National Latin Exam: Practice IV

Latin I

1. Marcellus patrono famam nuntiaavit. A. of the patron B. with the patron C. from the patron D. to the patron

2. Habesne, mi fili, librum tuum? A. Do you have? B. will you have C. won’t you have D. Did you have

3. The mountain range which runs through the Italian peninsula is the a. Appenine B. Alps C. Ural D. Pyranees

4. The letters S. P. Q. R. represent a. the power of the emperor b. the relationship between the Roman people and the Senate c. freedom of slaves d. the rise of the early Church

*Material tested*

*1. verbs of telling, giving and show often have the person to whom something is told, given or shown; this is the dative case. The answer is C*

*2. The particle “ne” simply indicates that a “yes” or “no” question is asked. The verbs is not affected at all; it just reinforces the question mark*

*3. The Alps run through Western Europe, the Ural mountains are in Russia and the Pyranees are between Spain and France*

*4. The letters stand for Senatus Populusque Romanus*

Latin II

1. Milites quos barbaros interfecerunt fortes erant. A. whom B. who C. whose D. for whom

2. Scimus vos futuros esse adesse.A. were present B. will be present C. had been present C. are present

3. The words “meta.” “biga” and “auriga” refer to A. chariot racing B. gladiatorial combats c. theater d. rhetoric

4. If some say “placet mihi” he a. disapproves b. forbids c. likes something d. doesn’t understand

*Material tested*

*1. this pronoun likes a noun in a main clause to its subordinate clause. It has the same gender and number as that noun but may be in different case because the clause’s meaning. Here it is in the accusative*

*2. The participle “futurus” means what it seems to mean-something will be*

*3. A “biga” was a two-horse chariot, an “auriga” was a chariot driver and the “meta” was the halfway point of a race*

*4. The English words “placid” and “pleasing” are both related to this verb*

Latin III

1. Alter natus vivus, alter mortus est. a. some…others b. both…and c. either…or d. the one…the other

2. Imperator novus appellatus est\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a. Germanicus b. Germanico C. Germanicum D. Germanici

3. In the ancient Roman calendar, the first day of the month was called the a. Ides b. Kalends C. Fasti D. Nones

4. The word “augury” comes from the ancient Roman religious practice of A. prayer b. reading omens c. chanting d. offering sacrifices

*Material tested*

*1. The English word “alternative” means you have two options; hence you may pick on, or the other*

*2. A passive verb of naming, seeming or become renames the subject. Hence what you call, name or become is in the nominative*

*3. Our word “calendar” comes from the word for the first day of a month*

*4. The “auspices”were read to see if the gods were sending signs for people to read. An “augur” interpreted these sign.*

Latin IV  
1. Cui hunc libellum dono? A. great work b. wretched book c. little book d. lost work

2. Tu mihi cordi eris. You will be a. dear to me b. a burden for me c. a concern for me d. necessary to me

3. The writers Plautus and Terence were known for a. epic b. epistles c. lyric poetry d. comedy

4. The Aeneid begins “in medias res.” Thus we meet the characters a. at the beginning of the story b. at the end of story c. in the middle of the story d. long after the story

*Material tested*

*1. the suffixes “olus” and “ellus” are diminutives and show filial affection*

*2. the noun “cor;” here in the dative showing reference, means “heart,” the site of love*

*3. The Broadway play, A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum was based on the works of Plautus*

*4. As the vocab suggests, the story begins in the middle*