

UPPER GRAMMAR

(Latin 3, 4, 5, 6+ ONLY)

MassJCL 2009

DO NOT BEGIN until you are told. Starting early is considered cheating. If you are caught cheating, you will be asked to leave the testing session, and ALL of your results for this exam will be voided.

Be sure to use a **#2 PENCIL**. If you do not have one, the exam proctor(s) will provide you with one.

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY:

1. Write your **NAME** on the line that says 'Name'.
2. Write **UPPER GRAMMAR** on the line that says 'Subject.'
3. On the line that says 'Period', write the **LEVEL OF LATIN** in which you are currently enrolled. Choose 3, 4, 5, or 6+ (If you are Latin 2 or under, you must take the *Lower Grammar Exam*)
4. Write the **NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL** in the 'Date' section. Abbreviate as **LITTLE** as possible. Boston Latin Academy and Boston Latin School students **ESPECIALLY** need to make sure their school name is clear.

IF YOU DO NOT UNDERSTAND, ASK A PROCTOR FOR HELP.

For questions 1-7, choose the BEST English translation for the underlined word(s)

1. Dicit viros qui pugnent fortissimos esse.

- A. Are fighting B. Had fought C. Would fight D. Should fight

2. Si de ludo scivissem, ivissem.

- A. Should have known, would have gone B. Should have known, would go
C. Had known, would have gone D. Had known, had gone

3. Vereor ut hoc tibi profuturum sit.

- A. That this will be of benefit to you. B. That this will not be of benefit to you.
C. That this is not of benefit to you. D. That this is of benefit to you.

4. Regi non placebit cum ille dux locutus erit.

- A. When B. Since C. Although D. With

5. Viri pecuniam quaesituri venerunt.

- A. Have looked for B. Intending to look for
C. Will look for D. To be about to look for

6. Utinam audivissemus tua verba!

- A. When we hear B. That we may hear
C. If only we had heard D. When we had heard

7. Pauci ex militibus a barbaris capti erant

- A. Away from the foreigners B. From the foreigners
C. With the foreigners D. By the foreigners

Questions 8-15, choose the word(s) that BEST complete(s) the following sentences

8. Imperator milites _____ in proelio pugnaverant laudavit.

- A. Quem B. Quae C. Quorum D. Qui

9. Romani duces fortiores quam _____ erant.

- A. Barbaros B. Barbaris C. Barbari D. Barbaro

10. Omnia uno tempore _____ erant agenda.

- A. Nobis B. A nobis C. Nostrum D. Nos

11. Multi milites _____ causa ab imperatore missi erant.

- A. Oppidis oppugnandis
C. Oppidorum oppugnandorum
- B. Oppida oppugnanda
D. Oppidum oppugnandum

12. Parvae puellae nuntiaverunt se _____ vulneratas esse.

- A. Lapis
B. A lapidibus
C. Cum lapidibus
D. Lapidibus

13. Liberi ad forum ne tardi _____ cucurrerunt.

- A. Essent
B. Fuerint
C. Sint
D. Erant

14. Magistri _____ persuaserunt ut in ludum venirent.

- A. Discipulos
B. Discipulis
C. A discipulis
D. Ex discipulis

15. Legati castra _____ prima luce constituerunt.

- A. Moverunt
B. Movi
C. Movere
D. Movent

Questions 16-24, choose the BEST Latin translation for the underlined word(s)

16. The people begged the gods to give them more water.

- A. Aquam
B. Aqua
C. Aquae
D. Aquis

17. The women remained at home to prepare food for their husbands.

- A. In domo
B. Domo
C. In domi
D. Domi

18. The boys who live in town are worthy of praise.

- A. Laudem
B. Laus
C. Laudis
D. Laude

19. You must tell us the truth.

- A. Veritatem
B. Veritas
C. Veritatis
D. Veritate

20. You must tell us the truth.

- A. Te
B. Tu
C. Tibi
D. A te

21. Whose sons can be found in the senate house?

- A. Cui
B. Cuius
C. Quos
D. Qui

22. Maria just told us that Marcus forgot his weapons at the camp.

- A. Tela
B. Telis
C. Telos
D. Telorum

23. Livia ran as quickly as possible.

A. Celerrime B. Celerrima C. Celerius D. Celeriter

24. Let's look at what they are working on.

A. Spectamus B. Spectent C. Spectemus D. Noli spectare

Questions 25-30, identify the use of the underlined word(s) in each sentence

25. Civibus nuntiavit se urbem defendere temptatum esse.

A. Direct object B. Subject C. Complement D. Indirect object

26. Hi libri nobis una nocte legendi sunt.

A. Agent B. Means C. Indirect object D. Degree of difference

27. Miles classi praefectus est cum maximae virtutis esset.

A. Means B. Partitive C. Respect D. Description

28. Multi ex militibus magnam cupidinem decoris habent.

A. Possession B. Description C. Partitive D. Objective

29. Regia regis reginaeque multo maior tua villa est.

A. Comparison B. Respect C. Means D. Partitive

30. Speravi eos nobiscum multos annos mansuros esse.

A. Direct Object B. Subject C. Time D. Preposition

Questions 31-35, identify the use of the subjunctive in each sentence

31. Hercules, qui timebat ne periculosum esset, tamen negotium suscepit.

A. Indirect question B. Substantive result C. Fearing clause D. Relative clause in indirect discourse

32. Accidit ut nomen uxoris non nescire nollemus.

A. Characteristics B. Result C. Purpose D. Substantive result

33. Ad mare accessimus quo facilius naves videre possemus.

A. Indirect command B. Relative purpose C. Result clause D. Purpose

34. Sunt qui regiam occupaverint et regem interfecerint.

- A. Characteristic B. Substantive result C. Relative purpose D. Relative clause in indirect discourse

35. Cum nescias, id tibi narrabo.

- A. Temporal B. Circumstantial C. Causal D. Concessive

Read the following passage and answer questions 36-40

lingua sed torpet, tenuis sub artus 1
flamma demanat, sonitu suopte 2
tintinant aures gemina, teguntur 3
lumina nocte. 4
otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est: 5
otio exsultas nimiumque gestis: 6
otium et reges prius et beatas 7
perdidit urbes. 8

(Catullus, *Carmina LI*)

36. What noun did “tenuis” (line 1) modify?

- A. Lingua B. Flamma C. Artus D. Aures

37. What is the overarching rhetorical device found in lines 1-4?

- A. Asyndeton B. Polysyndeton C. Metaphor D. Simile

38. “Tintinant” (line 3) is an example of

- A. Litotes B. Onomatopoeia C. Synecdoche D. Alliteration

39. Whom does “tibi” in line 5 refer to?

- A. The narrator B. Lingua C. Otium D. Catullus

40. Which of the following is the best translation for line 7-8 “otium ... urbes”?

- A. Both kings and prosperous cities ruined leisure before
B. Leisure and kings even ruined prosperous cities before
C. Leisure ruined both kings and prosperous cities before
D. He ruined leisure and kings and prosperous cities before

Read the following passage and answer questions 41-45

Sunt geminae Somni portae, quarum altera fertur	1
cornua, qua ueris facilis datur exitus umbris,	2
altera candenti perfecta nitens elephanto,	3
sed falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes.	4
his ibi tum natum Anchises unaque Sibyllam	5
prosequitur dictis portaque emittit eburna,	6
ille viam secat ad navis sociosque revisit.	7

(Vergil, *Aeneid*, Book VI)

41. What is being described in lines 2-4?

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|---|---------------------------------|
| A. Aeneas's descent into the Underworld | B. The gates of the Underworld |
| C. Anchises's farewell to Aeneas | D. The Sibyl's visions of Sleep |

42. What is the case and use of "exitus" in line 2?

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|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Nominative subject | B. Nominative complement |
| C. Accusative direct object | D. Accusative subject |

43. What is "nitens" in line 3 describing?

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|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| A. Sleep | B. Shadow | C. Shades | D. Gate |
|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|

44. Who is the "natum" in line 5?

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|----------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| A. Sibyl | B. Anchises | C. Aeneas | D. Sleep |
|----------|-------------|-----------|----------|

45. Which of the following is the correct scansion for the first four feet of line 7?

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| A. DDSD | B. SSSD | C. DSDD | D. DDDS |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

Read the following passage and answer questions 46-50

immo vero etiam in senatum venit, fit publici consili particeps,	1
notat et designat oculis ad caedem unum quemque nostrum.	2
Nos autem fortes viri satis facere rei publicae videmur,	3
si istius furorem ac tela vitemus.	4

(Cicero, *In Catilinam I*)

46. What is the case and use of "publici consili" in line 1?

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|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Nominative subject | B. Genitive Possession |
| C. Nominative complement | D. Genitive with special adjectives |

