

**A. Grammar**

1. Some nouns have plural forms only, but may have a singular or plural \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A noun and its verb must agree in person and \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. The place or location of something is in the \_\_\_\_\_ case.
3. What two words are not cities or small islands but have a locative? \_\_\_\_\_  
What are their locatives? \_\_\_\_\_
4. A/an \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun begins a subordinate adjective clause and refers to a stated or understood antecedent. These clauses are called \_\_\_\_\_ clauses.
5. Purpose clauses may be introduced by **ut/ne** or by a \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun that \_\_\_\_\_ .  
As a pronoun, it follows the \_\_\_\_\_ Agreement Rule.
7. When we report a question instead of asking it directly, we are asking a/an \_\_\_\_\_ question. This type of question is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ clause.
8. If a sentence has an independent and a subordinate clause, the verbs in the two clauses must coordinate with respect to \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. The rule for this coordination is called the \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ tenses are called primary tenses. The Latin primary tenses are \_\_\_\_\_ .
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ tenses are called secondary tenses. The Latin secondary tenses are \_\_\_\_\_ .
12. An indirect statement in Latin is indicated by the \_\_\_\_\_ construction, which 1) changes the verb to a/an \_\_\_\_\_ , and 2) puts the subject in the \_\_\_\_\_ case.
13. The verbs in a sentence with an indirect statement must correspond.  
Use the \_\_\_\_\_ infinitive if the action takes place **at the same time as** the main verb.  
Use the \_\_\_\_\_ infinitive if the action takes place **before** the main verb.  
Use the \_\_\_\_\_ infinitive if the action takes place **after** the main verb.
14. A gerund is a \_\_\_\_\_ .
15. The Romans showed obligation by using a \_\_\_\_\_ verb consisting of the \_\_\_\_\_ and a form of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
This construction is called the \_\_\_\_\_ .
16. A deponent is a verb that has \_\_\_\_\_ forms but \_\_\_\_\_ meanings.
17. Most indefinite pronouns are formed by adding a/an \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ to an existing Latin pronoun.

# Fourth Form Final Exam

## B. Vocabulary

**Nouns.** Check the correct gender, and give the genitive form and meaning.

Nom. Sing.	M	F	N	Genitive Form	Meaning
fines					
ácies					
cópia					
auxília					
tribunus					
mília					
núntius					
númerus					
salus					
castra					
senténtia					
rátio					
insídiae					
nemo					
équites					

**Adjectives.** Give the meaning.

Adjective	Meaning
próximus -a -um	
egrégius -a -um	
cavus -a -um	
firmus -a -um	
réliquus -a -um	

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**Verbs.** Give the remaining principal parts and meaning.

Principal Part				Meaning
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
dimitto				
instruo				
cólloco				
defendo				
pertineo				
nóceo				
fremo				
nolo				
oportet				
relinquo				
conspício				
constituo				
áffero				
absum				
peto				
consisto				
interfício				
praesum				
pervénio				
vasto				
verto				
contendo				
quaero				
dedo				
redeo				

**Deponents and Semi-Deponents.** Give the rest of the dictionary form and meaning.

1st P. P.	Rest of dictionary form and meaning
áudeo	
proficiscor	
labor	
vídeor	
egrédior	

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## C. Participles

Give the following participles.

	Present Active	Perfect Passive	Future Active
amo			
móneo			
rego			
cápio			
áudio			

Give meanings. Use **amo**.

Present Active	Perfect Passive	Future Active

## D. Infinitives

Complete the chart below using all five model verbs.

Tense	Active	Passive
Present	(1st)	
	(2nd)	
	(3rd)	
	(3rd <i>io</i> )	
	(4th)	
Perfect	(1st)	
	(2nd)	
	(3rd)	
	(3rd <i>io</i> )	
	(4th)	
Future	(1st)	
	(2nd)	
	(3rd)	
	(3rd <i>io</i> )	
	(4th)	

Give meanings. Use **amo**.

Tense	Active Infinitive	Passive Infinitive
Pres.		
Perf.		
Fut.		--

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## E. Gerunds and Gerundives

Complete the chart below using all five model verbs. In the 1st conjugation, also give the meaning.

Gerund (genitive form only)	Gerundive
(1st)	
(2nd)	
(3rd)	
(3rd <i>io</i> )	
(4th)	

## F. Conjugate

Conjugate **possum** in the indicative and subjunctive.

### Indicative

Present	

Perfect	

Imperfect	

Pluperfect	

Future	

Future Perfect	

### Subjunctive

Present	

Perfect	

Imperfect	

Pluperfect	

# Fourth Form Final Exam

## G. Conjugate

Conjugate **hortor** in the indicative (6 tenses) and subjunctive (4 tenses). Also give the verbals.

### Indicative

Present	

Perfect	

Imperfect	

Pluperfect	

Future	

Future Perfect	

### Subjunctive

Present	

Perfect	

Imperfect	

Pluperfect	

### Verbals

	Participles	Infinitives
Present		
Perfect		
Future		

Gerund (genitive form only)

Gerundive

# Fourth Form Final Exam

## H. Conjugate

Conjugate **fero** in the indicative present system, active and passive. Also give the verbals.

### Indicative

Present Active	

Present Passive	

Imperfect Active	

Imperfect Passive	

Future Active	

Future Passive	

### Verbals

	Participles	
	Active	Passive
Present		
Perfect		
Future		
	Infinitives	
Present		
Perfect		
Future		--

Gerund (genitive form only)

Gerundive

Imperative

# Fourth Form Final Exam

## I. Decline

Decline the pronoun **Idem eadem idem**.

Singular			Plural		
M	F	N	M	F	N

Decline the relative pronoun **qui quae quod**.

Singular			Plural		
M	F	N	M	F	N

Decline the present participle. Use **amo**.

Singular		Plural	
M/F	N	M/F	N

## J. Latin Sayings

1. Hail and farewell. \_\_\_\_\_
2. it grows as it goes \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I believe in one God. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. willing and able \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What should I do in Rome? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. it does not follow \_\_\_\_\_
7. I sing of arms and a man. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. which was to be shown \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. into the middle of things \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Carthage must be destroyed! \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



