**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.**

1. The future passive participle of agō, agere, ēgī, āctus is

a. agēns b. āctus c. agendus d. āctūrus

2. Dīcunt hominem quam fortissimum morī. Translation is

a. whom most bravely b. the bravest possible c. her very brave d. than the brave

3. The perfect active infinitive of inferō, inferre, intulī, illātus is

a. illātus esse b. illātum īrī c. illatūrus esse d. intulisse

4. If he should come, he would conquer this country.

a. vinceret b. vincat c. vīcisset d. vincet

5. Hortātī sumus tē ut hoc facerēs.

a. to do b. you were doing c. you might do d. you may do

6. We will visit for a few days.

a. paucīs diēbus b. ad paucōs diēs c. in paucīs diēbus d. paucōs diēs

7. Nōlīte timēre. a. let them not b. you are not willing c. he is not willing d. don’t

8. Gaius vīsum fīliam Rōmam iniit. a. to see b. the sight c. seeming d. having seen

9. 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

10. Num veniunt? a. Are they coming? b. They aren’t coming, are they?

c. Aren’t they coming? d. When are they coming?

11. Dux decem mīlibus mīlitum imperāvit. Type of genitive is

a. of the whole/partitive b. of possession c. of description d. objective

12. Dīcunt Caesarem esse sapientiōrem quam tē. Translation is

a. than b. whom c. her d. as possible

13. \_\_\_\_\_(“Money”) sapienter nōn utimur.

a. Pecūniam b. Pecūniae c. Pecūniās d. Pecūniā

14. We will sleep at home. a. domum b. domī c. domō d. ad domum

15. Ad discendum vēnērunt. Underlined word is

a. supine b. passive periphrastic c. gerundive d. gerund

16. Laudēmur dum vīvimus.

a. we will be praised b. we are praised c. we might be praised d. let us be praised

17. facile factū. a. in fact b. to do c. by doing d. with a faction

18. He was going to Rome. a. ad Rōmam b. Rōmae c. Rōmā d. Rōmam

19. If she were present, she would see her beloved.

a. videret b. videat c. vīdisset d. vidēbit

20. Comparative of multum is

a. plūs b. plūrimum c. maius d. melius

21. Caesare duce, mīlitēs nihil timēbunt. Type of construction is

a. fear clause b. ablative of agent c. ablative absolute d. ablative of comparison

22. Students go to school to learn.

a. discere b. discendōs c. discitūrōs d. ut discant

23. Endure all hardships! a. patiāminī b. patiēminī c. patiminī d. paterēminī

24. He departed from Athens. a. ab Athēnīs b. Athēnās c. Athēnīs d. ex Athēnīs

25. Rōmam vēnit sapientiae petendae causā.

a. to be sought b. seeking c. must be sought d. having been sought

26. There is no one who would trust the poor man.

a. crēderet b. crēdet c. crēdat d. crēderit

27. Cicerō est optimus scriptor multīs. Type of dative is

a. possession b.agent c. reference d. indirect object

28. Present subjunctive of volunt is

a. volent b. vellent c. velint d. volant

29. Perfect subjunctive of eō a. ierim b. īrem c. eam d. ieram

30. Superlative of facilis is

a. facilissimus b. facilior c. facilius d. facillimus

31. You must save the citizens = Cīvēs \_\_\_\_\_ cōnservandī 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. Nōnne 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 fierī.

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. Dīxērunt 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. īrēmus c. ierīmus d. īssēmus

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. Scīvīmus vōs \_\_\_\_\_ (“had come”).

a. venīre b. vēnīsse 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