

## REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1999

### GRAMMAR II

I. Choose the best answer to the question.

1. Which of the following is divisible by three?  
a. undecim b. tredecim c. sedecim d. duodeviginti
2. Which pronoun is **NOT** in the genitive case?  
a. cuius b. huic c. ipsorum d. solius
3. Which of the following does **NOT** belong grammatically?  
a. reperio b. suscipio c. nescio d. sentio
4. Which of the following is **NOT** a participle?  
a. laudans b. laudatus c. laudare d. laudaturus
5. Which of the following is **NOT** a dative?  
a. ratio b. vi c. ferro d. spei
6. What case is used for the subject of indirect statements?  
a. accusative b. nominative c. dative d. ablative
7. Which of the following is an adverb in the comparative degree?  
a. facile b. diu c. brevis d. minime
8. Which of the following can be either indicative or subjunctive?  
a. faciam b. dixero c. fuissem d. sim
9. Which of the following does **NOT** belong grammatically?  
a. optimus b. celerrimus c. maius d. facillimus
10. Which of the following is **NOT** in the subjunctive mood?  
a. erret b. intermiserit c. efficiet d. commovisset
11. Which of the following does **NOT** belong grammatically?  
a. vetus b. neuter c. totus d. alter
12. Which of the following prepositions governs more than one case?  
a. propter b. pro c. inter d. super

II. Choose the answer which correctly fills in the blank or translates the underlined word(s).

13. \_\_\_\_\_ ad Forum, pueri!  
a. Nolite currere b. Non curre c. Noli curres d. Non curristi
14. The citizens themselves were to blame.  
a. ipsos b. ipsi c. se d. sui
15. Tribus diebus leges novae populo nuntiabuntur.  
a. for three days b. on the third day c. within three days d. during three days
16. \_\_\_\_\_ urbem trans flumen vidisti?  
a. Quae b. Quam c. Qui d. Quem
17. De summo colle multae domūs in valle \_\_\_\_\_ possunt.  
a. vidēre b. vidēri c. visuras esse d. visas esse
18. Flumen, quod \_\_\_\_\_ proximum est, altissimum fuerat.  
a. oppido b. oppidum c. oppidi d. oppida
19. Feminae suum fratrem laudaverunt.  
a. her b. his c. him d. their
20. Pueri \_\_\_\_\_ libros dat laeti sunt.  
a. quos b. quibus c. qui d. cui
21. Meus frater \_\_\_\_\_ esse vult.  
a. militi b. miles c. militem d. militis
22. All of the boys accompanied their fathers to the senate.  
a. Omnes puerorum b. Omnes e pueris c. Omnes pueri  
d. Omnes de pueris
23. Numquam vidi puerum fortiolem quam \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Lucium b. Luci c. Lucius d. Lucio
24. Caesar, intending to sail to Britain, prepared a great fleet.  
a. navigaturus b. navigans c. navigatus d. navigare

25. Two thousand citizens were killed.  
a. Duo mille cives interfecti sunt.  
b. Duo milia civium interfecta erant.  
c. Duo mille cives interfecti erant.  
d. Duo milia civium interfecta sunt.
26. Many of you were seen at the Forum.  
a. Multi vestrorum b. Multi vestri c. Multi vestrum d. Multi vestris
27. Sailing in winter was considered dangerous by the Romans.  
a. navigare b. navigatus c. navigans d. naviga
28. Vir dixit se epistulam cras scripturam esse.  
a. is writing b. would write c. will write d. was writing
29. We could see all the events.  
a. videremus b. vidēre c. videmus d. videamus
30. Julius is much taller than I.  
a. multo altior b. multus altior c. multus altius d. multo altius
31. Give the soldiers more food.  
a. plus cibum b. plus cibus c. plus cibi  
d. plus cibo
32. The man was killed by his own brother.  
a. suo fratre b. eius fratre c. ab eius fratre d. a suo fratre
33. A Gallis victi, eis se suaque omnia tradiderunt.  
a. if they are conquered b. although they were conquered  
c. after they were conquered d. when they are conquered
34. Nautae \_\_\_\_\_ naves cogere inceperunt.  
a. quam plus b. quam multas c. quam plures d. quam plurimas
35. He was made consul.  
a. consul b. consulum c. consule d. consulem
36. Pessime : male :: maxime : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. maius b. magis c. magnus d. magnopere
37. He went to Rome to see his sister.  
a. vidēre b. ut videret c. ut videat d. videt

38. Magister \_\_\_\_\_ puero librum dare vult.  
 a. eum b. eo c. eius d. ei
39. The slaves did not reply to me when I asked them a question.  
 a. rogans b. roganti c. rogati d. rogatos
40. Cives \_\_\_\_\_ cupidi, bellum vitare conabuntur.  
 a. pace b. pacis c. paci d. pacem
41. Let's listen to the famous senator.  
 a. Audiamus senatorem notum.  
 b. Licet nobis audire senatori noto.  
 c. Licet nos audire senatorem notum.  
 d. Audiamus senatori noto.
42. Imperator dicit se captivos \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. interfecit b. interfectum esse c. interfecisse d. interfectos esse
43. Milites mittam qui urbem \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. defendunt b. defenderent c. defenderunt d. defendant
44. They fought hard to defeat the enemy.  
 a. ut superent b. ut superant c. ut superaverint d. ut superarent
45. Celerius discedamus ne hīc vitam amittamus.  
 a. We are departing very quickly so as not to lose this life of ours.  
 b. Let's leave more quickly so as not to lose his life.  
 c. We are leaving as fast as possible lest we lose our lives here.  
 d. Let's depart rather quickly so as not to lose our lives here.

III. Use this story to answer questions 46-50.

5 Fabricius magnā gloriā vir magnisque rebus gestis fuit. P. Cornelius Rufinus imperator bonus et fortis et militaris disciplinae peritus fuit, sed avarus erat. Hunc Fabricius non probabat et ei inimicus ob mores fuit. Sed cum tempore difficillimo rei publicae consules creandi essent et Rufinus peteret consulatum competitorisque eius non essent belli periti, summā ope (help) Fabricius laboravit ut Rufino consulatus deferretur. Eam rem quibusdam mirantibus, "Malo," inquit, "a cive spoliari quam ab hoste venire (to be sold)." M. Cicero refert hoc esse dictum non aliis sed ipsi Rufino cum hic Fabricio ob opem gratias ageret.

Hunc Rufinum, postquam bis consul et dictator fuit, censor Fabricius ob luxuriam e senatu eiecit.

46. Fabricius did not approve of Rufinus because of his  
a. political experience. b. political beliefs. c. lifestyle. d. family name.
47. Rufinus' military experience was  
a. quite good. b. poor. c. limited. d. non-existent.
48. When Rufinus decided to seek the consulship, Fabricius  
a. worked hard for his election.  
b. worked hard for his opponents.  
c. left Rome to seek help elsewhere.  
d. cut a deal with Rufinus.
49. Cicero is mentioned in this selection because he  
a. ran against Rufinus for the consulship.  
b. urged Fabricius to run for the consulship.  
c. reported the aphorism quoted in the passage.  
d. was censor at the time.
50. Rufinus was later thrown out of the Senate by  
a. Cicero. b. the consul. c. the dictator. d. Fabricius.