

### 2013 GJCL Latin Grammar I Exam (1014)

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 (1014), 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.

Choose the best translation of the given words or underlined phrases. THERE ARE NO LONG MARKS.

- 1.) Aeneas came into Italy.  
a. in Italiam    b. in Italia    c. ad Italiam    d. ex Italia
- 2.) Aeneas' men pulled the ships onto the shore.  
a. navis    b. naves    c. navus    d. navas
- 3.) Rex Latinus advenit cum filia.  
a. with his son    b. with his wife    c. with his daughter    d. with his dear one
- 4.) Is haec verba dixit.  
a. those    b. these    c. the same    d. those damn
- 5.) Those men made an alliance.  
a. Haec    b. Illos    c. Illi    d. Hi
- 6.) Turnus debet habere Lavinia.  
a. ought to have    b. wanted to have    c. should want    d. intended to have
- 7.) Evander gave troops to Aeneas.  
a. copiae    b. copia    c. copiam    d. copias
- 8.) Milites ex agro ad castram currunt.  
a. from the field to the camp    b. from the camp to the field    c. from the fields    d. from the camps
- 9.) They fought with swords.  
a. cum hasta    b. cum ferris    c. cum ensis    d. cum ignis
- 10.) Aeneas Laviniam, cuius forma erat bella, amabat.  
a. of whom    b. to whom    c. for whom    d. with whom
- 11.) Rhea Silvia, who was a priestess, was imprisoned.  
a. quae    b. quam    c. qua    d. quas
- 12.) Olim Tiber terram superat.  
a. surpassing    b. had surpassed    c. surpassed    d. was surpassing
- 13.) The two brothers, who were the sons of Rhea, were placed near the river.  
a. ad fluminis    b. ad flumen    c. in flumeni    d. ad flumini
- 14.) Homo, qui agricola erat, duos fratres invenit.  
a. was    b. will be    c. had been    d. is
- 15.) The man took the two boys to his wife.  
a. uxori sui    b. uxoris sui    c. uxor se    d. uxor sui
- 16.) Pueri magni valent.  
a. of great boys    b. for great boys    c. to great boys    d. great boys
- 17.) The boys protected all the farmers  
a. omnis    b. omnibus    c. omnes    d. omne
- 18.) Romulus Remusque agricolas contra regem parare coeperunt.  
a. they prepared    b. he prepared    c. to prepare    d. prepare!
- 19.) Remus is immediately captured during the attack.  
a. tamen    b. protinus    c. dehinc    d. iam
- 20.) Frater regis Remum ex familia intellegit.  
a. from the family    b. in the family    c. to the family    d. of the family
- 21.) Romulus kills Amulius on account of his brother Remus  
a. super    b. in    c. propter    d. ab
- 22.) Tum Romulus Remusque faciunt novam urbem.  
a. they will make    b. they make    c. they made    d. they have made
- 23.) "Whose name will the city have?" said Romulus.  
a. cuius    b. cui    c. quorum    d. qui

- 24.) Non curre trans monia!  
 a. to rush      b. rush!      c. he rushes      d. they rushed
- 25.) Romulus commits a serious crime and kills his brother.  
 a. scelus grave    b. scelerum gravum      c. scelus gravum      d. scelus gravis
- 26.) Reges semper cum aliis regibus bella gerebunt.  
 a. never      b. often      c. always      d. tomorrow
- 27.) After many years Rome became a powerful republic.  
 a. ante multos annos    b. per multos annos    c. contra multos annos    d. post multos annos
- 28.) Princeps consulibus provincias dedit.  
 a. to the consuls      b. for the councils      c. of the consuls      d. with the consuls
- 29.) Sulla was consul who was desiring too much power.  
 a. nimium      b. enim      c. etiam      d. autem
- 30.) Exitia regum magna erant.  
 a. destruction    b. destructions    c. with destruction    d. by destruction
- 31.) Cataline planned to overthrow the republic with wicked deeds.  
 a. res publica    b. rem publicam      c. rei publicae    d. rea publica
- 32.) Cicero cum verbis in Catalinam bellum gerebat.  
 a. with lashes    b. with wounds    c. with words    d. with tongues
- 33.) You will not be a cause of anxiety for the Romans, Cataline!  
 a. non eras      b. non esse      c. non es      d. non eris
- 34.) Caesar inquit “Non debemus necare illos coniuratos!”  
 a. of the conspirators    b. the conspirators    c. for the conspirators    d. Oh conspirators!
- 35.) Cato wanted to inflict harsh punishments on them.  
 a. asperas poenas    b. aspera poena    c. asperae poenae      d. asperarum poenarum
- 36.) Post mortem Catalinae, Cicero ipse se laudabat.  
 a. that man      b. himself      c. them      d. themselves
- 37.) Cicero wrote many letters in exile.  
 a. multas litteras      b. multae litterae      c. multos litteras      d. multae litterarum
- 38.) Tum Italia erat in magna pericula et fortis Caesar imperium cepit.  
 a. of bravery    b. brave      c. for the brave men    d. to brave men
- 39.) Caesar brought peace to the boundries of the world.  
 a. ad finem      b. ad finibus      c. ad fines      d. ad finium
- 40.) Coniuratores Caesarem in medio senatus necavit.  
 a. senators      b. to the senate    c. senator      d. of the senate
- 41.) A group of citizens defended the safety of the republic.  
 a. manum      b. manus      c. mana      d. manibus
- 42.) Filius Caesaris, clarus Augustus, arma hostibus miscet.  
 a. he mixes      b. he mixed      c. he will mix    d. he was mixing
- 43.) Augustus defeated Cleopatra and Marcus Antonius in war.  
 a. in bellum      b. in bello      c. in bellus      d. belli
- 44.) Cives nomen “Pater Patriae” dederunt.  
 a. Countries    b. Country      c. for the country      d. of the country
- 45.) Augustus’ friend Macenas gave much money to the poets.  
 a. Augustus amici      b. Augusti amicus      c. Augustae amicus      d. Augustus amicae
- 46.) Propertius, qui Cynthiam semper amabat, multa carmina ei scribit.  
 a. to him      b. for her      c. of him      d. with her
- 47.) Cynthia erat femina cum non bonis moribus.  
 a. morals      b. deaths      c. delays      d. diseases
- 48.) Da me multa bassia!  
 a. he gives      b. you give      c. give!      d. he will give
- 49.) Poetae per litteras hominibus magnam perpetuamque famam dare possunt.  
 a. men      b. with men      c. about men      d. to men
- 50.) Virgil wrote an epic poem about the glory of Rome.  
 a. in gloria      b. in gloriam      c. de gloriam      d. de gloria

## 2013 GJCL Latin Grammar 1 Exam

### Answer Key:

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