

**2020 FJCL REGIONAL FORUM
GRAMMAR II**

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

1. Festinemus ut omnes gladiatores spectemus.
a. Let's hurry b. We are hurrying c. We will hurry d. We must hurry
2. Hospites optimam cenam esuri sunt.
a. ate b. are going to eat c. are eating d. used to eat
3. Oratione habita, senator discessit.
a. In order to deliver the speech b. After he had delivered the speech
c. Intending to deliver the speech d. While delivering the speech
4. Cuius equi maxima cum celeritate cucurrerunt?
a. Which b. Who c. Whose d. Whom
5. Imperator nuntiavit illos hostes superatos esse.
a. defeated b. would defeat c. had been defeated d. have been defeated
6. Fur pecuniam tradi iussit.
a. to be handed over b. to hand over c. I handed over d. having handed over
7. Scio paucos milites fortius tuo fratre pugnare.
a. with your brother b. for your brother c. by your brother d. than your brother
8. Omnes milites pares virtute erant.
a. with courage b. in courage c. for courage d. of courage
9. By the end of our journey we shall have visited three cities.
a. visitabimus b. visitavimus c. visitaverimus d. visitaveramus
10. Don't sleep in school, Quintus.
a. non potes dormire b. noli dormire c. num dormis d. nonne dormis
11. Quintus goes to school in order to see his friends.
a. videt b. videbit c. vidit d. videat
12. I think I heard a noise outside.
a. me audire b. me audivisse c. ego audiebam d. ego audivi
13. Did you watch the gladiators as they saluted the emperor?
a. salutabant b. salutarent c. salutatos d. salutantes
14. The teacher believed that her students would do well on the exam.
a. eius b. eos c. suos d. suae
15. Which of you will bring the dessert?
a. vestrum b. vos c. vobis d. vestri

16. The gladiator dropped his sword and wounded himself in the foot.
 a. ipse b. eundem c. eum d. se
17. He left his son as a support for the general.
 a. subsidio b. subsidium c. subsidi d. subsidia
18. Helen was a woman of great beauty.
 a. magnae pulchritudini b. magnam pulchritudinem
 c. magna pulchritudine d. de magna pulchritudine
19. The citizens of Pompeii could feel tremors.
 a. sentire b. sentient c. sentiebant d. sensuri sint
20. We will reach the city in three hours.
 a. trium horarum b. tribus horis c. tres horas d. tres horae

II. Choose the answer that correctly fills in the blank.

21. Heri quinque milia _____ ambulavimus.
 a. passus b. passum c. passibus d. passuum
22. Nuntius quam celerrime cucurrit ut cives de periculo _____.
 a. moneret b. moneat c. monuerit d. monuisset
23. _____ pericula vir sustinuit?
 a. qui b. quae c. qua d. quas
24. Marcus _____ altior quam Lucius erat.
 a. multus b. multa c. multo d. multis
25. Viri in agris _____ laborabant.
 a. totus dies b. totius diei c. toto die d. totum diem
26. Estne mihi satis _____ ut hanc togam emam?
 a. pecunia b. pecuniae c. pecuniam d. pecuniis
27. Naves _____ milites navigant mox advenient.
 a. quibus b. quas c. qui d. quos
28. Multi potestatem _____ regis timebant.
 a. hunc b. huic c. huius d. his
29. Puella sua fortitudine _____.
 a. laudabat b. laudabatur c. laudatus est d. laudavit
30. Pons ab _____ milite custodiebatur.
 a. forti b. forte c. fortis d. fortia

III. Choose the word that does NOT belong grammatically.

31. a. facilis b. gratus c. plenus d. similis
32. a. currens b. habent c. vincant d. portent
33. a. ob b. sine c. trans d. prope
34. a. dexter b. alter c. solus d. ullus
35. a. capio b. facio c. iacio d. venio
36. a. cogentem b. ingentem c. agentem d. regentem
37. a. exercitus b. impetus c. locus d. casus
38. a. poterit b. iacebit c. ostendet d. fuerit
39. a. campus b. genus c. litus d. vulnus
40. a. acerrimus b. brevissimus c. proximus d. vicesimus

IV. Questions 41-50 refer to the following passage:

1 Helvetii, seu quod timore perterritos Romanos discedere a se existimarent, seu quod eos re
 2 frumentaria intercludi posse confiderent, commutato consilio atque itinere converso, nostros
 3 a novissimo agmine insequi ac lacessere coeperunt.
 4 Postquam id animum advertit, copias suas Caesar in proximum collem subduxit equitatumque, qui
 5 sustineret hostium impetum, misit. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit legionum
 6 quattuor veteranarum. In summo iugo duas legiones, quas in Gallia citeriore proxime conscripserat,
 7 et omnia auxilia conlocavit. Interea sarcinas in unum locum conferri et eum locum ab his, qui in
 8 superiore acie constiterant, muniri iussit. Helvetii cum omnibus suis carris secuti, impedimenta in
 9 unum locum contulerunt; ipsi confertissima acie, reiecto nostro equitatu, phalange facta sub primam
 10 nostram aciem successerunt.

Adapted from Caesar's *De Bello Gallico* I.23-24

41. The best translation of *discedere* (line 1)
 a. were leaving b. are leaving c. had left d. would leave
42. In lines 1-2, (*eos...confiderent*) we learn that
 a. The Romans were confident that the Helvetian had been cut off from their grain supply.
 b. The Helvetians were confident that the Romans could be cut off from their grain supply.
 c. Those men who had been cut off from their grain supply were sure they could survive.
 d. The grain supply of both the Romans and Helvetians was certain to be intercepted.

43. Which use of the ablative can be found in line 2?
a. absolute b. means c. place where d. cause
44. The best translation of *copias suas* on line 4 is
a. their troops b. the troops themselves c. those troops d. his troops
45. In lines 4-5, *qui....impetum* is best translated
a. who were holding up the enemy's attack b. who were to hold up the enemy's attack
c. who would hold up the enemy's attack d. who could hold up the enemy's attack
46. *Ipsa* (line 5) refers to
a. the enemy b. the legion c. the cavalry d. Caesar
47. *legionum* (line 5) is
a. nominative singular b. accusative singular c. genitive plural d. dative plural
48. *quas conscripserat* (line 6) is translated
a. which were enrolled b. who were enrolling
c. who had been enrolled d. which he had enrolled
49. *ab his* (line 7) is an ablative of
a. agent b. separation c. place from which d. means
50. Which statement is true, according to lines 8-10?
a. The Helvetians were hindered by the Romans who had gathered in one place.
b. The Romans were drawn up in a very tight battle line.
c. The Helvetians had driven back the Roman cavalry.
d. The Helvetians were successfully fighting the first line of Romans.