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. Fill in the blank: "Lingua Latīna _____ amanda est."
a. discipulōs   b. discipulōrum   c. discipulī   d. discipulīs

2. Which verb is in the future tense?
a. ōrēs   b. currēs   c. sedēs   d. laudēs

3. Translate: "I believe the teacher."
a. magistrum crēdō   b. magistrō crēdō   c. magistrī crēdō   d. magister crēdō

4. The plural accusative of **hoc** is:
a. hī   b. haec   c. hae   d. hoc

5. What is the singular imperative of **ferō**?
a. fer   b. ferre   c. ferrite   d. fert

6. What is the ablative supine of **currō**?
a. curris   b. currunt   c. cursus   d. cursū

7. The following contains what kind of construction: "Caesar dīxit milītēs hostēs interficere."
a. indirect statement   b. ablative absolute   c. relative clause   d. purpose clause

8. What is the present infinitive of **sequor**?
a. sequī   b. sequāre   c. sequārī   d. sequere

9. Which is **not** a possible form of **incolae**?
a. genitive singular   b. nominative plural   c. genitive plural   d. dative singular

10. Translate the underlined phrase in the following: "He thought that he had run against Pheidippides."
a. currere   b. cucurrisse   c. cucurrerat   d. curreret

11. What case is used to denote agency in a passive periphrastic construction?
a. genitive   b. nominative   c. dative   d. ablative

12. What is the comparative adverb of **ācer**?
a. ācrius   b. ācriter   c. ācre   d. ācerrimē

13. **Rēs** is a noun of which declension?
a. 2nd   b. 3rd   c. 4th   d. 5th

14. What type of construction is the underlined phrase in: "Poētā necātō, Nērō sōlus canere potuit."
a. ablative of means   b. ablative of accompaniment   c. ablative of time in which   d. ablative absolute

15. Translate: **mīrābile vīsū**.
a. amazingly seen   b. amazing to see   c. with amazing sight   d. amazed by the sight

16. In the phrase "**amor legendī**", what form is **legendī**?
a. gerundive   b. gerund   c. passive periphrastic   d. supine

17. "Augustus sē numquam laudāvit." How should **sē** be translated?
a. himself   b. him   c. that man   d. it

18. What kind of condition is this: "sī mē amāvisset, sapiēns fuisset."
a. future more vivid   b. present contrary to fact   c. past contrary to fact   d. future less vivid

19. What is the 3rd person singular imperfect subjunctive of **caedo**?
a. caesisset   b. caederet   c. caesere   d. caeserit

20. What kind of clause is the underlined phrase in the following: "Iste equus tam celer est ut nōn ab eō vehī possim."
a. purpose clause   b. relative clause   c. jussive noun clause   d. result clause

21. "Sī studeant, discipulī Latīnam bene discant." What kind of condition is this?
a. future more vivid   b. future less vivid   c. contrary to fact present   d. contrary to fact past

22. The following contains what kind of subjunctive clause: "Det tibi dōna."
a. jussive   b. jussive noun clause   c. purpose   d. result

23. Translate **hortātī erāmus**.
a. we had been urged   b. we will have been urged   c. we had urged   d. we will have urged

24. What grammatical construction is the underlined word in the following: "Veniō Rōmam."
a. vocative   b. ablative of place where   c. place to which   d. partitive genitive

25. What is the future infinitive of **eō**?
a. īre   b. ītūrus esse   c. īte   d. īsse

26. Translate the underlined word into Latin: "The general saw the enemy <u>retreating</u> into the Black Forest."
a. discessōs   b. discēdunt   c. discessūrōs   d. discēdentēs
27. What is the accusative plural of **manus**?
a. manū   b. manūs   c. manuī   d. manuum
28. Which can modify **urbis**?
a. illa   b. illīus   c. illī   d. illīs
29. **Sub** can be followed by which case(s)?
a. ablative only   b. accusative and dative   c. ablative and accusative   d. dative only
30. Translate the underlined clause in the following: "Discipulī rīsērunt ut <u>Seneca maior rīdēret</u>."
a. so that Seneca the Elder would laugh   b. because Seneca the Elder laughed
c. whenever Seneca the Elder laughed   d. although Seneca the Elder was laughing
31. The following sentence contains what kind of subjunctive: "Studeāmus linguae Latinae."
a. purpose   b. result   c. jussive   d. deliberative
32. What is the first person singular present active subjunctive of **fīō**?
a. fīam   b. fīerem   c. fīs   d. fīēbam
33. What case is used to indicate an indirect direct?
a. accusative   b. dative   c. vocative   d. ablative
34. Which of the following is an imperfect form of **capiō**?
a. capiētis   b. cēpēre   c. capit   d. caperem
35. Which of the following is NOT an i-stem noun?
a. ovis   b. ars   c. nūbēs   d. nātiō
36. Which form of the relative pronoun would be used in the following: "The soldier who loves war is a fool."
a. quō   b. quis   c. quī   d. quod
37. What form of **hic, haec, hōc** correctly modifies **rē**?
a. haec   b. hāc   c. hōc   d. huius
38. In order to introduce a question with a "no" answer expected, the word _____ is used:
a. nōn   b. numnē   c. nōnne   d. num
39. Choose the best translation for **cum**: "Cum īnsidiās hostium congnōvissem, prīmō tamen mīlitēs mittere noluī."
a. although   b. because   c. while   d. when
40. Translate the underlined words in the following: "Tarpeia dīxit sē Athēnās <u>plūs quam Rōmam</u> amāre."
a. more than Rome   b. because of Rome   c. before Rome   d. more than a Roman
41. What is the present infinitive of **cōnōr**?
a. cōnāre   b. cōnī   c. cōnāri   d. cōnere
42. In the sentence in question 40, translate **amāre**:
a. to love   b. to have loved   c. loves   d. loved
43. Which of the following is the intensive pronoun?
a. hic, haec, hōc   b. ille, illa, illud   c. quī, quae, quod   d. ipse, ipsa, ipsum
44. In the 4th declension (masculine and feminine), what forms are identical?
a. nom. sing/gen. sing.   b. acc. sing/acc. pl.   c. dat. sing./abl. sing   d. gen. sing./nom. pl.
45. Lucrētia tam fidēlis erat ut propter scelera L. Tarquiniī sē _____.
a. interfacta est   b. interficeret   c. interficiat   d. interfacta erat