

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2003
ADVANCED GRAMMAR**

N.B. There are no macrons on this test.

I. Choose the word which does NOT belong grammatically.

1. a. unius b. nullius c. tertius d. alterius
2. a. Romae b. domi c. rure d. Athenis
3. a. dando b. complendo c. vendo d. eundo
4. a. focus b. adventus c. casus d. fluctus
5. a. malit b. scribit c. mittit d. textit
6. a. fruor b. fungor c. hortor d. utor
7. a. poni b. pollicere c. cepisse d. creditum esse
8. a. placet b. piget c. pudet d. paenitet
9. a. ecquis b. aliquis c. quisnam d. uter
10. a. veto b. iuvo c. seco d. ligo

II. Choose the correct answer for the following questions on grammatical structure.

11. What is the proper translation of cum in a concessive clause?
a. whenever b. although c. since d. because
12. Identify the use of the subjunctive illustrated in this sentence: "Te rogo atque oro ut nobis litteras scribas."
a. result clause b. causal clause c. indirect command d. indirect question
13. Identify the use of the ablative illustrated in the following sentence: "Metu vacuus servus est."
a. means b. separation c. description d. specification
14. Which pair is NOT correctly matched?
a. future more vivid/future indicative
b. present general/present indicative
c. past contrary to fact/pluperfect subjunctive
d. future less vivid/imperfect subjunctive

15. Which of the following does **NOT** occur in Latin?
 - a. vir fortitudinis b. vir fortis c. vir summae fortitudinis
 - d. vir fortissimus

16. Which of the following does **NOT** correctly complete this sentence: "Caesar legatos misit _____."?
 - a. ad pacem petendam b. pacis petendae causa c. pacem petitum
 - d. qui pacem petiverint.

17. Identify the use of the genitive illustrated in this sentence: "Summae est sapientiae."
 - a. characteristic b. possession c. objective d. partitive

18. Which Latin word is "understood" in the following sentence: "Hoc facias velim."?
 - a. si b. et c. an d. ut

19. Which expression would **NOT** appear in Latin prose?
 - a. Nolite hoc facere. b. Ne hoc faciatis. c. Cavete hoc faciatis.
 - d. Videte ne hoc faciatis.

III. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence, fills in the blank, or translates the underlined word(s).

20. The phrase "mirabile dictu" contains a(n)
 - a. ablative of means. b. dative with certain adjectives. c. supine.
 - d. future passive participle.

21. Let's sit down and have a talk.
 - a. Considamus b. Considimus c. Consideremus d. Consideremus

22. Adiuva _____, _____ fili.
 - a. mihi, mei b. mihi, mi c. me, mei d. me, mi

23. Doing nothing delights me.
 - a. Nihil agendum b. Nihil actum c. Nihil agere d. Nihil agens

24. Talis fuit ut nemo ei crederet.
 - a. in order that nobody would believe him. b. until somebody believed him.
 - c. that nobody believed him. d. for anybody to believe him.

25. Three of the soldiers left camp.
 - a. Tres e militibus b. Tres miles c. Tres militum d. Tres milites

26. I wrote this letter to help you.
 a. te iuvare b. tibi auxilio c. tibi iuvare d. te auxilium
27. Miser Ovidius _____ caruit.
 a. urbis b. urbem c. urbi d. urbe
28. Good luck!
 a. Bona fortuna b. Bonam fortunam c. Bonas fortunas d. Bonae fortunae
29. I wish you'd been there!
 a. Ut adesses b. Quod adfuisses c. Quam adesses d. Utinam adfuisses
30. He went to the island of Cyprus.
 a. insulam Cypri b. insulam Cyprum c. insulae Cypri d. insulae Cypro
31. I am afraid he is not coming.
 a. ut veniat b. ne veniat c. ut non veniret d. eum non venire
32. _____ dicendum est.
 a. A te b. Tui c. Tibi d. Te
33. _____ meministi.
 a. Cicero b. Ciceroni c. Ciceronis d. Ciceronem
34. It is agreed tht Rome was not built in a day.
 a. Constat ut Roma non uno die condita sit.
 b. Constat Romae non uno die conditae esse.
 c. Constat quam Roma non uno die condita sit.
 d. Constat Romam non uno die conditam esse.
35. The general could not prevent the soldiers from throwing their weapons.
 a. a telis coniciendis b. tela conicere c. ut tela conicerent d. quin tela conicerent
36. The consul was allowed to lead two legions.
 a. Consul permissus est ut duas legiones duceret.
 b. Consuli permissum est ut duas legiones duceret.
 c. Consul permissus est duas legiones ducere.
 d. Consuli permissum est duas legiones ducere.
37. Dominumne vidisti _____ servum?
 a. vel b. aut c. seu d. an
38. Agricola laudat _____ peritus.
 a. iuri legibusque b. iure legibusque c. in iure legibusque d. iuris legumque

39. Medico aliquid dandum est _____ studiosior sit.
a. quo b. ne c. ut d. quin
40. Fides, divitiae, et honores _____ sunt.
a. laudandae b. laudandi c. laudanda d. laudandum
41. Dux nihil _____ celat.
a. ab eis b. eorum c. eis d. eos
42. No Roman ever liked the Carthaginians.
a. Nullus Romanus b. Nemo Romanus c. Nullus Romanorum
d. Nemo Romanorum
43. He says that he would have gone to Rome.
a. se ad Romam iturum esse b. se Romam iturum fuisse
c. se Romam iturum esse d. se ad Romam iturum fuisse
44. I wish to become a Roman citizen.
a. Civis Romanus fieri cupio. b. Cupio ut civis Romanus fiam.
c. Cupio ut civem Romanum fiam. d. Civem Romanum fieri cupio.
45. I am tired of this job.
a. Huius operis me taedet. b. Hoc opus me taedet. c. Hoc opus mihi taedet.
d. Huius operis mihi taedet.

IV. Use this passage from Book I of Livy to answer questions 46-50.

Priusquam inde digrederentur, roganti Mettius ex foedere icto quid imperaret, imperat Tullius uti iuventutem in armis habeat: usurum se eorum opera si bellum cum Veientibus foret. Ita exercitus inde domos abducti.

46. Identify the case and usage of roganti in line 1.
a. dative/agent b. ablative/absolute c. dative/with special verbs
d. ablative/agent
47. Identify the case and number of opera in line 2.
a. nominative singular b. nominative plural c. accusative plural
d. ablative singular
48. The word foret in line 3 is an alternate form for
a. est. b. esset. c. sit. d. futurum est.

49. Which one of the following words can not grammatically substitute for domos in the last sentence of the passage (line 3)?
a. foras b. rus c. urbem d. Romam
50. Which statement about the content of this passage is true?
a. Tullius is concerned about a future war.
b. Mettius is conferring with Tullius about the terms of the treaty.
c. Mettius wants to use the army for a future war.
d. Tullius wants Mettius to live up to their agreement.