

Grammar II
FJCL State Forum 2018

N.B.: There are no macrons on this exam.
Choose the best translation for the underlined word(s).

1. The Romans had been able to conquer the Carthaginians.
A. potuerant B. possunt C. poterant D. potest
2. Aphrodite gave Paris the most beautiful woman, Helen of Troy.
A. feminae B. feminam C. femina D. feminarum
3. Stop talking, students, and take your seats.
A. discipulos B. discipulum C. discipulis D. discipuli
4. The gods presented the box more to Epimetheus than to Pandora.
A. Pandora B. Pandorae C. quam Pandora D. quam Pandorae
5. Let them hear that you never lost a battle.
A. audiunt B. audiverunt C. audiant D. audient
6. The state's leader was called a king.
A. rege B. regis C. regem D. rex
7. After the words had been heard, the crowd began to disperse.
A. verbis auditis B. post verba audita
C. postquam verbis auditis D. verba audita
8. What forest did the children want the teacher to look at?
A. quam B. quem C. quae D. quid
9. The commander repeated these things to his men throughout the day.
A. haec B. hae C. has D. hos
10. What year was the city destroyed by the army?
A. ex exercitu B. ab exercitu C. exercitu D. de exercitu

Choose the best Latin word(s) or phrases to fill in the blank.

11. _____ bonus ad forum venit.
A. aliquid B. aliquis C. aliqua D. aliquem
12. Daedalus speravit Icarum post se _____ (would fly).
A. volatum erit B. volaturum esse C. volatum esse D. volabit
13. Pater _____ tibi liberos mandavit.
A. ipse B. ipsum C. se D. suus

14. Ex urbe _____, Catilina!
 A. iens B. ite C. i D. iturus
15. Tantus timor nos occupavit ut non _____.
 A. movimus B. movebamus C. moveremus D. movissimus
16. Illi libri erant _____ difficiliore.
 A. nobis B. nos C. pro nobis D. nostrum
17. Quidam _____ optimum consilium cepit.
 A. senatorum B. senatores C. e senatoribus D. a senatoribus
18. Caesar Lepidum _____ praefecit.
 A. urbi B. urbem C. urbis D. urbe
19. Marcus fuit _____ omnium puerorum.
 A. magnus B. maior C. maximus D. maximum
20. Satis _____ habui.
 A. aquam B. aquae C. de aqua D. per aquam

Choose the correct answer for the following questions.

21. Which of the following is an i-stem noun?
 A. caput B. ars C. cor D. lex
22. Which of the following is **NOT** a participle form?
 A. laudari B. laudatus C. laudatura D. laudantes
23. The dreaded Double Dative comprises which two uses of the dative case?
 A. Purpose and Reference B. Indirect Object and Possession
 C. Purpose and Possession D. Indirect Object and Reference
24. Reflexive pronouns do not appear in the _____ case.
 A. nominative B. genitive C. dative D. accusative
25. What verbal noun can Latin use as the subject of a finite verb?
 A. Participle B. Gerund C. Infinitive D. Supine

Choose the best translations the following sentences.

26. Veritus est ne omnia amitteret.
 A. The truth is that he didn't lose everything.
 B. He was so feared that nothing was lost.
 C. He was afraid that he would lose everything.
 D. It has been verified that he did not lose anything.

27. Oratio Ciceroni habenda erat.
 A. Cicero's speech had been delivered.
 B. Cicero had to deliver a speech.
 C. The orator was delivered to Cicero.
 D. Cicero must be considered an orator.
28. Utemur his militibus.
 A. May we be useful to these soldiers.
 B. We are used to these soldiers.
 C. Let us use these soldiers.
 D. We will use these soldiers.
29. Lucius credit se amicum iuvare.
 A. Lucius himself believes he is helping his friend.
 B. Lucius believes his friend is helping himself.
 C. Lucius believes he is helping his friend.
 D. Lucius believes his friend himself is helping.
30. Duabus horis aqua erit calidior.
 A. Within two hours the water will be too warm.
 B. For two hours the water will be too warm.
 C. Within two hours the water will be very warm.
 D. For two hours the water will be very warm.

Which of the following does NOT belong grammatically?

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|-----|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 31. | A. humus | B. rex | C. manus | D. lex |
| 32. | A. post | B. ad | C. de | D. inter |
| 33. | A. neuter | B. alter | C. uter | D. ater |
| 34. | A. centum | B. mille | C. novem | D. sextus |
| 35. | A. latius | B. facilius | C. minus | D. magnus |
| 36. | A. pareo | B. parco | C. cito | D. credo |
| 37. | A. amamus | B. portet | C. doceatis | D. muniat |
| 38. | A. reges | B. homines | C. miles | D. hostes |
| 39. | A. pluit | B. licet | C. legit | D. placet |
| 40. | A. iubeo | B. moneo | C. oro | D. rogo |

Questions 41–50 refer to the following passage from Cornelius Nepos’s biography of Themistocles. The passage has been slightly adapted for this test.

Themistocles is an Athenian leader facing the challenge of defending his people from an invasion by the Persians led by Xerxes. A combined Greek land army has just been defeated at Thermopylae while a combined Greek fleet has just enjoyed a measure of success at the naval battle of Artemisium. Themistocles and the fleet have sailed to Salamis pursued by Xerxes when our story begins.

1 At Xerxes Thermopylis expugnatis protinus accessit astu idque nullis defendentibus, interfectis
 2 sacerdotibus, quos in arce invenerat, incendio delevit. Cuius flamma perterriti nautae, cum
 3 manere non audent et plurimi hortarentur, ut domos suas discederent moenibusque se
 4 defenderent, Themistocles unus restitit et universos pares esse posse aiebat, dispersos
 5 testabatur perituros esse idque Eurybiadi, regi Lacedaemoniorum, qui tum summae imperii
 6 praeerat, futurum esse affirmabat. Quem cum minus, quam vellet, moveret, noctu unum de
 7 servis suis, quem habuit fidelissimum, ad regem misit, ut ei nuntiaret suis verbis adversarios
 8 eius in fuga esse: qui si discessissent, maiore cum labore et longinquiore tempore bellum
 9 confecturum esse, cum hostes singulos consequi cogeretur, quos si statim aggredere, brevi
 10 universos oppressurum esse. Verum Themistocles hoc dixit, ut ingratis ad pugnandum omnes
 11 cogerentur. Hac re audita barbarus, nihil doli esse credens, postridie alienissimo sibi loco,
 12 contra opportunissimo hostibus, adeo angusto mari confligit, ut eius multitudo navium explicari
 13 non potuerit. Victus ergo est magis etiam consilio Themistocli quam armis Graeciae.

1. *astu*, n. (indeclinable): city

5. *testor, testari, testatus sum*: show, prove

7. *regem* refers to Xerxes

41. In line 1, what is the antecedent of *id*?

A. Xerxes (line 1)

B. *astu* (line 1)

C. sacerdotibus (line 2)

D. incendio (line 2)

42. In line 2, *quos in arce invenerat* is a Relative Clause of _____.

A. Characteristic

B. Result

C. Description

D. Purpose

43. Which of the following uses of the ablative case is NOT found in the first sentence (lines 1–2, *At...delevit*)?

A. Ablative Absolute

B. Ablative of Means

C. Ablative of Place Where

D. Ablative of Manner

44. Which of the following is the best translation of *cum* in line 2?

A. with

B. since

C. both

D. when

45. What course of action do the *nautae* urge?

A. They should stay and fight.

B. They should encourage the masses.

C. They should flee their homes.

D. They should leave for home.

46. What kind of infinitive is *posse* (line 4)?

A. in an Indirect Statement

B. in an Exclamation

C. Complementary

D. Objective

47. Which of the following is the best translation of *quam* in line 6?
A. as...as possible B. than C. how D. whom
48. What was message did the slave carry from Themistocles to Xerxes (*adversarios...oppressurum esse*, lines 7–10)?
A. Xerxes should retreat even if that meant a longer, tougher war.
B. Xerxes should attack now while the fleet was all together.
C. The Lacedaemonians were the true enemies in the conflict.
D. Themistocles and the fleet were going to delay their retreat.
49. In line 11, what kind of genitive is *doli*?
A. Objective B. Description C. Measure D. Partitive
50. To whom does the reflexive pronoun *sibi* (line 11) refer?
A. Themistocles (line 10) B. omnes (line 10)
C. barbarus (line 11) D. hostibus (line 12)