2017 FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM
ADVANCED GRAMMAR

I: Choose the word that does <u>NOT</u> belong <u>grammatically</u>**.**

1.   a. ater   b. noster   c. asper   d. sacer

2.   a. volo   b. sum   c. fero   d. aio

3.   a. censeo   b. veneo   c. augeo   d. misceo

4.   a. equus   b. morbus   c. servus   d. pelagus

5.   a. veneris   b. moneris   c. mitteris   d. iungeris

6.   a. metior   b.egredior   c. orior   d. molior

7.   a. domi   b. Carthagine   c. ruris   d. Syracusis

8.   a. semel   b. bini   c. quater   d. deciens

9.   a. dormito   b. quasso   c. viso   d. canto

10. a. humilis   b. fidelis   c. difficilis   d. gracilis

II: Choose the best translation for the underlined section

11. Which choice best translates the sentence "*<u>The lictors must carry the fasces</u>!*"?
        a. portare lictores fasces deberent
        b. portandi lictores sunt fascium
        c. fasces a lictoribus debentur portandi
        d. lictoribus fasces portandi sunt

12. Which choice best translates the sentence "*<u>This was not difficult to do.</u>*"?
        a. hoc non erat difficilis facere   b. hoc non erat difficile factu
        c. facere haec non erant difficiles   d. factum has res non erat difficile

13.   *<u>Let us not follow</u> the example of Midas*?
        a. Non sequemur   b. Ne sequeremur
        c. Non secuti simus   d. Ne sequamur

14.   *<u>If only the earth would open</u> but it won't!*
        a. Utinam aperiret tellus   b. Utinam tellus aperiat
        c. Ne quis tellus aperiret   d. Nisi tellus aperuerit

15.   They knew that the pirates <u>were saved</u> by a dolphin.
       a. ereptos esse   b. eripi   c. eriperentur   d. eripiatur

16.   <u>By pressing further</u> into the deep, you will run many risks.
       a. urgente ulterius   b. urgenti ulterius
       c. urgendo ulterius   d. a and b

17.   If Ovid <u>had not written</u> the *Ars Amatoria*, <u>he would not have left Rome.</u>
       a. scripsisset…egressus esset   b. scriberet…egrederet
       c. scripsisset…egrederet   d. scripserit… egressus sit

18.   Deterrebimus reliquos _____.
       a. ne discedant   b. quin discedant
       c. quominus discederint   d. a and b

19.   We knew this was the best plan <u>for capturing the cities</u>
       a. capiendo urbium   b. capiendarum urbium
       c. capiendis urbes   d. capiendis urbis.

20. <u>After collecting a multitude of soldiers</u>, they attacked the city .
       a. Postquam multitudo militum coegisset
       b. Postea cogentes militum multitudinem
       c. Cogentibus militibus multitudinibus
       d. Multitudine militum coacta

21. Caesar will be our <u>friend</u> because we call <u>them</u> our <u>friends</u>.
       a. amicus…se…amici   b. amicum…se…amicos
       c. amicum…eis…amicos   d. amicus…eos…amicos

22.   I will see you <u>on the Nones of September</u>.
       a. Nonas Septembres   b. Nonis Septembribus.
       c. ante diem Nonarum Septembrium   d. Nonae Septembris

23.   They bought the land <u>for three thousand sesterces</u>.
       a. tribus milibus sestertium   b. trium milium sestertium
       c. tribus milibus sestertibus   d. tria millia sestertium

24.   You did not think we <u>would enjoy the city</u>, did you?
       a. frui urbis   b. fructuros esse urbe
       c. fructi esse urbi   d. fungeremur urbem

III. Choose the Latin case used to translate the underlined phrase.
25.   They remained <u>for five days</u>.
       a. genitive   b. dative   c. accusative   d. ablative

26.   The tower was <u>two feet</u> taller than the wall
       a. genitive   b. dative   c. accusative   d. ablative

27. Catiline was known for his endurance(patientia) <u>of hunger</u>
    a. genitive   b. dative   c. accusative   d. ablative

IV. Choose the best translation for the underlined section

28. We watched the children <u>running</u> in the fields
    a. currens   b. currentem   c. currentes   d. in currendo

29. <u>Caesar put Crassus in command of four cohorts.</u>
    a. Caesar Crassum cohortibus quartibus praeerat
    b. Caesar Crasso cohortibus quattuor praeficiebat
    c. Caesar Crassi cohortes quartas praeficit
    d. Caesar Crassum cohortibus quattuor praefecit

30. <u>When he hesitated</u>, I asked him to explain.
    a. Cum haesitet   b. Cum haesitaverat
    c. Cum haesitaret   d. Cum haesitavisset

31. The citizens heard <u>that Octavian's money had been stolen</u> by Antonius.
    a. pecuniam Octaviani ablatam esse   b. ut pecunia Octaviano ablata esset
    c. pecuniam Octaviani abstulisse   d. ut pecunias Octaviani abstulisset

32. <u>Antony warned Octavian not to give a speech</u>
    a. Antonius Octavianum orationem non habere monuerat
    b. Antonius Octaviano ut orationem non haberet monuit
    c. Antonius Octavianum ne orationem non haberit monuit
    d. Antonius Octavianum ne orationem haberet monebat

33. The power of honesty is so great <u>that nobody distrusts it</u>, even in an enemy
    a. ut nemo ei diffidat   b. ne quis ei diffidat
    c. ut ei ullus ne diffisus sit   d. ut quisquam eam non diffidat

34. I was afraid <u>that I would become sick</u>
    a. ut aeger facturus sim   b. me aegram facturam esse
    c. ne aeger fieret   d. ut aegra facta sit

35. In the sentence *Post fugam Pompeii, nemo virtutem retinebat.*, what use of the genitive is *Pompeii*?
    a. subjective   b. partitive   c. possessive   d. objective

36. In the sentence *Oculi hominum studio insano fulgebant*. what is the case and use of the underlined phrase?
    a. dative of purpose   b. ablative of means
    c. ablative of description   d. ablative of manner

37. In the sentence *Quidam tam celeriter se ante Malfonem coniecit ut Fredericus in eum non saliret* what is the use of *saliret*?
    a. purpose clause
    b. result clause
    c. indirect command
    d. substantive clause of purpose

38. In the sentence *Cur quisquam velit celebrare diem quo mortuus est?* what is the use of *velit*?
    a. hortatory
    b. optative
    c. indirect question
    d. deliberative

V. Choose the best translation

39. I think that the children will wait until their friends arrive.
    a. liberos dum amici adveniant exspectaturos esse puto
    b. liberi manebunt dum advenerint ut mihi videtur
    c. Liberos dum amici advenient expectatoros esse cogito
    d. a and b

40. Is it the enemy, your general or yourselves that you blame?
    a. Hostemne aut ducem an vos ipsos culpatis?
    b. Hostem an ducem vos ipsosve culpetis?
    c. Utrum hostem, an ducem an vosmet ipsos culpatis?
    d. Utrum hostem, vel ducem vel vos culpatis?

VI: For questions 46-50, refer to the following passage from Cicero's
In Catilinam Oratio Tertia, V, 10

Cicero relates what happens when he opened sealed letters in the Senate.

Primo ostendimus Cethego; signum cognovit. Nos linum incidimus,
legimus. Erat scriptum ipsius manu Allobrogum senatui et populo,
sese quae eorum legatis **confirmasset** facturum esse. Tum Cethe-
gus, qui paulo ante aliquid tamen de gladiis ac sicis quae apud ipsum
erant deprehensa respondisset, dixissetque se semper bonorum   5
ferramentorum studiosum fuisse[1], recitatis litteris debilitatus atque
abiectus conscientia repente conticuit.

Nam cum id posset infitiari, repente praeter opinionem omnium
confessus est. Ita eum non modo ingenium illud et **dicendi** exer-
citatio, **qua** semper valuit, sed etiam, propter vim sceleris manifesti   10
atque deprehensi, impudentia, qua superabat omnis, improbitasque
defecit.

Volturcius vero subito litteras proferri atque aperiri iubet,

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[1] studiosum fuisse, to make a hobby of

quas **sibi** a Lentulo ad Catilinam datas esse dicebat. Atque ibi
vehementissime perturbatus Lentulus tamen et signum et manum   15
suam cognovit. Erant autem sine nomine, sed ita: "Quis **sim**, scies
ex eo quem ad te misi. Cura ut vir sis, et cogita quem in locum sis
progressus. Vide ecquid tibi iam sit necesse, et cura ut omnium
tibi auxilia **adiungas**, etiam infimorum."

41. What is the best translation of *ipsius manu* (line 2)?
    a. in the very group   b. at his order
    c. in his handwriting   d. from the hand of the man himself

42. What form is *confirmasset* (line 3)?
    a. present subjunctive   b. imperfect subjunctive
    c. perfect subjunctive   d. pluperfect subjunctive

43. What is the force of the relative clause *qui…respondisset*   (lines 4-5)?
    a. proviso   b. concessive   c. cause   d. worth

44. What form is *dicendi* (line 9)?
    a. gerund gen. sing.   b. gerundive nom. pl.
    c. present passive infinitive   d. present active participle dative

45. What is the antecedent of *qua* (line 10)?
    a. opinionem (line 8)   b. ingenium (line 9)
    c. exercitatio (line 10)   d. none, qua is an adverb.

46. To whom does *sibi* refer (line 14)?
    a. Volturcius   b. Lentulus
    c. Catiline   d. Cicero

47. What did **<u>not</u>** happen to Cethegus in the passage after the letters were read?
    a. He became silent
    b. He suddenly confessed
    c. He tried to dismiss the evidence
    d. His dishonesty failed him

48. What use of the subjunctive is *sim* (line 16)?
    a. optative   b. deliberative
    c. indirect question   d. future perfect

49. What use of the subjunctive is *adiungas?* (line 19)
    a. hortatory   b. indirect command   c. purpose   d. result

50. To whom was the letter Volturcius carried written?
    a. Cethegus   b. Volturcius   c. Catiline   d. Lentulus