

Multiple Choice Practice

Make the Latin match the English:

1. The attendant, watching over the grandfather as always, shouted ...
famulus, avum ut semper _____, clāmāvit ... (a) tueor (b) tuit (c) tuēns
(d) tuerē

“watching” is a present participle (the -ing) and even though tueor is deponent, the present participle has an active form as well as an active meaning.

2. Servilia seems happy. Servilia laeta _____ (a) visus est (b) vidētur
(c) sentit (d) sentitur

“seems” is translated from the passive form of video, i.e. videor – it is the passive of video and can mean “is seen” but depending on the context, it means “seems.” visus est also means seemed but it is masculine and past tense.

3. Since the marriage contract was broken, she is sad. _____, maesta est.
(a) nuptiīs ruptīs (b) dum nuptiae rumpuntur (c) sī nuptiae ruptae erunt
(d) nuptiae ruptae erant

This one is tricky – the phrase here is rendered by an ablative absolute. Since, while, because, after, etc. are ways of translating the ablative absolute.

4. I think he is not going to sing again. putō eum nōn iterum _____ .
(a) cantābis (b) cantāre (c) cantātum (d) cantāturum esse

This is another tricky one – since the phrase is “I think ...” it introduces an indirect statement. The actual phrase means literally, I think him not to be about to sing again. So you need a future active infinitive to show that future time in indirect statement.

5. I ought to talk with the guests. mē oportet cum hospitibus _____ .
(a) colloquī (b) colloquere (c) collocutus eram (d) collocutus

For this one, you want an infinitive – but it is the infinitive of a deponent verb, so it has a passive form. For 3rd conjugation verbs, the passive infinitive is just an -i on the end of the stem, so that is the infinitive for colloquor. Also, if you know the dictionary form, the infinitive is the second principle part.

6. He went to the dining room. ad triclinium (a) factus est (b) cōgitur
(c) monitus est (d) sē contulit

This one is an idiom – I won't give you one like this on the test. But I do want you to remember the forms of fero and its compounds – fero, ferre, tuli, latum. se contulit is literally, he carried himself.

7. The slaves were instructed by their mistress. **servī _____ imperātī sunt.**
(a) per dominam (b) dominā (c) ā dominā (d) domini

This is the “ablative of agent” with a passive verb – the ablative is used to show who is doing the action. If it is a sentient being, you use a plus ablative. If you're talking about something that was used to do something (he was killed with a sword), the sword, as an inanimate object, would be ablative but without a.

8. A father cautioned his sons, (who were) about to run in the street. **pater filiōs suōs in viā _____ monuit. (a) cursurōs (b) currentēs (c) curritus sunt (d) currere**

The parentheses around who were indicate that it is not really part of the Latin but is used in translation to English. So you are looking for about to run, describing the sons – in other words, a future active participle that is masculine, plural, accusative.

9. “**admīrātus est**” means: (a) he was admired (b) he is admired **(c) he admired** (d) he is admiring

The first question is – is this a deponent verb or not? If it is, you are looking for active meanings. If it is not, you are looking for passive meanings. Well, it is – admiror, admirari, admiratus sum. So you are looking for a past tense active meaning.

10. “**conāns**” means: **(a) trying** (b) having been tried (c) he tries (d) he will try *it is a deponent verb, but the present active participle is formed the same way as with non-deponent verbs, and still has active meanings.*

11. The women were called by Servilia. **fēminae ā Servīlia _____ (a) vocātur (b) vocātae sunt (c) vocāturae (d) vocātī**

This is a regular passive verb. You could use imperfect or perfect tenses for this, but there is no imperfect. So you need the perfect passive. Note that it agrees with feminae (vocatae)

12. Iullus Antonius became drunk. **Iullus Antonius ebrius _____ (a) fēcit**

(b) fiēbat (c) factī sunt (d) fierī

“become” is *fio, fieri, factus sum*. So you want a past tense of this verb. *b* and *c* both qualify, but with *c* the subject would have to be plural.

13. I told my children to come into the dining room. **liberōs meōs in triclinium _____ iussī. (a) intrant (b) ingressī (c) ingrediuntur (d) ingredi**

What you need is the infinitive of a deponent verb. Ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum ... the second principal part.

14. The steps are difficult. _____ **sunt difficiles. (a) gradus (b) gradibus (c) gradūs (d) graduum**

Here is a place where the macron matters. For the fourth declension, the –us ending is nominative singular. The –ūs ending (with a macron) is genitive singular, nom. or acc. plural. Here the subject is plural, so you need the macron.

15. The old man, seeing his grandchildren, was happy. **senex nepotēs suos _____ laetus erat. (a) vidēns (b) videntēs (c) vīsus est (d) vīsurus**

You need a present participle, and videns is it. visurus would be about to see ...

16. We are discussing serious matters. _____ **gravēs inter nōs colloquimur. (a) rēs (b) rēi (c) rēbus (d) rem**

This is a 5th declension questions. It has many forms in common with the 3rd (though some significant differences). One place where it is parallel is that –ēs is nom. and acc. plural (it is also nom. singular).