I. Choose the answer that best fills in the blank.

1. _____ eos, amici. pleni mendaciorum sunt.
     A. nolite audire   B. noli audire   C. non audite   D. non audi

2. nuntium tibi non dabo. Augusto _____ dare debeo.
     A. solus   B. solo   C. solius   D. soli

3. ille me diu docuit. meo labore _____, in via ludere poteram.
     A. perfecit   B. perficio   C. perfecto   D. perficente

4. Viri et Feminae _____, audite me!
     A. Roma   B. Romam   C. Romae   D. Romā

5. undeviginti libros habeo. iam quattor legi, ita _____ mox legam.
     A. septem   B. quattordecim   C. sedecim   D. quindecim

6. Batman tacite ambulat ut maloros _____.
     A. invenit   B. inveniret   C. inveniat   D. invenire

7. adhuc non discessi. hodie discedo. cras iam _____.
     A. discesssi   B. discessero   C. discedo   D. discedam

8. "via plenissima periculi est. _____ abire cupis?" "Abire non cupio"
     A. num   B. nonne   C. ne   D. nec

9. Lucia post septendecim puellas. _____ est.
     A. septima decima   B. octava   C. vicesima   D. duodevicesima

10. vale, cara! ad novam terram hodie navigo. _____ abero.
     A. multos annos   B. in multis annis   C. multi anni   D. multum annum

II. Choose the answer that does NOT belong grammatically.

11.   A. audio   B. audies   C. audit   D. audiunt

12.   A. laudabo   B. laudam   C. laudarem   D. laudaverim

13.   A. pacem   B. puerum   C. regum   D. diem

14.   A. manuum   B. puerum   C. filium   D. domum

15.   A. novem   B. decim   C. undecim   D. duodecimus

16.   A. amavi   B. amare   C. amari   D. amavisse

17.   A. poteram   B. poteras   C. poterimus   D. poteratis

18.   A. laeta   B. irata   C. casa   D. parata

19.   A. noli dicere   B. tacere   C. dicite   D. nolite tacere

20.   A. hic   B. quis   C. ille   D. idem

III. Choose the answer which best translates the underlined word.

21. You may write me down in history / With your bitter, wicked lies
    A. in historiam   B. ad historiam   C. ab historia   D. in historia

22. You may trod me in the very dirt / But still, like dust, I'll rise.
    A. surgo   B. surgebam   C. surgere   D. surgam

23. Does my sassiness upset you? / Why are you beset with gloom?
    A. urgesne   B. cur urges   C. cur es tu urgeo   D. nonne urges

24. 'Cause I walk like I've got oil wells / Pumping in my living room.
    A. habeo   B. habui   C. habebam   D. habueram

25. Just like moons and like suns, / With the certainty of tides,
    A. luna   B. lunam   C. lunae   D. lunas

26. Just like hopes springing high, / Still I'll rise
    A. insultant   B. insultati   C. insultaturi   D. insultantes

27. Did you want to see me broken? / Bowed head and lowered eyes?
    A. frangentem   B. frango   C. fractam   D. fregi

28. Shoulders falling down like teardrops, / Weakened by my soulful cries?
    A. ad clames   B. clamibus   C. ab clamibus   D. clamum

29. Does my haughtiness offend you? / Don't you take it awful hard.
    A. Noli accipe   B. non accipe   C. non accipis   D. noli accipere

30. 'Cause I laugh like I've got gold mines / Diggin' in my own backyard.
    A. metallum aureum   B. metalla aurea
    C. metallo aureo   D. metallis aureis

IV. Choose the answer which best answers the question.

31. nom:gen :: alius:_____
    A. alius   B. alii   C. aliud   D. alio

32. in "ille Bestium iussit in lucem gradi," what is the subject of "gradi"?
    A. ille   B. lucem   C. Bestium   D. iussit

33. "She said I saw"
      A. dicit me videre   B. dixit me videre   C. dixit ego videre   D. dixit vidi

34. "one of the women"
      A. una ab feminis   B. una feminae
      C. una e feminis   D. una cum feminis

35. From which principal part do you get the present active participle?
      A. amo   B. amare   C. amavi   D. amatus

36. From which principal part do you get the perfect passive participle?
      A. amo   B. amare   C. amavi   D. amatus

37. Which principal part is the closest to the ablative absolute?
      A. amo   B. amare   C. amavi   D. amatus

38. Which principal part forms the stem of the imperfect subjunctive?
      A. amo   B. amare   C. amavi   D. amatus

39. What are the verbs in "she said he had done it"?
      A. dixit/fecisse   B. dixit/facere   C. dixit/fecerat   D. dicit/fecisse

40. What kind of ablative is "I wept with joy"?
      A. cause   B. agent   C. means   D. accompaniment

V. Questions 41 - 50, refer to the following passage.

> Cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me
> paucis, si tibi di favent, diebus,
> si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam
> cenam, non sine candida puella
> 5   et vino et sale et omnibus cachinnis.
> haec si, inquam, attuleris, venuste noster
> cenabis bene; nam tui Catulli
> plenus sacculus est aranearum.
> sed contra accipies meros amores
> 10   seu quid suavius elegantiusve est:
> nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae
> donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque,
> quod tu cum olfacies, deos rogabis
> totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum.

41. Which of these best translates "cenabis?" (1)
      A. dine   B. will dine   C. dined   D. will have dined

42. What use of the ablative is demonstrated here? (2)
      A. time when   B. agent   C. agent   D. means

43. How is "tibi" translated? (2)
      A. us   B. me   C. them   D. you

44. What is "tui Catullui" modifying? (7-8)
      A. little sack   B. Catullus   C. spiders   D. full

45. Which of these best translates "plenus aranearum?" (8)
      A. full spiders   B. by a full spider   C. full of spiders   D. full of spider

46. Identify the case of "amores" (9)
      A. nominative   B. dative   C. accusative   D. vocative

47. How is "suavius" best translated? (10)
      A. sweet   B. sweeter   C. sweetest   D. very sweet

48. What is the case and number of "meae puellae?" (11)
      A. voc/pl   B. nom/pl   C. dat/sg   D. gen/sg

49. To whom does "te" refer? (14)
      A. Fabullus   B. Catullus   C. deos   D. nasum

50. What verb form is "faciant?" (14)
      A. indicative   B. passive   C. subjunctive   D. infinitive