FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 2022
GRAMMAR II

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

1. a. corpus   b. casus   c. genus   d. litus

2. a. ignis   b. nox   c. gens   d. dux

3. a. caedo   b. cogito   c. fluo   d. rego

4. a. interficī   b. audī   c. poscī   d. tollī

5. a. nobilis   b. facilis   c. similis   d. humilis

6. a. filia   b. via   c. patria   d. pecunia

7. a. inimicus   b. commodus   c. finitimus   d. plenus

8. a. vincat   b. superat   c. ostendat   d. det

9. a. clausus   b. amissus   c. receptus   d. gavisus

10. a. domi   b. Romae   c. Corintho   d. Athenīs

II.   **Choose the answer which best translates the underlined word(s).**

11. We came into the baths with Marcus and **his friends**.
     a. suōs amicōs   b. eius amicīs   c. suī amicī   d. eius amicōrum

12. We arrived the palace **at dawn**.
     a. ad primam lucem   b. primā luce   c. cum luce   d. in primā lucis

13. She knew that our **mother** had already paid the money.
     a. mater   b. matris   c. matrem   d. matre

14. I was so luck to stay in Rome **for three months**
     a. trēs mensēs   b. tribus mensibus
     c. trium mensium   d. ad tres menses

15. I will not leave before **I see** you
    a. video   b. videbo   c. videro   d. viderim

16. Romulus stood **on top of the hill** to watch the birds.
    a. in summō montis   b. in summum montem
    c. in summum montis   d. in summo monte

17. Romulus stood on top of the hill **to watch the birds.**
    a. avēs spectare   b. ad spectandum avem
    c. ut avēs spectaret   d. ut avēs spectent

18. Breakfast was prepared **by the children** for their mother on her birthday
    a. a liberīs   b. pro liberīs
    c. ad liberōs   d. liberīs

19. The messenger **to whom** Marcus had given the note for Julia could not find her.
    a. qui   b. cuius   c. cui   d. quem

20. The messenger to whom Marcus had given the note for Julia could not **find** her.
    a. invenire   b. invenirent   c. invēnit   d. inveniebat

21. <u>Write </u>a letter to your grandmother, my sons, and thank her for the gifts
    a. scribe   b. scribere   c. scripsistis   d. scribite

22. **When they had raised the sails**, the ship moved more quickly.
    a. Ubi vela tulissent   b. Cum vela tulissent
    c. Vela lata   d. a, b and c

III.   **Choose the answer which correctly fills in the blank.**

23. Navis tam celeriter navigabat _____ mox Marcia terram _____.
    a. ut … non videret.   b. ne … videret.
    c. ut … ne videat.   d. ne … non vidisset.

24. Dum in nave sedet, Marcia epistolam _____ a patre legebat.
    a. scriptā   b. scriptam   c. scriptō   d. scribendam

25. In tabernā sumptuosā ad nos optimi cibi _____.
    a. ferebat   b. ferebamur   c. lati sumus   d. ferebantur

26. Nemo _____ favēre debet.
    a. malum   b. mali   c. malō   d. mala

27. Icarus Daedalum, _____ , vexabat.
    a. alās facientem   b. alīs facientibus
    c. alīs facientī   d. facientēs alās

28. Ambulo ad forum ut cibum _____.
    a. emet   b. emeret   c. emerem   d. emam

29. Hōc annō, Caesar _____ fit.
    a. consul   b. consulis   c. consuli   d. consulem

30. Malus vir in fabulā inquit "Timorem in oculīs _____ virī vidēre possum".
    a. hunc   b. hic   c. huic   d. huius

31. Cum per Alpas _____, Caesar tandem Rhodanum flumen conspexit.
    a. proficiscerentur   b. profectus esset
    c. profectus sit   d. proficiscebatur

32. Iulia mihi dixit quo Marcus _____.
    a. eat   b. itum sit   c. iturus esset   d. iverint

Questions 33- 42 refer to the following passage:

Marius

    Scipione duce, C. Marius primum erat miles in Hispaniā. Maxime carus Marius
erat Scipionī propter virtutem maximam, et Scipio dixit Romam nullum successorem
meliorem Mariō inventuram esse. Postea, Marius legatus fuit Q. Metellī qui bellum
in Numidiā contra regem Iugurtham gerebat. Romam missus ut honorem peteret,
Marius **incusavit** Metellum apud populum quod bellum male duceret. "Si me   5
consulem feceritis," inquit Marius, "ego Iugurtham brevi tempore aut vivum
aut mortuum capiam." Itaque, consul creatus, in Numidiam rediit atque superavit
Bocchum, regem ad quem Iugurtha profugerat. Deinde Sulla, quaestor Mariī,
persuasit Bocchō ut Iugurtham traderet. Hōc factō, Marius Iugurtham Romam
reportavit et omnem laudem accepit pro factis in Numidiā. Hoc **factum** Mariī   10
Sullae non placebat, et semper erat causae odiō.

incuso, incusare – to accuse   **factum, facti, n.** deed

33. Scipione duce (line 1) is a _____ construction
    a. duration of time   b. place where   c. means   d. ablative absolute

34. successorem (line 2) is a(n)
    a. direct object   b. appositive
    c. accusative subject   d. accusative of respect

35. <u>inventuram esse</u> (line 3) is a _____ infinitive.
   a. perfect passive   b. future active
   c. present passive   d. future passive

36. Why was Marius "carus…Scipionī"? (lines 1 - 2)
   a. He served in Spain.   b. he was courageous.
   c. he helped Scipio's success in Spain.   d. he had married his daughter.

37. What mood and tense is <u>duceret?</u> (line 5).
   a. present indicative   b. future indicative
   c. imperfect subjunctive   d. perfect subjunctive

38. What is the mood of <u>feceritis</u> (line 6)?
   a. indicative   b. subjunctive   c. imperative   d. optative

39. What does Marius return to Rome (line 4-5)?
   a. to support Metellus   b. to run for office
   c. to report that the war was going well   d. to seek reinforcement troops

40. what case and use is <u>Bocchō</u> (line 9)?
   a. ablative of description   b. dative of agent
   c. ablative of agent   d. dative with special verb

41. Identify the use of <u>traderet,</u> line 9.
   a. purpose clause   b. result clause
   c. indirect command   d. fear clause

42. Identify case of both words <u>causae odiō</u> (line 11)
   a. genitive, dative   b. dative, dative   c. dative, ablative   d. genitive, ablative

Questions 43 – 50 refer to the following passage:
Ariovistus (Caesar Bellum Gallicum I 30-32 adapted)

Bellō Helvetiōrum confectō, legatī totius **fere** Galliae, principēs civitatum,
ad Caesarem convēnērunt. <u>Locutus est</u> prō hīs Divitiacus Aeduus atque
dē iniuriīs Ariovistī, regis Germanōrum **questus est**. <u>Ille</u> centum et vigintī
milia Germanōrum trans Rhenum traduxerat, qui multōs Gallōs ē sedibus
expulerant optimamque partem Galliae occupabant. Hīs verbīs legatōrum   5
auditiīs, Caesar animōs Gallōrum confirmavit atque <u>se</u> eīs auxilium suum
daturum esse **pollicitus est**. Hāc oratione habitā, concilium dimisit. <u>Eī</u> verō
videbatur periculosum, si plurēs Germanī Rhenum transirent et <u>magna</u> eōrum
multitudō in Galliam venīret. Praeterea Ariovistus ipse tantam arrogantiam
sumpserat ut nōn ferendus <u>vidērētur</u>. Itaque Caesar ad eum legatōs mittere   10
constituit, quī colloquium **postulāret**.

fere – nearly   **questus est** – queror, querī, questus sum – to complain
pollicitus est – polliceor, pollicērī, pollicitus sum – to promise
postulāret – postulo, postulāre,postulavi, postulatus – to demand

43. What kind of a verb is <u>Locutus est</u> (line 2).
   a. deponent   b. iterative   c. impersonal   d.defective

44. To whom or what does the pronoun <u>Ille</u> refer, (line 3)
   a. Caesar   b. Divitiacus   c. Ariovistus   d. the gathering

45. About what were the Gauls complaining? (lines 2-5)
   a. Caesar's treatment of the Helvetians
   b. Caesar's invasion of nearly all of Gaul
   c. Divitiacus' poor leadership against the Germans
   d. Ariovistus' injustices against the Gauls

46. What case and use is found in <u>se</u> (line 6)?
   a. accusative, subject   b. ablative, separation
   c. accusative, direct object   d. ablative, agent

47. What does Caesar promise (line 5 - 7)?
   a. To restore Divitiacus to his leadership position.
   b. To give the best land in Gaul back to the Helvetians.
   c. To hold peace talks about the occupied land.
   d. To give his help the Gauls.

48. What case and use is <u>Eī</u> (line 7)?
   a. dative, reference   b. nominative, subject
   c. genitive, possession   d. dative, indirect object

49. What case and gender is <u>magna</u> (line 8).
   a. nominative, feminine   b. nominative, neuter
   c. accusative, neuter   d. ablative, feminine

50. What use of the subjunctive is <u>vidērētur</u> (line 10).
   a. purpose   b. result   c. indirect command   d. fear