

**FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 2022**  
**ADVANCED GRAMMAR**

**Choose the word that does NOT belong grammatically. In each group of words, the correct answer is the word that does not have a distinctive grammatical feature shared by all three other words [1–10]:**

- |     |            |             |            |            |
|-----|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1.  | A. heu     | B. vae      | C. ecce    | D. quoque  |
| 2.  | A. utor    | B. hortor   | C. fruor   | D. vescor  |
| 3.  | A. ager    | B. gener    | C. puer    | D. socer   |
| 4.  | A. securis | B. sitis    | C. tussis  | D. ecquis  |
| 5.  | A. virus   | B. vulgus   | C. pelagus | D. alvus   |
| 6.  | A. gessi   | B. quaeri   | C. cessi   | D. duxi    |
| 7.  | A. gratus  | B. inimicus | C. plenus  | D. idoneus |
| 8.  | A. docet   | B. piget    | C. pudet   | D. taedet  |
| 9.  | A. lampas  | B. nais     | C. basis   | D. turris  |
| 10. | A. incola  | B. auriga   | C. pirata  | D. equa    |

**Choose the best answer [11-45]:**

- |     |   |                  |                   |                  |
|-----|---|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 11. | <u>My friend</u> , don't trust the bad poet!  |                  |                   |                  |
|     | A. me amice   | B. mi amice      | C. meus amicus    | D. meus amice    |
| 12. | My friend, <u>don't trust</u> the bad poet!   |                  |                   |                  |
|     | A. nolite credere   | B. noli credere  | C. nolite credis  | D. noli credi    |
| 13. | My friend, don't trust <u>the bad poet</u> !  |                  |                   |                  |
|     | A. mali poetae  | B. malo poetae   | C. malum poetam   | D. malus poeta   |
| 14. | His poems are <u>unworthy of praise</u> .   |                  |                   |                  |
|     | A. indigna laudis   | B. indigna laudi | C. indigna laudem | D. indigna laude |
| 15. | What use the Genitive is illustrated by <u>ubinam gentium</u> and <u>tantum spati</u> ? |                  |                   |                  |
|     | A. Quality  | B. Objective     | C. Partitive      | D. Possessive    |
| 16. | It was of interest <u>to Clodius</u> that Milo should die.                              |                  |                   |                  |
|     | A. Clodius  | B. Clodi         | C. Clodium        | D. Cledio        |

17. The teacher asked where you were.  
A. sis      B. esses      C. fueris      D. fuisses

18. If the dog had come, the cat would have been afraid.  
A. veniat      B. veniret      C. venerit      D. venisset

19. Do not pardon him!  
A. non ignoscere      B. cave ignoscas      C. noli ignoscas      D. ne ignoscas

20. What variety of the Dative of Reference is illustrated by the phrase quid tibi vis?  
A. Ethical      B. Separation      C. Indirect object      D. Purpose

21. I was afraid that the emperor would arrive soon.  
A. ut      B. ne      C. quo      D. quin

22. The enemy was so strong that we were not able to win.  
A. possimus      B. possemus      C. potuerimus      D. potuissemus

23. He is here in order to deceive  
A. simulatum      B. simulandi gratia      C. ut simularet      D. ad simulandas

24. What use of the Accusative is illustrated by the phrases vitam vivere and servitatem servire?  
A. Adverbial      B. Synechdochical      C. Exclamation      D. Cognate

25. Dux praefuit \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. decem castrorum      B. decem castris      C. denorum castrorum      D. denis castris

26. He hopes that he shall be acquitted.  
A. absolvatur      B. absoluturum esse      C. absolvetur      D. absolutum iri

27. Cum fessus sit, tamen laborat.  
A. because      B. after      C. with      D. although

28. Venerunt spectatum.  
A. in order to watch      B. after watching      C. having watched      D. to be watched

29. I know why you departed.  
A. profiscaris      B. profisceris      C. profectus sis      D. profectus esses

30. I did not know that you would fight.  
A. pugnet      B. pugnaturus sit      C. pugnaturum esse      D. pugnabit

31. The province must be protected by the soldiers.  
A. militibus servanda est      B. a militibus servanda est  
C. milites servant      D. per milites servatur

32. It is permitted for you to join.  
A. licet vos      B. licet vobis      C. licuit vos      D. licuit vobis
33. He ran home.  
A. ad domum      B. domi      C. domum      D. domo
34. She is not the sort of person who would do these things.  
A. facit      B. faciat      C. faciet      D. facere
35. We read books in order to understand the world better.  
A. ut      B. ne      C. quo      D. quin
36. I ordered the leaders to attack.  
A. Imperavi duces oppugnare.      B. Imperavi ducibus oppugnarent.  
C. Imperavi duces oppugnarent.      D. Imperavi ducibus oppugnare.
37. Aqua defuit \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. gladiatoris      B. gladiatori      C. gladiatorem      D. gladiatore
38. Would that he had concealed the bread from you.  
A. Utinam celavit panem te.      B. Utinam celavisset panem te.  
C. Utinam celaret panem a te      D. Utinam celavisset panem a te.
39. Don't follow!  
A. noli sequere      B. ne secutus sis      C. cave secuti sitis      D. cave sequeris
40. Nothing prevents you from being able to learn.  
A. Nihil impedit quominus discitis.      B. Nihil impedit quominus discatis.  
C. Nihil impedit ut discitis.      D. Nihil impedit ne discatis.
41. For a long time now you have had a horse in Rome.  
A. Iam dudum habuisti equum Romae.      B. Iam dudum equus Romae est tibi.  
C. Iam dudum habebas equum in Romā.      D. Iam dudum habueras equum in Romā.
42. You will prevail provided that you are prepared.  
A. dum      B. ut      C. quin      D. gratia
43. There was no doubt that he would win.  
A. quin vinceret      B. quin vincat      C. ne victum iret      D. ut victurus esset
44. Let us spare the prisoners!  
A. Parcimus captivis      B. Parcamus captivis      C. Parcimus captivos      D. Parcamus captivos
45. What type of Accusative is found in the phrases nuda genu and caput nectentur?  
A. Specification      B. Extent of Space      C. Predicate      D. Exclamation

**Answer questions 46-50 based on the following excerpt from Cicero's *Pro Archia*.**

Quaere argumenta, si qua potes: numquam enim his neque suo neque amicorum iudicio revincetur. Quaeres a nobis, Grati, cur tanto opere hoc homine **delectemur**. Quia suppeditat nobis ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur, et aures convicio defessae conquiescant. An tu existimas aut suppetere nobis posse quod cotidie dicamus in tanta varietate rerum, nisi animos nostros doctrina **excolamus**; aut ferre animos tantam posse contentionem, nisi eos doctrina eadem **relaxemus**? Ego vero fateor me his studiis esse deditum: **ceteros pudeat**, si qui se ita litteris abdiderunt ut nihil possint ex eis neque ad communem adferre fructum, neque in aspectum lucemque proferre: **me autem quid pudeat**, qui tot annos ita vivo, iudices, ut a nullius umquam me tempore aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit, aut voluptas avocarit, aut denique somnus retardit?

46. What is tense and mood of **revincetur**? (line 2)  
A. present indicative      B. future indicative  
C. present subjunctive      D. future imperative

47. What use of the subjunctive is found in **delectemur**? (line 2)  
A. deliberative      B. jussive  
C. indirect command      D. indirect question

48. What use of the subjunctive is found in the words **excolamus** and **relaxemus**? (lines 5-6)  
A. subordinate clause in indirect discourse      B. purpose  
C. result      D. relative clause of characteristic

49. What use of the subjunctive is found in **ceteros pudeat**? (line 6)  
A. purpose      B. result      C. jussive      D. potential

50. What use of the subjunctive is found in the phrase **me autem quid pudeat**? (line 8)  
A. optative      B. deliberative      C. indirect question      D. indirect command