N.B. There are no macra on this test.

I. Choose the word that does <u>NOT</u> belong grammatically.

1. A. cantillo   B. cavillor   C. ballo   D. amatilla

2. A. calefacio   B. benedico   C. fideiubeo   D. misereo

3. A. fieretis   B. isses   C. velint   D. mavult

4. A. suspendi   B. suscensendi   C. sinendi   D. sumendi

5. A. fateor   B. nascor   C. spector   D. proficiscor

6. A. amicus   B. aditus   C. elephantus   D. vulgus

7. A. quini   B. viginti   C. septeni   D. duodeni

8. A. este   B. estote   C. esto   D. sunto

9. A. magnanimus   B. supremus   C. simillimus   D. acerrimus

10. A. placeo   B. subrideo   C. noceo   D. gaudeo

II. Choose the best answer for each question.

11. What use of the subjunctive is introduced by <u>forsitan</u>?
     A. jussive   B. indirect command
     C. potential   D. deliberative

12. How would the fraction 3/5 be written in Latin?
     A. tres super quinque   B. tres quintae
     C. tres super quintos   D. tres quinti

13. Which form of <u>duco</u> is in the active periphrastic?
     A. ductus   B. ducens   C. ducturus est   D. ducendus est

14. Which of the following is **<u>NOT</u>** a type of <u>cum</u> clause?
     A. causal   B. concessive   C. temporal   D. conditional

15. A verb of what tense and mood is usually found in the protasis of a past contrary to fact conditional?
        A. imperfect, subjunctive   B. imperfect, indicative
        C. pluperfect, subjunctive   D. pluperfect, indicative

16. Which of the following is **NOT** how a negative command (prohibition) is regularly expressed in classic prose?
        A. non with the imperative   B. noli with the infinitive
        C. cave with the present subjunctive   D. ne with the perfect subjunctive

17. Which of the following pronouns is classified as indefinite?
        A. hic   B. aliquis   C. idem   D. iste

18. Which of the following forms of ago can **ONLY** be in the subjunctive mood?
        A. egerim   B. agam   C. agar   D. egerint

19. Which case shows agency with the passive periphrastic construction?
        A. genitive   B. dative   C. accusative   D. ablative

20. What use of the genitive is found in the following sentence: Philosophi antiqui studium legendi libros habebant.
        A. possession   B. objective   C. description   D. partitive

21. Which of the following does **NOT** express purpose?
        A. ut with a subjunctive   B. ad with a gerundive
        C. eo with an accusative supine   D. pro with an ablative

III. Choose the answer that correctly translates the underlined word(s) or correctly completes the sentence.

22. Milites _____ ducendi sunt.
        A. ego   B. mei   C. mihi   D. me

23. Caelum erat tam lucidum ut pueri deforis _____.
        A. ludant   B. luderent   C. ludantur   D. luderentur

24. The general was seen at Rome and Carthage.
        A. Romae et Carthagine   B. Roma et Carthagine
        C.   Romae et Carthaginis   D. Roma et Carthaginis

25. At the age of 25, he became emperor.
        A. ad aetatem quinque et viginti   B. quinque et viginti anni
        C.   in quinque et viginti annis   D. quinque et viginti annos natus

26. I was afraid <u>that they would not believe me</u>.
    A. ne mihi credant   B. ne mihi crederent
    C. ut mihi credant   D. ut mihi crederent

27. <u>He isn't coming, is he?</u>
    A. venitne?   B. nonne venit?   C. num venit?   D. non venit?

28. Vir in urbem _____ donum ibat.
    A. emere   B. ementem   C. emptum   D. emat

29. Dixit illum regem esse _____.
    A. peiorem quam alter   B. peior quam altero
    C. peior quam alter   D. peiorem quam alterum

30. <u>He ordered the men</u> to do this.
    A. imperavit viris   B. imperavit viribus
    C. imperavit viros   D. imperavit vires

31. Dixit se Romam iturum esse ut consulem _____.
    A. videre   B. videret   C. videat   D. vidisset

32. <u>After the city was destroyed</u>, Caesar moved his troops.
    A. urbe sublata   B. post urbem sublatam
    C. urbe tollente   D. post urbem sustulerat

33. If <u>we had sought</u> the truth, we would have found knowledge.
    A. quaeramus   B. quaereremus   C. quaesivissemus   D. quaesiverimus

34. If we had sought the truth, <u>we would have found</u> knowledge.
    A. invenissemus   B. inveniamus   C. invenerimus   D. inveniremus

35. Erimus felices, dummodo _____.
    A. non discedis   B. ne discedis   C. non discedas   D. ne discedas

36. They asked what <u>he would do</u>.
    A. faciat   B. faceret   C. fecisset   D. facturus esset

37. Nos ab urbe fugeramus ne _____.
    A. moriamur   B. mortui simus   C. mortui essemus   D. moreremur

38. <u>Cum</u> Gaium diligeremus, tamen non poteramus eum iuvare.
    A. although   B. when   C. with   D. since

39. Non possunt uti _____.
    A. naves   B. navibus   C. navis   D. navium

40. Id _____ nostris fuit.
    A. magni usus   B. magno usu   C. magno usui   D. magnum usum

IV. Refer to the following passage from Caesar's *De Bello Gallico 1.13.1-3* **to answer questions 41-50.**

Hoc proelio facto, reliquas copias Helvetiorum ut consequi posset, pontem in Arari faciendum curat atque ita exercitum traducit. Helvetii repentino eius adventu commoti cum id quod ipsi diebus XX aegerrime confecerant, ut flumen transirent, illum uno die fecisse intellegerent, legatos ad eum mittunt; cuius legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui
5   bello Cassiano dux Helvetiorum fuerat. Is ita cum Caesare egit: si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios ubi eos Caesar constituisset atque esse voluisset;

41. Line 1 begins with which grammatical construction?
    A. purpose clause   B. ablative absolute
    C. active periphrastic   D. passive periphrastic

42. In line 1, what kind of subjunctive is <u>posset</u>?
    A. jussive   B. result   C. purpose   D. indirect command

43. In line 3, what is the form of <u>confecerant</u> and why?
    A. indicative in a relative clause   B. indicative in a cum clause
    C. subjunctive in a cum clause   D. subjunctive in a purpose clause

44. In line 3, what is the form of <u>aegerrime</u>?
    A. comparative adjective   B. comparative adverb
    C. superlative adjective   D. superlative adverb

45. In line 3, what is the syntax of <u>uno die</u>?
    A. time when   B. means   C. manner   D. quality

46. In line 4, why is <u>fecisse</u> in the infinitive form?
    A. indirect statement   B. apposition
    C. complimentary   D. exclamation

47. In line 6, why is <u>faceret</u> in the subjunctive?
    A. It is in a cum clause.
    B. It is showing deliberation.
    C. It is showing the result of the meeting.
    D. It is in a subordinate clause in indirect discourse.

48. In line 6, the word <u>futuros</u> could be substituted with which of the following, and would not change the meaning of the sentence?
    A. esse   B. fuisse   C. fore   D. sint

49. In line 6, what would be the best translation of the word <u>ituros</u>?
    A. will go   B. would go   C. may go   D. might go

50. In line 7, what kind of subjunctive is <u>constituisset</u>?
    A. purpose   B. indirect question   C. optative   D. conditional