INTERMEDIATE GRAMMAR (MS-3, HS-2)

1. lupus e silva celeriter *cucurrerat*. What tense is cucurrerat?

a) imperfect b) pluperfect c) perfect d) future

2. lupus e *silva* celeriter cucurrerat. What case is silva?

a) genitive b) dative c) accusative d) ablative

3. canes *qui* regem non oppugnaverunt sunt timidi. What gender is qui?

a) masculine b) neuter c) feminine d) dative

4. canes qui *uxores* non oppugnaverunt sunt timidi. What case is uxores?

a) nominative b) genitive c) accusative d) ablative

5. What degree is the adjective *facillimus*?

a) superlative b) comparative c) positive d) dative

6. amici, necesse est vobis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ingens flumen transire.

a) ille b) illud c) illum d) illius

7. noli interficere regem, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

a) Salvius meum b) Salvi mi c) Salvius meus d) Salvio meo

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leo pastorem, qui in silva ambulabat, non petivit.

a) saevo b) saevi c) saevus d) saevorum

9. What is the perfect second person singular of *scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptus*?

a) scripsisti b) scripseras c) scribis d) scribebas

10. What is the perfect passive participle of *scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptus*?

a) scripsi b) scripturus c) scribens d) scriptus

11. multae naves per mare navigabant. What case is *mare*?

a) accusative b) ablative c) dative d) genitive

12. What is the indirect object in this sentence? rex filiis uxoris dona dat.

a) rex b) uxoris c) filiis d) dona

13. Change the verb in the sentence to the future perfect tense: rex filiis uxoris dona dat.

a) dedit b) dabat c) dederat d) dederit

14. Change *vulnerat* to the pluperfect tense.

a) vulneravit b) vulneraverant c) vulneraverit d) vulneraverat

15. Tell the general, *“Lead!”*

a) ducere b) duce c) duc d) duci

16. Give the dative singular of *manus*

a) mano b) manui c) manibus d) mane

17. Change *erat* to the subjunctive.

a) sit b) ederet c) edat d) esset

18. Give the present active participle of *munio*.

a) muniens b) munit c) munitus d) munire

19. What is a future form of the verb *vinco, vincere, vici, victus*?

a) vinciet b) vincat c) vincet d) vincit

**For numbers 20-23, select the case of the italicized word if it were in Latin.**

20. The master grabs the *merchant* by the tunic.

a) nominative b) ablative c) dative d) accusative

21. The terrified animals were running into the *streets*.

a) nominative b) ablative c) dative d) accusative

22. The master asked whether *Lucius* was here.

a) nominative b) ablative c) dative d) accusative

23. The master didn’t know that *Lucius* was here.

a) nominative b) ablative c) dative d) accusative

24. Translate into Latin: “Rufilla says that her husband is cruel.”

a) dicit Rufilla maritus est crudelis. c) dicit Rufilla maritum esse crudelem.

b) dicit Rufilla maritus est crudelem. d) dicit Rufillam maritus esse crudelem.

25. Identify the present participle of sequor, sequi, secutus sum.

a) secans b) sequens c) secutus d) secantis

**For numbers 26 through 30, choose the best translation of the words in bold.**

26. fabri, **arcessiti a rege**, ad aulam contenderunt.

a) having summoned the king b) summoned by the king

c) with the king having summoned them d) about to be summoned by the king

27. **num** meos libros e tablino **extraxistis**?

a) Did you take c) Surely she did not take

b) Surely you did not take d) Surely you took

28. fons deae erat magnus et splendidus. multi homines ad **eum** veniebant ut sanarentur.

a) him b) her c) it d) them

29. maritus uxorem rogavit **cur stilos cepisset**.

a) why she had taken c) where she had taken

b) why she was taking d) why she took

30***.* imperatore interfecto**, cives erant laetissimi.

a) after the emperor died b) After the emperor killed the citizen

c) After the citizens had killed the emperor d) After the emperor had been killed

**For questions 31-50, choose the best answer.**

31. Which of the following is a deponent verb?

a) portatur b) scribitur c) conatur d) ducitur

32. What part of speech is *iste*?

a) noun b) pronoun c) adverb d) preposition

33. The verb *aro, arare, aravi, aratus* means plow. What is someone who plows called?

a) aratrum b) arator c) arandus d) aratus

34. Which of the following prepositions does not take the ablative?

a) in b) coram c) sub d) circum

35. Which of the following tenses does not exist in the subjunctive?

a) future perfect b) imperfect c) perfect d) pluperfect

36. pompa per urbem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) ducebatur b) ducit c) duxissemus d) ducerent

37. hoc aedificium est maius quam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) illo b) illud c) illius d) illum

38. ***patre necato****, puer tristiter lacrimabat*. What is the use of the ablative in the bolded phrase?

a) ablative of degree of difference b) ablative absolute

c) ablative of means d) ablative of time

39. Parse the word ferretis

a) 2nd pl. imperfect active subjunctive b) 2nd pl. future active indicative

c) 2nd sing. present active indicative d) 2nd sing. imperfect active indicative

40. duo milites flumen transituri erant. What is the best translation of ***transituri erant***?

a) they must be crossed b) they must cross

c) they will cross d) they were about to cross.

41. legatus laudavit militem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in proelio vulneravit eques. Which of the following best fills in the blank in this Latin sentence?

a) quem b) qui c) quae d) quorum

42. Senatore locuto, cives pugnare inceperunt. Which of the following is the best translation of this Latin sentence?

a) After the senator took his place, the citizens began to fight.

b) When the senator was spoken to, the citizen began to fight.

c) When the senator was located, they began to fight the citizens

d) When the senator had spoken, the citizens began to fight.

43. Which of the following is the correct form of the plural present imperative of the deponent verb “conor”?

a) conamini b) conans b) conare c) conati este

44. Which of the following is the best translation of “paulo lentius”?

a) much too slowly b) a little more slowly c) rather slowly d) how slowly

45. “Cornelia credit suos filios esse calidissimos.” Which of the following is the subject of “esse” in this Latin sentence?

a) Cornelia b) suos c) filios d) calidissimos

46. How many cases are there for the gerund in Latin?

a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6

47. “Mirabile dictu.” What is the form of “dictu” in this phrase?

a) participle b) gerund c) gerundive d) supine

48. Which of the following is the genitive singular of “ego”?

a) mei b) mihi c) meorum d) me

49. Carthago delenda est. What is the form of “delenda” in this sentence?

a) participle b) gerund c) gerundive d) supine

50. Take the number of principal parts in “duco” and add the number of principal parts in “loquor.” Take that number and multiply it by the number of noun declensions. What do you get?

a) 25 b) 60 c) 35 d) 45