

2013 GJCL Latin Advanced Grammar Exam (1013)

Fill in the STUDENT ID NUMBER section with your own eight-digit student code, and then the TEST ID section with the four-digit code for this exam (1013), followed by a digit for your level of Latin (1 for Latin I, 2 for Latin 2 etc. Latin 5 and up students should enter 5). Fill in completely the space of the answer sheet corresponding to the answer for each question. Do not write on the exam itself.

1. What is the genitive singular neuter form of hic, haec, hoc?
a. huius b. hī c. huic d. haec
2. Bear the bodies of the dead to the forum, all of you!
a. Ferte b. Ferāte c. Ferēte d. Ferite
3. Iūssit nōs venīre. Type of infinitive is
a. complementary b. subject c. objective d. indirect statement
4. Comparative of magnus is
a. maior b. maximus c. plūs d. magis
5. Scīvīmus vōs _____ (“had come”).
a. venīre b. vēnīsse c. ventūrōs esse d. vēnerātis
6. Cīvis antīquīs mōribus urbem servābit. Type of ablative is
a. description b. agent c. time when d. accompaniment
7. Alexander was born, and the temple of Artemis burned on the same day.
a. eōdem diē b. in eōdem diē c. eō diē d. eundem diem
8. Persuadēbunt _____ (“themselves”).
a. ipsōs b. sibi c. sē d. suī
9. Father will ask where we went last night.
a. eāmus b. īrēmus c. ierīmus d. īssēmus
10. Multī servī in urbe vivunt. Type of ablative:
a. means b. place from which c. separation d. place where
11. Dīxī eōs servandōs esse. Translation is:
a. must save b. will save c. must be saved d. would save
12. Superlative of magnopere is:
a. optimē b. maximē c. pessimē d. minimē
13. Dīxit id fiērī.
a. to be done b. is being done c. was being done d. I will have done
14. Licet eī peregrīnārī.
a. It is pleasing for her to travel. b. He would like her to travel.
c. She likes to travel. d. She may travel.
15. Sempronia says that if Gaius helps the commander he will make a serious mistake.
a. iuvāre b. iuvat c. iuvāret d. iuvat
16. Nōne vultis peregrīnārī?
a. Do you want to travel? b. You don’t want to travel, do you?
c. Don’t you want to travel? d. Do you never want to travel?
17. He traveled often from the city.
a. urbem b. ex urbe c. urbe d. urbī
18. _____ (“us”) nōn crēdidērunt.
a. vōbīs b. vōs c. nōs d. nōbīs
19. Fēmina tam pulchra erat ut omnēs virī eam _____ (“desired”).
a. cupiēbant b. cuperent c. cupīvērunt d. cupiant
20. You must save us = Nōs _____ cōnservandī sumus.
a. vōbīs b. vōs c. tē d. ā tē
21. Superlative of pulcher is:
a. pulcherrimus b. pulchrior c. pulchrius d. pulcherrimus
22. Present subjunctive of timet:
a. timeat b. timēret c. timuerit d. timuerat
23. Present subjunctive of volunt:
a. volant b. volent c. velint d. vellent
24. Cicerō est optimus scriptor multīs. Type of dative:
a. possession b. indirect object c. reference d. agent
25. Who is there who would trust the boy who lied to his mother?
a. crēderet b. crēdet c. crēdat d. crēderit
26. Vēnī pacis petendae causā.
a. to be sought b. seeking c. must be sought d. having been sought

27. He departed from Rome.
 a. ab Rōmā b. Rōmās c. Rōmā d. Rōmae
28. Let us endure all hardships!
 a. patimur b. patiēmur c. patiāmur d. paterēmur
29. Students go to school to be taught.
 a. docēī b. doctōs esse c. doctūrōs esse d. ut doceantur
30. Caesare duce, mīlitēs nihil timēbunt. Type of construction is:
 a. fear clause b. ablative of agent c. ablative absolute d. ablative of comparison
31. Comparative of bene:
 a. melius b. plūrimum c. maius d. plūs
32. If she were present, she would see her beloved.
 a. videat b. videret c. vīdisset d. vidēbit
33. He was going to Rome.
 a. ad Rōmam b. Rōmae c. Rōmā d. Rōmam
34. facile factū.
 a. in fact b. to do c. by doing d. done
35. Use your talents!
 a. ūtī b. ūtiāminī c. ūtiēminī d. ūtiminī
36. Ad discendās litterās vērunt. Underlined word is
 a. supine b. passive periphrastic c. gerundive d. gerund
37. We will sleep at home.
 a. domum b. domī c. domō d. ad domum
38. _____ (“Money”) sapienter ūtentēs, fiēmūs dīvēs.
 a. Pecūniam b. Pecūniae c. Pecūniās d. Pecūniā
39. Dīcunt Cicerōnem esse sapientiōrem quam eā. Translation is:
 a. than b. whom c. her d. as possible
40. Dux decem mīlibus mīlitum imperāvit. Type of genitive is
 a. of description b. of possession c. of the whole/partitive d. objective
41. Num veniunt?
 a. Are they never coming? b. They aren’t coming, are they?
 c. Are they coming now? d. When are they coming?
42. Timeō ut mihi crēdas.
 a. in order that you may trust me b. that you trust me
 c. as you trust me d. that you do not trust me
43. Julia vīsum filiā Athēnās it.
 a. to see b. the sight c. seeming d. having seen
44. Nōlīte timēre.
 a. let them not b. you are not willing c. he is not willing d. don’t
45. We will travel for many days.
 a. multīs diēbus b. ad multōs diēs c. in multīs diēbus d. multōs diēs
46. Hortāī sumus tē ut hoc facerēs.
 a. to do b. you were doing c. you might do d. you may do
47. If he should conquer his passions, he would live well.
 a. vīveret b. vīvat c. vixisset d. vīvet
48. The perfect passive infinitive of inferō, inferre, intulī, illātus is:
 a. intulisse b. illātum īrī c. illatūrus esse d. illātus esse
49. Dīcunt puellam quam optimam morī. Translation is:
 a. whom best b. the best possible c. her very good d. than the best
50. The present active participle of agō, agere, ēgī, āctus is:
 a. agendus b. āctus c. agēns d. āctūrus

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1. a
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. b
6. a
7. a
8. b
9. c
10. d
11. c
12. b
13. c
14. d
15. b
16. c
17. b
18. d
19. b
20. a
21. d
22. a
23. c
24. c
25. c
26. b
27. c
28. c
29. d
30. c
31. a
32. b
33. d
34. b
35. d
36. c
37. b
38. d
39. a
40. c
41. b
42. d
43. a
44. d
45. d
46. a
47. b
48. d
49. b
50. c