

STATE LATIN FORUM - 1985

ADVANCED GRAMMAR

I. Which one does NOT belong grammatically?

1. a. ubivis b. ibidem c. illic d. alibi e. quo
2. a. celeriter b. facile c. multum d. humiliter e. breve
3. a. tenuis b. cum c. penes d. coram e. absque
4. a. in b. prae c. subter d. sub e. super
5. a. extra b. sed c. ergo d. tamen e. quamvis
6. a. pauperies b. senectus c. audacia d. pecunia e. magnitudo
7. a. vis b. ponis c. ferris d. is e. facis
8. a. feram b. audiam c. eam d. regam e. capiam
9. a. quando b. talis c. eo d. totiens e. ibi
10. a. unde b. quis c. quot d. ubi e. aliquis

II. Select the answer which correctly completes the sentence.

11. Si hīc fuisset,
a. me paruerat b. me paruit c. me paruisset d. mihi pariturus esset e. mihi paruisset
12. Non dubito
a. ut causa belli amor imperi esset. b. ne causa belli amor imperi sit. c. quin causa belli amor imperi sit. d. quominus causa belli amor imperi sit. e. quin causa belli amor imperi esset.
13. Si agricola ad urbem eat, templa pulchra
a. videat b. videret c. videbit d. videt e. visura est
14. Cum eius auctoritas maxima sit,
a. omnibus his viris parcere poterat. b. omnes hos viros parcere potuit. c. omnes hos viros parcere potest. d. omnibus his viris parcere poterit. e. omnibus his viris parcere posset.
15. Impediamus
a. quominus hostes in nostros saxa iaciant. b. hostes in nostros saxa iacere. c. quin hostes in nostros saxa iacerent. d. ut hostes in nostros saxa iaciant e. ut hostes in nostros saxa iaciunt.

16. Pollicitus est
 a. adventum Caesaris nuntiaret. b. se adventum Caesaris nuntiet. c. se adventum Caesaris nuntiaturum esse. d. se adventum Caesaris nuntiatum est. e. adventum Caesaris nuntiandum esse.
17. Timet
 a. servos domino non parere. b. ut servi domino non parent. c. ne servi dominum parerent. d. ut servi domino pareant. e. ut servi dominum pareant.
18. Exercitus
 a. nobis vincendus est. b. a nos vincendi sunt. c. a nobis vincendi sunt. d. a nobis vincendus est. e. a nos vincendus est.
19. Consul a me quaesivit quid
 a. fecerant b. fecissent c. fecerunt d. fecerunt e. factus esset
20. Nuntiat
 a. populum ducem novum deligendum esse. b. populum dux novus deligendum esse. c. ducem novum a populo deligendum esse. d. dux novus populo deligendus esse. e. ducem novum populo deligendum esse.

III. Select the Latin which best translates the underlined words or phrases.

21. They climbed a wall seventeen feet high.
 a. muro septendecim pedum alto. b. murum septendecim pedum altitudine. c. murum septendecim pedibus altum. d. murum septendecim pedes altum. e. murum septendecim pedes altitudine.
22. You must return the book at once.
 a. Liber tibi statim reddendus est. b. Liber tibi statim redeundum est. c. Liber a te statim redeundus est. d. Tu liberum statim reddendum es. e. Tu librum statim reddendum est.
23. Bring as many friends as possible.
 a. Fer quam plurimos amicos. b. Fere quam plures amicos. c. Ferre quam plurimos amicos; d. Fere quam plurimos amicos e. Fer quam plures amicos.
24. After delivering a speech
 a. oratione facta b. oratione data c. oratione habita d. oratione reddita e. oratione dicta

25. How much money do you have?
 a. Quantum pecuniae habes? b. Quanta pecunia habes?
 c. Quantae pecuniae tibi est? d. Quantum pecuniam habes?
 e. none of these
26. I was eager to become the first woman in space.
 a. ut faciar prima femina b. faci prima femina c. fieri
 primam feminam d. faci primam feminam e. fieri prima
 femina
27. Tomorrow Caesar will be chosen consul.
 a. deligebitur consulem b. deligetur consul c. deligietur
 consul d. deligebitur consul e. deligetur consulem
28. If I were in Rome, I would be very happy.
 a. magnopere beatus essem b. multo beatus sim c. beatissimus
 essem d. beatissimus futurus sim e. magnopere beatus
 futurus sim
29. We must thank the general.
 a. Gratiae imperatori a nobis agenda sunt. b. Gratia
 imperatori nobis agenda est. c. Imperatorem gratias agenda
 sumus. d. Imperatori nobis gratiae agenda sunt. e. Impera-
 torem gratias agere oportemus.
30. Marius was a general of great strength.
 a. magnis viribus b. magnis viris c. magnarum virium
 d. magnorum virium e. a & c
31. He placed Sulla in charge of the legion.
 a. Sullam, legionem b. Sullae, legionem c. Sullam, legionis
 d. Sullae, legioni e. Sullam, legioni
32. We need a leader in order to fight.
 a. Dux nobis opus est b. Ducis a nobis opus est. c. Duce
 nobis opus est. d. Dux a nobis opus est. e. Ducis nobis
 opus est.
33. The hyenas ate the flesh of the dead lion.
 a. carnem vescebant b. carne vescebantur c. carnem vesce-
 bantur d. carne vescebant e. carni vescebantur
34. I was trusted by the people.
 a. A populo me creditum est. b. A populo mihi creditum est.
 c. Populis creditus sum. d. A populo credebar. e. A
 populis mei creditum est.
35. Let him say that the gods are friendly.
 a. Eum dicere licet b. Ei dicere liceat c. Dicat d. Diceat
 e. Dicet

- IV. Identify the grammatical construction illustrated in the phrase or sentence.
36. He sold the house for three million sesterces.
 a. ablative of price b. accusative of extent c. genitive of value d. dative of interest e. ablative of instrument
 37. I should like you to know the truth.
 a. purpose clause b. deliberative subjunctive c. proviso clause d. potential subjunctive e. volitive subjunctive
 38. He was not the sort of man who would steal.
 a. relative clause b. concessive clause c. characteristic clause d. particular condition e. result clause
 39. The son surpassed his father in courage.
 a. accusative of respect b. ablative of place where c. genitive of description d. ablative of specification e. ablative of manner
 40. Whatever Caesar did was always supported.
 a. past general condition b. particular condition c. conditional relative d. clause of comparison e. future less vivid condition
 41. He felt the men who killed Caesar had done the right thing.
 a. substantive clause of result b. relative clause of purpose c. relative clause of characteristic d. substantive clause of purpose e. subordinate clause in indirect discourse
 42. The legate thought he had been of assistance to the general.
 a. ablative of specification b. dative with certain verbs c. double dative d. predicate nominative e. genitive of description
 43. Claudia believed she could fight like a man.
 a. substantive clause of result b. supine c. complementary infinitive d. infinitive of purpose e. infinitive with subject accusative
 44. Caesar marched into Gaul to wage war.
 a. final clause with ut b. gerundive with ad c. supine in um d. genitive of gerundive with causa e. all of these
 45. Marcus had many friends.
 a. genitive of possession b. dative of possession c. accusative with transitive verbs d. all of these e. none of these
 46. After encouraging the soldiers to fight well, Agrippa set sail for Greece.
 a. present active participle in nominative case b. perfect passive participle in nominative case c. ablative absolute d. dative with certain verbs e. cum temporal clause

47. Swimming is a popular summer sport.
a. participle as subject b. gerund as subject c. supine as subject d. gerundive as subject e. none of these
48. We had to kill the leader of the enemy troops.
a. passive periphrastic b. dative with intransitive verbs c. pluperfect indicative d. objective infinitive e. active periphrastic
49. Tell me whether he is a liar or not.
a. subjunctive in primary sequence b. present infinitive in indirect statement c. indirect command d. hortatory subjunctive e. subjunctive of characteristic
50. How long will you be at Capri?
a. dative of limited motion b. locative c. accusative with preposition d. ablative of place where e. ablative with special verbs