

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2008**  
**ADVANCED GRAMMAR**

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

**I. Choose the word that does NOT belong grammatically.**

1. a. latus b. profectus c. cognitus d. senectus
2. a. magis b. plus c. minus d. saepius
3. a. sequere b. loquere c. pellere d. egredere
4. a. erga b. coram c. iuxta d. penes
5. a. utilis b. gracilis c. difficilis d. humilis
6. a. hortatus b. arbitratus c. conatus d. repudiatus
7. a. cingo b. tundo c. fallo d. pango
8. a. laurus b. ulmus c. pinus d. pelagus
9. a. miseret b. interest c. taedet d. pudet
10. a. bis b. quater c. singuli d. ter

**II. Choose the response which answers the question or completes the sentence correctly.**

11. Quidam is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun.  
a. relative b. interrogative c. indefinite d. demonstrative
12. Which of the following contains a locative?  
a. Viri Corintho in urbe manserunt.  
b. Viri Corinthi manserunt.  
c. Viri Roma Corinthum venerunt.  
d. Viri Corintho ad urbem venerunt.
13. Which construction does NOT require a subjunctive?  
a. temporal clause b. concessive clause  
c. subordinate clause in indirect discourse d. relative clause of characteristic

14. Which of the following does **NOT** contain a predicate accusative?  
a. Cives me consulem creaverunt.  
b. Urbem Athenas magnopere amamus.  
c. Caesar milites Quirites vocavit.  
d. Parentes filium Marcum appellaverunt.
15. Identify the form underlined in this sentence: Epistola scripta dominus cubitum ivit.  
a. supine b. active periphrastic c. accusative, direct object  
d. perfect passive participle
16. Which sentence contains an ablative with special verbs?  
a. Heros auro potiri cupit.  
b. Urbibus nocent.  
c. Animali in silva parcit.  
d. Marco persuasit ut laboraret.
17. Which of the following is a future imperative?  
a. amamini b. fore c. tectum d. memento
18. What use of the genitive is illustrated in the sentence “Est mihi tanti”?  
a. plenty b. possession c. exclamation d. value
19. Which of the following sentences contains a substantive clause of result?  
a. Ita dicit ut non intellegere possim.  
b. Hostes monuit ut caverent.  
c. Fit ut illi non se arridere possint.  
d. Cupio ut veniant.
20. Which of the following illustrates a future less vivid condition?  
a. Si Caesarem probatis, me non probatis.  
b. Si Caesarem probetis, me non probetis.  
c. Si Caesarem probaveritis, me non probabitis.  
d. Si Caesarem probavissetis, me non probavissetis.
21. Alternative conditions are introduced by  
a. utrum . . . an b. sic . . . ut c. seu . . . seu d. vel . . . vel
22. Identify the type of subjunctive illustrated in this sentence: “Nescivi quid agerem.”  
a. indirect question b. result c. purpose d. characteristic

23. What type of subordinate clause is illustrated in the sentence “Oderint dum metuant”?  
a. characteristic b. optative c. proviso d. temporal
24. What types of genitives are illustrated in this sentence: “Est sapientis virtutem pluris quam divitias aestimare”?  
a. characteristic and value b. value and possession  
c. possession and quality d. quality and objective
25. Which of the following is **NOT** an acceptable form for the fourth principal part of lavo?  
a. lotum b. lautum c. latum d. lavatum
26. Which participle is used to form a gerundive construction?  
a. present active b. present passive c. future active d. future passive

**III. Choose the answer which completes the sentence or translates the underlined word(s).**

27. The word aliquid becomes quid after all of the following **EXCEPT**  
a. nisi b. noli c. ne d. num
28. The verb malo is a contraction of  
a. malus + volo b. me + volo c. medius + volo d. magis + volo
29. The form ain is a combination of  
a. aio + ne b. aio + non c. ais + ne d. ais + non
30. If Marcus leaves in the morning, he will not receive his reward in the afternoon.  
a. reliquerit b. relinquit c. reliquit d. relinquat
31. The little girl hoped her friend would come again.  
a. veniat b. veniet c. veniret d. venturam esse
32. Sunt \_\_\_\_\_ magna divitiae.  
a. illi senatores b. illius senatoris c. illi senatori d. illo senatore
33. What a great day!  
a. dies b. diei c. diem d. die
34. When I walked into the room, late as usual, the other students laughed.  
a. ambulavi b. ambularem c. ambulabam d. ambulem

35. Quia nobis domum redeundum erat, captivos custodibus tradidimus.  
a. Since we were returning home  
b. Because we had to return home  
c. Because our home was returned to us  
d. Since our home had been returned
36. Cicero often lived in the country.  
a. rure b. rus c. ruri d. in rure
37. Non intellego num pater tuus id facere \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. constituit b. constituerit c. constitueret d. constituisset
38. Nonne audivisti verane an falsa tibi dixerit?  
a. Didn't you hear whether he spoke truly or falsely to you?  
b. You did hear, didn't you, that he spoke true and false words to you?  
c. Didn't you hear when a true woman spoke falsely to you?  
d. You did hear whether he spoke true or false words to you, didn't you?
39. He said he must cross the river.  
a. sibi flumen transeundum esse b. se flumen transeundum esse  
c. eum flumen transducendum esse d. ei flumen tranducendum esse
40. Why don't you come to Florida with me?  
a. Quominus ad Floridam mecum venis?  
b. Quin ad Floridam mecum venis?  
c. Quin Floridam mecum venias?  
d. Quominus Floridam mecum venias?
41. The general, whom we obeyed to the letter, was a very brave man.  
a. cui b. quem c. quo d. cuius
42. Deprived of aid from friends, the conspirators fled.  
a. auxili b. auxilium c. auxilia d. auxilio
43. The horses were not harmed.  
a. Equi non nocebantur. b. Equi non nocentur.  
c. Equis non nocent. d. Equis non nocitum est.
44. I shall never forget my friends.  
a. amicos meos b. amicis meis c. amicorum meorum d. amici mei

45. They attacked by night in order to fight more easily.
- Nocte quo facilius pugnent.
  - Noctu ut magis facile pugnent.
  - Noctu quo facilius pugnarent.
  - Nocte ut plus facile pugnarent.

**IV Questions 46-50 refer to this passage about a strategy used by Hannibal.**

Hannibal, cum magnum numerum navium non haberet, Eumenem regem Pergamenorum insidiis superare constituit. Militibus imperavit igitur ut multas vivas serpentes in vasa fictilia colligerent et in navibus suis eas ponerent. Pollicitus est se demonstraturum esse in qua nave rex navigaret. Hanc navem solam e tota classe eos oppugnare iussit. Tum Hannibal, confirmans se pacem rogare, legatum misit qui ad Eumenem epistolam ferret. Hoc modo cognovit in qua nave rex esset. Proelio commisso, Eumenes impetum sustinere non potuit et nave sua effugit. Socii eius tamen vehementer resisterunt. Tum Hannibalis milites serpentes in reliquas naves iacere coeperunt. Nautae, serpentibus vivis perterriti, ad castra sua fugerunt.

46. The word cum in line 1 introduces a \_\_\_\_\_ clause.
- causal
  - temporal
  - concessive
  - circumstantial
47. Identify the use of the subjunctive illustrated by colligerent in line 3.
- adverbial purpose clause
  - substantive clause of result
  - indirect command
  - subordinate clause in indirect discourse
48. The word eos in line 5 has an earlier reference in
- insidiis (line 2)
  - militibus (line 2)
  - serpentes (line 3)
  - navibus (line 3)
49. The word qui in line 6 refers to
- se (line 4)
  - rex (line 4)
  - Hannibal (line 5)
  - legatum (line 6)
50. According to this passage,
- Hannibal defeated the king but had to flee.
  - Hannibal's soldiers threw snakes to frighten away their opponents.
  - The allies of Hannibal were defeated by Eumenes.
  - Eumenes fled because of a threatening letter from Hannibal.