

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1993

GRAMMAR I

I. Which word does NOT belong grammatically?

- 1. a. serve b. fili c. puella d. luce
- 2. a. scribimini b. mittetis c. habebitur d. vincam
- 3. a. auxilium b. copia c. eques d. hiems
- 4. a. legis b. regi c. militum d. feminae
- 5. a. miles b. salus c. ignis d. pons
- 6. a. carmen b. tempus c. animal d. iter
- 7. a. vinum b. aestatum c. consulum d. temporum
- 8. a. capita b. calamitas c. ager d. mare
- 9. a. quam b. quem c. quid d. quod
- 10. a. egit b. dedit c. timuit d. facit

II. Choose the answer which best completes the sentence.

- 11. All of the following prepositions take the ablative EXCEPT  
a. sine. b. cum. c. trans. d. ex.
- 12. Which noun can be modified by celeri?  
a. puellā b. militis c. carri d. equites
- 13. Which of the following is NOT an adverb?  
a. celere b. multum c. graviter d. heri
- 14. Which of the following conjunctions can be used as a correlative?  
a. aut b. quod c. tamen d. nam
- 15. Educi is the \_\_\_\_\_ of educo.  
a. first person singular perfect active  
b. present passive infinitive  
c. present imperative singular  
d. second person singular future passive
- 16. The -ne on the first word of a Latin sentence indicates  
a  
a. command. b. negative answer. c. question.  
d. positive answer.
- 17. Which of the following is a one-ending adjective?  
a. acer b. brevis c. sacer d. potens

18. The ablative of agent is expressed with the preposition  
a. ab. b. de. c. cum. d. ex.
19. A future perfect form of sum:  
a. ero b. fuerit c. eritis d. fuerunt
20. The perfect passive participle is the \_\_\_\_\_ principal part of the verb.  
a. first b. second c. third d. fourth
- III. Identify the case and usage of the underlined word in each sentence.
21. Nomen novum consuli dabunt.  
a. nominative, subject b. genitive, possessive  
c. dative, indirect object d. vocative, direct address
22. In ducis agris multi equi stabant.  
a. dative, indirect object b. genitive, possessive  
c. ablative, place where d. accusative, place to which
23. Erunt semper belli memoriae.  
a. genitive, objective b. nominative, predicate  
c. genitive, possessive d. nominative, subject
24. Nocte castra oppugnaverunt.  
a. ablative, means b. ablative, manner  
c. ablative, separation d. ablative, time
25. Cur in agris hodie laboratis, agricolae?  
a. nominative, subject b. vocative, direct address  
c. genitive, possessive d. dative, indirect object
- IV. Complete the sentence correctly or choose the best translation of the underlined word(s).
26. Da \_\_\_\_\_ librum.  
a. mei b. me c. meum d. mihi
27. Leave your baggage; I shall carry it.  
a. ea b. eam c. id d. eum
28. I could see the wound made by your sword.  
a. Possum videre b. Possum videri c. Poteram videre  
d. Poteram videri
29. The man whose son became the leader was very proud.  
a. cui b. qui c. cuius d. quem
30. Caesar fought against the Germans.  
a. in Germanis b. in Germanos c. contra Germanis  
d. ob Germanos

31. In which direction were you going?  
 a. qua b. quo c. quam d. quem
32. A number of soldiers had been captured by the enemy.  
 a. captivi fuerant b. capti erant  
 c. captus erat d. captivi fuerunt
33. If Caesar attacks the Helvetians, he will win.  
 a. oppugnaverit b. oppugnat c. oppugnavit  
 d. oppugnabit
34. The citizens of this town are more friendly to the Germans than to us.  
 a. huius b. hi c. haec d. huic
35. You who are my sister, will be saddened by the news I have received.  
 a. qui est b. quae est c. qui es d. quae es
36. The ship of the good sailor was lost.  
 a. bonae nautae b. bono nautae c. boni nautae  
 d. bonis nautae
37. Their home is bigger than mine.  
 a. Eorum casa b. Eius casa c. Ea casa d. Ei casa
38. Since they have not been well trained, they will be defeated.  
 a. vincuntur b. vincebantur c. victi erunt  
 d. vincentur
39. The poet was seen by us.  
 a. a nobis b. per nos c. nobis d. nos
40. The camp, which is located near the river, will serve as winter quarters.  
 a. qui b. quae c. quam d. quod
41. The garden which Caesar designed was impressive.  
 a. quam b. quem c. quod d. qui
- V. Translate the following sentences.
42. The reinforcements at the foot of the mountain were seen by the enemy.  
 a. Auxilia sub montem hostes viderunt.  
 b. Auxilia sub monte ab hostibus visa sunt.  
 c. Auxilia sub monte hostes visi erant.  
 d. Auxilia sub montem ab hostibus videbantur.

43. Prima aestate magno carro frumentum ex agris ad casam agricolae portabitur.
- In early summer the grain will be carried in a large cart from the fields to the house of the farmer.
  - In the first summer the large cart will carry grain out of the fields to the house of the farmer.
  - Next summer the farmer will carry grain from the fields to the house with a large cart.
  - Last summer grain was carried by a large wagon from the fields to the house of the farmer.
44. Praemium civibus consulem dare rex iusserat.
- The king has ordered the consul to give a reward to the citizens.
  - The king had ordered the citizens to give the consul a reward.
  - The king was ordered by the citizens to give a reward to the consul.
  - The king had ordered the consul to give the citizens a reward.
45. Deo donum reginae gratum erat.
- The queen was grateful to the god for the gift.
  - The gift of the god was pleasing to the queen.
  - The god was pleased by the gift of the queen.
  - The gift of the queen was pleasing to the god.

VI. Questions 46-50 refer to the following passage.

In Italiā Graeci multi cum Romanis bellum gerebant. Pyrrhum qui rex Epiri in Graeciā erat vocaverant. Graeci pressi curā multā in Italiā Pyrrhum expectabant.

- 5 Tandem cum elephantis et multis viris Pyrrhus ad Italiam navigavit. In primā pugnā Graeci superaverunt quod elephantis Romanos terruerunt. Multis Graecis vulneratis, in proximā pugnā ab Romanis Pyrrhus et Graeci victi sunt.

46. Which statement is true?
- The Greeks fought with the Romans in Epirus.
  - The Italians fought with the Romans in Greece.
  - The Greeks fought with the Romans in Italy.
  - Pyrrhus fought the Greeks in Italy.
47. Pyrrhus was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ king.
- Roman
  - Egyptian
  - Italian
  - Greek
48. What happened in the first battle?
- The Greeks surrendered to the Romans.
  - The Romans frightened the elephants.
  - The Greeks won.
  - Pyrrhus overcame the Greek army.

49. Who won the final battle?  
a. Romans b. Greeks c. Pyrrhus d. Epiri
50. Why did they win?  
a. The Greek army had lost so many men in the first battle.  
b. Pyrrhus used elephants.  
c. The Greeks were stronger.  
d. The Romans had better weapons.