**15 Grammar Questions**

**Toss Up 1**: What use of the subjunctive can be found in the following sentence taken from Cæsar's *De Bello Gallico*: *Nemo fuit omnino militum quin vulneraretur.*   **Relative Clause of Characteristic**

       Bonus 1: *Nemini licet egredi dum fodeus creatum sit.*   **Anticipatory Clause/Subjunctive with dum (until)**

       Bonus 2: *Quo eam?*   **Deliberative**

**Toss Up 2**: *Quid anglicae significat:* Caterva   **Crowd**

       Bonus 1: *Qas:* Bucca   **Cheek**

       Bonus 2: *Qas:* Hirundo  **Swallow**

**Toss Up 3:** What is common in meaning between the following words... *Donarium, delubrum, fanum, ædes, templum*?   **Temple, shrine**

       Bonus 1: *...Opulentus, locuples, pecuniosus, dives*   **Rich, wealthy**

       Bonus 2: *...Ratis, Carina, Linter, Scapha, Navis*   **Ship, keel, boat**

**Toss Up 4**: Translate into latin: We are the sort who must win this Certamen in order to become more intelligent.   ***Sumus quibus hoc Certamen vincendum sit quo sapientiores fiamus.***

       Bonus 1: Using a supine: She thought that the play would be finished in a few hours. ***Putavit fabulam paucis horis actum/perfectum iri.***

       Bonus 2: Alas, Tiberius did not know what use of the subjunctive mood was right. ***Eheu, Tiberius nescivit quid usus modi subiuncitvi rectus esset.***

**Toss Up 5**: *Liberta, mula, equa, filia,* and *dea* are all Latin nouns with what in common?   **1st declension nouns that change to "***abus***" in the ablative and dative plural**

       Bonus 1: *Acus, nurus, anus, colus, porticus, idus, domus,* and *manus* are all nouns with what in common?   **Feminine fourth declension**

       Bonus 2: *Collega, Scriba, Atleta,* and *Pirata* all have what in common?   **1st Declension Masculine**

**Toss Up 6**: Differentiate in meaning between the Latin roots of the English words "season" and "exert."   **To sow, till (***sero, serere, sevi, satum***) and to join, bind (***sero, -ere, -ui, sertum)***

       Bonus 1: Now, differentiate in meaning between *Facilitas* and *Facultas.*  **Ease** and **Opportunity, chance**

       Bonus 2: Finally, differentiate in meaning between *Tædium* and *Tædal*   **Weariness, boredom** and **Torch**

**Toss Up 7**: For the verb *paciscor*, give the 3rd person plural future imperative. *Paciscuntor*

     Bonus 1: Now, for the verb *pango*, give the 1st person plural pluperfect active subjunctive. *Pepigissemus*

     Bonus 2: For the verb *sterno*, give the same form. *Straverimus*


**Toss Up 8**: In the sentence, "*Legibus quæ civibus Romanis prosint ab omnibus parendum est*" what is the case and use of "*legibus*" which is in the same case and exemplifies the same use as "*civibus*"? **Dative with Special Verbs**

     Bonus 1: In the same sentence, what about "*omnibus*"? **Ablative of Agent**

     Bonus 2: Finally, what use of the subjunctive is found in that sentence? **Relative Clause of Characteristic**


**Toss Up 9**: What is the meaning of the idiom *navem deducere.* **To launch a ship**

     Bonus 1: *Certiorem fieri* **To be informed**

     Bonus 2: *Novissimum agmen* **The rear**


**Toss Up 10**: Of the words *caupona, ludus, Cælum, sanguis,* and *socius,* which is being described in this sentence: *Est locus cæruleus in quo passeres, accipitres, corvi, aquilæ, et multae alteræ aves volent.* **Cælum**

     Bonus 1: *Est locus in quo hospites pernoctent cum iter faciant. Hīc caupo laborat.* **Caupona**

     Bonus 2: *Post proelium, terra hoc tegitur.* **Sanguis**


**Toss Up 11:** Listen carefully to the following passage which I will read twice and answer the questions that follow in English, keeping in mind that "Petrus Pannus" refers to "Peter Pan":

     *Olim erat puer nomine Petrus Pannus qui ab omnibus amatus est quod multīs decoribus honoribusque functus est. Adhuc nemo fuit qui sciret Petrum Pannum domo evasum esse cum infans esset. Solus Petrus hoc scivit atque solus Petrus causam facti huius scivit. Petrus domo discessit, cum infans esset, quod noluit adolescere. Sed una die regressus erat domum ut videret utrum mater sua eius meminisset an eius obliviceretur. Cum vidisset fenestras villæ suæ claudi, Petrus Pannus intellexit nullum esse amorem in orbi terrarum ei. Maxima cum tristitia, rursus profectus est.*

**The Question**: Why did Peter Pan leave his house when he was a baby? **Because he did not want to grow up**

     Bonus 1: What did Peter Pan see that made him realize that there was no love for him in the world? **The windows of his mother's house were closed**

     Bonus 2: Why did Peter Pan return home one day? **To see whether his mother remembered or forgot him**

**Toss Up 12:** Which of the following English words is derived from the same Latin root as testify: Posttest, Pretest, Protest, or Retest?     **Protest**

    Bonus 1: What is the Latin word and its meaning at the root of all the other words? *Testa*; **brick**

    Bonus 2: What derivative of *testis* means to dislike intensely?   **Detest**


**Toss Up 13:** What use of the dative case can be found in the following sentence: *Hunc mihi terrorem eripe!*   **Separation**

    Bonus 1: What use of the accusative case can be found in this phrase: *Nuda genu* **Synecdochal/Respect/Specification**

    Bonus 2: What use of the genitive can be found in the motto of Hunter College: *Mihi cura futuri*   **Subjective**


**Toss Up 14:** Deny, renege, negative, and negate are all English words derived from what *ultimate* Latin root?   *Aio* **(not *nego*; *nego=nec+aio*; A&G P.127)**

    Bonus 1: Duly, endeavor, due, and debt are all English words derived from what *ultimate* Latin root?   *Habeo* **(not *debeo; debeo=de+habeo; A&G P.8)*

    Bonus 2: Outrageous, antepenult, and ultimo are all English words derived from what Latin preposition?   *Ultra*


**Toss Up 15:** Translate the following sentence taken from Cicero's second oration against Catiline: *Sunt qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem.*   **There are those/They are the sort who think that the departure/departing of the mind/soul from the body is death.**

    Bonus 1: What use of the subjunctive can be found in that sentence?  **Relative Clause of Characteristic**

    Bonus 2: Now translate this sentence, also exemplifying a relative clause of characteristic, adapted from Cicero's *Pro Rege Deiotaro: Solus es in cuius victoria nemo ceciderit nisi armatus.*   **You are the only one in whose victory no one has fallen/fell except/unless (the) armed.**