Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence grammatically.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bonum habeō.

a) Pater b) Patris c) Patrum d) Patrī

2. Arcadia est (*to the god*) cāra.

a) Deō b) Deum c) Dea d) Deus

3. (*Two*) discipulī absunt.

a) duābus b) secundī c) duōrum d) duo

4. Sī poēta Mūsam invocābat, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ erat populō grāta.

a) fābulās b) fābula c) fābulam d) fābulae

5. Videō vīgintī equōs.

a) twenty b) twenty-five c) thirty d) fifteen

6. magistrīs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ docēre necesse est.

a) discipulī b) discipulōs c) discipulōrum d) discipulō

7. Phoebus et Diāna liberōs (*by means of arrows*) necābant.

a) sagitta b) sagittae c) sagittās d) sagittīs

8. Canis est in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) viārum b) viam c) viā d) viae

9. Dea erat pulchra. Spectābam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Dea pulchra b) Deābus pulchrīs c) Deae pulchrae d) Deam pulchram

10. Gallī \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ obsidēs dant.

a) Caesarem b) Caesar c) Caesare d) Caesarī

11. Cicero in curiā orationem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dēbet.

a) habēre b) habet c) habuit d) habērī

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stāre in viā, canēs!

a) nōn vult b) nolle c) nōlī d) nōlīte

13. Cicero Catilinae persuādēbat ut \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ discēdat.

a) Rōmā b) Rōmae c) Rōmam d) Rōma

14. *The good farmer must be punished*: Agricola \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ est pūniendus.

a) bonum b) bona c) bonam d) bonus

15. *I see that the gods are approaching*: Deōs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ videō.

a) appropinquārī b) appropinquant c) appropinquāmus d) appropinquāre

16. Arborēs prō \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stabant.

 a) templum b) templō c) templī d) templa

17. *I do not doubt that I should come to you immediately*: Nōn dubitō quīn ad tē statim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) veniam b) veniō c) vēnī d) veniat

18. novem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rōmae manēbāmus.

a) annōrum b) annīs c) annī d) annōs

19. favēbuntne\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a) eī b) ēius c) eō d) is

20. *To err is human*.

a) errant b) errāre c) errārī d) errātus

Identify the tense of the verb/participle:

a) **present** b) **imperfect**  c) **future** d) **perfect**

21. exposuit

22. mitteret

23. discēdēns

24. colebat

25. superātī

26. amet

27. audiēmus

Identify the case of each word:

 a) **nominative** b) **genitive** c) **dative** d) **ablative**

28. pater

29. tū

30. omnia

31. tibi

32. cane

33. mē

34. fluminis

35. arboris

Choose the best translation of the underlined word or phrase.

36. The farmer is going into the cottage.

a) in casam b) ab casā c) in casā d) casae

37. Cornelius, do you hesitate to think that my trifles are something?

a) esse b) sunt c) adsum d) est

38. It is pleasing to me to write a new little book.

a) me b) ego c) mihi d) meī

39. I know that my little book (*libellus*) has been polished with a dry pumice stone.

a) expolītum est b) expolītum esse c) expolītus erat d) expolītum fuerat

40. Some of us want to read Catullus’ little book.

a) nostrī b) nostrum c) vestrī d) vestrum

41. Let us live and let us love!

a) vīvāmus et amāvimus

b) vīvāmus et amāmus

c) vīvimus et amēmus

d) vīvāmus et amēmus

42. If the gods favor you, you will dine with me in a few days.

a) paucōs diēs b) paucīs diēbus c) paucīs deīs d) decimō diē

43. If you will have brought these things, you will dine well.

a) afferēs...cēnābis

b) attuleris...cēnābis

c) attuleris...cēnābās

d) attulistī...cēnābis

44. If only you had asked the gods!

a) Utinam deōs rogārēs!

b) Utinam deōs rogāverās!

c) Utinam deōs rogāverās!

d) Utinam deōs rogāvissēs!

45. If only we were being praised!

 a) Utinam laudārēmur

b) Utinam laudāvimus

c) Utinam laudābāmur

d) Utinam laudāvissēmus

46. Catullus is the best poet.

a) bonissimus b) melissimus c) optimus d) melior

47. Archias is older than Cicero.

a) Archiās est senior Cicerōne

b) Archiās est senior quam Cicero

c) Archiās erat senissimus Cicerōne

d) a & b

48. We are coming (in order) to see.

a) venīmus vīsum

b) venīmus ad videndum

c) venīmus ut veniāmus

d) all of the above

49. I enjoy life.

 a) vītam fruor b) vītae fruor c) vītā fruor d) vītam fruimur

50. I bring.

 a) ferō b) feriō c) fera d) ferē

51. My name is...

 a) nomen mihi est b) nomen mē est c) meus nomen est d) nomen mihi erat

52. For which reason did you do this?

 a) quam ob rem id fēcistī?

 b) quam ob rem id fēcērunt?

 c) quam ob rem id fēcimus?

 d) quam ob rem id faciās?

53. Who are you?

a) Cur es? b) Quī es? c) Quid es? d) Quis es?

54. He ordered all things which are of use for the purpose of fitting out ships.

a) *ad armandās nāvēs*

b) *armandārum nāvium grātiā*

c) *armandārum nāvium causā*

d) All of the above

55. Cicero was a senator.

 a) Ciceronis erat senator

b) Cicero est senatoris

c) Cicero est senator

d) Cicero erat senator

Choose the correct grammatical/linguistic form or term to describe the Latin construction in each of the following prompts.

56. *capiendum* could be...

a) gerund

b) gerundive

c) future passive participle

d) All of the above

57. *Repertī sunt duo equitēs Rōmānī quī tē istā cūrā līberārent.*

a) fear clause

b) indirect command

c) indirect question

d) relative clause of purpose

58. *Archias poēta tantus erat ut mulltī audīre eum venīrent*.

a) result clause

b) purpose clause

c) indirect question

d) indirect command

59. *Pygmaliōn sē rogāvit cūr ōscula nōn redderentur.*

a) fear clause

b) indirect command

c) indirect question

d) relative clause of purpose

60. *ad* + *cēdere* ––> *accēdere*: this compounded form exhibits features of...

a) vowel weakening

b) assimilation of consonant

c) contraction of diphthong

d) None of the above

**Ulysses’ (Odysseus’) Crew Open the “Wind Bag”**

(From Ritchie's *Fabulae Faciles* 4.93)

Novem diēs *secundissimō* ventō cursum tenuērunt, iamque in 1

\*cōnspectum patriae \_\_\_62\_\_\_ vēnerant, cum Ulixēs \*lassitūdine

cōnfectus (ipse enim \*gubernābat) ad \_\_\_\*64\_\_\_ capiendam \*recubuit.

At sociī, quī iam dūdum mīrābantur quid in illō \_\_\_65\_\_\_ inclūsum

esset, cum ducem somnō oppressum vidērent, tantam occāsiōnem 5

nōn *omittendam* \**arbitrātī sunt*; *crēdēbant* enim aurum et argentum

ibi esse cēlāta. Itaque spē lucrī *adductī* saccum sine morā solvērunt,

*quō factō* ventī...“velut agmine factō, quā data porta, ruunt et terrās

turbine perflant.” 9

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

\***arbitror, -ārī arbitrātus sum**: to judge, think \***quiēs, quiētis, f.**: rest, sleep

\***cōnspectus, -ūs, m.**: sight, view \***recumbō, -ere, recubuī**: to lie down

\***gubernō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**: to steer, direct \***Ulixēs, Ulixis, m.**: Ulysses

\***lassitūdō, lassitūdinis, f.**: weariness

61. (Line 1) *secundissimō* is ...

1. comparative degree adverb
2. comparative degree adjective
3. superlative degree adjective
4. positive degree adjective

62. (Line 2) Please choose the form of the word that best completes the meaning.

 a) suō b) suae c) suus d) suōs

63. (Line 2) The correct translation of *cum* in this context is...

 a) but b) although c) because d) when

64. (Line 3) Please choose the form of the word that best completes the meaning.

 a) quiētēs b) quiētibus c) quiētī d) quiētem

65. (Line 4) Please choose the form of the word that best completes the meaning.

 a) saccō b) saccum c) saccī d) saccus

66. (Line 6) *omittendam* is a...

 a) gerund b) gerundive c) verbal noun d) present active participle

67. (Line 6) *arbitrātī sunt* is...

 a) perfect deponent indicative

b) perfect active participle

c) perfect passive participle

d) present active participle

68. (Line 6) *crēdēbant* is...

 a) imperfect active indicative

 b) perfect passive subjunctive

 c) pluperfect passive subjunctive

 d) imperfect active subjunctive

69. (Line 7) *adductī* is...

 a) present active participle

 b) perfect active indicative

 c) present passive infinitive

 d) perfect passive participle

70. (line 8) *quō factō* is...

 a) genitive of description

 b) dative of direction

 c) ablative absolute

 d) active periphrastic

TIE-BREAKERS. Mark your responses to these prompts on **#96 – 100** at the end of your scantron.

(These responses will only be considered in case of a tie.)

96. *tandem trāns fluvium incolumēs vātemque virumque
īnformī līmō glaucāque expōnit in ulvā.*

 These lines from Vergil’s Aeneid contain an instance of

 a) apostrophe b) anaphora c) chiasmus d) anastrophe

97. *in monte summō stat mīlitum fortissimōrum videndōrum gratiā*.

a) He is standing on the mountain top to give thanks to the rather brave soldiers that he sees.

b) Having seen the very brave soldiers, he is gratefully standing on the mountain top.

c) He is standing on the mountain top for the sake of seeing the very brave soldiers.

d) The soldier is standing on the mountain top for the sake of seeing the very brave men.

98. Crassus, seized by a love for money, bought burning buildings.

a) pecūniam b) pecūnia c) pecūniae d) pecūniā

99. After the battle had been fought, the emperor praised his daughter.

a) pugnāns b) pugnantēs c) pugnātō d) pugnandī

100. *Nam cognōverat frūmentum quod in nāvī habērent iam dēficere.*

a) Indeed he knew to defect the fruit that had now been in the navy.

b) Although she recognized the grain which had run out was being held in the ship.

c) The cause of the armed ships was imported for the sake of using all things.

d) For he had learned that the grain which they were having in the ship was now failing.