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	
Imperfect	
Future	
Perfect	
Pluperfect	
Future Perfect	

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present	
Imperfect	
Perfect	
Pluperfect	

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	
Imperfect	
Future	
Perfect	
Pluperfect	
Future Perfect	

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present	
Imperfect	
Perfect	
Pluperfect	

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

	sing.	pl.
Pres. act. imperative	_____	_____
Pres. pass. imperative	_____	_____

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

	act.	pass.
Pres. inf.	_____	_____
Perf. inf.	_____	_____
Fut. inf.	_____	xxx

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

	act.	pass.
Pres.	_____	xxx
Perf.	xxx	_____
Fut.	_____	_____

B. Declensions of Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns

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

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

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

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

1. ego
2. tēcum
3. nostrum (pronoun)
4. cui
5. hī
6. vestrī (pronoun)
7. frūctūs
8. eārum
9. corporum

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.

vēnissent: what tense and mood? why?

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

pepulerint: what tense and mood? why?

II. Choose ONE from Units 3-4

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

audīret: what tense and mood? why?

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

agerent: what tense and mood? why?

III. Choose ONE from Unit 5

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

discessūrus erat: identify the verb form.

6. Sententiae dē bellō virīs mūtandae sunt.

mūtandae sunt: identify the verb form.

IV. Choose ONE from Unit 6

7. Respondistī nova perīcula hominibus validīs mōnstrāta esse Romae.

mōnstrāta esse: what is the verb form? why?

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

optandam esse: what is the verb form? why?

V. Choose ONE from Unit 7

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

quōs: identify the part of speech: explain number, gender, and case

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

quibus: identify the part of speech: explain number, gender, and case

VI. Choose ONE from Unit 8

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

cūrae: what case and why?

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

frūctuī: what case and why?

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

(more)

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