

Level 3 Placement Exam Review

Decline the following:

“a good thing”

“a happier man”

“the longest road”

“that dog”

“this woman”

“the brave army”

“I”

“you”

“he, she, it”

“a loving mother”

“the town having been attacked”

“the consul about to speak”

Give synopses of the following verbs, active and passive, in the requested persons, numbers, and moods:

“you (sg.) are able” (indicative)

“he is” (subjunctive)

“they bear” (subjunctive)

“we go” (indicative, no passive)

“you (pl.) try” (subjunctive, active only)

“I send” (indicative)

“we hear” (indicative)

“she dies” (subjunctive, active only)

“they do not want” (indicative)

“you (sg.) wish” (subjunctive)

“they prefer” (indicative)

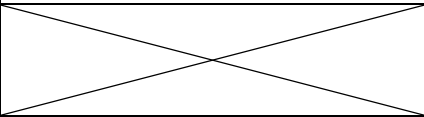
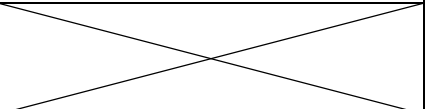
“I eat” (indicative)

“you go!” (imperative, singular and plural)

“you run” (imperative, sing. and pl.)

Give and translate all the verbals for:

“think”

Participles	Active	Passive
Present		
Future		
Perfect		

Infinitives	Active	Passive
Present		
Future		
Perfect		

Gerunds:	
Nom	
Gen	
Dat	
Acc	
Abl	
Supines:	
Acc.	
Abl.	

“say”

Participles	Active	Passive
Present		
Future		
Perfect		

Infinitives	Active	Passive
Present		
Future		
Perfect		

Gerunds:	
Nom	
Gen	
Dat	
Acc	
Abl	
Supines:	
Acc.	
Abl.	

“throw down”

Participles	Active	Passive
Present		
Future		
Perfect		

Infinitives	Active	Passive
Present		
Future		
Perfect		

Gerunds:	
Nom	
Gen	
Dat	
Acc	
Abl	
Supines:	
Acc.	
Abl.	

Translate and tell what kind of subjunctive clause is being used:

Eamus domum.

Quid faciam?

Strythio amicos quaesivit ut verba Modesti audirent.

cum Modestus laetus esset, tamen Strythio tristis erat

Modestus Strythionī imperavit ut ad cubiculum festinaret.

senatores ad templum contendebant ut orationem Imperatoris audirent.

Modestus tam attonitus erat ut paene ad terram caderet.

Modestus timebat ne Strythio mortuus esset.

Agricola, cum hoc vidēret, Quintum vocavit.

Nobis discendum est.

Homō est quī familiam amet.

Docuit discipulōs linguam Latinam.

Caesar militēs auxiliō oppidō misit

Domus tam magnus est ut nēmō umquam exiverit.

hīs verbīs dictīs, Caesar ē castrīs discessit.

Fill in the blank:

The locative exists for names of _____, _____,
_____, and the nouns _____, _____, and
_____.

Five deponent verbs that take the ablative: _____,
_____, _____, _____,
_____.

Name three verbs that take the dative: _____,
_____, _____

The locative usually looks like the _____ case, except in the 2nd declension
where it looks like the _____.

The vocative looks like the _____ case, except nouns whose nominatives end in
us have vocatives ending in _____, and nouns ending in **ius** have vocatives
ending in _____.

A verbal is a verb form that acts like a _____ or _____.

An infinitive is a verbal _____.

A participle is a verbal _____.

A supine is a verbal _____.

A gerund is a verbal _____.

A gerundive is a verbal _____.

The infinitive is most often used for _____ or _____.

With indirect statement, the main verb of the sentence must be a verb of the _____.

The subject of an indirect statement goes in the _____ case.

In indirect statement, the present tense of the infinitive indicates that the subordinate action happens _____ as the main verb.

In indirect statement, the perfect tense of the infinitive indicates that the subordinate action happens _____ the main verb.

In indirect statement, the future tense of the infinitive indicates that the subordinate action happens _____ the main verb.

The gerundive with a form of _____ expresses necessity or obligation.

This is called the _____.

The gerund or gerundive can express purpose in the _____ case with _____ or _____.

The gerund or gerundive can express purpose in the _____ case with _____.

The supine in the _____ case can express purpose if the main verb is a verb of _____.

The ablative supine expresses _____ or _____.

In a purpose clause, positive action is introduced with _____ and negative action is introduced with _____.

In a result clause, positive action is introduced with _____ and negative action is introduced with _____.

In a fearing clause, positive action is introduced with _____ and negative action is introduced with _____.

The independent clause that introduces a result clause will usually contain a word that means _____.

A double dative consists of a dative of _____ and a dative of _____.

The sequence of tenses for subjunctive clauses is as follows:

action in the dependent clause happens
at the same time or before the action of the
after the action of main verb
main verb

if the main verb is

then the dependent verb is

Primary Sequence			
Secondary Sequence			

Tell what case the following constructions are in:

Subject

Place Where (two answers)

Direct Object

Place from which

Possession (two answers)

Description (two answers)

Indirect Object

Partitive (two answers)

Absolute

Agent

Time When

Agent with the passive periphrastic

Place to Which

Time within which

Direct Address

Purpose

Reference

Translate and identify the underlined construction:

Currere domum possumus.

Ambulant ad silvam flores inventum.

Caesar ad Italiam vēnit ad Romam regendam.

Canis putavit se Latinam dicturum esse.

Pompeius scit se a Caesare oppugnari.

Flores puellīs capiendī sunt.

Horribile auditū!

Caesare mortuō, Romanī tristissimī sunt.

Review translations from Caesar's *De Bello Gallico* I.1-22

Be ready to write an analytical translation based essay on a specific excerpt from *De Bello Gallico*.

Review vocabulary on this worksheet, plus vocabulary for Cambridge 1-26.

Review all mythological, cultural and historical notes for the year (Cambridge readings, Roman History and Government, Julius Caesar, Jason, Mythology of the Afterlife, Herakles, etc.)