

Latin Advanced Grammar Test Area F

Mar 2, 2002 Austin, Texas

For the following select the correct morphological form

- 1) the nominative plural of donum is a) dona      b) donî      c) donês      d) donô
- 2) the genitive singular of senex is a) senecam      b) senecem      a) senis      d) senês
- 3) the dative plural of puella is a) puellibus      b) puellae      c) puellârum      a) puellîs
- 4) accusative singular of lîtus is a) lîtum      b) lîtus      c) lîtorem      d) littoram
- 5) nominative plural of magister is a) magistrî      b) magistrôs      c) magistrês      d) magistrae

- 6) 2nd person plural pres. indic. active of amô, amâre is  
a) amêtis      b) amâtis      c) amâmini      d) amâveritis
- 7) 1st person perfect subjunctive of sedeô, sedêre is  
a) sesseramus      b) sessimus      c) sessissimus      d) sesserimus
- 8) 2nd person singular the present subjunctive of faciô, facere is  
a) faciês      b) facis      c) faciâs      d) facerês
- 9) 2rd plural future tense indicative of hortôr is  
a) hortantur      b) hortâbitur      c) hortâbuntur      d) hortûrus es
- 10) present active participle accusative feminine singular of audiô, audîre is  
a) audientem      b) audantem      c) auditam      d) auditandam

Pick the selection which most accurately translates the underlined part of the sentence.

- 11) The good sailors sailed to Greece  
a) nautae bonî      b) nautae bonae      c) nautî bonî      d) nautîs bonîs
- 12) No man is an Island.  
a) neminem est insula      b) nemo est insulam  
c) nemo insulam est      d) nemo est insula
- 13) If you build it , they will come.  
a) si aedificârês, ventûrî essent      b) si aedificis, venient  
c) si aedificâveris, venient      d) si aedificis, veniant
- 14) When I hear Virgil's poetry, I am carried away.  
a) portâtus sum      b) portâtur      c) portôr      d) portô
- 15) If people were animals, that man would be a beast.  
a) si hominês animalia sint, iste vir belva sit.  
b) si hominês animalia essent, iste vir esset belva  
c) si hominî animalia sint, ista vir est belva.  
d) si hominî aniumalia essent, iste vir belva erit.

16) After Hannibal crossed the Alps, he fed his elephants.

- a) cum Hannibal trâns Alpium trânsisset
- b) Alpibus Hannibalî trânsitîs,
- c) cum Hannibal trâns Alpês transierat,
- d) cum Hannibal trâns Alpês transiit

17) Jesse, James and Meowth's mission statment proclaims: "To unite all people within our nation!"

- a) ad coniugandum omnês incolantês in natiône nostrâ
- b) ut omnês incolântês natiônem nostram coniungerentur
- c) ut omnês natiône in nostrâ coniungent
- d) ut omnês natiônês nostram coniunxerint

18) When I was a young man, my mother used to give me cookies.

- a) mê crûstulâs dabat
- b) mê crûstulâs dedit
- c) mihi crûstulâs daret
- d) mihi crûstulâs dabat

19) If it were not raining, we could walk to the forum

- a) si non impluveret, ad forum ambulêmus.
- b) si nô impluvisset, ad forum ambulâverimus.
- c) si nôn impluverit, ad forum ambulâmus.
- d) si nôn impluveret, ad forum ambulârêmus.

20) Caesar will come in order to praise his soldiers

- a) Caesar veniet ut militês laudet
- b) Caesar veniat ut militês laudet
- c) Caesar veniet ut militês laudat
- d) Caesar veniet militês laudâre

21) We sought the blessing of the Nine bold Muses

- a) novârum audacium Musârum
- b) nonium audâcibus Musîs
- c) novem audâcium Mûsârum
- d) nonîs audâcibus Mûsîs

22) Catullus and Clodia went swimming at Baiae.

- a) ad Baeâs
- b) ad Baiam
- c) Baiîs
- d) Baeârum

23) Cicero asked Catullus which woman he had kissed.

- a) Cicero Catullum rogâvit quam basiâvisset
- b) Cicero Catullum rogâvit quem basiâvisset
- c) Cicero Catullum rogâvit quam basiâverat
- d) Cicero Catullum rogâvit quô basiâret

24) My dog's bigger than your dog

- a) canis meus est magnior cane tuô
- b) canis meus est maior cane tuô
- c) canis meus est maiorem quam canem tuum
- d) canis meus maiore quam cane tuô est

25) Caesar gave a reward to the bravest soldier.

- a) militi fortissimô      b) militi fortiôri
- c) ad militem fortiorem   d) ad fortissimum militem

26) Polyphemus feared that Odysseus would poke his eye out.

- a) Polyphemus timuit ne Ulîxês oculum suum trânsfixeret.
- b) Polyphemus timuit ne Ulîxês oculum suum trânsfixeat
- c) Polyphemus timuit ut Ulîxês oculum suum transfixeret
- d) Polyphemus timuit ut Ulîxês oculum suum trânsfixisset

27) Caesar sent cavalry in order to most easily destroy the camp.

Caesar equitês mîsit ...

- a) in ordine ad castra deterere
- b) quo facilissimê castra detererent
- c) ut facilês castra detererent
- d) quô facillimê castra detererent

28) Marcus tantum vinum bîbit ut in lectô mingeret

- a) Marcus drinks so much wine that he wets his bed
- b) Marcus drank so much wine that he wet his bed.
- c) Marcus drank so much wine in order to wet his bed
- d) Marcus drinks wine so that he can wet his bed

29) Si Marcus pecûniam et rosâs Claudiae dedisset, ea amplexa fuisset.

- a) If Marcus were to give roses and money to Claudia, she might hug him
- b) If Marcus gives Claudia roses and money, she will hug him.
- c) Should Marcus give Claudia roses and money, she would hug him.
- d) If Marcus had given Claudia money and roses, she would have hugged him

Σ

30) Cleopatra dixit se cum Antoniō mansuram esse

- a) Cleopatra said that she must stay with Antony
- b) Cleopatra says that she will stay with Antony
- c) Cleopatra said that she would stay with Antony
- d) Cleopatra said that Antony will stay with her

31) exactōribus diximus nos Caesari vectigalia remisisse.

- a) We told the tax-farmers that we had paid the taxes to Caesar
- b) We the tax farmers call ourselves the tax remitters of Caesar
- c) We told the tax farmers that we would pay the taxes to Caesar
- d) Let's tell the tax farmers how we paid the taxes to Caesar

32) trans flumen natabam.

- a) Let me swim across the river
- b) I was swimming across the river
- c) As I was swimming across the river
- d) I had been swimming across the river

33) Let us rejoice because the barbarians have left.

- a) gaudeamus quod Barbari abiierunt
- b) gavisus sum quod Barbari abiierunt
- c) nobis licet quod Barbari abiierunt
- d) gaudemus quod Barbari abiissent

34) Let's go home

- a) domo eamus
- b) ad domum eamus
- c) domi eamus
- d) domum eamus

Read the following passage and answer the questions. Numbers in brackets indicate line numbers:

Hic quídem tyrânus ipse demonstrâvit quam beatus esset nam cum quídam ex eius assentatôribus, Dâmoclês, comemmorâret copiâs eius, maiestâtem dominâtûs, rêrum abundantiam, negâvitque quemquam umquam beâtiôrem fuisse, Dionysius : "Vis-ne igitur," inquit "O Dâmocle, ipse hanc vitam degustâre et fortûnam meam experîrî?" Cum ille sê cupere dixerat, hominem in aureô lectô collocârî iussit mensâsque ornâvit argentô aurôque. Tum puerôs bellôs iussit cenam exquisitissimam inferre. Fortûnâtus sibi Dâmoclês vidêbâtur. Eôdem autem tempore Dionysius gladium suprâ caput eius saetâ equînâ demittî iussit. Dâmoclês cum gladium vidisset, timêns orâvit tyrannum ut abîre liceret. quod iam "beatus" nollet esse. satis-ne Dionysius vidêtur demonstrâvisse nihil esse eî beatum cui semper aliquî metus impendat.

- 35) What case and number is *dominâtûs* ?[3]  
a) accusative plural      b) nominative plural  
c) nominative singular      d) genitive singular
- 36) *negâvitque quemquam umquam beâtiôrem fuisse*[4]  
a) He said that no one had ever been more blessed.  
b) He denied that anything could be as blessed  
c) He said that he had been as blessed as anyone.  
d) He denied anyone the chance to be as blessed
- 37) *experîrî* is [5]  
a) present infinitive      b) present active participle  
c) imperative      d) future passive infinitive
- 38) How is *sê* used in the sentence [5]  
a) ablative of respect      b) direct object of *dixerat*  
c) subject of infinitive      d) intensifying pronoun
- 39) *hominem in aureô lectô collocârî iussit*[6]  
a) ablative of place where  
b) ablative of means  
c) ablative of degree of difference  
d) ablative of means

- 40) What case is **argentô aurôque** [6&7]  
a) ablative    b) dative    c) nominative    d) locative
- 41) What kind of dative is **sibi** [8]  
a) dative of purpose    b) dative of possession  
c) dative of reference    d) dative of agent
- 42) **exquisitissimam** [7]  
a) pluperfect subjunctive    b) comparative adjective  
c) comparative adverb    d) superlative adjective
- 43) **inferre** [7]  
a) ablative singular    b) adverb  
c) imperative    d) present infinitive
- 44) **gladium suprâ caput** [9]  
a) nom. sing.    b) acc. sing.  
c) future imperative    d) present active indicative
- 45) **saetâ equînâ** [9] tell us  
a) what the sword is made of    b) where the sword is held  
c) for whom the sword is held    d) how the sword is held
- 46) **dimittî** [9]  
a) perfect active indicative    b) present passive infinitive  
c) imperative    d) perfect passive participle
- 47) What are the tense and mood of **vidisset** and **orâvit** [10].  
a) plupf. subj. & pf. indicative  
b) plupf. indic. & pf. subj.  
c) plupf. subj. & impf. indic.  
d) plupf. subj. & pf. subj.
- 48) To whom does **timêns** [10] refer?  
a) Damocles    b) tyrant    c) Dionysius    d) sword bearer
- 49) **nollet** [11].  
a) future indicative  
b) present indicative  
c) present subjunctive  
d) imperf. subjunctive

50) demonstrâvisse [11]

- a) imperfect subjunctive
- b) pluperfect infinitive passive
- c) pluperfect subjunctive
- d) pluperfect infinitive active

## Tiebreakers:

51) eî [11]

- a) dative of possession
- b) dative indirect object
- c) nominative plural
- d) particle

52) wht case is cui [12]

- a) gen.
- b) dat.
- c) nom.
- d) acc.

53) impendeat [12]

- a) perfect subjunctive
- b) present indicative
- c) present subjunctive
- d) future indicative

54) The battle was fought in Gaul.

- a) pugnâbant in Galliâ
- b) impetum factum est Galliae
- c) pugnâtur Galliae
- d) pugnâtum est Galliae

55) After the signal was given by the horn, we left.

- a) signô tubâ datô, êgressî sumus
- b) signô tubâ datô, êgradiébâmur.
- c) signô tubâ datô, êgressimus
- d) signô tubâ datô, sinistrî sumus



