

## COJCL State Convention 2012 – Grammar Test

Please write your FULL NAME, SCHOOL NAME, and LATIN LEVEL on your answer sheet!!!

This test is divided into ten sections of 10 questions each. Questions are NOT in order of difficulty, so please read and try each question. There is NO penalty for guessing.

*This test DOES contain nonsense words as incorrect answer choices.*

### Mission 1: Warm-up Questions

- 1) Anna facta erat \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) rēgīna                      b) rēgīnam                      c) rēgīnae                      d) rēgīnās
- 2) Mārcus cum \_\_\_\_\_ ambulat in forō.  
a) Quīntī                      b) Quīntum                      c) Quīntus                      d) Quīntō
- 3) Audī : Audīte :: Nōlī Audīre : \_\_\_\_\_  
a) nōlīte audīte                      b) nōlī audī                      c) nōlī audīte                      d) nōlīte audīre
- 4) Quintus enters Marcus's room, and Marcus sees Quintus reflected in a mirror. Marcus is sitting at an angle to the mirror and cannot see his own reflection. We would say:  
"Ecce Quīntus. Mārcus \_\_\_\_\_ in speculō videt."  
a) eum                      b) sē                      c) ipsum                      d) quem
- 5) Which sentence is correct, using saliō, salīre, meaning "jump"?  
a) Mārcus in aquā salit.                      b) Mārcus in aquam salit.  
c) Mārcus in aquā saliō.                      d) Mārcus in aquam saliunt.
- 6) Which type of cum clause does NOT use subjunctive?  
a) concessive                      b) causal                      c) circumstantial                      d) temporal
- 7) Which tense uses the **same** ENDING for the ACTIVE form as it does HELPING WORD for the PASSIVE form in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural, e.g. portāvērunt vs. portātī sunt (-ērunt vs. sunt) for perfect indicative?  
a) future perfect indicative                      b) perfect subjunctive  
c) pluperfect indicative                      d) pluperfect subjunctive
- 8) Anna, \_\_\_\_\_ Lepidus flōrēs dat, pulchra fēmina est.  
a) quae                      b) cui                      c) quam                      d) quārum
- 9) I see an unknown verb, "blarget," conjugation unknown. Which tense could it NOT be?  
a) future indicative                      b) perfect indicative  
c) present indicative                      d) present subjunctive

10) In this nonsense sentence, what is most likely the subject? Sentence: "Blargēs blargārum blargāvī cum blargō."

- a) You (plural)                      b) I                                      c) He/she/it                      d) Blargēs

### Mission 1: SUCCESS!

**You've now been promoted to an invisible time traveler, able to tour ancient Rome, hearing and seeing Latin in use. Romans, being human, were not perfect; you will notice some errors.**

Mission 2: The parvulus puer Rōmānus. Note little Marcus's grammatical errors!

11) Mārcus dīcit, "Mamma! Volō aqua." His mother replies:

- a) "Dīc, 'Vīs aqua,' Mārce."                      b) "Dīc, 'Volō aquam,' Mārce."  
c) "Dīc, 'Vult aqua,' Mārce."                      d) "Dīc, 'Volō aquae,' Mārce."

12) Mārcus dīcit (ad fratrem Quīntum): "Quīntus! Spectā! Gallīnae in hortō sunt!" ...and his mother says:

- a) "Dīc, 'Quīntus! Spectāte! Gallīnae in hortō sunt!,' Mārce."  
b) "Dīc, 'Quīnte! Spectā! Gallīnās in hortō sunt!,' Mārce."  
c) "Dīc, 'Quīnte! Spectā! Gallīnae in hortō sunt!,' Mārce."  
d) "Dīc, 'Quīntus! Spectā! Gallīnās in hortō sunt!,' Mārce."

13) Mārcus hears a noise and dīcit, "Mamma, quī est in vīllā?" Māter respondet:

- a) "Dīc, 'Quis est in vīllam,' Mārce."                      b) "Dīc, 'Quis est in vīllā,' Mārce."  
c) "Dīc, 'Quid est in vīllam,' Mārce."                      d) "Dīc, 'Quī est in vīllam,' Mārce."

14) Mārcus is tired and wants to be carried into the house. He's too big for his mother to carry. When she tells him this, he pouts and CORRECTLY says:

- a) "Tē nōn amō. Ā patre portābō."                      b) "Tē nōn amō. Ā patre portābor."  
c) "Tē nōn amō. Pater mē portābitur."                      d) "Tē nōn amō. Pater mihi portābor."

15) The maid carries Mārcus into the house. He sees his dog in the garden, and correctly *commands* it:

- a) "Mē sequī!"                                      b) "Mē sequere!"  
c) "Mē sequis!"                                      d) "Mē sequitur!"

16) Later, Mārcus is eating bread, and the maid offers him some honey (mel, mellis, neuter). He says "Egō mel vult!" (Note: "Amābō tē" is an informal way to say, "Please.") The maid says:

- a) "Mārce, dīc, 'Mē mel volō!,' amābō tē."  
b) "Mārce, dīc, 'Egō mellem volō!,' amābō tē."  
c) "Mārce, dīc, 'Egō mel volō!,' amābō tē."  
d) "Mārce, dīc, 'Egō mellem vult!,' amābō tē."

17) Mārcus notices that his brother has a nicer piece of bread than he does. He frowns and complains, “Quīntus boniōrem panem habet.” His mother corrects him with:

- a) “Quīntus melius pānem habet.”                      b) “Quīntus meliōrem pānem habet.”  
c) “Quīntus bonius pānem habet.”                      d) “Quīntus bonus pānis habet.”

18) The boys go off to play, and Quīntus wins a race to the nearest tree. Mārcus says the Roman equivalent of “It’s not fair!” and follows it correctly with this complaint that Quīntus runs faster than he does:

- a) “Quīntus celerius currit.”                              b) “Quīntus celerior currit.”  
c) “Quīntus celerium currit.”                              d) “Quīntus celeriorē currit.”

19) Mārcus continues to cry and tries to say that he ran as fast as possible: “Cucurrī tam celer tam possum.” His mother comforts him, but corrects him with:

- a) “Cucurrī quam celeriter.”                              b) “Cucurrī celerrimē tam potest.”  
c) “Cucurrī quam celerrimē.”                              d) “Cucurrī celerior quam Quīntus.”

20) By now, you just want to get away from Mārcus! As you hurry to the road, you hear him cry that nobody (nēmō, nēminis, masculine) loves him:

- a) “Nēmō egō amat!”                                      b) “Nēmō egō amō!”  
c) “Nēmō mē amō!”                                      d) “Nēmō mē amat!”

Mission 3: Help Cicero’s son edit his letter to his father.

21) Little Cicero tells his father “In forō, salūtābar ā multīs senātōribus!” Which use of the ablative can be found in his sentence?

- a) agent                      b) accompaniment                      c) means                      d) time

22) Then he writes about the neighbor’s boys: “Prīmum Mārcum Quīntus pulsāverat, tum Quīntum Mārcus pulsāvit.” Which boy punched the other boy first?

- a) neither                      b) Mārcus                      c) both                      d) Quīntus

23) Is the above sentence (in Question 22) about the fight grammatically correct?

- a) Minimē; the “Quīntum” is incorrect.                      b) Minimē; the “pulsāverat” is incorrect.  
c) Certē                      d) Minimē; the “Mārcum” is incorrect.

24) Young Cicero then worries about his servants: “Cōgitō servōs meōs impigrī sunt.” (impiger, impigra, impigrum means “lazy.”) When he isn’t looking, you amend the last two words to:

- a) ...impigrōs sunt      b) ...impigrī esse      c) ...impigrōs esse      d) ...impigrōs erant

25) He then talks about a recent shoe purchase that he made so he can walk to Tusculum, using the verb “emō emere ēmī emptus,” meaning “to buy”: “Calceōs ēmī ut Tūsculum ambulārem.” You...

- a) Change “ambulārem” to “ambulāret” when he isn’t looking.
- b) Change “ambulārem” to “ambulet” when he isn’t looking.
- c) Change “ambulārem” to “ambulem” when he isn’t looking.
- d) Do nothing; it’s correct.

26) He wishes that his father were present, using the deponent verb laetor, laetārī, laetātus sum, meaning “to rejoice,” CORRECTLY writing:

- a) Sī tū adsīs, laetārem.”
- b) Sī tū adessēs, laetārer.”
- c) Sī tū adsīs, laetātūr.”
- d) Sī tū adessēs, laetārem.”

27) Young Cicero now writes about the sights he saw on his last trip. Which version of the sentence is correct? (Spūmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus = to foam, froth)

- a) “Nāvēs pulchrās in marī vīride et spūmante vīdī.”
- b) “Nāvēs pulchrēs in marī vīride et spūmantī vīdī.”
- c) “Nāvēs pulchrās in marī vīridī et spūmante vīdī.”
- d) “Nāvēs pulchrēs in marī vīridī et spūmantī vīdī.”

28) He continues correctly with this, using the noun “fōlium, -ī, neuter” (leaf of a tree), writing:

- a) “Mare celere et vīridiōrem quam fōlia amō.”
- b) “Mare celerem et vīridius quam fōlia amō.”
- c) “Mare celerem et vīridiōrem quam fōlia amō.”
- d) “Mare celere et vīridius quam fōlia amō.”

29) He concludes with another observation about the neighbor’s kids:

- a) “Pater absēns, līberī improbī sunt.”
- b) “Patre absente, līberī improbī sunt.”
- c) “Patrō absentō, līberī improbī sunt.”
- d) “Quam patrem absentem, līberī improbī sunt.”

30) Then he concludes his letter. Which of these should he NOT use?

- a) Amā nōs et valē!
- b) Mox scrībēbō iterum.
- c) Curā ut valeās!
- d) VII īdūs Nov.

Mission 4: You overhear some gossiping maids and notice some errors.

31) Lydia, a maid originally from Greece, says: “Trēs annī, Gaium amābam.” Her friend should:

- a) ...gently correct her, “Tribus annīs, Gaium amābam.”
- b) ...gently correct her, “Trēs annōs, Gaium amābam.”
- c) ...gently correct her, “Trēs annī, Gaius amābam.”
- d) say nothing; the sentence was correct.

32) They talk about a marriage proposal that their friend received; Lydia, thinking of "vehemēns, vehementis (=vehement, forceful)," says that Clāra "...vehementē recūsāvit." Her friend should:

- a) ...gently correct her, "...vehementiter recūsāvit."
- b) ...gently correct her, "...vehementer recūsāvit."
- c) ...gently correct her, "...vehementī recūsāvit."
- d) say nothing; the sentence was correct.

33) Her friend wants Lydia to flee back to Greece with her, but Lydia CORRECTLY says:

- a) "Dominam meam pāreō."                      b) "Domina mea pāreō."
- c) "Dominae meae pāreō."                      d) "Dominā meā pāreō."

34) They notice a male servant passing by, who looks over at the maids. Lydia whispers to her friend, "Tū ā servō spectāris!" Hearing this, you think:

- a) Nothing; the sentence was correct.                      b) "Tū ā servō spectātūr!"
- c) "Tē ā servō spectāris!"                      d) "Tē ā servō spectātūr!"

35) The servant passes out of sight. The maids laugh and Lydia's friend correctly says:

- a) "Nōs ā servō spectābāntūr!"                      b) "Nōbīs ā servō spectābāminī!"
- c) "Nōbīs ā servō spectābāmus!"                      d) "Nōs ā servō spectābāmur!"

36) The meaning of the above sentence (we were being looked at by the servant) could have been expressed in the active voice by:

- a) "Servus nōs spectābat!"                      b) "Servus ā nōbīs spectābātūr!"
- c) "Servum nōs spectābāmus!"                      d) "Servum nōs spectābāmur!"

37) How would the maids correctly say, "We will have been looked at by the servant." ?

- a) "Nōs ā servō spectāverimūr!"                      b) "Nōs ā servō spectātī erāmus!"
- c) "Nōs servum spectāverimus!"                      d) "Nōs ā servō spectātae erimus!"

38) How would they correctly say, "The servant will have looked at us." ?

- a) "Servus nōs spectātus erit."                      b) "Servum nōs spectāverimus."
- c) "Servus nōs spectāverit."                      d) "Servus nōs spectāverimūr."

39) The last thing you hear as you walk away is Lydia telling her friend to use hot water to clean the walls. You shake your head at what you hear and think that she should have said:

- a) "Calidā aquā ūtī!"                      b) "Calidā aquā ūtere!"
- c) "Calidam aquam ūtī!"                      d) "Calidam aquam ūtere!"

40) As you keep walking down the road, you come across the servant who had been looking at the maids. He correctly reports his recent actions to another man he meets, using the deponent verb “intueor” (to look at):

- a) “Pulchrās et formōsās fēminās intuīvī!”
- b) “Pulchrās et formōsās fēminās intuitus sum!”
- c) “Pulchrās et formōsās fēminās intuitus est!”
- d) “Pulchrās et formōsās fēminās intuitūrum sum!”

Mission 5: Watching some gladiators at a training session.

41) You hear many strange things as you arrive at the place where gladiators are training.

Which of these sentences uses “quī” incorrectly?

- a) Dominus est quī gladiatōrēs pūniat.
- b) Gladiatōrēs, quī dominus videt, nōn laetī sunt.
- c) Dominus gladiatōrēs mīsit quī pugnārent.
- d) Gladiatōrēs, quī exercent, fortēs sunt.

42) A gladiator named Titus wins a round. Another gladiator correctly tells him that he wouldn’t have won if a man named Syrus had been present, by saying:

- a) “Sī Syrus adesset, nōn vincerēs.”
- b) “Sī Syrus adfuisset, nōn vīcissēs.”
- c) “Sī Syrus adfuit, nōn vīcistī.”
- d) “Sī Syrus aderit, nōn vincēs.”

43) Titus jeers that the other gladiator should be at home in his little bed – “in parvō lectō tuō” – using the noun lectus, -ī, masculine, meaning “bed.” He could also use a diminutive to say:

- a) “in lectulō tuō”
- b) “in lectissimō tuō”
- c) “in lectiōlō tuō”
- d) “in lectiminō tuō”

44) The second gladiator boasts that he is the strongest and fastest fighter of all, and that it’s very easy to beat Titus, correctly saying:

- a) “Fortissimus et celerissimus sum; tē vincere facilissimum est.”
- b) “Fortissimus et celerrimus sum; tē vincere facillimum est.”
- c) “Fortissimus et celerissimus sum; tē vincere facilerrimum est.”
- d) “Fortissimus et celerrimus sum; tē vincere facilissimum est.”

45) The trainer orders the gladiators to resume fighting; one says to the other, “Dominus imperat nōs pugnāre.” He should have said:

- a) “Dominus nōbīs imperat ut pugnāmus.”
- b) “Dominus nōs imperat ut pugnāmus.”
- c) “Dominus nōs imperat ut pugnēmus.”
- d) “Dominus nōbīs imperat ut pugnēmus.”

46) Or, he could have said:

- a) “Dominus nōs pugnāre iubet.”
- b) “Dominus nōbīs pugnāre iubet.”
- c) “Dominus nōs ut pugnāmus iubet.”
- d) “Dominus nōbīs ut pugnēmus iubet.”

47) After a few moments, the second gladiator says, "Quid?" and the first one correctly responds:

- a) "Dominus nōbīs imperāvit ut pugnēmus."
- b) "Dominus nōbīs imperāvit ut pugnārēmus."
- c) "Dominus nōs imperāvit pugnāre."
- d) "Dominus imperāvit nōs pugnāvisse."

48) Which of these adjective groups contains a form that is **not** correct for genitive masculine singular?

- a) fortis, vestrius, ūnius
- b) neutrius, magni, alius
- c) fessi, alterius, celeris
- d) sōlius, boni, trīstis

49) The trainer says, "I'm going to give this gladiator a prize." For "this," he says:

- a) hoc
- b) huic
- c) hunc
- d) hōc

50) And he ends with, "But that gladiator is going to be punished." The "going to be punished" is rendered as:

- a) pūnitum īrī
- b) pūnitūrum īrī
- c) pūniendum īrī
- d) pūnientem īrī

Mission 6: Your final pre-time-travel test. 10 questions: Speed Round!

51) When would you LEAST expect to see nominative case used?

- a) Directly after "quam"
- b) In an indirect statement
- c) With "appellātur"
- d) In a cum clause

52) When would you LEAST expect to see genitive case used?

- a) with "paulum"
- b) to show ownership
- c) with "pudet"
- d) with "ad"

53) When would you LEAST expect to see dative case used?

- a) with "nūbere"
- b) with a supine
- c) with a gerundive
- d) with "plācet"

54) When would you LEAST expect to see accusative case used?

- a) to express "with the king having been killed..."
- b) with "ad"
- c) in an exclamation
- d) with doceō, to show to whom something was taught

55) When would you LEAST expect to see ablative case used?

- a) to show the price of something
- b) in comparing two people
- c) to show the time when something happened
- d) to say "me" in the phrase "that must be done by me"

- 56) Which is not a form of portō, portāre?  
 a) portāvī                      b) portāte                      c) portātur                      d) portunt
- 57) Which is not a form of sedeō, sedēre?  
 a) sedent                      b) sedeant                      c) sedint                      d) sedēbunt
- 58) Which is not a form of agō, agere?  
 a) agēs                      b) agēbās                      c) ageris                      d) ageāmus
- 59) Which is not a form of capiō, capere?  
 a) capās                      b) capiunt                      c) cēpērunt                      d) capient
- 60) Which is not a form of audiō, audīre?  
 a) audiēbāmur                      b) audiēbit                      c) audīs                      d) audiēmur

**Based on your success thus far, you are promoted to be a visible time traveler who can interact with the ancient Romans. Be careful not to change history...**

Mission 7: The necessities of life. Luckily, you have some Roman money.

- 61) You think to yourself, "When in Rome..." How should you express "in Rome"?  
 a) in Rōmā                      b) in Rōmam                      c) Rōmam                      d) Rōmae
- 62) So, now you're in Rome... hungry. What is one WRONG way to express that to someone selling bread?  
 a) Pānem volō!  
 b) Dā mihi pānem!  
 c) Pānis vult!  
 d) Duōbus sēstertiīs, pānem emam.
- 63) You buy a roll. It's hard as a rock. How do you tell the shopkeeper this?  
 a) Dūrum cum saxō est!  
 b) Dūrus cibus habet!  
 c) Dūrus quam cibī habeō!  
 d) Dūrum ut saxum est!
- 64) He seems nonplussed. How do you say, "The bread I bought is stale!" (When talking about bread, the word for "stale" is "secundus, -a, -um.")  
 a) "Pānis quī ēmī secundis est!"  
 b) "Pāne ēmī, id secundus est!"  
 c) "Pānis quem ēmī secundus est!"  
 d) "Panis secundis est quid emī!"
- 65) Or, you could have said:  
 a) "Quid ēmī secundum est!"  
 b) "Quī ēmī secundus est!"  
 c) "Cui ēmī secundus est!"  
 d) "Quod ēmī secundum est!"
- 66) You order him to bring you a new roll, saying "Pānem fer!" The command "fer" is one of the irregular commands missing a final vowel. Which is NOT one of the other irregular commands lacking a final vowel?  
 a) dīc                      b) vēnd                      c) dūc                      d) fac

67) He brings you another roll, but wants the old one back. You've tossed it to a dog. You look at the dog and correctly say:

- a) "Putō canis pānem ēdit."  
b) "Putō canem pānem ēdisse."  
c) "Putō canis pānem edere."  
d) "Putō canem pānem editur."

68) The shopkeeper growls at you, in perfect Latin which you don't have the time to admire:

- a) "Putō tē abiit!"  
b) "Putō tū abītus esse!"  
c) "Putō tē abītūrum esse!"  
d) "Putō tē abiēns est!"

69) It happened that the shopkeeper didn't pursue you after this. You could express this in Latin using:

- a) nē  
b) nōn  
c) ut...nōn  
d) ut

70) This was lucky, because you feared that he would attack you. In Latin, you would express this fear using:

- a) nē  
b) ut  
c) ut nōn  
d) nōn

#### Mission 8: Fun and games... and getting a bit lost in Rome.

71) FLEEING the shopkeeper is frightening! You'd render "FLEEING" in Latin as:

- a) fugiēns  
b) fugiendī  
c) fūgitūrus  
d) fugere

72) You notice that you've run all the way to the Circus Maximus. You see a nervous-looking charioteer entering, and wish him good luck by saying:

- a) "Bona fortūna!"  
b) "Bonae fortūnae!"  
c) "Bonam fortūnam!"  
d) "Bonās fortūnae!"

73) He sighs and says that he needs more luck, which he renders as:

- a) plūs fortūnam  
b) plūs fortūnae  
c) plūra fortūna  
d) plūra fortūnae

74) You tell him that he'll win easily, expressing "easily" correctly as:

- a) facilē  
b) facile  
c) facilliter  
d) facillenter

75) You find a seat among some spectators bragging about their favorites. Being careful with your Latin, you avoid all of the following adjectives that have irregular superlatives, except this one, which is regular in the superlative:

- a) bonus  
b) magnus  
c) multus  
d) altus

76) You're also a bit shaky on 5<sup>th</sup> declension, so you avoid the following nouns, EXCEPT:

- a) diēs  
b) spēs  
c) mīles  
d) rēs

77) Fortunately, you remember that each neuter noun's accusative singular form is the same as its nominative singular form, so you avoid saying this incorrect sentence:

- a) "Fortāsse crūs suffrēgit."                      b) "Vīdeō eius os frāctum!"  
c) "Caput mihi dōlet."                              d) "Aurīga corporem magnum habet!"

78) One charioteer was SO quick that he was able to maneuver his chariot through an unbelievably narrow gap to avoid a crash. You say, "He was SO quick..."

- a) "Celerius eius erat..."                      b) "Tantum celere erat..."  
c) "Tam celer erat..."                              d) "Tot celeris erat..."

79) The guy next to you finishes your sentence ("Tam celer erat...") for you, with:

- a) "...ut concūsum ēvitet!"                      b) "...nē concūsum ēvītāvit!"  
c) "...nē concūsum ēvītāt!"                      d) "...ut concūsum ēvītāret!"

80) It was fun to watch the races for a while, but it's a hot day, and you need to find shelter for the night. You walk to the forum to find someone who will invite you to dinner. You could express the underlined part by all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) invenīre    b) ad inveniendum  
c) inventum    d) ut inveniās

Mission 9: 10 questions: The temptation to change history...

81) As luck has it, you magically find someone who invites you over. He says, "You want to come to the dinner party, don't you?" using this word to begin the question:

- a) Nōn    b) Nōnne    c) Num    d) Neque

82) Of course, Julius Caesar himself is at the dinner party. You prepare to address him as "Julius," thinking that you'll say \_\_\_\_\_, when you notice that nobody else is greeting him by that name.

- a) Iūlius    b) Iūlī    c) Iūliō    d) Iūlie

83) You're seated with a freedman, who points out a servant, Syrus, and says that he used to wash walls with Syrus. You burst out laughing and Caesar gives you an inquisitive look. You laughed because:

- a) The freedman said, "Cum Syrō, mūrōs lāvābam," which meant that he was washing Syrus.  
b) The freedman said, "Cum Syrō, mūrōs lāvābam," which meant that the walls were washing Syrus.  
c) The freedman said, "Syrō, mūrōs lāvābam," which meant that he used to pick up Syrus and rub him on the walls, to literally wash the walls WITH Syrus as his washing tool.  
d) The freedman said, "Syrō, mūrōs lāvābam," which meant that he was commanding Syrus to wash the walls at that moment, and you imagined Syrus throwing down Caesar's dinner and grabbing his napkin to wash walls.

84) He mentions that he needs to go to the Senate on the Ides of March, despite strange omens, and puts “on the Ides of March” in the \_\_\_\_\_ case.

- a) accusative                      b) ablative                      c) nominative                      d) genitive

85) He insists that he has studied the art of making good luck. He says:

- a) fortunae faciendae                      b) fortunam faciendum  
c) fortunae faciendī                      d) fortunā faciendō

86) Someone suggests that he should communicate with Cicero, but he snorts that Cicero is too tired from speaking to be of any use.

- a) loquendī                      b) loquendō                      c) ad loquendum                      d) locūtus esse

87) You try to make small talk with your couch-mates by saying that the food has been well-prepared. You say:

- a) “Cibum bene parātum est.”                      b) “Cibus bene parātus sum.”  
c) “Cibum bonē parātum est.”                      d) “Cibus bene parātus est.”

88) You can’t avoid the compulsion to stare at Caesar. He notices you, and says:

- a) “Certior factus sum aliquem iam necem meam excōgitāvisse.”  
b) “Certior factus sum aliquem iam necem meam excōgitāvit.”  
c) “Certiozem factus sum aliquem iam necem meam excōgitāvisse.”  
d) “Certiozem factus sum aliquem iam necem meam excōgitāvit.”

89) Not knowing what to do, you blurt out, “Beware the Ides of March!”

- a) Cavēre                      b) Caveat                      c) Cavē                      d) Cavet

90) You expect to have a brief opportunity to talk to Caesar when everyone is leaving (though you’re not sure when that will be). You think in excellent Latin:

- a) Cum omnibus discēdentēs...                      b) Cum omnēs discēderent...  
c) Cum omnēs discēdunt...                      d) Cum omnēs discēdant...

#### Mission 10: 10 final questions. Should you warn Caesar?

91) I don’t doubt that you’ve thought about your options seriously.

- a) cōgitāvistī                      b) cōgitāverīs                      c) cōgitārēs                      d) cōgitāvissēs

92) Caesar says, “Bibāmus!” To BEST capture the same idea, he could have also said:

- a) Bibere!                      b) Bibendum est!                      c) Bibite!                      d) Bibimus!

93) Looking around the room, you see a mouse and shudder. You say to the nearest person:

- a) Mūs videō!                      b) Mūrem videō!                      c) Mūrem videt!                      d) Mūs videt!

94) It is a little difficult to follow the conversation. When you're speaking, you stick to numbers that do not ever change endings. Therefore, you avoid all of these numbers EXCEPT:

- a) 100                      b) 3                      c) 2                      d) 1,000

95) You also try to use words that never change endings (i.e. are indeclinable). You use all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) nēquam (useless)    b) ūtilis (useful)    c) māne (morning)    d) statim (at once)

96) Finally, the dinner party breaks up, and you have a second to say something to Caesar as he passes. If you don't wish to warn him, you smile and nod. If you wish to warn him, you say, "I'm telling you what the senators will do," as:

- a) Dīcō quid senātōrēs faciant.                      b) Dīcō quid senātōrēs factūrī sint.  
c) Dīcō quid senātōrēs facerent.                      d) Dīcō quid senātōrēs fēcissent.

97) If you didn't warn Caesar, you're still smiling and nodding as other people pass. If you did decide to warn Caesar, he misunderstands you and says, "What? You're telling me what the senators have done?" (You end up not being able to explain what you mean, since you only have ~30 seconds with Caesar.)

- a) Dīcis quid senātōrēs fēcissent?                      b) Dīcis quid senātōrēs faciant?  
c) Dīcis quid senātōrēs fēcerint?                      d) Dīcis quid senātōrēs factī sunt?

98) You sigh and, if you didn't want to warn Caesar, enter your assigned bedroom. However, once you close your eyes, you return to the present and wake up in Latin class. Ack! If you did want to warn Caesar, you say one last thing to him before he leaves:

- a) "Vīs tēcum sit!"    b) (Pick answer "a")    c) (Pick answer "a")    d) (Pick answer "a")

99) You hope that Caesar remembers your visit. When you tell your friends this, you use "mēmīnisse," and remember to put "visit" in this case:

- a) genitive                      b) dative                      c) accusative                      d) ablative

100) Your friends wonder why you're speaking in Latin. You just can't help it, at this point. But, I don't doubt that you're tired of answering questions now! The "that" would be:

- a) nōn                      b) an                      c) ut                      d) quīn