

2001 GJCL GRAMMAR EXAM

FILL IN THE FIRST FOUR BLOCKS OF THE ANSWER SHEET WITH YOUR OWN FOUR-DIGIT CODE, THEN THE NEXT FOUR BLOCKS WITH THE CODE FOR THIS EXAM (1013). Fill in completely the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question (DO NOT WRITE ON THE EXAM ITSELF)

1. Which adjective can modify the noun form "regum"?
a. bonum b. bonārum c. bonus d. bonōrum
2. Fill in the blank: hortor te ut _____ me.
a. sequeris b. secūtus es c. sequāris d. secūtus essēs
3. Translate "They will have been seen"
a. vident b. vīsī erunt c. vidēbunt d. vīsī erant
4. Which is not a form of "vis"?
a. vī b. vim c. virum d. vīrēs
5. What kind of construction is "virō captō"?
a. ablative of means b. ablative absolute c. ablative of agent d. ablative of separation
6. Which is the imperative of moneo?
a. monē b. moneās c. monent d. monitus es
7. Puerī dēbent esse _____
a. bonae b. fortibus c. sapientēs d. dulcis
8. Which is the 3rd person, singular, active, perfect subjunctive of agō?
a. actus sit b. egerit c. egisset d. ageret
9. In a passive periphrastic construction, what is the case of the agent?
a. ablative b. accusative c. dative d. genitive
10. Fungor takes what case as its object?
a. dative b. accusative c. ablative d. genitive
11. "Studēamus ut sapientia nobīs serviat", why is serviat subjunctive?
a. result clause b. jussive noun clause c. purpose clause d. indirect question
12. Complete the following sentence with the correct form of "mind":
"anima est melior quam _____."
a. mēns b. mente c. mentis d. mentēs
13. The dative singular of ille is?
a. illius b. illī c. illos d. illo
14. How is ut translated in the following: mare est pulchrum ut caelum.
a. as b. so that c. that d. than

15. What is the adverb of *acer*?
 a. *aceriter* b. *acrior* c. *acre* d. *acerrimus*
16. *Rogavimus quid pueri _____*.
 a. *vident* b. *videant* c. *vidērent* d. *vīderit*
17. *Cum* means "since", when the verb in the *cum* clause is what mood?
 a. imperative b. indicative c. subjunctive d. infinitive
18. A contrary to fact past condition uses verbs of what tense and what mood?
 a. perfect/ indicative b. pluperfect/ subjunctive c. imperfect/ indicative d. perfect/ subjunctive
19. *Possumus nōn _____ puellās malās*.
 a. *laudāre* b. *laudant* c. *laudāri* d. *laudāmur*
20. Which word or words in this sentence is grammatically incorrect: "*senex bonus ab nōbīs dīligendus est*".
 a. *senex* b. *bonus* c. *dīligendus est* d. *ab nōbīs*
21. The dative plural of the relative pronoun *quī* is:
 a. *cui* b. *cuius* c. *quōs* d. *quibus*
22. *Ad* plus the gerundive indicates what?
 a. purpose b. result c. motion towards d. time when
23. Translate the relative pronoun in the following sentence: "Asklepios was a doctor to whom Apollo gave the power of raising the dead."
 a. *quis* b. *quibus* c. *quam* d. *cui*
24. *Negant Caesarem urbem _____*.
 a. *rapuisse* b. *raptum esse* c. *rapiat* d. *raperet*
25. Translate "they have touched":
 a. *tangunt* b. *tacti sunt* c. *tetigerunt* d. *tetigerint*
26. *Nōn timēbimus, dummodo exercitus _____ urbem*.
 a. *haberet* b. *habeat* c. *habuisset* d. *habitus sit*
27. The genitive of *dīvēs*, rich, is?
 a. *dīvitis* b. *dīviti* c. *dīvitēs* d. *dīvite*
28. *Par, paris* takes what case?
 a. dative b. ablative c. the same case *par* is in d. accusative
29. *Mīrābilē dictū* is an example of what?
 a. ablative absolute b. passive periphrastic c. supine d. ablative of means
30. The third person plural perfect of *eō* is:
 a. *iērunt* b. *ībunt* c. *īrent* d. *īssent*