

2010 GJCL Latin Advanced Grammar Exam

FILL IN THE FIRST FOUR BLOCKS OF THE ANSWER SHEET WITH OUR 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.

- Caesar decem milibus militum imperavit. Type of genitive is
a. of the whole/partitive b. of possession c. of description d. objective
- Caesare duce, milites nihil timebunt. Type of construction is
a. fear clause b. ablative of agent c. ablative absolute d. ablative of comparison
- You must conquer the tyrants = Tyranni _____ vincendi sunt.
a. vos b. vobis c. te d. a te
- Litterae in urbe scriptae sunt. Type of ablative
a. means b. place from which c. separation d. place where
- The future active participle of agō, agere, egi, actus is
a. agens b. actus c. acturus d. agendus
- Scivi te _____ (“had come”).
a. venire b. venisse c. veneras d. veneratis
- Dixit se vincendum esse. Translation is
a. must conquer b. will conquer c. must be conquered d. would conquer
- Superlative of facilis is
a. facile b. facilior c. facilissimus d. facillimus
- Comparative of bonum is
a. melius b. optimum c. superius d. plus
- Nuntiant ducem quam fortissimum venire. Translation is
a. whom most bravely b. the bravest possible c. her very brave d. than the brave
- Dicunt ducem esse fortiorem quam te. Translation is
a. than b. whom c. her d. as possible
- We read books to learn.
a. discere b. discendos c. discituros d. ut discamus
- Imperium ducis tantum est ut _____ (“he is feared”).
a. timeatur b. timeatur c. timeat d. timidus est
- He will ask what we did last night.
a. faciamus b. faceremus c. fecerimus d. fecissemus
- The perfect passive infinitive of ferō, ferre, tuli, latus is
a. tulisse b. latum iri c. laturus esse d. latus esse
- Comparative of magnopere is
a. magis b. maximē c. plus d. maius
- Superlative of male is
a. maximē b. pessimē c. optimē d. minimē
- Present subjunctive of vult is
a. volet b. vellet c. velit d. volat
- If he were coming, he would see this.
a. videret b. videat c. videret d. videbit
- If he should come, he would see this.
a. videret b. videat c. videret d. videbit
- _____ (“Abundance”) sapienter non utimur.
a. Copiam b. Copiae c. Copia d. Copia
- Confess your faults!
a. fateamini b. fatebimini c. fatemini d. fateremini
- _____ (“us”) non credunt.
a. vobis b. nobis c. vos d. nostri
- Persuadeo _____ (“myself”).
a. me b. mihi c. se d. mei
- Petivimus a te ne discederes.
a. to depart b. you were departing c. you might depart d. you may depart
- Iussit eos venire. Type of infinitive is
a. complementary b. subject c. objective d. indirect statement

27. Dixit hoc nunc fieri.
 a. to be done b. is being done c. was being done d. I will have done
28. Present subjunctive of *it* a. eat b. iret c. ierit d. ierat
29. We will go to Rome. a. ad Rōmam b. Rōmae c. Rōmā d. Rōmam
30. We will visit for a few days.
 a. paucis diēbus b. ad paucos diēs c. in paucis diēbus d. paucos diēs
31. We will return home. a. domī b. domum c. domō d. ad domum
32. He departed from Athens. a. Athēnās b. ab Athēnīs c. Athēnīs d. ex Athēnīs
33. He departed from the city. a. urbem b. ex urbe c. urbe d. urbī
34. He departed on the same day.
 a. eōdem diē b. in eōdem diē c. eundem diem d. eō diē
35. Nōlite movēre. a. let them not b. you are not willing c. he is not willing d. don't
36. Bring gifts to him, all of you! a. Ferte b. Ferāte c. Ferēte d. Ferite
37. 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.
38. Cicerō est sapiēs multis. Type of dative is
 a. indirect object b. agent c. reference d. possession
39. facile factū. a. in fact b. to do c. by doing d. with a faction
40. Gaius visum frātrēs Rōmam iniit. a. to see b. the sight c. seeming d. having been seen
41. Ad discendum vēnērunt. Underlined word is
 a. supine b. gerundive c. passive periphrastic d. gerund
42. Rōmam vēnit pācis petendae causā.
 a. to be sought b. seeking c. must be sought d. having been sought
43. Nōnne vultis discedere? a. Do you want to leave? b. You don't want to leave, do you?
 c. Don't you want to leave? d. Do you never want to leave?
44. Portia fuit fēmina mōribus bonis. Type of ablative is
 a. description b. means c. manner d. accompaniment
45. Vereor 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
46. Cupiditās pecūniae est magnum malum. Type of genitive is
 a. objective b. possession c. description d. material
47. I say that if he believes this he will be wrong.
 a. crēdere b. crēdet c. crēderit d. crēdit
48. There is no one who would defend the wretched man.
 a. dēfenderet b. dēfendet c. dēfendat d. dēfenderit
49. Amēmus dum vīvimus.
 a. we will love b. we love c. we might love d. let us love
50. Num venit? a. Is he coming? b. He isn't coming, is he?
 c. Isn't he coming? d. When is he coming?

Advanced Grammar (1013)

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