

Part A: Give the Latin for the underlined word.

- Latin grammar is much more fun than Roman history.
A. multum B. multo C. plus D. plure
- If only I had started studying it sooner!
A. coeperam B. coeperim C. inciperem D. incepissem
- Is there anyone who does not love Latin?
A. qui amat B. qui amet C. quin amet D. quo non amet
- My teacher asked whether I liked history or mythology more.
A. necne B. annon C. utrum D. tempestas
- I told him that I preferred Latin above all else.
A. malo B. malere C. malim D. malle
- He called me an impudent youth.
A. impudentem B. impudentis C. impudens D. impudente
- Then he told me to look up a speech in Cicero.
A. in Ciceronem B. in Cicerone C. inter Ciceronem D. apud Ciceronem
- He said to me, "Enjoy translating this—or else."
A. frueri B. frui C. frue D. fruimini
- I translated the speech with the greatest speed.
A. cum maxima celeritate B. cum magno celeritate
C. maxima cum celeritate D. maximo cum celeritate
- I never feared that I would fail.
A. ut B. ne C. ne non D. numquam

Part B: Supply the correct form of the Latin word.

- Ivi ad tabernam vinum _____.
A. emere B. emi C. emptum D. emptu
- Ivi ad tabernam vinum _____.
A. ut emerem B. ut emam C. ut emi D. ut emerim
- Ivi ad tabernam _____.
A. emendi vini causa B. emendo vino causa
C. ad emendum vino D. ad emendi vini
- Ivi ad tabernam vinum _____. (Poetic usage)
A. emitto B. emens C. empte D. emptura
- Orator audiendus est _____.
A. spectatoribus B. a spectatoribus C. spectatores D. spectatoris
- Imperator iubet _____.
A. ut milites pugnent B. milites pugnare
C. qui milites pugnent D. militibus pugnare
- Magnus amor ____ mihi est.
A. discendi B. discendo C. discendum D. discendus
- Tullia altior quam _____ est.
A. Marcus B. Marci C. Marco D. Marcum
- Cras, Tiberi, _____ hanc sententiam.
A. scite B. scito C. sciri D. scimini
- Cotidie Gallus currit duo milia passuum _____ celerius fugiat.
A. ut B. ne C. quo D. quin

Part C: Identify the construction.

- Mirabile dictu!
A. Participle B. Gerund C. Supine D. Infinitive
- Damnat virum capitis.
A. Genitive of Specification B. Genitive of Indefinite Value
C. Genitive of Penalty D. Genitive of Material
- Ite domum, Romani!
A. Accusative of Place to Which B. Accusative of Direct Object
C. Accusative of Duration D. Accusative of Exclamation
- Parcendum est magistro a discipulis.
A. Ablative of Agent B. Ablative of Place Where
C. Dative of Agent D. Dative with Special Verbs
- Cum Caesare duce ambulabam.
A. Ablative Absolute B. Appositional Ablative
C. Ablative of Accompaniment D. Ablative of Source

26. Mortuus est fame.

- A. Vocative of Direct Address C. Ablative of Source
B. Ablative of Cause D. Ablative of Manner

27. Caelia piget senatoris.

- A. Genitive of Possession C. Genitive Object with Verb of Feeling
B. Partitive Genitive D. Genitive Object with Verb of Memory

28. Oderint dum edant farriculum.

- A. Anticipation B. Proviso C. Corroboration D. Jussive

29. Cum milites fortissime pugnāvissent, tamen victi sunt.

- A. Causal B. Temporal C. Concessive D. Circumstantial

30. Si felis abesset, mures luderent.

- A. Future More Vivid Conditional C. Present Contrary to Fact Conditional
B. Future Less Vivid Conditional D. Past Contrary to Fact Conditional

Part D: Complete the analogy.

31. amo : amaverit :: hortor :: _____

- A. hortatus sit B. hortatus est C. horti sint D. hortaveritur

32. capis : capit :: vis : _____

- A. volit B. volat C. velit D. vult

33. fero : ferendi :: eo : _____

- A. eendi B. iendi C. eundi D. endi

34. saevus : saevissimus :: aureus : _____

- A. aureissimus B. aurissimus C. aurimus D. maxime aureus

35. lentus : lente :: magnus :: _____

- A. magno B. magniter C. magnopere D. magnis

36. velociter : velocissime :: nuper : _____

- A. nuperrime B. nupericissime C. nuperissime D. maxime nuper

37. iste : istorum :: eadem : _____

- A. eadorum B. eandem C. eorundem D. earundem

38. duo : duos :: tres : _____

- A. trios B. tres C. tribus D. tertios

39. gladius : gladiolus :: puer : _____

- A. puerolus B. puolus C. puerus D. puella

40. iacio : iacto :: quatio : _____

- A. quatto B. quasso C. quatito D. quatso

Part E: Choose the best answer.

41. Which of the following does not belong?

- A. hiems B. autumnus C. aetas D. ver

42. Which of the following does not belong?

- A. manu B. genu C. cornu D. veru

43. Which of the following does not belong?

- A. lepus B. bos C. vulpes D. pavo

44. Which of the following does not belong?

- A. sub B. super C. supra D. subter

45. Which of the following cases can be used to express exclamation in poetry?

- A. Genitive B. Dative C. Vocative D. Ablative

46. Which of the following is an archaic form of "ille"?

- A. illus B. illis C. ollis D. ollus

47. "Fore" is an contraction of what?

- A. fuerim B. futurus esse C. forent D. esse

48. What is the plural of "locus"?

- A. loci C. A and B interchangeably
B. loca D. A and B with difference in meaning

49. What type of genitive is exemplified by "Tacere est sapientis"?

- A. Description B. Predicate C. Apposition D. Indefinite Value

50. What negative particle is used with the potential subjunctive?

- A. non B. ne C. num D. None of the above