

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2014  
ADVANCED GRAMMAR**

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

- |                |            |             |              |
|----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. a. tetendi  | b. habendi | c. tenendi  | d. habitandi |
| 2. a. audacter | b. multum  | c. miserere | d. facile    |
| 3. a. ferris   | b. duxeris | c. amaris   | d. adīris    |
| 4. a. nolam    | b. agatur  | c. legemini | d. gaudemus  |
| 5. a. cornus   | b. res     | c. vīrus    | d. quercus   |
| 6. a. hanc     | b. illam   | c. eam      | d. eiusdem   |
| 7. a. varius   | b. propius | c. diutius  | d. saepius   |
| 8. a. audeo    | b. possum  | c. cupio    | d. impero    |
| 9. a. plangit  | b. piget   | c. pluit    | d. pudet     |
| 10. a. malis   | b. eant    | c. fiemus   | d. feratis   |
| 11. a. soleo   | b. confido | c. gaudeo   | d. ligo      |
| 12. a. censeo  | b. studeo  | c. noceo    | d. invideo   |

**Choose the best answer for each question.**

13. Identify the use of the subjunctive in the following sentence “*laudēmus patriam nostram.*”  
a. optative                      b. result                      c. deliberative                      d. hortatory
14. What type of construction is underlined in the following sentence:  
*Regnō captō mīlitēs rēgem defendērunt?*  
a. ablative of manner                      b. dative of direction  
c. ablative absolute                      d. dative of agent
15. What is the singular imperative of *patior*?  
a. pateris                      b. patere                      c. patī                      d. patiāre
16. With what one Latin word should you translate the underlined clause? “She loved the man who had been freed.”  
a. solūtum                      b. solvere                      c. solūtus                      d. soluisse
17. What type of conditional sentence is the following? “*sī rēx essem, prōvinciās habērem.*”  
a. future more vivid                      b. contrary to fact, past  
c. future less vivid                      d. contrary to fact, present
18. Choose the form of *fructus* that correctly completes the following sentence: *Heri \_\_\_\_\_ vescēbāmur.*  
a. fructūs                      b. fructum                      c. fructuī                      d. fructū

19. What type of clause is underlined in the following sentence: *is timet ut illa sē amet?*  
 a. result                      b. optative                      c. purpose                      d. fear
20. Which is a correct translation of the underlined clause above?  
 a. that she loves him                      b. that she does not love him  
 c. that she may love him                      d. that she will not love him
21. Choose the correct Latin translation of the underlined clause in the following English sentence:  
*I wondered what you were doing yesterday.*  
 a. quid fēcistī                      b. quid facerēs                      c. quid faciēbās                      d. quid fēcēris
22. What pronoun should you use to translate the underlined word? “The centurion killed himself.”  
 a. eum                      b. suum                      c. sē                      d. illum
23. Choose the correct translation of the underlined clause in the following sentence:  
*Although I have many books, I still want more.*  
 a. Cum multos libros habeo                      b. Quamquam multos libros habeam  
 c. Cum mihi multi libri sint                      d. Quamquam mihi multi libri sint.
24. What type of ablative does the following sentence contain? “*fatō Aenēās per multās terrās vagatus est.*”  
 a. cause                      b. means                      c. manner                      d. specification
25. We departed from Rome.  
 a. ad Rōmam                      b. Rōmam                      c. Rōmā                      d. dē Rōmā
26. Choose the word or phrase below that is the equivalent of the Latin word *fore*.  
 a. *esse*                      b. *futūrum esse*                      c. *futūrum irī*                      d. *futūrum*
27. Choose the correct Latin translation for the following sentence: He orders us to buy more wine.  
 a. Nōbīs mandat ut plūs vīnum emāmus.                      b. Nōbīs mandat ut plūs vīnī emāmus.  
 c. Nōs mandat plūs vīnī emere.                      d. Nōs mandat plūs vīnum emere.
28. Translate the underlined part of the following sentence: *Marcus nescivit num quis pecuniam invenisset.*  
 a. who had found the money                      b. for whom he had found the money  
 c. anyone had found the money                      d. any money he had found
29. Choose the Latin phrase that means the same as the underlined phrase in the following sentence:  
*“discimus legendō librōs.”*  
 a. legentibus librōs                      b. legendīs librīs                      c. legere librōs                      d. lectīs librīs
30. What is the ablative plural of *vīs*?  
 a. *vīribus*                      b. *virīs*                      c. *vīsīs*                      d. *vīsibus*
31. What is an acceptable translation of the underlined clause? “*id faciēmus dummodo nōs iuvēs.*”  
 a. when you help us                      b. since you are helping us  
 c. provided that you help us                      d. until you help us

32. How should “Athens” be translated in the following sentence? “He remained at Athens.”  
 a. *apud Athēnās*      b. *Athēnās*      c. *Athēnae*      d. *Athēnīs*
33. Which sentence doesn’t mean the same as the others?  
 a. *Īvimus Rōmam ad Caesarem videndum.*      b. *Videntēs Caesarem Rōmam ĩvimus*  
 c. *Īvimus Rōmam ut Caesarem vidērēmus.*      d. *Rōmam Caesarem vīsum ĩvimus.*
34. What grammatical construction is underlined in the following sentence? “*Uxor mea mihi est cūrae.*”  
 a. genitive of description      b. dative of agent  
 c. genitive of purpose      d. dative of purpose
35. *decet*:accusative/infinitive :: *miseret*:  
 a. genitive/dative      b. ablative/infinitive  
 c. dative/infinitive      d. genitive/accusative
36. Who doubts that Caesar is a very great general?  
 a. *Quis dubitat ut Caesar dux optimus sit?*  
 b. *Quis dubitat quō minus Caesar dux optimus sit?*  
 c. *Quis dubitat nē nōn Caesar dux optimus sit?*  
 d. *Quis dubitat quīn Caesar dux optimus sit?*
37. We built a wall 16 feet tall.  
 a. *Murum sedecim pedum altitudine munivimus.*  
 b. *Murum sedecim pedum altitudinum munivimus.*  
 c. *Murum sedecim pedibus altitudine munivimus.*  
 d. *Murum sedecim pedes altitudinum munivimus.*
38. What type of subjunctive clause does the following sentence contain? “*hoc facit nē vincātur.*”  
 a. result      b. purpose      c. jussive      d. fear
39. Learning Latin is easy.  
 a. *docere*      b. *docendo*      c. *docens*      d. *doctus*
40. We must not believe liars.  
 a. *Nōbīs mendācēs crēdendī sunt.*      b. *Nōs mendācibus crēdendī sumus.*  
 c. *Ā nōbīs mendācibus crēdendum est.*      d. *Mendācēs ā nōbis crēdendī sunt.*
41. Which Latin sentence does not express the same idea as the others?  
 a. *Tū strēnuē exercēre dēbēs.*      b. *Tibi strēnuē exercendum est.*  
 b. *Tē strēnuē exercēre oportet.*      d. *Utinam tū strēnuē exercērēs.*
42. Translate the underlined portion of the following sentence: *Sī magnā cum celeritāte currās, praemium mereās.*  
 a. you might earn      b. you should earn      c. you would earn      d. you may earn

Read the following passage carefully and then answer questions 44-50.

Julius Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* VI.25-26

1 . . . *Multaque in ea [silva] genera ferarum nasci constat, quae reliquis in locis visa non sint; ex*  
 2 *quibus quae maxime differant ab ceteris et memoriae prodenda videantur haec sunt. Est bos*  
 3 *cervi figura, cuius a media fronte inter aures unum cornu existit excelsius magisque directum*  
 4 *his, quae nobis nota sunt cornibus: ab eius summo sicut palmae ramique late dividuntur. Eadem*  
 5 *est feminae marisque natura, eadem forma magnitudoque cornuum.*

43. What is the antecedent of *quae* (line 1)?  
 a. *multa* (line 1)      b. *ea* (line 1)      c. *genera* (line 1)      d. *ferarum* (line 1)
44. What use of the subjunctive is present in line 1 (*Multaque...sint*)?  
 a. relative clause of purpose      b. substantive clause of result  
 c. relative clause of characteristic      d. jussive noun clause
45. Identify the ablative usage of *ceteris* (line 2).  
 a. means      b. separation      c. agent      d. place from which
46. According to Caesar, what does the *bos* that he describes in line 3 resemble?  
 a. beaver      b. stag      c. ox      d. crane
47. What grows between the ears of the *bos*?  
 a. one horn      b. a third ear      c. a branch      d. a golden horn
48. *His* (line 4) is what type of ablative usage?  
 a. separation      b. means      c. comparison      d. respect
49. The first *-que* line 5 connects *feminae* with what word?  
 a. *eadem*      b. *maris*      c. *natura*      d. *forma*
50. How many differences between the male and female *bos* does Caesar list in the last two lines?  
 a. none      b. one      c. two      d. three