

2012 GJCL Latin Advanced 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.

- The future passive participle of *agō, agere, ēgī, āctus* is
a. *agēns* b. *āctus* c. *agendus* d. *āctūrus*
- Dīcunt hominem quam fortissimum morī. Translation is
a. whom most bravely b. the bravest possible c. her very brave d. than the brave
- The perfect active infinitive of *inferō, inferre, intulī, illātus* is
a. *illātus esse* b. *illātum īrī* c. *illātūrus esse* d. *intulisse*
- If he should come, he would conquer this country.
a. *vinceret* b. *vincat* c. *vīcisset* d. *vincet*
- Hortātī sumus tē ut hoc facerēs.
a. to do b. you were doing c. you might do d. you may do
- We will visit for a few days.
a. *paucīs diēbus* b. *ad paucōs diēs* c. *in paucīs diēbus* d. *paucōs diēs*
- Nōlīte timēre. a. let them not b. you are not willing c. he is not willing d. don't
- Gaius vīsum filiam Rōmam iniit. a. to see b. the sight c. seeming d. having seen
- 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
- Num veniunt? a. Are they coming? b. They aren't coming, are they? c. Aren't they coming? d. When are they coming?
- Dux decem mīlibus mīlitum imperāvit. Type of genitive is
a. of the whole/partitive b. of possession c. of description d. objective
- Dīcunt Caesarem esse sapientiōrem quam tē. Translation is
a. than b. whom c. her d. as possible
- _____ (“Money”) sapienter nōn utimur.
a. *Pecūniam* b. *Pecūniae* c. *Pecūniās* d. *Pecūniā*
- We will sleep at home. a. *domum* b. *domī* c. *domō* d. *ad domum*
- Ad discendum vēnērunt. Underlined word is
a. supine b. passive periphrastic c. gerundive d. gerund
- Laudēmur dum vīvimus.
a. we will be praised b. we are praised c. we might be praised d. let us be praised
- facile factū. a. in fact b. to do c. by doing d. with a faction
- He was going to Rome. a. *ad Rōmam* b. *Rōmae* c. *Rōmā* d. *Rōmam*
- If she were present, she would see her beloved.
a. *videret* b. *videat* c. *vīdisset* d. *vidēbit*
- Comparative of *multum* is
a. *plūs* b. *plūrimum* c. *maius* d. *melius*
- Caesare duce, mīlitēs nihil timēbunt. Type of construction is
a. fear clause b. ablative of agent c. ablative absolute d. ablative of comparison
- Students go to school to learn.
a. *discere* b. *discendōs* c. *discitūrōs* d. *ut discant*
- Endure all hardships! a. *patiāminī* b. *patiēminī* c. *patiminī* d. *paterēminī*
- He departed from Athens. a. *ab Athēnīs* b. *Athēnās* c. *Athēnīs* d. *ex Athēnīs*
- Rōmam vēnit sapientiae petendae causā.
a. to be sought b. seeking c. must be sought d. having been sought
- There is no one who would trust the poor man.
a. *crēderet* b. *crēdet* c. *crēdat* d. *crēderit*
- Cicerō est optimus scriptor multīs. Type of dative is
a. possession b. agent c. reference d. indirect object
- Present subjunctive of *volunt* is
a. *volent* b. *vellent* c. *velint* d. *volant*

29. Perfect subjunctive of eō a. ierim b. ĩrem c. eam d. ieram
30. Superlative of facilis is
a. facilissimus b. facilior c. facilius d. facillimus
31. You must save the citizens = Cĭvēs _____ cōservandī sunt.
a. vōbīs b. vōs c. tē d. ā tē
32. Fēmina tam pulchra erat ut omnēs eam _____ (“loved”).
a. amābant b. amārent c. amāvērunt d. ament
33. _____ (“us”) nōn crēdunt. a. vōbīs b. vōs c. nōs d. nōbīs
34. He departed from the city. a. urbem b. ex urbe c. urbe d. urbī
35. Nōne vultis fugere? a. Do you want to flee? b. You don’t want to flee, do you?
c. Don’t you want to flee? d. Do you never want to flee?
36. The teacher says that if the boy does this he will make a mistake.
a. facere b. faciat c. faceret d. facit
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. Nūntiāvit hoc nunc fiērī.
a. to be done b. is being done c. was being done d. I will have done
39. Superlative of bene is
a. maximē b. optimē c. pessimē d. minimē
40. Dĭxērunt sē vincendōs esse. Translation is
a. must conquer b. will conquer c. must be conquered d. would conquer
41. Litterae in urbe scrīptae sunt. Type of ablative
a. means b. place from which c. separation d. place where
42. He will ask where we went last summer.
a. eāmus b. ĩrēmus c. ĩerīmus d. ĩssēmus
43. Persuadēbit _____ (“himself”). a. eum b. sibi c. sē d. suī
44. The army hurried from camp and defeated the enemy on the same day.
a. eōdem diē b. in eōdem diē c. eō diē d. eundem diem
45. Vir antīquīs mōribus servit urbī. Type of ablative is
a. description b. agent c. time when d. accompaniment
46. Scĭvīmus vōs _____ (“had come”).
a. venīre b. vēnĭsse c. ventūrōs esse d. vēnerātis
47. Comparative of magnopere is
a. magis b. maximē c. plūs d. maius
48. Nōn patiuntur nōs discedere. Type of infinitive is
a. complementary b. subject c. objective d. indirect statement
49. Bear gifts to him, all of you! a. Ferte b. Ferāte c. Ferēte d. Ferite
50. Sine spē salūtis fūgērunt. Type of genitive is
a. objective b. possession c. description d. material

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