2011 GJCL Advanced Grammar Exam

Fill in the first 4 blanks of the scantron with your own 4-digit-code, and the next 4 blocks with the 4-digit exam code (1013). Fill in completely the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question. *Do not write on the exam itself.*

1. What is the comparative form of the adjective *fēlīx* (assume a masculine noun)?
   a. Fēlīcissimus   b. Fēlīcior   c. Fēlīce   d. Fēlīciter

2. What is the superlative form of the adjective *fēlīx* (assume a masculine noun)?
   a. Fēlīcissimus   b. Fēlīcior   c. Fēlīce   d. Fēlīciter

3. What is the comparative form of the adjective *bonus*?
   a. Peior   b. maior   c. melior   d. plūs

4. What is the superlative form of the adjective *multus*
   a. Plūs   b. optimus   c. maximus   d. plūrimus

5. What is the comparative form of the adverb *celeriter*?
   a. Celerrime   b. celerius   c. celere   d. celerior

6. Which case is commonly used to show exclamation?
   a. Dative   b. Genitive   c. Accusative   d. Vocative

7. What kind of ablative is used in the sentence *Mīles eum gladiō pellit*?
   a. Means   b. manner   c. accompaniment   d. time when

8. What kind of ablative is used in the sentence *Pūblius cum suīs amīcīs vēnit*?
   a. Means   b. manner   c. accompaniment   d. time when

9. What kind of ablative is used in the sentence *Caesar magnā cum vōce imperāvit*?
   a. Means   b. manner   c. accompaniment   d. time when

10. Which case is often used, with or without a preposition, to show direction towards?
    a. Genitive   b. Dative   c. Ablative   d. Accusative

11. Which case is often used, with or without a preposition, to show direction from or separation?
    a. Genitive   b. Dative   c. Ablative   d. Accusative

12. What type of ablative construction is *Caesare dūce* in the sentence *Caesare dūce, mīlitēs numquam timent.*
    a. Ablative absolute   b. accordance   c. manner   d. time when

13. How is *amor fēminae* best translated with *fēminae* as an objective genitive?
    a. The love belonging to a woman (i.e. "a woman's love")   b. A man's love for a woman

14. What is the use of *hōrās* in the sentence *Illī IV hōrās pugnābant*?
    a. Time when   b. degree   c. duration of time   d. respect

15. What is the use of *mentem* in the sentence *Mentem pressus sum*?
    a. Direct object   b. degree   c. place to which   d. respect

16. What is the use of *multō* in the sentence *Id est multō melius.*
    a. Comparison   b. degree of difference   c. respect   d. manner

17. What is the use of *Caeliō* in the sentence *Mārcus melior Caeliō est.*
    a. Comparison   b. degree of difference   c. respect   d. manner

18. In the impersonal construction *pudet* ("It is shameful") or *paenitet* ("It is regretted"), what case is most commonly used for the person who feels shame or regret?
    a. Nominative   b. genitive   c. dative   d. accusative

19. In the impersonal construction *pudet* ("It is shameful") or *paenitet* ("It is regretted"), what case is used for the thing which is disgraceful or regretted?
    a. Nominative   b. genitive   c. dative   d. accusative

20. What kind of subjunctive is *sīmus* in the sentence *fortēs sīmus ut hostēs vincāmus*?
    a. Jussive   b. purpose   c. result   d. proviso

21. What kind of subjunctive is *vincāmus* in the sentence *fortēs sīmus ut hostēs vincāmus*?
    a. Jussive   b. purpose   c. result   d. proviso

22. What kind of subjunctive is *perficiat* in the sentence *Tam strēnuē labōrat ut multa perficiat*?
    a. Jussive   b. purpose   c. result   d. proviso

23. What kind of participle is used in the passive periphrastic construction?
    a. Present active   b. perfect passive   c. future active   d. future passive

24. What sense is implied by the passive periphrastic, rather than the participle alone?
    a. Intention   b. Necessity   c. probability   d. attendant circumstances

25. What kind of participle is used in the active periphrastic construction?
   a. Present active   b. perfect passive   c. future active   d. future passive
26. What sense is often implied by the active periphrastic, rather than the participle alone?
   a. Intention   b. Necessity   c. probability   d. attendant circumstances
27. What is the 2nd person, singular, future perfect, indicative, active form of *necō, necāre*?
   a. Necāvistī   b. necāverit   c. necāverās   d. necāveris
28. In the sentence *Ille ab eō monitus est*, what kind of ablative is *eō*?
   a. Means   b. separation   c. agent   d. accordance
29. Which of the following is not a common usage of the dative case?
   a. Possession   b. respect   c. agent   d. separation
30. What kind of ablative is *virtūte* in the example *vir antīquā virtūte*?
   a. Characteristic/description b. manner   c. accompaniment   d. attendant circumstances
31. What case is used for the subject in an indirect statement construction?
   a. Nominative   b. dative   c. ablative   d. accusative
32. What kind of subjunctive is *agēbam* in the sentence *Ea quaesīvit quam agerem*?
   a. Indirect question   b. deliberative   c. hortatory   d. jussive
33. What case object do the verbs *ūtor, fruor*, and *fungor* take?
   a. Accusative   b. ablative   c. dative   d. genitive
34. What case object do verbs like *crēdō, ignōscō, noceō*, and *parcō* take?
   a. Accusative   b. ablative   c. dative   d. genitive
35. What case object do many compound verbs take?
   a. locative   b. ablative   c. dative   d. genitive
36. What kind of conditional takes an imperfect subjunctive verb in each clause?
   a. Simple fact past b. contrary to fact present c. contrary to fact past   d. future less vivid
37. What kind of conditional takes a present subjunctive in each clause?
   a. Simple fact past b. contrary to fact present c. contrary to fact past   d. future less vivid
38. The locative case is identical to what other case for 1st and 2nd declension nouns?
   a. Genitive   b. dative   c. ablative   d. accusative
39. The locative case is identical to what other case for 3rd, 4th, and 5th declension nouns?
   a. Genitive   b. dative   c. ablative   d. accusative
40. What kind of subjunctive is *ament* in the sentence *Virī, quī perīculum ament, nōn diū vīvent*?
   a. Jussive noun clause   b. relative clause of purpose   c. relative clause of characteristic   d. fear clause
41. Is *legendō* a gerund or gerundive in the sentence *discimus legendō librōs*?
   a. Gerund   b. gerundive
42. What is *legendōrum* in the sentence *Ōtium petit librōrum legendōrum causā*?
   a. Gerund   b. gerundive
43. What kind of genitive is *sapientiae* in the example *homō magnae sapientiae*?
   a. Objective genitive   b. partitive genitive (i.e. genitive of the whole)
   c. genitive of description   d. genitive of exclamation
44. What the correct translation of the sentence *Is timet nē eī crēdāmus*?
   a. He fears that we may believe him. b. He fears that we may not believe him.
   c. We fear that he may not believe us.   d. We fear that he may believe us.
45. What is the 2nd person, plural, present, indicative, active form of *nōlō, nōlle, nōluī*?
   a. Nultis   b. nōlētis   c. nōlītis   d. nōn vultis
46. What is the 1st person, plural, present, subjunctive, passive form of *ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum*?
   a. Ferimus   b. ferimur   c. ferāmur   d. ferāmus
47. What case is used to show the route, or the way by which, someone travels?
   a. Genitive   b. dative   c. accusative   d. ablative
48. Which of the following cases is not used to show cost or value?
   a. Genitive   b. dative   c. ablative
49. Trees, flowers, and plants are generally what gender in Latin?
   a. Masculine   b. feminine   c. neuter   d. common
50. Cities are generally what gender in Latin?
   a. Masculine   b. feminine   c. neuter   d. common