

DISTRICT 2 LATIN FORUM 1991

GRAMMAR 11

1. Which of the following is in the ablative case?
a. certiore b. certē c. certi d. certissima
2. Which of the following is NOT a translation for longior?
a. rather long b. too long c. very long d. longer

In #4-8, what construction is illustrated in each sentence?

3. Caesare duce, milites iter fecerunt tres horas.
a. Ablative of Degree of Difference b. Accusative of Extent
c. Ablative of Time When d. Double Accusative
4. Veni, vidi, vici.
a. present imperatives b. passive infinitives c. perfect participles
d. perfect indicatives
5. Satis aquae equis est.
a. Genitive of the Whole b. Genitive of Measurement
c. Genitive of Possession d. Objective Genitive
6. Haec legere possum.
a. complementary infinitive b. historical infinitive
c. subjective infinitive d. infinitive in indirect discourse
7. Their brains are larger in size, smaller in intelligence.
a. Ablative of Place Where b. Ablative of Manner
c. Ablative of Specification d. Ablative of Comparison

Which does NOT belong?

8. Present Imperatives
a. habita b. duc c. noli d. interfici
9. Cardinal Numbers
a. vicesimus b. trecenti c. unus d. mille
10. Subjunctive Mood
a. portarent b. moriemini c. ducar d. facti sint
11. Adjectives with Irregular Comparatives
a. senex b. bonus c. multus d. felix
12. Subjunctive Mood
a. ligam b. liggerem c. legerim d. liget

Select the word which correctly completes the analogy.

13. ego : me :: tu : _____
a. se b. iste c. vobis d. te

14. tempto : temptent :: cedo : _____
a. cedant b. cedunt c. cedent d. cederent
15. laudare : laudari :: capere : _____
a. cape b. cepisse c. cepi d. capi
16. cornu : cornua :: vis : _____
a. vires b. vis c. vi d. viri
17. immortalis : immortalus :: magnus : _____
a. magnopere b. magis c. magnum d. maximus
18. qui : quae :: quis : _____
a. qui b. cui c. quis d. quid

Choose the correct translation.

19. Look there! What city do you see?
a. quis b. quem c. quam d. quae
20. Seeing is believing.
a. credere b. credens c. credendus d. creditum
21. Do not look at the clock, boys and girls.
a. Non spectatis b. Nolite spectare c. Nonne spectate
d. Noli spectare
22. Let's find the city.
a. Urbem invenimus. b. Urbem inveniremus. c. Nobis urbem
invenire licet. d. Urbem inveniamus.
23. He loves all of the children.
a. omnes liberorum b. omnis liberorum c. omnes ex liberis
d. omnes liberos
24. He chose two men to do the job.
a. Duos delegit negotium facere.
b. Duos delegit qui negotium faciant.
c. Duos delegit qui negotium facerent.
d. Duos delegit ut negotium faciant.
25. He is eager for war.
a. bello. b. belli c. ad bellum d. pro bello
26. They climbed to the top of the mountain.
a. summo monti b. ad summum montis c. ad summum montem
d. summo montis
27. Antonia is the oldest of my three daughters.
a. antiquissima b. maxima natu c. senior d. maior natu

28. Come as quickly as possible.
 a. quam celerius b. multo celerius c. quam celerrimē
 d. magis celeriter
29. My home is two miles further from school than yours.
 a. duos mille passūs b. duo milia passūs
 c. duo milia passuum d. duobus milibus passuum
30. The ships of today are very different from those of long ago.
 a. dissimillimae eis b. maximē dissimiles ab eis
 c. dissimillimae de eis d. dissimiliores eis
31. I knew she was coming.
 a. Scivi ut veniret. b. Scivi eam venisse.
 c. Scivi eam venire. d. Scivi ut veniat.
32. Marius took Sulla with him to Africa.
 a. secum b. cum eo c. cum ipso d. quocum
33. After collecting the infantry, he marched them into camp.
 a. pedites collectos b. pedites colligens
 c. pedites collecti d. pedites colligentes
34. Let us not be silent on this issue.
 a. Ne taceamus b. Non tacemus c. Ne tacemus
 d. Non taceamus
35. We must fight hard so that we are not defeated.
 a. ut non superaremur. b. ut superamur.
 c. ne superemur d. ne superamur
36. Three thousand soldiers were wounded in the battle.
 a. vulnerata sunt b. vulnerati sunt c. vulneratum est
 d. vulneratus est
37. I am going to report this to the authorities.
 a. enuntiare eo b. enuntiabo c. enuntiatura sum
 d. enuntiarem
38. The animals, which I had seen earlier, appeared again.
 a. quae b. qui c. quibus d. quis
39. If you prepare yourself, you will win the race.
 a. paravisti b. paraveris c. paras d. pares
40. As we were leaving the beach, I saw an old friend of ours.
 a. ut relinquebamus b. ut relinqueremus
 c. ut relinquamus d. ut relinquimus

41. You and your father have been made allies and friends.
 a. socios et amicos b. soci et amici c. sociis et amicis
 d. socii et amici
42. She brought a present for her loving father.
 a. eius b. se c. suum d. suam
43. What soldiers have fought more bravely than those of Caesar?
 a. fortior b. fortiores c. fortiter d. fortius
44. You who are guilty must be punished.
 a. qui es b. quis sit c. qui sit d. quis es
45. Caesar proclaimed a three-day holiday for the entire state.
 a. totae civitatis b. toti civitati c. totae civitati
 d. totius civitatis

Use the passage to answer questions 46-50.

An Emperor Desperate for Glory

Imperator Gaius, quamquam in castris educatus erat, et cognomen suum Caligulam ceperat de parvis caligis militaribus quas gerebat, rem militarem semel tantum in principatu attigit. Germanos Britannosque debellare constituit. itaque exercitu parato in Galliam contendit. Nihil autem amplius confecit quam Adminium Cunobelini Britannorum regis filium in deditioem recipere. Tum, quasi insula universa victa, epistulam magnificam Romam misit.

10 in Germania, cum veram victoriam renuntiare non posset, paucos custodes Germanos trans flumen Rhenum duci et celari iussit. Post prandium hostes adesse nuntiatum est. Quo facto cum amicis et equitibus e castris se praecipitavit, et cum Rhenum transisset Germanos specie captivorum in catenis reduxit. Satis constat eum deinde exercitum suum ad litus
 15 Oceani duxisse. Ibi, peditibus equitibusque atque etiam ballistis instructis, omnibus subito ut conchas colligerent galeasque complerent imperavit. Has conchas "spolia Oceani" vocavit.

46. Where was Gaius raised?
 a. in the country b. in Britain c. in a military
 cantonment d. in the palace
47. In what type of activity did Gaius engage only once during his principate?
 a. making war b. collecting taxes c. travel d. building
48. Who sent a letter to Rome?
 a. Adminius b. a German c. Gaius d. Cunobelinus

49. The "enemy" Gaius captured on the Rhine was/were
a. amici et equites. b. custodes Germanos. c. suum
exercitum. d. none of these
50. What were the "spolia Oceani"?
a. conchae b. galeae c. captivi d. pedites et equites