

**Advanced Latin Grammar
FJCL State Latin Forum 2023**

I. Choose the one that does NOT belong grammatically

1. a. lux b. ignis c. custos d. virgo
2. a. cado b. parco c. surgo d. tango
3. a. coram b. erga c. trans d. apud
4. a. loquor b. hortor c. sequor d. queror
5. a. pudet b. paenitet c. taedet d. decet
6. a. audeo b. gaudeo c. noceo d. soleo
7. a. ocior b. melior c. prior d. ceterior
8. a. quo b. huc c. eo d. illinc
9. a. iacto b. quasso c. sitio d. vendito
10. a. uter b. alius c. totus d. tener
11. a. fructus b. tribus c. exercitus d. metus
12. a. arbor b. cor c. aequor d. marmor

II. Choose the best translation for the underlined words or the best answer to fill in the blank provided.

13. We did not see that the emperor had led the army into battle.
a. ut imperator exercitum duxisset
b. imperatorem exercitum ducere
c. ut ab imperatore exercitus duceretur
d. imperatorem exercitum duxisse
14. Whenever the boy laughed that day his grandfather smiled.
a. ridebat b. ridet c. riserat d. riserit
15. The travelers decided to remain in Brindisium.
a. in Brindisium b. Brindisio
c. Brindisi d. apud Brindisium
16. Although they stayed in the city for seven months, they still had many places to see.
a. septem menses b. septimo mense
c. pro septem mensibus d. septimum mensem
17. Caesar orders the soldiers to attack as quickly as possible.
a. militibus ut celeriter oppugnarent imperavit.

30. One man was far stronger than the other.
 a. procul fortior b. fortissimus c. magis fortius d. multo fortior
31. Consul, dum ea pugna _____ suos milites in locos tutos subduxit.
 a. pugnat b. pugnatur c. pugnabat d. pugnatum est
32. When you make the sacrifice tomorrow, know that I will be present.
 a. sci me adesse b. scite me adfuturum esse
 c. scitote ut ego adsim d. scito me adfore
33. I have long been urging you to leave.
 a. iam dudum hortatus sum b. iam diu hortabar
 c. iam diu hortatus eram d. iam dudum hortor
34. He did not doubt that we believed him.
 a. ut ei crederemus b. quin ei crederemus
 c. nos ei credidisse d. quominus ei credamus
35. It was announced that the town was eight miles away.
 a. octo milia passus abesset b. octo milia passuum abesse
 c. octavis milibus passuum afuisse d. ad milia passus octo aberat
36. It was certain that Caesar was consul three years ago.
 a. post annos tres b. annis tribus c. tertio anno d. abhinc tres annos
37. No one remembers where the pirates hid the gold
 a. celavit b. celet c. celaret d. celaverit
38. Nonne expectabitis dum responsum perficiat?
 a. while b. as long as c. until d. provided that
39. Each one of you ought to take careful notes
 a. Quique vos b. Quisque vestri
 c. Quisque nobis d. Quisque vestrum
40. Was he the sort of man who left because of fear?
 a. metu proficisceretur b. metus proficiscatur
 c. metum proficisceretur d. metui profectus est
- 41 Although the enemies were attacking, the soldiers did not give up hope.
 a. hostibus oppugnatis b. cum hostes oppugnarent
 c. quamquam hostes oppugnaverant d. both b and c

42-50 on back.

III. Answer the questions about this passage from Caesar (BG 2.15)

Caesar DC obsides poposcit. **His traditis** omnibusque armis ex oppido collatis, ab eo loco in fines Ambianorum pervenit; **qui** se suaque omnia sine mora dederunt. Eorum fines Nervii attingebant. Quorum de natura moribusque Caesar cum **quaereret**, sic reperiebat: nullum esse aditum ad eos **mercatoribus**; nihil pati **vini** reliquarumque rerum ad luxuriam pertinentium **inferri**, quod his rebus relanguescere animos eorum et remitti virtutem **existimarent**; esse homines feros **magnaeque virtutis**; increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas, qui **se** populo Romano dedidissent patriamque virtutem proiecissent; confirmare sese neque legatos missuros neque ullam condicionem pacis accepturos. 5

42. What construction is *his traditis*? (line 1)
- Ablative absolute
 - Dative of Reference
 - Ablative of separation
 - Ablative of cause
43. What is the antecedent of *qui*? (line 2)
- Ambianorum
 - obsides
 - oppido
 - Caesar
44. In what type of clause is *quaereret*? (line 4)
- temporal
 - causal
 - purpose
 - concessive
45. What case and use is *mercatoribus*? (line 4)
- dative of agent
 - dative of possession
 - dative of purpose
 - ablative of specification
46. What case and use is *vini*? (line 5)
- nominative, subject
 - genitive of the whole
 - genitive of description
 - genitive of possession
47. What is the use of *inferri*? (line 5)
- indirect statement
 - complementary
 - objective
 - adjectival
48. What use of the subjunctive is *existimarent*? (line 6)
- purpose
 - relative clause of characteristic
 - potential
 - causal clause
49. What case and use is *magnaeque virtutis*? (line 7)
- genitive, with adjectives
 - dative, reference
 - ablative with adjectives
 - genitive, description
50. Who is understood with the *se* (line 8)
- Caesar
 - Ambiani
 - Nervii
 - Belgae