Latin Placement Exam
Covering Moreland and Fleischer, Units 1-8 (Latin 001)

A. VERBS

I. SYNOPSIS: Give a synopsis of *dūcō* in 3rd plural ACTIVE in the six tenses of the indicative mood and the four tenses of the subjunctive mood. 10 points.

INDICATIVE	**Active**
Present	dūcunt
Imperfect	dūcēbant
Future	dūcent
Perfect	dūxērunt
Pluperfect	dūxerant
Future Perfect	dūxerint

SUBJUNCTIVE	
Present	dūcant
Imperfect	dūcerent
Perfect	dūxerint
Pluperfect	dūxissent

II. SYNOPSIS: Give a synopsis of *habeō* in 2nd singular PASSIVE in the six tenses of the indicative mood and the four tenses of the subjunctive mood. 10 points.

INDICATIVE	**PASSIVE**
Present	habēris
Imperfect	habēbāris
Future	habēberis
Perfect	habitus es
Pluperfect	habitus erās
Future Perfect	habitus eris

SUBJUNCTIVE	
Present	habeāris
Imperfect	habērēris
Perfect	habitus sīs
Pluperfect	habitus essēs

III. Imperatives: give imperatives, singular and plural, in the active and passive voice, of *videō*. 4 points.

	sing.	pl.
Pres. act. imperative	vidē	vidēte
Pres. pass. imperative	vidēre	vidēminī

IV. Infinitives: Give FIVE infinitives in the active and passive voice of *iaciō*. 5 points.

	act.	pass.
Pres. inf.	iacere	iacī
Perf. inf.	iēcisse	iactum esse
Fut. inf.	iactūrum esse	(iactum irī)

V. Participles: Give the FOUR possible participles of *dō* in three tenses. 4 points.

	act.	pass.
Pres.	dāns	xxx
Perf.	xxx	datus, -a, -um
Fut.	datūrus, -a, -um	dandus, -a, -um

B. Declensions of Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns

I. Decline *illud oppidum* in the SINGULAR. 5 points.

nom.	**illud oppidum**
gen.	**illīus oppidī**
dat.	**illī oppidō**
acc.	**illud oppidum**
abl.	**illō oppidō**

II. Decline *homō validus* in the PLURAL. 5 points.

nom. **hominēs validī**
gen. **hominum validōrum**
dat. **hominibus validīs**
acc. **hominēs validōs**
abl. **hominibus validīs**

III. Decline *omnis diēs* in the SINGULAR. 5 points.

nom. **omnis diēs**
gen. **omnis diēī**
dat. **omnī diēī**
acc. **omnem diem**
abl. **omnī diē**

IV. Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns: Choose SIX and transform singular into plural, plural into singular. (6 points)

1. ego nos
2. tēcum vōbīscum
3. nostrum (pronoun) meī
4. cui quibus
5. hī hic
6. vestrī (pronoun) tuī
7. frūctūs frūctus, frūctum, frūctuum
8. eārum eius
9. corporum corporis

C. Translation of SIX sentences into good English; answer questions about underlined words. 4 points per sentence. 1 point per grammar question. 30 points total.

I. Choose ONE from Units 1-2:

1. Nisī pecūniam optāvissent, nautae per prōvinciam nōn vēnissent.

If they had not wished for money, the sailors would not have come throughout the province.

vēnissent: what tense and mood? why? pluperfect subjunctive. past contrary-to-fact condition.

2. Sī nautae noxās ā puellis pepulerint, et glōriam et fāmam capient.

If the sailors drive harm away from the girls, they will win both glory and fame.

pepulerint: what tense and mood? why? future perfect. future more-vivid condition.

II. Choose ONE from Units 3-4

3. Regīna pulchra poētae caecō dōna bona dederat ut verba clāra semper audīret.

The beautiful queen had given good gifts to the blind poet so that she might always hear distinguished words.

audīret: what tense and mood? why? imperfect subjunctive. purpose clause in secondary sequence.

4. Virī līberī et honestī incolās oppidī semper monēbant ut vītam bonam agerent.

The free and noble men were always advising the inhabitants of the town that they lead a good life.

agerent: what tense and mood? why? imperfect subjunctive. indirect command in secondanry sequence.

III. Choose ONE from Unit 5

5. Multa dūra dē rēgīnā clāmāns populus tamen ā patriā nōn discessūrus erat.

Although the people were shouting many harsh things about the queen, nevertheless they were not about to depart from their country.

discessūrus erat: identify the verb form. 3rd. sing. imperfect active periphrastic.

6. Sententiae dē bellō virīs mūtandae sunt.

Men have to change their opinions about the war.

mūtandae sunt: identify the verb form. 3rd plural present passive periphrastic.

IV. Choose ONE from Unit 6

7. Respondistī nova perīcula hominibus validīs mōnstrāta esse Romae.

You replied that the new dangers had been shown to the strong men at Rome.

mōnstrāta esse: what is the verb form? why? perfect passive infinitive; used in indirect statement.

8. Poēta dīxit mentem sanam in corpore sanō optandam esse.

The poet said that a sound mind ought to be desired in a sound body.

optandam esse: what is the verb form? why? present passive periphrastic infinitive in indirect statement.

V. Choose ONE from Unit 7

9. Ad quem mīsistī librōs quōs noster clārus auctor scrīpsit ut populō tuō placēret?

To whom did you send the books which our famous author wrote so that he might please the people?

quōs: identify the part of speech: explain number, gender, and case. relative pronoun, masculine plural because it agrees with *librōs*; accusative, because it is the object of *scrīpsit*.

10. Dīxērunt sē per oppida in quibus sociī viderī potuissent trēs noctēs ambulāvisse.

They said that they had walked for three days through the towns in which the allies had been able to be seen.

quibus: identify the part of speech: explain number, gender, and case. relative pronoun in neuter plural because it agrees with *oppida*; ablative governed by preposition *in*.

VI. Choose ONE from Unit 8

11. Pater meus mihi dīxit salūtem Rōmānōrum nūminibus deōrum cūrae futūram esse.

My father said to me that the salvation of the Romans would be a care to the divine wills of the gods.

cūrae: what case and why? dative of purpose.

12. Rēx ācer iussit mīlitēs fortēs cīvitātem nōstram superāre ut nostra bona sibi frūctuī essent.

The fierce king ordered the brave soldiers to conquer our state so that our goods might be an asset to him.

frūctuī: what case and why? dative of purpose.

D. Identify the pronoun or adjective in each sentence in the left-hand column by matching it with the type of pronoun or adjective in the right-hand column. 8 points.

1. Quibuscum ambulāvistī ē villā? h	a. relative pronoun
2. Magistrīs multus amor nostrī est. d	b. possessive adjective
3. Hī ab īnsulā vēnērunt. f	c. interrogative adjective
4. Opus nostrum ōdimus. b	d. personal pronoun
5. Librum cuius auctor scītur amāmus. a	e. reflexive pronoun
6. Illō tempore libros ad puerōs mīserunt. g	f. demonstrative pronoun
7. Dīxērunt sē per oppida ambulāvisse. e	g. demonstrative adjective
8. Quī liber puellīs legendus est? c	h. interrogative pronoun

E. Identify the ablative construction in each sentence in the left-hand column by matching it with the type of ablative in the right-hand column. 8 points.

1. Rūmor est urbem vī dēlētam esse. h	a. ablative of separation
2. Mīlites in mediā urbe bellum gessērunt. g	b. ablative of manner
3. Līberī magnā cum dīligentiā pūgnāvērunt. b	c. ablative of accompaniment
4. Bellum ab acerbīs virīs gestum timēbātur. f	d. ablative of time when or within which
5. Ad urbem mēcum venit. c	e. ablative of respect (specification)
6. Urbem timōre līberabimus. a	f. ablative of personal agent
7. Quinque diēbus hoc opus perficiet. d	g. ablative of place where
8. Haec fēmina pulchra est fōrmā. e	h. ablative of means