

LATIN II

NLE – Indirect Statement, Passive Voice, Future Tense, Ablative Absolute

Indirect Statement

- (1980) Jason telles us that the gods lived on Mt. Olympus. a) deī b) deum c) deīs d) deōs
- (1981) Putasne Romam esse ___ quam Alexandriū? a) pulchrius b) pulchrior
c) pulchrioribus d) pulchriorem
- (1981) Sciō legatōs in castrīs ___. a) morārī b) morantur c) moramini d) morentur
- (1982) Graecī Romanīque deōs Olympōs ___ immortalēs credēbant. a) sunt b) esse
c) essent d) futurī
- (1983) Dea dixit sē nautās would help. a) iuvāre b) iuturam esse c) iuisse d) iutam esse
- (1984) The historian said that Ostia was the most outstanding example of harbor building in the Roman world. a) Ostia b) Ostiae c) Ostiam d) Ostiīs
- (1985) Pliny the Younger said the he wished to study. a) vellet b) voluit c) velled
d) voluisse
- (1985) Putasne Caesarem fuisse ___ quam Pompeium? a) sapientior b) sapientiore
c) sapientiore d) sapientiorī
- (1986) Multī putant imperatorem ___ militēs superāvisse. a) virtutem b) virtute
c) virtutī d) virtus
- (1986) Caesar dixit ___ esse in Galliā. a) decimam legionem b) decimae legionis
c) decimae legionī d) decima legio
- (1987) Cicero said that the safety of the people is the highest law. a) salus b) salute
c) salutis d) salutem
- (1988) The Romans believed that their souls would descend to the underworld.
a) descendere b) descensurās esse c) descendisse d) descensās esse
- (1989) Multī putaverunt Caesarem esse regem ___. a) voluit b) voluisset c) volens d) velle
- (1990) Hannibal did not think that the men and animals would have had such hardships on the Alpine crossing. a) viros animaliaque b) viri animaliaque
c) virorum animaliumque d) viris animalibusque
- (1990) They thought that Cicero had prepared an excellent defense for his client.
a) parārī b) paravisse c) paratum esse d) paraturum esse
- (1993) Theseus scit monstrum in Labyrintho habitare. a) lives b) will live c) had lived
d) was living
- (1994) Hannibal putat se Romam victurum esse. a) had conquered b) would conquer
c) was conquering d) is being conquered
- (1995) Mater dicit villam esse pulcherrimam. a) was b) is c) will be d) had been
- (1995) Adulescens dicit se montem accensurum esse. a) climbs b) to be climbed
c) climbed d) will climb
- (1997) Nauta dicit se epistulam cras scripturum esse. a) is writing b) will write
c) wrote d) had written
- (1998) Caesar ad familiam scripsit se a piratīs captum esse. a) that he would capture pirates
b) that he had captured pirates c) that the pirates were his captives
d) that he had been captured by the pirates
- (1999) Consules dixerunt rem publicam defensam esse. a) will defend b) had been defended
c) is defended d) was defended

- (1999) Scio ___ bene regere. a) Romanorum b) Romanōs c) Romanīs d) Romanae
 (2000) Putō mē Ciceronem in forō vidisse. a) sees b) will see c) saw d) can see
 (2001) Omnēs scimus Hannibalem multīs proeliīs Romanōs superavisse. a) defeats
 b) will defeat c) defeated d) had been defeated
 (2002) Puella stulta putat se texturam esse melius quam deam. a) if she should weave
 b) that she wove c) that she will weave d) if anyone can weave
 (2003) Marcus dicit epistulam a patre missam esse. a) is sending b) will be sent
 c) was sent d) had sent
 (2006) Cornelia dixit ___ habitāre in illā insulā. a) frater b) fratris c) fratrem d) fratre
 (2006) Nuntius dixit se multās navēs in portū vidisse. a) had seen b) was being seen
 c) has been seen d) sees

Passive Voice

- (1981) Igne Vestae manente, Roma numquam will be conquered. a) vincent b) vicit
 c) vincētur d) vincitur
 (1988) Multae fabulae de Iasone a poetīs relatae sunt. a) will have been told
 b) have been told c) have told d) had told
 (1988) mittantur navēs ad urbēs magnās quae bonōs portūs habent. a) ships will be sent
 b) ships are being sent c) may they send ships d) let the ships be sent
 (1990) In ancient Rome, public records used to be placed inside the Tabularium.
 a) ponebantur b) posuerant c) posuerunt d) ponentur
 (1993) Cena optima a servīs parata est. a) prepares b) was prepared
 c) did prepare d) had prepared
 (1994) Puerī Romanī a servīs in ludum ducuntur. a) were being led b) will be led
 c) have been led d) are being led
 (1994) Spartacus dixit, “Multī servī oppressi sunt.” a) had been subdued
 b) have been subdued c) will be subdued d) will have been subdued
 (1995) Roma a multīs amata est. a) will be loved b) will have been loved
 c) had been loved d) has been loved
 (1995) Stolae a feminīs geruntur. a) will be worn b) have been worn c) are being worn
 d) were being worn
 (1997) Multī senatorēs ad forum carrīs portabantur. a) had carried b) were being carried
 c) will carry d) are being carried
 (1998) Sol per caelum currō Apollonis trahebatur. a) pulled b) will be pulled
 c) was pulling d) was being pulled
 (1999) Urbs a fidelibus civibus servabitur? a) will save b) can be saved
 c) was saving d) will be saved
 (2000) Olim terra a Saturnō recta erat. a) ruled b) was being ruled c) had been ruled
 d) is ruled
 (2001) Omnēs librī de Vesuviō a discipulīs lecti sunt. a) were reading b) will be read
 c) have been read d) had been read
 (2006) Statua oratoris fracta est. a) The orator’s stauē is breaking
 b) The orator broke the statue c) The statue of the orator had been broken

d) The orator will break the statue

Future Tense

- (1980) Horatius pontem Sublicium defendet. a) is defending b) has defended c) was defending d) will defend
- (1981) Igne Vestae manente, Roma numquam will be conquered. a) vincent b) vicit c) vincētur d) vincitur
- (1983) Cras militēs castra ponere will be able. a) poterunt b) poterant c) potuerunt d) posse
- (1984) All the actors will go out of the theater at the same time. a) exeunt b) exibant c) exhibunt d) exiērunt
- (1986) Regulus will decide to return to Carthage. a) constituit b) constituet c) constituēbat d) constitutus est
- (1990) I will try to remember your excellent advice. a) conor b) conabar c) conabor d) conatus sum
- (1995) Phaethon carrum patris aget. a) was driving b) did drive c) will drive d) had driven
- (1997) Dux Romanus ad magnam navem mox perveniet. a) will arrive b) was arriving c) had arrived d) arrived
- (1998) Audiesne meam vocem, si clamabo? a) do you hear? b) are you heard? c) will you hear? d) did you hear?
- (1999) Urbs a fidelibus civibus servabitur? a) will save b) can be saved c) was saving d) will be saved
- (2000) In Forō audiēs verba egregī senatoris. a) you hear b) you will hear c) you have heard d) you will have heard
- (2001) Gallī pacem cum Romanīs facient. a) have made b) will make c) had made d) were making
- (2002) Quis ad ludōs veniet? a) is coming b) came c) will come d) used to come
- (2003) Multōs et celerēs equōs in campō videbis. a) you were seeing b) you will see c) you have seen d) you will have seen

Ablative Absolute

- (1980) consiliō captō, Caesar legatum proficiscī iussit. a) in order to seize the council b) after the plan had been formed c) with the council as chief d) about to discover the plan
- (1981) Since they had lost hope of victory, they surrendered to the enemy. a) spem relictam b) spē relictā c) spēs relictā d) speī relictāe
- (1983) After his arrival was announced, consul omnēs convocavit. a) adventū nuntiatō b) adventum nuntiatum c) adevntuī nuntiatō d) adventus nuntiatus
- (1984) Rege visō, omnēs sociī clamāvērunt. a) on the advice of the king b) because of the king's vision c) while visiting the king d) after the king had been seen

- (1985) omnibus ____, dux non audiēbatur. a) clamantēs b) clamantibus c) clamantia
d) clamante
- (1986) cibō ____, bene cenabimus. a) paratō b) paratus c) paratum d) paratā
- (1987) rege expulsō, duō consulēs creatī sunt. a) after the king had been driven out
b) after the victory of the king c) drive out the king! d) I was expelled from the
kingdom
- (1988) After the camp had been fortified, Caesar hurried to Geneva.
a) castrīs muniturīs b) castrīs munitīs c) castra munīre d) castra muntia esse
- (1989) Virgine ____, Perseus domum rediit. a) servatus b) servatā c) servatum
d) servatīs
- (1990) Ignibus extinctiīs, captivī ex urbe fugerunt. a) in order to extinguis the flames
b) with burning ashes c) after the flames had been extinguished
d) in the consuming flames
- (2006) rege mortuō, civēs lacrimabant. a) before the king died b) on behalf of the dead king
c) near the king who was dying d) because the king was dead