

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2010
ADVANCED GRAMMAR**

N.B. There are no macrons on this test

I. Choose the word that does NOT belong grammatically.

1. a. abdo b. mordeo c. pello d. vincio
2. a. itinera b. arva c. limina d. iura
3. a. ante b. pro c. apud d. trans
4. a. scribere b. solvere c. coegere d. iussere
5. a. felix b. celer c. pauper d. audax
6. a. singuli b. bis c. quater d. deciens
7. a. minor b. ignosco c. noceo d. utor
8. a. melius b. minus c. egregius d. saepius
9. a. aequus b. inamicus c. plenus d. proximus
10. a. aio b. memini c. fero d. inquam

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

11. Vergil believed that the victors should spare the conquered.
a. victos b. victum c. victis d. victum
12. Let them see the temples.
a. videant templa. b. vident templa. c. templis viderent. d. templis eos videre liceat.
13. By running very quickly, Marcus reached the river first
a. currenti b. currere c. cursuro d. currendo
14. All these lands were sold for 6000 sesterces.
a. sestertium sex milium b. sestertium sex milibus
c. sestertiis sex milibus d. sestertia sex milia
15. _____ semper erit opus.
a. Consilium tuum b. Consilii tui c. Consilia tua d. Consilio tuo
16. The general replied that he would not come.
a. se non venturum esse b. ut non veniret c. eum non venire d. ne veniat
17. Are they bringing enough water for the journey?
a. aqua b. aquae c. aquam d. aquis

18. Father has been warning us for a long time.
 a. Pater nos iam diu monet. b. Pater nos iam diu monebat.
 c. Pater nos iam diu monuit. d. Pater nos iam diu monuerat.
19. The people hated the king because they felt that he had broken the laws.
 a. quod leges violaverat b. quod leges violavisset
 c. quoniam leges violaverat d. a and c
20. No one will persuade me not to attack the city.
 a. non urbem oppugnare b. ne urbem oppugnaret
 c. ne urbem oppugnet d. ut non urbem oppugnet
21. This is what you Romans do.
 a. Romani b. Romane c. Romanis d. Romanos
22. Caesar sent engineers to fortify the walls.
 a. ut muniant b. qui muniverunt c. qui muniebant d. qui munirent
23. They demanded these things from you.
 a. haec a vobis postulaverunt b. has res de te postulabant
 c. de his vestri postulabant d. de his rebus te postulaverunt.
24. There was no state which did not send ambassadors.
 a. quae legatos non misit b. quae legatos non miserit
 c. quin legatos non mitteret d. quin legatos mitteret
25. Sail to Rome on the seventh night.
 a. Ad Romam septimam noctem b. Romae in septimam noctem
 c. Romam septima nocte d. Roma in septima nocte
26. I do not know why the Greeks built the horse.
 a. aedificaret b. aedificavit c. aedificarit d. aedificet
27. For five years we lived in Italy.
 a. quinto anno b. usque ad quinque annis
 c. quinque annis d. quinque annos
28. Brutus fears that the people will not love him.
 a. ne populus se amet b. ne populus se non amaret
 c. ut populus se non amaturus sit d. ut populus se amet.
29. Although we stayed at home for a long time in Carthage, we decided to travel to Greece where we lived in Athens and in Nemea.
 a. domo, Carthagini, Athenis, Nemea b. domi, Carthaginis, Athenis, Nemeae
 c. domo, Carthagine, Athenis, Nemeam d. domi, Carthagini, Athenis, Nemeae
30. There were as many soldiers as the waves of the sea.
 a. tales... quales b. quales ... tales c. tot...quot d. quot...tot

31. Gaius stayed on the bridge until it could be cut down.
 a. dum rescindi poterat b. donec rescindatur
 c. dum rescinderetur d. ad rescindendum
32. Most think that Tarquinius acted rather arrogantly.
 a. superbissime b. superbius c. superbissimus d. magis superbus
33. Quintus had to give the books to Marcus
 a. Libri Marco dandi erant a Quinto b. Quintus libros Marco dandus erat
 c. Opus fuerat Quinto libros Marco dare d. Quintus libros Marco dare debet
34. The senate said that Pyrrhus would have peace if he departed from Italy
 a. haberet ... recederet b. habeat ... recessurum esse
 c. habiturum esse ... recessisset d. habiturum esse ... recedet
35. Which would **NOT** be a possible translation for the underlined phrase in this sentence:
Hasdrubale interfecto, Hannibal Romanos vincere constituit.
 a. While Hasdrubal was being killed b. Since Hasdrubal had been killed
 c. After Hasdrubal was killed d. Although Hasdrubal had been killed
36. Res publica nullum alium successorem Mario meliorem inveniet.
 a. better than Marius b. superior to Marius
 c. better to accompany Marius d. better for Marius
37. The Greeks built their theatres so well that it was easy to hear there
 a. facilis audiendi causa b. facile auditu
 c. facilius audiri d. facile audiendum
38. Philip so feared that Greece would be attacked, that he did not leave Athens.
 a. ut non Graecia oppugnatura esset b. ne Graecia oppugnaretur
 c. ne non Graecia oppugnetur d. ne Graecia oppugnata esset
39. If the senators had not given anything to the plebeians, they would not have fought for Rome.
 a. si nihil patres plebi dederat b. nisi quid plebi patres dedissent
 c. si iam pridem patres plebi ne quid darent d. nisi patres aliquid plebi dederint
40. Fortunae civium nostrorum nobis curae esse debent.
 a. partitive genitive b. dative of possession
 c. dative of purpose d. subjective genitive
41. The Trojans went into the woods to hunt
 a. venatum b. ut venentur c. ad venandam d. ut venaturi sint
42. It is too bad you cannot accompany me. I wish that you were coming!
 a. volo te venire b. utinam venires
 c. utinam venias d. utinam venisses

IV. Questions 43 -50 are based on the following passage from Caesar's Gallic War

Haec eodem tempore Caesari mandata referebantur et legati ab Aeduis et a Treveris veniebant: Aedui questum quod Harudes, qui nuper in Galliam transportati essent, fines eorum popularentur: sese ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem Ariovisti redimere potuisse; Treveri autem, pagos centum Sueborum ad ripas Rheni consedis, qui Rhenum transire conarentur; his praeesse Nasuam et Cimberium fratres. Quibus rebus Caesar vehementer commotus maturandum sibi existimavit, ne, si nova manus Sueborum cum veteribus copiis Ariovisti sese coniunxisset, minus facile resisti posset. Itaque re frumentaria quam celerrime potuit comparata magnis itineribus ad Ariovistum contendit. 5

43. What case and use is tempore (line 1)
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. accusative direct object | b. ablative of time when |
| c. adverbial accusative | d. ablative of means |
44. What form and use is questum (line 2)
- | | |
|---|--|
| a. supine of purpose | b. accusative participle, subject accusative |
| c. perfect passive infinitive, indirect statement | d. cognate accusative |
45. What use of the subjunctive is transportati essent (line 3)
- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a. indirect question | b. a causal cause of alleged reason |
| c. relative clause in indirect statement | d. a relative clause of result |
46. What is the best translation of:
sese ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem Ariovisti redimere potuisse (lines 3-4)
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|--|
| a. They were, in fact, only able to obtain peace from Ariovistus by giving more hostages |
| b. They had not been able to regain Ariovistus' peace by returning the hostages |
| c. Ariovistus' men had not even been able to give peace for the hostages they had given |
| d. They had not even been able to gain peace from Ariovistus by giving hostages. |
47. What use of the genitive is Sueborum (line 4)
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|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| a. possession | b. objective | c. subjective | d. of the whole |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
48. maturandum (line 7) is an example of
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| a. gerund of purpose | b. gerundive of purpose |
| c. gerundive in a passive periphrastic | d. gerund as substantive direct object |
49. What use of the subjunctive is posset (line 8)?
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. fear clause | b. mixed contrary to fact conditional |
| c. purpose clause | d. indirect command |
50. What case is comparata (line 9)
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a. nominative singular | b. ablative singular |
| c. nominative plural | d. accusative plural |