I. Choose the word that does __NOT__ belong grammatically.

1. a. ante b. inter c. trans d. ab

2. a. studio b. puero c. agro d. voco

3. a. signum b. templum c. ludum d. bellum

4. a. dux b. lex c. vox d. pax

5. a. tempora b. historia c. regina d. dea

6. a. agricola b. nauta c. amica d. poeta

7. a. nato b. ambulo c. laboro d. vivo

8. a. pretium b. parium c. proelium d. praesidium

9. a. parabit b. scribit c. sedebit d. portabit

10. a. feceris b. poneris c. caperis d. haberis

II. Choose the correct answer for each question.

11. What case is governed by cum?
    a. ablative b. accusative c. genitive d. dative

12. Which principal part is also an infinitive?
    a. first b. second c. third d. fourth

13. What is the tense of erat?
    a. present b. perfect c. imperfect d. pluperfect

14. Which of the following is __NOT__ a correct translation of capiebat?
    a. he was taking b. he used to take c. he could have taken d. he kept on taking

15. Which of the following is __NOT__ in the genitive case?
    a. uni b. hostis c. agri d. linguae

16. Which of the following does __NOT__ belong by conjugation?
    a. mitto b. pono c. spero d. lego

17. Which of the following is **NOT** in the accusative case?
a. ignem b. servum c. regam d. vulnus

18. Which of the following is **NOT** an imperative?
a. sedete b. iuvate c. fugite d. gravitate

19. Which of the following can <u>bona</u> modify?
a. carrus b. salus c. opus d. ius

20. What does the subject of an active verb become when that verb is changed to a passive?
a. direct object b. predicate nominative c. indirect object d. ablative of agent

21. Which of the following is **NOT** a vocative?
a. Cornelia b. servus c. Caesar d. vir

22. Which of the following would have a complementary infinitive in Latin?
a. Order them to go home. b. You ought to go to school.
c. To err is human. d. He told you to leave it alone.

III. Choose the answer which correctly fills in the blank or translates the underlined word(s).

23. _____ malus est.
a. puero b. puer c. pueros d. pueri

24. Caesar linguam _____ amat.
a. Romanum b. Romanorum c. Romanis d. Romanā

25. This road leads <u>to death</u>.
a. mortem b. morti c. ad mortem d. in morte

26. Sex : sextus :: duo : _____
a. quartus b. nonus c. tertius d. secundus

27. <u>We saw</u> much blood.
a. Vidimus b. Videramus c. Videmus d. Videbimus

28. I spoke to Cornelia, <u>the daughter</u> of a friend.
a. filiae b. filia c. filiam d. filiā

29. Hey, guys! Where did <u>your</u> father go?
a. vestri b. tuus c. vester d. tui

30. Puella virum _____ interfecit.
    a. cum gladio b. gladi c. gladium d. gladio

31. Aeneas was always saved <u>by Venus</u>.
    a. de Venere b. Venere c. a Venere d. e Venere

32. _____ feminas video.
    a. Quinque b. Tribus c. Unos d. Duo

33. <u>The seas</u> are dangerous.
    a. Mari b. Maria c. Maribus d. Mare

34. The camp of the soldiers had been seized by the enemy.
    a. captum erat b. capta erat c. capta erant d. capti erant

35. Identify the type of ablative used in this sentence: He traveled with great speed.
    a. accompaniment b. means c. agent d. manner

36. Many gifts were presented <u>to the goddesses</u>.
    a. ad deas b. deis c. deae d. deabus

37. By tomorrow the legion <u>will have been conquered</u>.
    a. victa erit b. vincetur c. victi erunt d. vincitur

38. <u>You did not wage war, did you?</u>
    a. Geretisne bellum? b. Nonne bellum gerebatis?
    c. Num bellum gessistis? d. Bellum geritis?

39. <u>Multa et bona fecit.</u>
    a. A good woman did many things. b. Many good things were made.
    c. Many a good thing was made. d. He did many good things.

40. Da, _____, auxilium!
    a. socius b. socii c. sociis d. soci

41. The number of slaves on the road <u>will be increased</u> soon.
    a. augebuntur b. augebitur c. augent d. augebit

42. There are a lot of <u>farmers</u> in the field.
    a. agricolae b. agricolarum c. agricolis d. agricolas

43. <u>I am taught</u> by the best.
    a. Doceor b. Docear c. Doceo d. Docta sum

44. <u>Tell</u> the children a story.
    a. Dice liberis b. Dic liberos c. Dice liberos Dic liberis

45. <u>Everybody knows</u> the truth.
    a. Omni sciunt b. Omnes sciunt c. Omni scient d. Omnes scient

Questions 46-50 refer to the following passage.

    Simul atque Lars Porsena iter ad urbem facere incepit, Romani arma
ceperant. Porsena, postquam Romani pontem ruperunt, castra prope flumen
Tiberim posuit. Romamque obsidēre (to besiege) incepit. Tamen Romani arma
non deposuerunt. Mox in urbe erat magna inopia frumenti, et Romani maximo
5 in periculo erant.
    Tum Gaius Mucius, adulescens audax, ad patres (senators) vēnit. "Cupio,
patres," inquit, in hostium castra inire. In mente consilium magnum habeo, si dei
mihi auxilium dabunt. Porsenam regem numquam vidi sed eum inveniam et
interficiam." Ubi patres veniam dederunt, Mucius ad hostium castra statim
10 properavit.

46. <u>Simul atque</u> (line 1) is translated
    a. likewise also b. as soon as c. and together d. and both

47. Identify the subject of <u>posuit</u> (line 3).
    a. Porsena (line 2) b. Romani (line 2) c. castra (line 2) d. flumen (line 2)

48. Which of the following is **NOT** an ablative of place where?
    a. in urbe (line 4) b. in periculo (line 5) c. in castra (line 7) d. in mente (line 7)

49. Identify the case and usage of <u>hostium</u> (line 9).
    a. genitive, possession b. accusative, place to which c. accusative, direct object
    d. genitive, objective

50. Based on the information given in the story, what might have happened next?
    a. Mucius fails because Porsena flees when the Romans destroy the bridge.
    b. Mucius kills the wrong man.
    c. The senators insist that Porsena be spared.
    d. Mucius makes peace with Porsena.