of verbs below that could correctly fill in the blank in this sentence:

Helvētiī nesciēbant num Caesar \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. pervenīret or pervēnerit  
 b. perveniat or pervēnerit  
 c. pervenīret or pervēnisset  
 d. pervēnerit or pervēnisset

20. Caesar did not doubt that the bridge had to be destroyed.

- a. quīn pōns dēlendus esset.  
 b. ut pōns dēlendus esset.  
 c. ut pōns dēlētus esset.

- d. pontem dēlendum esse.  
 c. quī nōn timēbat  
 d. quī nē timuerit

22. You must obey the general.

- a. Tibi imperātōrī parendum est.  
 b. Tū imperātōrī parendus es.  
 c. Imperātōr ā tē parendus est.

23. I will make you regret your actions.

- a. ut vōs facta paeniteātis.  
 b. ut vōs factōrum paeniteat.  
 c. vōs facta paenitēre.

- d. vōs factōrum paenitēre.

24. Cavēte \_\_\_\_\_ Caesārem!

- a. offendētis  
 b. offendere  
 c. offendātis  
 d. offendite

25. Sī quis \_\_\_\_\_ oppugnāre exercitum Caesāris, certē vincātūr.

- a. velit  
 b. vult  
 c. vellet  
 d. volat

26. Legiōnēs Caesāris tam potentēs sunt that none of the Gauls dared to attack.

- a. ut nēmō Gallōrum adgredī audēret.  
 b. nē nēmō Gallōrum adgredī audēret.  
 c. ut nēmō Gallōrum adgredī ausus sit.  
 d. nē nēmō Gallōrum adgredī ausus sit.

27. While the enemy was sleeping, Rōmānī oppugnāre parābant.

- a. hostibus dormītis  
 b. dum hostis dormientis erat  
 c. hostibus dormientibus  
 d. cum hostibus dormientibus

28. \_\_\_\_\_ furtim est difficillimum.

- a. effugere  
 b. effugiendum  
 c. effugiēns  
 d. effugite

29. Which sentence does not express the same idea as the others?

- a. Helvētiī prīmā lūce profectī sunt ut impetum mīlitum vītārent.  
 b. Helvētiī prīmā lūce profectī sunt impetum mīlitum vītātum.  
 c. Helvētiī prīmā lūce profectī sunt impetūs mīlitum vītandōrum causā.  
 d. Helvētiī prīmā lūce profectī sunt impetūs mīlitum vītandī grātiā.

30. What are the case and usage of the phrase prīma lūce in the previous question?
- a. ablative – time when
  - b. ablative – time within which
  - c. ablative – manner
  - d. ablative – means
31. In the sentence “*Helvētiī prīmā lūce profectī sunt impetum mīlitum vītātum*,” vītātum is an
- a. accusative adjective
  - b. accusative participle
  - c. adverbial accusative
  - d. accusative supine
32. Caesar sent three letters to the Senate in Rome.
- a. trīnās
  - b. trēs
  - c. ter
  - d. trīs
33. The Senate fears that Caesar will attack the republic.
- a. Senātus verētur ut Caesar in rem pūblicam invādet.
  - b. Senātus verētur nē Caesar in rem pūblicam invāserit.
  - c. Senātus verētur nē Caesar in rem pūblicam invāsūrus sit.
  - d. Senātus verētur Caesārem in rem pūblicam invāsūrum esse.
34. If Caesar had returned to Rome, the Senate would have charged him with treason.
- a. Sī Caesar Rōmam sē referret, Senātus eum maiēstātis argueret.
  - b. Sī Caesar Rōmam sē rettulisset, Senātus eī maiēstāte arguisset.
  - c. Sī Caesar Rōmam sē referret, Senātus eī maiēstāte argueret.
  - d. Sī Caesar Rōmam sē rettulisset, Senātus eum maiēstātis arguisset.
35. Most people thought that if Caesar had returned to Rome, the Senate would have charged him with treason.
- a. referret … argūtūrum fuisse
  - b. relātūrum fuisse … argūtūrum fuisse
  - c. rettulisset … argūtūrum fuisse
  - d. relātūrum fuisse … argueret
36. Caesar will pardon the senators so long as they make him consul.
- a. Caesar senātōribus ignōscet dum eum cōnsūlem faciant.
  - b. Caesar senātōrēs ignōscet tantum sī eum cōnsūlem faciunt.
  - c. Caesar senātōribus ignōscet dummodō eum cōnsūlem faciunt.
  - d. Caesar senātōrēs ignōscet tantum sī eum cōnsūlem faciant.
37. Senātus ūderint Caesārem dum meminērunt ēius.
- a. Let the Senate hate Caesar provided they remember him.
  - b. The Senate will hate Caesar as long as they remember him.
  - c. The Senate will have hated Caesar as long they remember him.
  - d. The Senate may hate Caesar provided they have remembered him.
38. taedet : genitive/accusative :: oportet : \_\_\_\_\_
- a. accusative/infinitive
  - b. ablative/infinitive
  - c. genitive/infinitive
  - d. dative/infinitive

**III. Use the passage below from Sallust's Bellum Catalīnae to answer the questions that follow.**

1   Omnīs hominēs quī sēsē student praestāre cēterīs animālibus summā ūpe nītī decet nē  
 2   vītam silentiō transeant velutī pecora, quae nātūra prōna atque ventrī oboedientia finxit.  
 3   Sed nostra omnis vīs in animō et corpore sita est; animī imperiō, corporis servitiō magis  
 4   ūtimur; alterum nōbīs cum dīs, alterum cum bēluīs commūne est. Quō mihi rectius vidētur  
 5   ingenī quam vīrium ūpibus gloriam quaerere et, quoniam vīta ipsa, quā fruimur, brevis est,  
 6   memoriam nostrī quam maximē longam efficere. Nam dīvitiārum et formae glōria fluxa  
 7   atque fragilis est, virtūs clāra aeternaque habētur.  
 8   Sed diū magnum inter mortālīs certāmen fuit, vīne corporis an virtūte animī rēs mīlitāris  
 9   magis prōcēderet. Nam et, prius quam incipiās, consultō et, ubi consulueris, mātūrē factō  
 10 opus est. Ita ūtrumque per sē indigēns alterum alterius auxiliō eget.

39. What is the difference between omnīs in line 1 and omnis in line 3?
- The first is ablative plural and the second is genitive singular
  - There is nominative singular and the second is genitive singular
  - The first is dative plural and the second is nominative singular
  - The first is accusative plural and the second is nominative singular
40. What use of the ablative is summā ūpe in line 1?
- |                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| a. object of <u>decet</u> (line 1) | b. means |
| c. object of <u>nītī</u> (line 1)  | d. cause |
41. In lines 1-2, decet nē vītam silentiō transeant velutī pecora suggest that
- Men ought to be loud like cattle.
  - It is right for men to pass by cattle in silence.
  - Men ought not to live their lives in silence like cattle
  - Men who raise cattle pass through life without disturbance.
42. prōna in line 2 refers to
- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| a. nātūra (line 2) | b. oboedientia (line 2) |
| c. pecora (line 2) | d. vītam (line 2)       |
43. In what way are men compared to the gods?
- Men use the power of mind and body in governing and service.
  - Men use the power of the body in service to the government.
  - Men use the power of the mind in governing.
  - Men use the power of the body in service.
44. Which is an object of ūtimur in lines 3-4?
- |                   |                   |                      |                     |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| a. animī (line 3) | b. nōbīs (line 4) | c. corporis (line 3) | d. imperiō (line 3) |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
45. What are the cases of nōbīs and dīs in line 4?
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. <u>nōbīs</u> is ablative, <u>dīs</u> is dative | b. <u>nōbīs</u> is dative, <u>dīs</u> is dative     |
| c. <u>nōbīs</u> is dative, <u>dīs</u> is ablative | d. <u>nōbīs</u> is ablative, <u>dīs</u> is ablative |

46. What use of the genitive nostrī (line 6)?  
a. objective              b. possession              c. partitive              d. description
47. How does the author believe one should seek glory?  
a. directly                      b. with the resources of power  
c. during one's brief life      d. with the resources of the mind
48. What kind of subjunctive clause is vīne corporis an virtūte animī rēs mīlitāris magis prōcēderet (lines 8-9)?  
a. purpose                      b. indirect question  
c. deliberative                d. result
49. How are consultō (line 9) and factō (line 9) used?  
a. future imperatives              b. ablatives with opus est (line 10)  
c. ablative absolute              d. datives of reference
50. What is suggested by the final two sentences (Nam ... eget)?  
a. Action does not need the aid of planning.  
b. Allow a plan to develop before acting.  
c. Planning is more important than doing.  
d. Planning and acting go hand-in-hand.