

2009 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.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (“you”) persuādeō. a. tū b. tuī c. tibi d. tē
2. Discimus docendō: the underlined word is a. participle b. gerundive c. gerund d. supine
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (“do not”) eum laudāre. a. fac nōn b. nōn age c. ne fac d. nōlī
4. She studies to learn. a. ut discat b. discere c. discendum d. docēre
5. Superlative of pulchrē. a. pulchrius b. pulcherrimē c. pulcherrimus d. pulcherrimē
6. Introduces question expecting negative reply. a. -ne b. nōnne c. num d. itane
7. Tam irātus erat ut \_\_\_\_\_ (“he left”). a. abiret b. abeat c. abiit d. abibat
8. Igne vīso, omnēs perterriti sunt. a. seeing the fire b. with the fire in sight  
c. when the fire had been seen d. with fiery vision
9. Everyone should do this = Id \_\_\_\_\_ faciendum est. a. omne b. omnibus c. omnēs d. tōtum
10. Eum \_\_\_\_\_ (“had made a mistake”) scīvimus. a. errāverat b. errāvit c. errāre d. errāvisse
11. mīrābile dictū. a. in diction b. to say c. by saying d. with speaking
12. Amīcōs salūtātum veniet. a. to greet b. saluting c. the salutorian d. greeting
13. \_\_\_\_\_ (“so much”) melius ēgit. a. ita multum b. sic multō c. tantō d. tanta
14. Dīxit sē lēgissee quōs \_\_\_\_\_ (“you had sent”). a. mīserās b. mīsissēs c. mitterēs d. misistī
15. Leō dentibus timētur. Ablative of a. cause b. means c. manner d. specification
16. Hī linguā et lēgibus inter sē differunt. Ablative of a. cause b. means c. manner  
d. specification
17. Liber est mihi. a. The book is to me. b. I have a book. c. Freedom is mine. d. I am free.
18. Hōs librōs dōnō mīsīt.  
a. She sent these books as a gift. b. I am donating these books he sent.  
c. He sent these books with a gift. d. She sent these children for a donation.
19. Suffix indicating the agent or performer of action. a. -tiō b. -tor c. -bilis d. -tia
20. Suffix meaning “full of” or “characterized by.” a. -ōsus b. -ālis c. -ānus d. -icus
21. Objective genitive. a. amor laudis b. amīcus puellae c. pars cīvium d. mīlia virōrum
22. Prefix meaning “back” or “again.” a. inter- b. re- c. per- d. prae-
23. “Three of the women.” a. ab fēminīs b. fēminārum c. fēminae d. ex fēminīs
24. Nōnne venit?  
a. Is he coming? b. Isn’t he coming? c. He isn’t coming is he? d. Is Nonnus coming?
25. Timeō ut id crēdant. a. that they may not believe this b. that they may believe this  
c. as they believe this d. in order that they may believe this
26. Vēnit ad librōs legendōs. a. for books to be read b. to the book reading  
c. to read books d. at the book reading
27. Sī quis metuēns vīvet, līber mihi nōn erit umquam. Dative of  
a. indirect object b. possession c. reference d. agent
28. There was no one who knew this. a. scīvit b. sciēbat c. sciat d. scīret
29. Licet tibi abire. a. He would like you to leave. b. You may leave.  
c. It is pleasing for you to leave. d. You can love it, or leave it.

30. Revenient hāc nocte. a. tonight b. for the night c. from this night d. with this night
31. They lived in Rome. a. in Rōmā b. ad Rōmam c. Rōmā d. Rōmae
32. Domī vīsus est. a. It is Domus' vision. b. He was seen at home.  
c. It is seen in the home. d. It is visible in the house.
33. He lived for many years. a. multī annī b. multīs annīs c. multōs annōs d. prō multīs annīs
34. Plural of the verb it. a. int b. ient c. eunt d. eant
35. Dīcunt hoc fieri. a. is being done b. was happening c. is on fire d. was made
36. Monuit eōs nē hoc facerent. a. they were doing b. to do c. they might do d. they may do
37. \_\_\_\_\_ ("me") placuit. a. meī b. mihi c. mē d. mēmē
38. \_\_\_\_\_ ("money") sapienter ūtitur. a. pecūnia b. pecūniae c. pecūniam d. pecūniā
39. \_\_\_\_\_ ("Follow") him! a. seque b. sequī c. sequere d. sequātur
40. \_\_\_\_\_ ("us") nocuērunt. a. nōs b. nostrum c. nostrī d. nōbīs
41. If he had said this, he would have been wrong.  
a. errābit b. errāverit c. errāvisset d. errāverat
42. If you should love Latin, you would be wise. a. amās b. amēs c. amābis d. amāre dēbēs
43. We'll be happy, provided that you don't leave.  
a. nōn discēdis b. nōn discēdās c. nē discēdēs d. nē discēdās
44. Comparative of celeriter. a. celerior b. celerius c. celeritius d. celerrimē
45. Change vult to imperfect subjunctive. a. velīt b. vellet c. volāret d. volēbat
46. "Bring me help, Marcus!" a. fer b. ferā c. ferē d. fere
47. "They ask what he will do." a. faciet b. faciat c. faciēbit d. faciēbit
48. Superlative of multus. a. plurimus b. maximus c. multissimus d. maior
49. Sōl est clārior stēllīs. a. from the stars b. with the stars c. by the stars d. than the stars
50. Gāius dīxit sē iūvisse eam. a. helped himself b. himself to have helped  
c. that he had helped d. that he himself helped

2008 GJCL Latin Advanced Grammar Exam

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1. Select the type of subjunctive clause underlined in this sentence: *Cicerō rogat quam Quīntus amet.*  
a. jussive noun clause      b. indirect question      c. hortatory      d. purpose
2. Select the type of infinitive underlined in this sentence: *eum diligere nōn possum.*  
a. complementary      b. indirect      c. historical      d. purpose
3. What type of verb is *oportet, oportēre, oportuit*?  
a. deponent      b. transitive      c. semi-deponent      d. impersonal
4. Select the proper adjectival form to complete this sentence: *illa canit \_\_\_\_\_ cum vōce.*  
a. dulcā      b. dulce      c. dulcī      d. dulcō
5. Select the correct translation of the underlined clause: *erō bonus, dummodo nē discēdās.*  
a. since you are not leaving      b. provided that you do not leave      c. until you leave      d. as long as you leave
6. Which of the following verb forms is pluperfect subjunctive?  
a. fēcerat      b. fēcīt      c. fēcērīt      d. fēcisset
7. Select the future passive infinitive of *audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum*.  
a. audītum īrī      b. audīrī      c. audītum esse      d. audītūrus esse
8. Select the vocative singular form of the noun *filius, filiū, m.*  
a. filie      b. filius      c. fili      d. filiū
9. What is the ablative singular of the noun *mare, maris, n.*?  
a. marī      b. mare      c. marō      d. mariā
10. In the sentence, *pecūnia est mihi*, what does the dative form *mihi* most likely indicate?  
a. the indirect object      b. possession      c. agent      d. source
11. Which of the following numbers does not decline?  
a. ūnus      b. milia      c. septem      d. trēs
12. Select the type of ablative underlined in this sentence: *odiō tyrannī in exsilium fūgit.*  
a. manner      b. means      c. accompaniment      d. cause
13. What is the singular imperative of *eō, īre, īi, itum*?  
a. ī      b. eī      c. īrī      d. īi
14. Select the type of subjunctive clause underlined in this sentence: *audiō bene ut bene discam.*  
a. result      b. jussive      c. purpose      d. indirect question
15. What is the dative singular form of the noun *genū, genūs, n.*?  
a. genuī      b. genū      c. genī      d. genuō
16. Select the type of subjunctive clause underlined in this sentence: *timēs nē discipulī tuī nōn discant.*  
a. result      b. purpose      c. fear      d. jussive
17. Fill in the blank with the correct verb form: *māter tua dīcit tē pecūniam \_\_\_\_\_.*  
a. amāre      b. amās      c. amātis      d. amāvistī
18. What type of verb is *audeō, audēre, ausus sum*?  
a. transitive      b. semi-deponent      c. deponent      d. complementary
19. Which word correctly translates *she has led* into Latin?  
a. dūxit      b. dūcet      c. dūxerat      d. dūcīt
20. What type of conditional sentence is the following: *sī Caesar illud dīcet, id faciet.*  
a. contrary to fact past      b. simple fact past      c. future more vivid      d. future less vivid
21. What is the feminine genitive singular form of *ille, illa, illud*?  
a. illūs      b. illī      c. illis      d. illae
22. Into what Latin case should the underlined words be translated: *I have studied Latin for ten years.*  
a. genitive      b. ablative      c. accusative      d. dative
23. What type of ablative does this sentence contain: *Caesar eōs vī superābat.*  
a. manner      b. time when      c. characteristic      d. means
24. What is the imperative singular of *ferre*?  
a. fere      b. fer      c. ferre      d. fert
25. What is the case of *servanda* in this sentence: *amīcitiā tibi servanda est.*  
a. nominative      b. genitive      c. dative      d. ablative

26. In the sentence **amīcitiā tibi servanda est**, what is the best translation of **tibi**?  
a. with you                      b. by you                      c. for you                      d. to you
27. What is the accusative plural of **vīs, vīs, f.**?  
a. vīrōs                      b. vim                      c. vīribus                      d. vīrēs
28. Fill in the blank to translate **she praised herself** correctly: **ea laudāvit** \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. ipsam                      b. ipsa                      c. sē                      d. sibi
29. What is the third principal part of the verb **tollō, tollere**?  
a. tollū                      b. sustulī                      c. tolī                      d. sublātī
30. What type of adjective is underlined in this sentence: **fortēs semper vincunt**.  
a. substantive                      b. comparative                      c. predicative                      d. superlative
31. What is the second person plural imperative of the verb **sequor, sequī, secūtus sum**?  
a. sequī                      b. sequere                      c. seque                      d. sequiminī
32. What type of subjunctive does the following sentence contain: **Amēmus hunc librum bonum!**  
a. indirect question                      b. result                      c. hortatory                      d. purpose
33. What type of construction is underlined in this sentence: **Caesare interfectō, Cicerō gaudet**.  
a. ablative of means                      b. ablative absolute                      c. clausal ablative                      d. incomplete statement
34. Which of the following verbs is in the future tense?  
a. sīs                      b. laudet                      c. agēbat                      d. aget
35. What is the dative singular form of **hic, haec, hoc**?  
a. hī                      b. huius                      c. huic                      d. hō
36. Select the correct translation of the underlined clause: **cum eum laudāret, tamen eum nōn amāvit**.  
a. although she praised him                      b. since she praised him                      c. when she praised him                      d. with him she praised
37. What is the third principal part of the verb **mittō, mittere**?  
a. mittivī                      b. mitū                      c. mītī                      d. mīsī
38. **Num** introduces a question in which the speaker expects what answer?  
a. yes                      b. no                      c. uncertain                      d. indirect
39. Select the type of subjunctive clause underlined in this sentence: **is scribit tantā arte ut liber suus videātur perfectus**.  
a. indirect question                      b. jussive                      c. purpose                      d. result
40. Select an acceptable translation of the phrase **mīrābile vīsū**.  
a. amazing in sight                      b. amazing to see                      c. amazing vision                      d. amazing sight
41. What case does the preposition **ante** always take?  
a. nominative                      b. genitive                      c. accusative                      d. dative
42. Select the type of subjunctive clause underlined in this sentence: **quis est quī illud faciat?**  
a. purpose                      b. indirect question                      c. relative clause of characteristic                      d. proviso
43. As a prefix, **ā** or **ab** indicates direction \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. towards                      b. against                      c. into                      d. away from
44. Select an acceptable translation of the underlined clause: **rogāvērunt quid factūrus esset**.  
a. what he had done                      b. what he did                      c. what he would do                      d. what he is going to do
45. Into what one Latin word could you translate the underlined clause: **We avoid the mob, which is expecting us?**  
a. expectāre                      b. exspectat                      c. expectātam                      d. exspectantem
46. Into what form should you put the noun **Rōma** to translate the underline phrase: **We stayed at Rome**.  
a. Rōmam                      b. Rōmā                      c. Rōmae                      d. Rōma
47. What is the superlative form of the adverb **multum**?  
a. plūrimum                      b. plūs                      c. multius                      d. multissimē
48. What is the second person plural present tense form of **nōlō, nōlle, nōlū?**  
a. nōn vīs                      b. nōlitis                      c. nōn vultis                      d. nōlētis
49. What type of formation is underlined in this sentence: **fūgit currendō celeriter**.  
a. gerund                      b. periphrastic                      c. gerundive                      d. infinitive
50. What is the comparative form of the adjective **parvus, a, um**?  
a. peior, peius                      b. plūs                      c. prior, prius                      d. minor, minus

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1. Which word translates "he has sent" into Latin?  
a. mittit      b. missus      c. mīsit      d. mittet
2. What type of subjunctive does the following sentence contain? "laudēmus patriam nostram."  
a. dependent      b. result      c. deliberative      d. hortatory
3. Fill in the correct verb form: "omnēs dīcunt tē equum \_\_\_\_\_."  
a. cēpisse      b. capis      c. cēpit      d. capiēs
4. What type of construction is underlined in the following sentence? "filiō vīsō, māter discessit."  
a. ablative of manner      b. ablative of accompaniment      c. ablative absolute      d. dative of agent
5. What is the singular imperative of **patior**?  
a. pate      b. patere      c. patī      d. pati
6. Into what one Latin word should one translate the underlined clause? "She loved the man who had been freed."  
a. solūtum      b. solvere      c. solūtus      d. solverat
7. What type of conditional sentence is the following? "sī rēx essem, prōvinciās habērem."  
a. future more vivid      b. contrary to fact, past      c. mixed      d. contrary to fact, present
8. If one wanted to translate "I enjoy fruit" using the verb **ūtor**, into what case should one put the noun **fructus**?  
a. accusative      b. genitive      c. dative      d. ablative
9. What type of clause is underlined in the following sentence? "is timet nē illa eum amet."  
a. result      b. characteristic      c. purpose      d. fear
10. How should one translate the clause underlined above?  
a. that she does not love him      b. that she loves him      c. that she will love him      d. that she will not love him
11. What type of subjunctive is the underlined clause in the following sentence? "incertum est quid sciat"  
a. purpose      b. indirect question      c. relative clause of characteristic      d. result
12. What pronoun should one use to translate the underlined following word? "The centurion killed himself?"  
a. eum      b. sem      c. sē      d. illum
13. Which verb is in the future tense?  
a. dūcēmus      b. amet      c. optem      d. sim
14. In what case is the underlined word in the following sentence? "pater magnopere vōbīs amandus est."  
a. nominative      b. genitive      c. dative      d. ablative
15. In what number and case do all neuter nouns of all declensions always have the same ending?  
a. nom./acc. singular      b. gen./dat. plural      c. nom./gen. singular      d. nom./acc. plural
16. What type of ablative does the following sentence contain? "oculīs vidēmus."  
a. accompaniment      b. means      c. manner      d. characteristic
17. What type of infinitive is the following? "fēmina verbum dīcere nōn potest."  
a. complementary      b. result      c. historical      d. epexegetical
18. What is the ablative singular form of the noun **cornū, cornūs, n.**?  
a. cornūe      b. cornuī      c. cornū      d. cornuī
19. Into what case should one put the noun **Rōma** in a translation of the following sentence? "We went back to Rome?"  
a. nominative      b. dative      c. accusative      d. ablative
20. Translate **fore** by a Latin word or phrase of the same meaning.  
a. esse      b. futūrum esse      c. futūrum īrī      d. futūrum
21. Translate the following: "hortātus est ut..."  
a. He is urged      b. He urged that      c. He was urged to      d. He was being urged to
22. What form of **ille, illa, illud** agrees with the genitive singular of the noun **mōns, montis, m.**?  
a. illī      b. illīī      c. illūs      d. illīris
23. Into what case should the underlined words be translated? "He had loved her for twenty years?"  
a. genitive      b. dative      c. accusative      d. ablative
24. What is the comparative form of the adjective **bonus, bona, bonum**?  
a. maior, maius      b. superior, superius      c. prior, prius      d. melior, melius
25. What type of formation is the underlined word in the following sentence? "discimus legendō librōs."  
a. gerundive      b. gerund      c. periphrastic      d. infinitive



26. What is the singular imperative of **facere**?  
 a. facite      b. face      c. fac      d. faci
27. **Nōnne** introduces a question in which the speaker expects what sort of answer?  
 a. "yes"      b. "no"      c. indirect      d. direct
28. What is the ablative plural of **vīs**?  
 a. vīrīs      b. vīribus      c. vī      d. vīrō
29. What form of the Latin relative pronoun should be used for the underlined word? "She is the girl who lied about me."  
 a. quī      b. quem      c. qua      d. quae
30. What is the infinitive of the verb **fīrō**?  
 a. fierī      b. fiāre      c. fīre      d. fīere
31. What is an acceptable translation of the underlined clause? "id faciēmus dummodo nōs iuvēs."  
 a. when you help us      b. since you are helping us      c. provided that you help us      d. without your helping us
32. What type of verb is **licet, licēre, licuit**?  
 a. ingressive      b. frequentative      c. impersonal      d. weak
33. Fill in the proper adjectival form: "\_\_\_\_\_ cum irā dixit."  
 a. ācrā      b. ācrī      c. ācre      d. ācrē
34. What is the case of **amanda** in the following sentence? "Latīna vōbīs amanda est."  
 a. nominative      b. dative      c. accusative      d. ablative
35. How should "Rome" be translated in the following sentence? "He remained at Rome."  
 a. Rōmā      b. Rōmam      c. Rōma      d. Rōmae
36. What is the present, third person, singular of **nōlō**?  
 a. nōlit      b. nōn vult      c. nōlat      d. nōn velt
37. What grammatical construction is the underlined word in the following sentence? "Rōmam Caesarem vīsum īvimus."  
 a. indirect statement      b. supine      c. gerundive      d. conditional
38. What is the dative singular of the noun **rēs, reī, f.**?  
 a. reī      b. reō      c. rē      d. reiō
39. What grammatical construction is underlined in the following sentence? "Uxor mea mihi est cūrae."  
 a. genitive of description      b. dative of purpose      c. genitive of purpose      d. double dative
40. What is the superlative of **multus**?  
 a. optimus      b. plūrimus      c. maximus      d. summus
41. What grammatical construction are the underlined words in the following sentence? "Lūcius, bonus vir, in agrīs labōrat."  
 a. adjective      b. substantive      c. appositive      d. exclamation
42. What type of subjunctive clause does the following sentence contain? "hoc facit ne vincātur."  
 a. result      b. purpose      c. jussive      d. fear
43. What is the fourth principal part of **ferō, ferre**?  
 a. fertum      b. tulum      c. lātum      d. factum
44. How is **cum** best translated in the following sentence? "cum Marcum amārēmus, nōn tamen eum iuvāre poterāmus."  
 a. when      b. although      c. since      d. the fact that
45. What adjectival construction is underlined in the following sentence? "pauci dē virtūte antīquā cōgitant."  
 a. substantive      b. superlative      c. nominative      d. comparative
46. What type of conditional is the following sentence? "sī id faciet, sapiēns erit."  
 a. simple fact present      b. simple fact past      c. future more vivid      d. future less vivid
47. The word **quam** may not function as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. adverb      b. conjunction      c. relative pronoun      d. interrogative pronoun
48. How should one translate the underlined word in the following sentence? "He cast the burning wood into the water."  
 a. arsum      b. ardēre      c. arsūrum      d. ardentem
49. What is the third principal part of the verb **cadō, cadere**?  
 a. cecidī      b. cādī      c. cēdī      d. cāsī
50. What is the function of the underlined word in the following sentence? "Nautīs praesum."  
 a. dative of reference      b. dative of agent      c. dative with a compound verb      d. dative of purpose

2006 GJCL GRAMMAR LEVELS II-V EXAM

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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 militēs 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 **acer**?  
 a. ācrius                      b. ācriter                      c. ācre                      d. ācerrimē
13. **Rēs** is a noun of which declension?  
 a. 2<sup>nd</sup>                      b. 3<sup>rd</sup>                      c. 4<sup>th</sup>                      d. 5<sup>th</sup>
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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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. ire                      b. itūrus esse                      c. ite                      d. isse

26. Translate the underlined word into Latin: "The general saw the enemy retreating 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. illūs                      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 Seneca maior rīdēret."  
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 **frō**?  
a. fiam                      b. fierem                      c. fīs                      d. fiēbam
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 **capīō**?  
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 insidiās hostium congnovissem, prīmō tamen milītēs mittere nolui."  
a. although                      b. because                      c. while                      d. when
40. Translate the underlined words in the following: "Tarpeia dīxit sē Athēnās plūs quam Rōmam 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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



2004 GJCL 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 questions. DO NOT WRITE ON THE EXAM ITSELF.

1. Translate "they will have led."  
a. dūxērunt                      b. dūxerint                      c. dūxerant                      d. ducent
2. Choose the correct form to modify urbis.  
a. illius                      b. illi                      c. illa                      d. illis
3. Fill in the blank: "Liber \_\_\_\_\_ inveniendus est."  
a. ego                      b. mei                      c. mihi                      d. me
4. What is the singular present imperative of sequor?  
a. sequi                      b. sequimini                      c. sequare                      d. sequere
5. What is the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural future indicative of fiō?  
a. fimus                      b. fiēmus                      c. fiāmus                      d. fierēmus
6. "Sī venīret, hoc vidēret." What kind of condition is this?  
a. contrary to fact present                      b. contrary to fact past                      c. simple fact present                      d. simple fact past
7. Fill in the blank: "Virī debent esse \_\_\_\_\_."  
a. potenti                      b. potentis                      c. potentēs                      d. potentem.
8. Give the pluperfect passive form of intelligimus.  
a. intellēcterāmus                      b. intellēxerāmus                      c. intellēgerāmus                      d. intellēctī erāmus
9. Cicerō eius medicum vīderat. How is eius best translated?  
a. its                      b. his own                      c. his                      d. their own
10. The comparative of magnam is:  
a. maiōrem                      b. meliōrem                      c. minōrem                      d. peiōrem
11. The following sentence contains what use of the ablative? "Agamemnon cum aliīs Graecīs Trōiam vēnerat."  
a. manner                      b. means                      c. accompaniment                      d. time when or within which
12. What form of "fortis, forte" correctly modifies amicīs?  
a. fortīs                      b. fortia                      c. fortēs                      d. fortibus
13. The following sentence contains what use of the ablative? "Graecī vī Trōiānōs vicērunt."  
a. manner                      b. means                      c. accompaniment                      d. time when or within which
14. The following sentence contains what kind of subjunctive clause? "Venīāmus ad urbem."  
a. purpose                      b. jussive                      c. result                      d. jussive noun
15. Which preposition governs both the ablative and accusative cases?  
a. ex                      b. dē                      c. sub                      d. propter
16. Which form of the relative pronoun would be used in the following sentence: "She is the woman with whom I will go to the city."  
a. quae                      b. cuius                      c. quam                      d. quā

17. The dative singular of fidēs:

- a. fideī      b. fidem      c. fidērum      d. fidēbus

18. Translate the underlined word: "The Greek man, seeing Polyphemus, was frightened."

- a. vīsus      b. videndus      c. vidēns      d. vīsūrus

19. Which of the following is not a 3<sup>rd</sup> declension i-stem noun?

- a. mēns      b. urbs      c. mare      d. ōs

20. What represents a perfect form of eō?

- a. itis      b. istis      c. ierātis      d. ībātis

21. What case does ūtor take as its object?

- a. genitive      b. dative      c. accusative      d. ablative

22. What kind of construction is "dōnīs datīs?"

- a. ablative absolute      b. passive periphrastic      c. ablative of means      d. ablative of agent

23. Choose the best translation: "obsequor eī."

- a. I was obeyed by him.      b. I obey him      c. I am obeyed by him      d. I obeyed him

24. The following statement includes what type of subjunctive? "Cicerō rogāvit quid faceret."

- a. purpose      b. jussive      c. indirect question      d. result

25. Fill in the blank: "Illī rōsās multās puellīs \_\_\_\_\_ dant."

- a. dulciōribus      b. dulciōrēs      c. dulciōrīs      d. dulciōris

26. Identify the comparative form of ingēns.

- a. ingentius      b. ingentissimus      c. ingentior      d. ingentioris

27. Identify the ablative singular of corpus.

- a. corpus      b. corporī      c. corporibus      d. corpore

28. "puerō crēdō." What is the case and use of puerō?

- a. dative of agent      b. dative with special verbs      c. ablative of agent      d. ablative of means

29. Fructus is a noun of what declension?

- a. 2<sup>nd</sup>      b. 3<sup>rd</sup>      c. 4<sup>th</sup>      d. 5<sup>th</sup>

30. The following statement includes what type of subjunctive clause? "Hortor eum ut id faciat."

- a. jussive noun      b. result      c. purpose      d. indirect question

31. Translate mīrābile dictū.

- a. amazing to say      b. an amazing speech      c. by the amazing speech      d. amazed by the speech

32. Translate fieri in the sentence "nescīvit id fieri."

- a. to do      b. to be done      c. is being done      d. was happening

33. Translate the ut-clause in "vereor ut cōnentur."

- a. that they are trying      b. that they are not trying      c. that they will try      d. that they are being tried

2003 GJCL GRAMMAR EXAM

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1. The ablative singular of fructus is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. fructum                      b. fructū                      c. fructuī                      d. fructūs
2. Utor takes what case as its object?  
a. genitive                      b. dative                      c. accusative                      d. ablative
3. Which of the following represents an imperfect form of capiō?  
a. capiēbam                      b. capiēbitis                      c. capis                      d. cēperunt
4. Mīlitēs debent esse \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. dulcis                      b. stultae                      c. fortēs                      d. fortibus
5. The following sentence shows what use of the ablative? "Hoc magnā cum arte dīximus."  
a. manner                      b. means                      c. accompaniment                      d. separation
6. What case is used to indicate the "indirect object?"  
a. nominative                      b. genitive                      c. accusative                      d. dative
7. The comparative of potentem is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. potentium                      b. potentiōrem                      c. potentiōris                      d. potentissimus
8. The following sentence shows what kind of subjunctive? "Studeāmus linguam Latinam."  
a. purpose                      b. result                      c. jussive                      d. deliberative
9. "Puellae rosās nautīs \_\_\_\_\_ dant." What is the correct form of the adjective?  
a. bellus                      b. bellissimus                      c. bellīs                      d. bellae
10. "Mīrābile dictū" is an example of what?  
a. supine                      b. ablative absolute                      c. optative                      d. passive periphrastic
11. "Cicero saepe laudat sē." How is sē translated?  
a. him                      b. them                      c. her                      d. himself
12. What is the form for the 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural imperfect active indicative of "eō?"  
a. ībam                      b. ībant                      c. ierant                      d. ieritis
13. "Sī doceas, discam." What kind of condition is this?  
a. Future Less Vivid                      b. Future More Vivid                      c. Mixed                      d. Contrary to Fact Past
14. What is the first person singular present active subjunctive of "fīō?"  
a. fiam                      b. fierem                      c. fīs                      d. fīēbam
15. The genitive singular of "hic" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. huic                      b. haec                      c. hōrum                      d. huius

16. "Sacerdōs Rōmānōs hortātus est." How is this sentence translated?  
 a. The Romans warned the priest. b. The priest warned the Romans.  
 c. The priest was warned by the Romans. d. The priest warns the Romans.
17. How is "ut" translated in the following sentence? "Dō ut dēs."  
 a. as b. with a view to c. in order that d. the fact that
18. In a passive periphrastic construction, what case is used to show agency?  
 a. genitive b. dative c. accusative d. ablative
19. In the following sentence, what is the antecedent? "Puella quam videō est pulchra."  
 a. puella b. quam c. pulchra d. not shown
20. In the phrase "Amor legendī," what form is "legendī"?  
 a. gerundive b. gerund c. partitive genitive d. passive periphrastic
21. Which of the following is NOT an i-stem noun?  
 a. ovis b. ars c. nūbēs d. nātiō
22. The superlative form of "facilis" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. facillimus b. faciliior c. facilissimus d. facile
23. What kind of construction is "virō captō"?  
 a. ablative of means b. ablative absolute c. ablative of agent d. passive periphrastic
24. "Caesar pecūniam dat \_\_\_\_\_." What is the correct form of "men"?  
 a. virēs b. vīribus c. virīs d. virōs
25. Translate "they have praised."  
 a. laudant b. laudāverunt c. laudābant d. laudābunt
26. What form of the relative pronoun would be used in the following sentence? "The soldier who loves war is a fool."  
 a. quī b. quod c. quae d. cuius
27. "Paucī dē perīculō cōgitant." How is "paucī" used in this sentence?  
 a. modifies perīculō b. object of a preposition c. substantive adjective d. adverbially
28. The preposition "ad" takes what case?  
 a. genitive b. dative c. accusative d. ablative
29. Which of the following is the intensive pronoun?  
 a. hic, haec, hoc b. ille, illa, illud c. qui, quae, quod d. ipse, ipsa, ipsum
30. "Magister puerō imperat." Why is "puerō" in the dative case?  
 a. dative with special verb b. dative of agent c. dative of possession d. puerō is not dative

2001 GJCL GRAMMAR EXAM

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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 debent esse \_\_\_\_\_  
a. bonae                      b. fortibus                      c. sapientēs                      d. dulcis
8. Which is the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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. "Studeāmus 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. *viderit*
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. *laudārī*      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. *dīvitī*      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*