



14. Mārcus \_\_\_\_\_ inimīcum interfēcit.  
 (A) maximō laetitiā (B) gladiō (C) maximō cum laetitiā (D) cum gladiō
15. Iūlia cibum in culīnā edere \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) portat (B) habet (C) vult (D) est
16. In summō \_\_\_\_\_ est templum deōrum.  
 (A) montis (B) monte (C) montem (D) montī
17. Hortēnsius et Rūfus hominēs quī id \_\_\_\_\_ audiēbant.  
 (A) clāmāntēs (B) clāmāvimus (C) clāmābant (D) clāmābit
18. Marius hodiē ā populō Rōmānō \_\_\_\_\_ creātur.  
 (A) cōnsul (B) cōsulis (C) cōnsulem (D) cōnsule
19. \_\_\_\_\_ epistula ab Augustō \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Haec . . . scrīpta est (B) Hoc . . . scrīptum est  
 (C) Haec . . . scrīpsit (D) In hāc . . . multa scrīpta sunt
20. Rēx \_\_\_\_\_ cibum reportāre iussit.  
 (A) ministrī (B) ministrōrum (C) ministrōs (D) ministrīs
21. Satis \_\_\_\_\_, domine, in fundō habēmus.  
 (A) cibum (B) cibī (C) cibō (D) dē cibō
22. Domus, \_\_\_\_\_ habitant, in illō colle est.  
 (A) Ubīque (B) in quā (C) in quō (D) in quibus
23. Haec rēs \_\_\_\_\_ nocet.  
 (A) in nōs (B) nostrum (C) nōbīs (D) nōs
24. “Et ego et soror mea,” inquit Mārcus, “ad praetōrem \_\_\_\_\_.”  
 (A) vocātae erāmus (B) vocātī erāmus (C) nōs vocāvērunt (D) sē vocāvimus
25. Magister discipulōs iussit duo mīlia \_\_\_\_\_ currere.  
 (A) passūs (B) passuum (C) passibus (D) passū
26. Ego manēre mālō, tū \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) necesse est discēdere (B) discēdere (C) discēdite (D) nōlī discēde
27. Haec rēs \_\_\_\_\_ fuit.  
 (A) salūtī nostrum (B) salūtī prō nōbīs (C) nōbīs salūtem (D) salūtī nōbīs

28. Cicero erat perītus \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) lēgibus (B) prō lēgibus (C) lēgum (D) legēs
29. \_\_\_\_\_ mē pudet.  
 (A) Stultitia mea (B) Stultitiae meae (C) Stultitiam meam (D) Stultitiā meā

**Part B** (30-49) - Select the BEST answer for each of the following questions. Some of these questions might have more than one possible answer, but certainly only one BEST answer:

30. “The gladiators were fighting in the arena for three hours.”  
 (A) trium hōrārum (B) trēs hōrās (C) tribus hōrīs (D) trēs hōrīs
31. Which of the following answers correctly changes every word in the sentence “Pictūrās nōbīs mōnstrābant” to the singular?  
 (A) Pictūra ā nōbīs mōnstrāta erat (B) Pictūram mihi mōnstrābat  
 (C) Pictūram mihi mōnstrāvīt (D) Pictūram nōbīs mōnstrābāt
32. “While they were walking to the forum, it was getting dark.”  
 Dum ad forum \_\_\_\_\_, advesperāscēbat.  
 (A) ambulāvērunt (B) ambulābant (C) ambulābunt (D) ambulānt
33. “Julia, where are you going?  
 (A) Quandō (B) Ubi (C) Quō (D) Unde
34. “The woman gave a lot of money to her son.”  
 Fēmina multam pecūniam \_\_\_\_\_ dedit.  
 (A) filiī suī (B) filiō suō (C) filium suum (D) in filium suum
35. “They are silent because they fear the emperor.”  
 Tacent \_\_\_\_\_ imperātōrem metuunt.  
 (A) quid (B) quod (C) quem (D) quō
36. “The young girl showed the maid the letters which her mother had taught (docuerat) her.”  
 (A) quae (B) quod (C) quās (D) quōs
37. “The young girl showed the maid the letters which her mother had taught (docuerat) her.”  
 (A) ea (B) eius (C) eī (D) eam
38. “The gladiators were fighting in the Circus Maximus as fiercely as possible.”  
 (A) ferōciter quod potuērunt (B) ferōciter (C) quam ferōciter (D) quam ferōcissimē
39. “I used to write letters to my friends.”  
 (A) scrīpsī (B) scrībēbam (C) scrīpseram (D) scrīpserō

40. “Doing is better than hoping.”  
 (A) facere melius est quam spērāre (B) spērāre melius est quam facere  
 (C) facit melius est quam spērat (D) spērāns melius est quam faciēns
41. “The roosters were crowing in the first hour of the day.”  
 (A) in prīmam hōram (B) prīmam hōram (C) in prīmā hōrā (D) prīmā hōrā
42. “The roosters were crowing in the first hour of the day.”  
 (A) diēi (B) in diem (C) dē diē (D) ex diē
43. “The general saw the wounded soldier.”  
 (A) vulnerantem (B) vulnerātum (C) vulnerātus (D) vulnerāns
44. “Flavia and Marcia, you can sing, can’t you?”  
 (A) potestisne cantāre? (B) quid cantāre potestis?  
 (C) nōne cantāre potestis? (D) num cantāre potestis?
45. “The vain girl loved herself.”  
 (A) suam (B) ipsum (C) sē (D) eam
46. “Whose book did you steal?  
 (A) Dē quō (B) Cūius (C) Quōs (D) Quem
47. What use of the Ablative case is NOT found in this sentence: Puella oculīs caeruleīs magnā cum vōce in audītōriō cantābat?  
 (A) Means (B) Place Where (C) Manner (D) Description
48. The negative of “hoc facite” is:  
 (A) nōlī hoc facere (B) nōlīte hoc facere  
 (C) nōlī hoc fierī (D) nōlīte hoc fierī
49. Which of the following is synonymous with the phrase “Caesar’s killers” (interfectōrēs Caesaris)?  
 (A) quī Caesarem interfēcērunt (B) ab Caesare interfectī  
 (C) cum Caesare interfectō (D) Caesarem interficiēns

**Part C (50-59)** - For each question, choose the answer that contains NO grammatical errors. Each choice is a complete sentence, and though they may have slightly different meanings, only one answer is free of errors. (HINT: Use a process of elimination. These are fun!)

50. (A) Nautās terram nōn labōrant, sed in marī.  
 (B) Terra nautās nōn labōrat, sed in marī.  
 (C) Nautae nōn in terrā labōrant, sed in marī.  
 (D) Terra nōn cum nautīs labōrat, sed in marī.

51. (A) Gāius duōbus annīs hāc vīllā habitāvit.  
 (B) Gāius duōs annōs cum hōc vīllā habitat.  
 (C) Gāius duōbus annīs ex hāc vīllā habitābunt.  
 (D) Gāius duōs annōs in hāc vīllā habitābat.
52. (A) Ō pulchra fēmina, nārrāte mihi fābulam dē vōs!  
 (B) Ō pulchrae fēminae, dīcite mihi fābulam dē tē!  
 (C) Ō pulchra fēmina, nārrā mihi fābulam dē tē!  
 (D) Ō pulchrae fēminae, dīc mihi fābulam dē vōbīs!
53. (A) Trēs puerī et quattuor puellae sunt septem hominēs.  
 (B) Tribus puerīs et quattuor puellīs sunt septem hominibus.  
 (C) Trēs puerōs et quattuor puellās est septem hominēs.  
 (D) Trium puerōrum et quattuor puellārum est septem hominēs.
54. (A) Quod patrem meum multī agrī habet, est dīves.  
 (B) Patrī meō multōs agrōs sunt; itaque dīves est.  
 (C) Meus pater multīs agrīs tenet et dīves sunt.  
 (D) Pater meus est dīves, nam multōs agrōs habet.
55. (A) Necessē est vōs maximā dīligentiā labōrantēs.  
 (B) Necessē est vōbīs cum dīligentiā labōrātis.  
 (C) Necessē est tibi maximā cum dīligentiā labōrāre.  
 (D) Necessē est tibi dīligentiā labōrās.
56. (A) Ubi callidās fēminās videō, ego valdē dēlectant.  
 (B) Callidae fēminae sunt optimaē sed eās inveniō nōn possum.  
 (C) Ō rem terribilem! Callidae fēminae ad mihi dērīdent!  
 (D) Amō fēminās callidās sed cūr virī dīvitēs semper eās dēlectant?
57. (A) Meus magister est homō maximī ingeniī.  
 (B) Meus magister est vir cum maximō ingeniō.  
 (C) Meus magister, quī est homō maximum ingenium, multa scit.  
 (D) Meus magister, quī ā discipulōrum semper laudātur, sapientissimus est.
58. (A) Quis fortior est Mārcō?  
 (B) Quis fortiōrem est Mārcō?  
 (C) Quis fortiōrem est Mārcus?  
 (D) Quis fortior est quam Mārcum?
59. (A) Dominus vīlicō pecūnia dedit, quam servīs dabitur.  
 (B) Dominus, postquam vīlicō pecūniae dederat, prō servōs nihil dedit.  
 (C) Dominus, vīlicō pecūniam datus, servīs nihil dedit.  
 (D) Dominus vīlicō pecūniam dedit, quae servīs dabitur.

**Part D** (60-65) - Examine the following epitaphs (burial inscriptions). Choose the best answer for the question or for the underlined portions. **N.B.** - No macrons will be provided for these inscriptions. Additionally, context may determine the correct answer.

60. **Es, bibe, lude, veni.**  
 (A) Imperfects (B) Indicatives (C) Imperatives (D) Infinitives
61. **Quod edi, bibi, mecum habeo; quod reliqui, perdidit.**  
 What is the tense of all the underlined words?  
 (A) Imperfect (B) Perfect (C) Future (D) Pluperfect
62. **Quod edi, bibi, mecum habeo; quod reliqui, perdidit.**  
 What is the correct translation for the underlined words?  
 (A) Why I abandoned this life, I do don't know.  
 (B) Because I left, I have lost everything  
 (C) What there is that remains, it is forever gone.  
 (D) What I have left behind, I have lost
63. **Quid lacrimas? Factum est, vir bone, vive vale!**  
 (A) Who (B) What (C) Where (D) Why
64. **Quid lacrimas? Factum est, vir bone, vive vale!**  
 (A) Accusative (B) Vocative (C) Nominative (D) Ablative
65. **Quid lacrimas? Factum est, vir bone, vive vale!**  
 What would be the plural of "vive vale"?  
 (A) vīvēte valite (B) vīvitis valētis (C) vīvite valēte (D) vīventēs valentēs

**Part E** (66-85) - Choose the correct answer:

66. Take the number of declensions for Latin nouns, multiply by the number of verb conjugations, and subtract the number of principal parts for a standard transitive verb. Quot sunt?  
 (A) XVI (B) XXIV (C) XII (D) XI
67. Which of the following nouns has a Genitive plural in -ium?  
 (A) ancilla (B) urbs (C) mīles (D) rēx
68. Which of the following prepositions is used with the Ablative case?  
 (A) propter (B) infrā (C) prō (D) apud
69. Which of the following is NOT a personal pronoun?  
 (A) ego (B) nōs (C) tuus (D) vōs

70. What is special about the words *tū*, *vōs*, and *nōs* when they are used with the preposition *cum* in an Ablative of Accompaniment?  
(A) If these words come last in the sentence, *cum* goes at the beginning of the sentence.  
(B) *cum* acts an enclitic and attaches to the ends of these words.  
(C) *cum* is omitted since it is unnecessary for these words.  
(D) It is necessary that *cum* always be placed before these words.
71. What types of numerals are *tertius*, *quārtus*, and *quīntus*?  
(A) Multiplicative (B) Cardinal (C) Distributive (D) Ordinal
72. Which of the following verbs is NOT of the 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation?  
(A) *tollō* (B) *vēndō* (C) *properō* (D) *regō*
73. How many syllables does the word *dēsīdērāre* have?  
(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6
74. Which of the following is NOT true regarding the pronunciation of Classical Latin?  
(A) The letter 's' is pronounced as in the English word 'ease'.  
(B) There are six diphthongs: *ae*, *ei*, *oe*, *eu*, *au*, and *ui*.  
(C) Words of two syllables are accented on the first syllable.  
(D) Latin has both short and long vowels.
75. Which of the following is CANNOT be an adverb?  
(A) *magnopere* (B) *nōbile* (C) *facile* (D) *splendidē*
76. Which of the following nouns is NOT masculine?  
(A) *aurīga* (B) *nauta* (C) *porta* (D) *poēta*
77. Which of the following IS a 4<sup>th</sup> declension noun?  
(A) *rūs* (B) *manus* (C) *numerus* (D) *servus*
78. How must an adjective agree with the noun it modifies?  
(A) In case only (B) In case, gender and number  
(C) In gender and number (D) In gender and case
79. How must a relative pronoun agree with its antecedent?  
(A) In case only (B) In case, number and gender  
(C) In gender and number (D) In gender and case
80. Which of the following is NOT true about the participle *factus*?  
(A) The form is passive in meaning  
(B) It is the 4<sup>th</sup> principal part of the verb *faciō*  
(C) It can be made active by changing the *-us* ending to *-ēns*  
(D) The tense of it is perfect

81. Which of the following cardinal numbers CAN be declined?  
 (A) vīgintī (B) centum (C) duo (D) nōnāgintā
82. Which of the following correlatives means “both . . . and”?  
 (A) tum . . . cum (B) et . . . et (C) vel . . . vel (D) iam . . . iam
83. Which of the following adjectives does NOT have -īus and -ī in the Genitive and Dative singular?  
 (A) neuter (B) ūnus (C) sōlus (D) aliēnus
84. Which of the following sets of adjectives is compared correctly? That is, choose the answer with the correct comparative and superlative forms.  
 (A) pulcher, pulchrior, pulcherrimus (B) multum, plūs, plūrimum  
 (C) stultus, stultius, stultissimus (D) facilis, facilius, facilissimus
85. Which of the following IS a the 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, future indicative form of the verb volō, velle?  
 (A) volueris (B) volēbās (C) volēbis (D) volēs

Part F (86-100) - Use the following passage to answer the questions that follow:

1 Puerī Rōmānī ante prīmam lūcem cotīdiē ē \_\_87\_\_ surgēbant. Tunicam togamque  
 2 induēbant, et manūs, sed nōn \_\_88\_\_ corpus, aquā frīgīdā lavābant. Ad balneum ante  
 3 cēnam \_\_90\_\_ solēbant. Toga \_\_91\_\_ praetexta, virōrum alba erat. Tum ientāculum  
 4 edēbant, nōnnumquam in \_\_92\_\_, et ad lūdōs ībant. Magistrī lūdōrum saepissimē libertī  
 5 erant, et in lūdīs puerōs litterās, numerōs, scrīptiōnem docēbant. Puellae nōn ad lūdōs ībant,  
 6 sed domī ā mātribus docēbantur. Puerī pigrī, quī nōn labōrābant, saepe virgīs pūniēbantur,  
 7 et multī magistrī sevērissimī erant. Carmina Graeca Latīnaque recitābant, et magister  
 8 discipulīs multa narrābat dē vītā mōribusque \_\_99\_\_, et dē bellīs gestīs.

86. What is the best translation of “ante prīmam lūcem” (line 1)?  
 (A) ahead of their first light (B) before they lit a candle  
 (C) earlier, while it was light (D) before dawn
87. Which of the following is the correct substitution for number 87 (line 1)?  
 (A) lectī (B) lectōrum (C) lectīs (D) lectōs
88. Which of the following is the correct substitution for number 88 (line 2)?  
 (A) tōtam (B) tōtus (C) tōtīus (D) tōtum
89. What use of the Ablative case is “aquā frīgīdā” (line 2)?  
 (A) Agency (B) Manner (C) Means (D) Time Within Which

90. Which of the following is the correct substitution for number 90 (line 3)?  
(A) ire (B) euntem (C) ibant (D) i
91. Which of the following is the correct substitution for number 91 (line 3)?  
(A) puerum (B) ad pueros (C) puerorum (D) cum pueris
92. Which of the following is the correct substitution for number 92 (line 4)?  
(A) itineris (B) itinere (C) iter (D) itineri
93. What is the correct translation of "liberti" (line 4)?  
(A) freedmen (B) having been freed (C) freedoms (D) children
94. Which of the following is NOT true about "in ludis pueros litteras, numeros, scriptonem docēbant" (line 5)?  
(A) Only one noun in this phrase is of the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension  
(B) The tense of the verb is imperfect  
(C) "pueros" (Accusative) should be "pueris" (Dative)  
(D) There are no words in the Genitive case
95. What is the case and number of "domi" (line 6)?  
(A) Nominative, plural (B) Genitive, singular  
(C) Dative, singular (D) Locative, singular
96. What is the degree of "severissimī" (line 7)?  
(A) Positive (B) Comparative (C) Superlative (D) Complementary
97. What is the corresponding pluperfect form for "recitabant" (line 7)?  
(A) recitaverunt (B) recitaverant (C) recitabunt (D) recitaverint
98. What is the case and number of "multa" (line 8)?  
(A) Accusative, plural (B) Nominative, plural  
(C) Nominative, singular (D) Ablative, singular
99. Which of the following is the correct substitution for number 99 (line 8)?  
(A) in tempora antiqua (B) temporis antiquis  
(C) tempora antiqua (D) temporum antiquorum
100. What is the best translation of "gestis" (line 8)?  
(A) waged (B) worn (C) born (D) governed