

FJCL REGIONAL FORUM 2019
GRAMMAR ADVANCED

I. Choose the answer that does NOT belong grammatically.

1. A. aestate B. iuvate C. appellate D. aditate
2. A. facilis B. similis C. gracilis D. iuvenilis
3. A. hostis B. puerilis C. auris D. canis
4. A. ager B. magister C. miser D. ruber
5. A. corpus B. pectus C. manus D. flumen
6. A. cenat B. ponet C. timet D. habitat
7. A. contendi B. defraudandi C. augendi D. immolandi
8. A. serva B. magistra C. filia D. vidua
9. A. populus B. vulgus C. persona D. turba
10. A. carrus B. locus C. iocus D. chorus

II. Choose the best answer.

11. Which of the following is a common use of the supine?
 A. purpose B. agency C. description D. quantity
12. Which of the following can convey meaning similar to an ablative absolute?
 A. indirect statement B. cum clause C. purpose clause D. indirect command
13. Which of the following nouns could be singular or plural, depending on macra/context?
 A. puella B. manus C. pectus D. flumina
14. Which is the word that least commonly precedes a subordinate clause with a subjunctive verb?
 A. cum B. ne C. qui D. ut
15. What tense and mood of verb would you expect to encounter in the protasis of a past contrary-to-fact conditional?
 A. imperfect, subjunctive B. perfect, indicative
 C. pluperfect, subjunctive D. perfect, subjunctive

16. What type of conditional statement is this example: *Si exemplum Caesaris prosequar, vincam.*
 A. future more vivid
 B. future less vivid
 C. contrary-to-fact past
 D. contrary-to-fact present
17. Which of the following verbs **CANNOT** be indicative?
 A. ludam
 B. luserim
 C. ludemini
 D. lusi erimus
18. Which phrase is in the passive periphrastic?
 A. lecturi sunt
 B. lecti sunt
 C. legi essent
 D. legendi sunt
19. In what mood and tense is the subordinate verb in this sentence: *Augustus verbas sapiente dici credit.*
 A. perfect indicative
 B. perfect infinitive
 C. present infinitive
 D. present indicative
20. What use of the subjunctive is **NOT** commonly introduced by *ut*?
 A. purpose
 B. fear
 C. hortatory
 D. result
21. The following is an example of what type of subjunctive clause: *Catilinam audiamus sine dubio?*
 A. hortatory
 B. jussive
 C. optative
 D. deliberative
22. Which of the following is an example of a heteroclite?
 A. servus
 B. balneum
 C. canis
 D. domus
23. Which word cannot mean “his”?
 A. suus
 B. sua
 C. se
 D. eius
24. Which of the following words could be a gerund?
 A. salendus
 B. saliendi
 C. salienda
 D. saliendae
25. What type of ablative use is in the following sentence: *Senatores erant paulum aetate progressi.*
 A. degree
 B. separation
 C. specification
 D. cause

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

26. Hic magister doctior _____ est.
 A. ille
 B. illo
 C. illud
 D. illa
27. Servi _____ docendi sunt.
 A. mercator
 B. mercatori
 C. mercatore
 D. mercatorem

28. She is afraid that he may not return.
 A. ne rediret B. ut redeat C. ne non redeat D. ne non rediret
29. Ego villam _____ ibam.
 A. ad dormitum B. dormitum C. ut dormit D. dormiendum
30. Publius ran with great speed to the library to read books.
 A. legendum libros B. libros legendos C. lectum libros D. libros lecturos
31. If you had remembered to read the books, you would have won the contest.
 A. certamen vinceres B. certamine viceris
 C. certamen vicisses D. certamenem viceris
32. Dido wondered how Aeneas would tell her.
 A. dictura sit B. dicturus erat C. dicat D. dicturus esset
33. _____ docemus.
 A. discendo B. discum C. discere D. discendum
34. Cave Graecos credas!
 A. Beware the Greeks! B. Don't trust the Greeks!
 C. Be afraid to trust Greeks! D. Don't believe in Greece!
35. Putavi te gentillio futurum esse.
 A. were B. would have been C. will be D. would be
36. Centurio militibus persuadit ut quam fortissime pugnarent.
 A. very bravely B. rather bravely
 C. so bravely D. as bravely as possible
37. We came to Italy to eat pizza.
 A. Ivimus Italiam ut "pizzam" edamus. B. Ivimus Italiam ad "pizzam" ederemus.
 C. Ivimus Italiam ad "pizzam" edendam. D. Ivimus Italiam "pizzam" esu.
38. Reading Latin is fun!
 A. lectum B. legere C. legendum D. lectu
39. I thought that you had been captured.
 A. captus esses B. captum esse C. cepisse D. cepisses
40. Tibi effugiendum est!
 A. You should escape! B. It should be escaped!
 C. He must let you escape! D. You must escape!

Refer to this passage from Livy's *Ab Urbe Condita* 1.59 to answer 41–50

1 Brutus illis luctu occupatis cultrum ex volnere Lucretiae extractum, manentem cruore prae
 2 se tenens, "Per hunc" inquit "castissimum ante regiam iniuriam sanguinem iuro, vosque, di,
 3 testes facio me L. Tarquinius Superbum cum scelerata coniuge et omni liberorum stirpe
 4 ferro igni quacumque dehinc vi possim exsecuturum, nec illos nec alium quemquam
 5 regnare Romae passurum." Cultrum deinde Collatino tradit, inde Lucretio ac Valerio,
 6 stupentibus miraculo rei, unde novum in Bruti pectore ingenium. Ut praeceptum erat
 7 iurant; totique ab luctu versi in iram, Brutum iam inde ad expugnandum regnum vocantem
 8 sequuntur ducem. Elatum domo Lucretiae corpus in forum deferunt, concientque miraculo,
 9 ut fit, rei novae atque indignitate homines.

41. The phrase *illis luctu occupatis* (line 1) is best translated _____.
 A. for the ones who were being seized by grief
 B. for those men seized by grief
 C. with those men seizing their grief
 D. with those men seized by grief
42. In line 1, *manentem* modifies _____.
 A. *Brutus* B. *cultrum* C. *volnere* D. *se*
43. In line 3, the phrase *cum scelerata coniuge* is a(n) _____.
 A. ablative absolute B. conditional cum clause
 C. temporal cum clause D. ablative of accompaniment
44. In line 4, *exsecuturum* is a(n) _____.
 A. adverb modifying *possim* B. participle modifying *me*
 C. accusative of intention D. future infinitive, with *esse* understood
45. *quacumque* (line 4) is best translated _____.
 A. by whomever B. whenever C. with whomever D. by whatever means
46. In line 6, *stupentibus* is a(n) _____.
 A. ablative absolute B. dative participle C. ablative of agent D. ablative participle
47. The best translation of *Ut...iurant* (line 6) is _____.
 A. They swore in order that it be carried out B. They swore that it would be carried out
 C. When they were ready, they swore D. They swore as they had been instructed
48. The word *versi* (line 6) is a form of the verb _____.
 A. *vereor* B. *verto* C. *vertor* D. *versor*
49. In line 7, *expugnandum* is what case and gender?
 A. nominative neut. B. nominative masc. C. accusative neut. D. accusative masc.
50. What use of the ablative is *domo* (line 8)?
 A. separation B. specification C. description D. place where