

**Advanced Grammar**  
**FJCL State Forum 2019**

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

In each group of words, the correct answer is the word that does **NOT** have a distinctive grammatical feature shared by all three other words.

- |    |            |            |            |             |
|----|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. | A. ēheu    | B. vae     | C. babae   | D. ceu      |
| 2. | A. maeror  | B. morior  | C. moror   | D. mereor   |
| 3. | A. cum     | B. antea   | C. ubi     | D. postquam |
| 4. | A. fuere   | B. fure    | C. ferre   | D. fore     |
| 5. | A. extra   | B. recta   | C. infra   | D. ultra    |
| 6. | A. sim     | B. ausim   | C. vim     | D. errem    |
| 7. | A. exulo   | B. vapulo  | C. prodeo  | D. veneo    |
| 8. | A. saevius | B. saucius | C. suavius | D. solius   |

Choose the **BEST** Latin rendering of each English sentence.

9. The fighting began at a distance.

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. coeptum erat proeliari. | B. longius pugnare.          |
| C. eminus certabatur.      | D. procul eminēbat certāmen. |

10. I am not able to run without moving my feet.

- A. currere nōn possum quin pedes moveam.
- B. possum pedes movere ut nōn curram.
- C. sic currere nequeo ut pedes nōn moveo.
- D. mihi pedes movendi sunt nisi currere poterō.

11. I know that if Caesar fights, he will conquer.

- A. scio Caesarem, si pugnet, victurum esse.
- B. scio, si Caesar pugnet, victurum esse.
- C. scio Caesarem, si pugnaverit, victurum esse.
- D. scio, si Caesar pugnaverit, victurum esse.

12. While these things were going on, Sabinus arrived.

- A. dum haec geruntur, Sabinus pervenit.
- B. quae facta erant, Sabinus pervenit.
- C. dum haec gerēbantur, Sabinus pervenit.
- D. quae facta sunt, Sabinus pervenit.

13. They threw themselves at Caesar's feet.

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| A. suos Caesaris ad pedes proiciebant. | B. ad Caesaris pedes eos proiecerunt. |
| C. sese Caesaris ad pedes proiecerunt. | D. se ad pedes Caesaris proiecerant.  |

14. He will urge you to depart hence and not to answer me  
 A. suādet vōbīs necunde discēdātis necubi mihi respondeātis.  
 B. suādēbat ut hinc discēderēs nēve nōbīs respondērētis.  
 C. tē suādente hūc discēdere et mihi nōn respondēre.  
 D. suādēbit tibi ut hinc discēdās neque mihi respondeās.

15. The besiegers were closer to starvation than the besieged.  
 A. proxima inopia erant quibus obsident quam obsessī.  
 B. propius inopiam erant obsidentēs quam obsessī.  
 C. prōpria inopia erat obsidentibus quasi obsessīs.  
 D. propiorēs inopiae erant obsessī quam obsidentēs.

Choose the **BEST** answer.

16. Choose the answer that shows which use of the genitive case is illustrated by *ubinam gentium sumus*.

A. possessive                      B. quality                      C. partitive                      D. objective

17. Choose the answer that shows which use of the subjunctive is illustrated by *tū velim sīc existimēs*.

A. potential                      B. deliberative                      C. hortatory                      D. concessive

18. Which of the following is third person singular, future active imperative?

A. audītor                      B. audīto                      C. audītūr                      D. audītū

19. Which of the following represents a revival of the middle voice?

A. florēs inscriptī nōmina regum                      B. nigrantēs terga iuencōs  
 C. soleō herclē garrīre nugās                      D. pauca quērar dē iniuriā

20. Which of the following contains a predicative dative?

A. nēmō id probrō dūcet tibi                      B. quid mihi Celsus agit?  
 C. tū documentum eris posterīs                      D. maxima est praeda mihi

21. Which of the following can introduce an object clause of result?

A. accidit                      B. fierī potest                      C. facite                      D. oportet

22. Which of the following **CANNOT** introduce a proviso clause?

A. dum                      B. modo                      C. donec                      D. dummodo

23. Choose the answer that **CANNOT** complete the sentence *lēgātōs mittunt \_\_\_\_\_*.

A. pacem petītum                      B. quī pacem petant  
 C. ad pacem petendam                      D. petere pacem

24. Choose the answer that shows the original form of *dicit sē epistulam scriptūrum*.

A. epistulam scribam                      B. epistulam scripsī  
 C. epistula ab eō scribētur                      D. epistulam scriptūrus est

25. Choose the answer that shows the original form of *eōs suum adventum expectāre iussit*.

- A. expectāte meum adventum      B. expectā eum adventūrum  
C. expectā quoad adveniam      D. expectāte dum adveniat

Choose the Latin word(s) that correctly completes each sentence.

26. nāvium \_\_\_\_\_ causā morātur.

- A. parandum      B. parandī      C. parantium      D. parandārum

27. \_\_\_\_\_ mē numquam taedēbit.

- A. ōtiōsus      B. ōtiō      C. ōtium      D. ōtiī

28. nōndum bis \_\_\_\_\_ aetās complēverat annōs cum iussast nigrī dītis inīre domum.

- A. ter      B. ternōs      C. trēs      D. trīna

29. haec \_\_\_\_\_ insignis, crēdite, nūmen habet.

- A. titulō      B. titulum      C. titulī      D. titulīs

Choose the **BEST** translation.

30. redīmam tibi bis tantō pluris pallam.

- A. I should resell your palla for twice the money.  
B. I shall buy you a new shawl two more times.  
C. I will return the shawl since it is two times too big.  
D. I will buy you a new shawl worth twice as much

31. ut sēmentem fēceris, ita metēs.

- A. To reap, you must sow.      B. As you sow, so shall you reap.  
C. May you reap what you sow.      D. Once you have sown, you reap.

32. nōn habeō quod timeam.

- A. I have no reason to fear.      B. I don't regard what I might fear.  
C. I fear I don't have anything.      D. I have nothing to fear.

33. trādunt tē mendācem.

- A. You deal in lies.      B. They lied about you.  
C. Rumor has it you're a liar.      D. Your reputation is false.

34. tē decor iste quod optās esse vetat.

- A. Your beauty forbids you to be what you desire.  
B. That which you desire forbids you to be beautiful.  
C. Your charm forbids what it desires you to be.  
D. The very charm you desire forbids you to exist.

**For questions 35–42, refer to the Lucan, *De Bello Civili* VI.719–727: The necromancer Erichtho whips a corpse into shape.**

719 haec ubi fata caput spumantiaque ora levavit,  
 720 aspicit astantem proiecti corporis umbram,  
 exanimis artus invisaeque claustra timentem  
 \_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_ antiqui. pavet \_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_ in pectus apertum,  
 visceraque et ruptas letali \_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_ fibras,  
 a miser, extremum cui mortis munus inique  
 725 \_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_, non posse mori. miratur Erichtho,  
 has fatis licuisse moras, irataque morti,  
 727 verberat immotum vivo serpente cadaver.

35. What case and number is *exanimis* (line 721)?  
 A. nominative sg.    B. accusative pl.    C. dative pl.    D. genitive sg.
36. What word best fills blank 36 (line 722)?  
 A. *carceri*    B. *carceris*    C. *carcer*    D. *carcere*
37. What word best fills blank 37 (line 722)?  
 A. *ire*    B. *iret*    C. *itur*    D. *itum*
38. What word best fills blank 38 (line 723)?  
 A. *volneri*    B. *volnera*    C. *volnere*    D. *volneris*
39. What is the best translation of *cui* (line 724)?  
 A. to whom    B. whose    C. for which    D. from whom
40. What word best fills blank 40 (line 725)?  
 A. *eripitur*    B. *eripi*    C. *eriperent*    D. *eripere*
41. What use of the infinitive is *posse* (line 725)?  
 A. historical    B. exclamatory    C. purpose    D. prolative
42. How many neuter nouns occur in this passage?  
 A. nine (9)    B. ten (10)    C. eleven (11)    D. twelve (12)

**For questions 43–50, refer to the Apuleius, *Metamorphoses* III.25 (adapted): Photis gives confession a remedy**

1 ac spei inopia corpus mei totum considerans non avem me sed asinum  
 2 videō querens de facto Photidis sed iam humano gestu simul et voce privatus  
 3 postrema deiecta labia umidis tamen oculis obliquum respiciens ad illam  
 4 tacitus expostulabam. quae ubi primum me talem aspexit, percussit faciem  
 5 suam manibus infestis et “occisa sum misera!” inquit, “me trepidatio simul et  
 6 festinatio fefellit et pyxidum similitudo decepit. facilius autem mutationis  
 7 huius remedium suppeditat. nam rosis tantum demorsicatis exhibis asinum  
 8 statimque in meum Lucium postliminio redibis. atque utinam vesperi de more  
 9 nobis parassem corollas aliquas ne moram talem patereris vel noctis unius.”

43. Which of the following would Cicero most likely have used instead of *mei* (line 1)?  
 A. *mihi*                      B. *meus*                      C. *meo*                      D. *me*
44. Which of the following is **NOT** found in lines 1–3?  
 A. oratio obliqua      B. nominative noun      C. ellipsis                      D. ablative absolute
45. Which use of the ablative is illustrated by *gestu*?  
 A. means                      B. absolute                      C. comparison                      D. special adjective
46. Which is the best translation of *occisa sum* as it is used in line 5?  
 A. I’m dead                      B. I’ve killed him                      C. I’ve fallen                      D. I’m a killer
47. Which of the following is **NOT** in the same case as the others?  
 A. *unius* (9)                      B. *Photidis* (2)                      C. *vesperi* (8)                      D. *pyxidum* (6)
48. Which of the following expresses the same idea as *rosis tantum demorsicatis* (line 7)?  
 A. *ad rosas mordendas*                      B. *rosis tam morsis*  
 C. *cum rosas momorderis*                      D. *dum rosas tantum mordetis*
49. Which of the following is **NOT** found in lines 8–9?  
 A. optative                      B. result clause  
 C. pluperfect subjunctive                      D. imperfect subjunctive
50. Which of the following is **NOT** used adverbially?  
 A. *obliquum* (3)                      B. *tacitus* (4)                      C. *postliminio* (8)                      D. *facilius* (6)