

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1998

GRAMMAR I

I. Choose the word which does NOT belong grammatically.

1. a. cum b. de c. ab d. trans
2. a. patria b. nauta c. agricola d. poeta
3. a. pulcher b. miser c. noster d. sacer
4. a. fuga b. mensa c. arma d. terra
5. a. corpus b. annus c. tempus d. vulnus
6. a. mitto b. servo c. tempto d. ambulo
7. a. moveo b. doceo c. video d. timeo
8. a. amabit b. terrebit c. scribit d. parabit
9. a. cedimus b. regimus c. tradimus d. vicimus
10. a. tenemini b. trademini c. relinquemini d. ponemini

II. Identify the grammatical construction of the underlined word(s).

11. My daughters gave aid to the poor slave.
 - a. accusative - place to which
 - b. ablative - means
 - c. dative - indirect object
 - d. vocative - direct address
12. They wrote the letters with care.
 - a. ablative - means b. ablative - manner
 - c. ablative - accompaniment d. ablative - agent
13. They carried the grain to Rome from Sicily in ships.
 - a. ablative - means b. ablative - place where
 - c. ablative - manner d. ablative - separation
14. Our memory of that war is very real to us.
 - a. genitive - possessive
 - b. ablative - place from which
 - c. ablative - separation
 - d. genitive - objective
15. I was warned about the danger by my friend.
 - a. ablative - means b. ablative - manner
 - c. ablative - agent d. ablative - accompaniment

III. Choose the best translation for the underlined word(s) or the word(s) which best completes the sentence.

16. Poeta _____ amat.
a. patriā b. patriae c. patriam d. patriis
17. Gallia est _____.
a. provinciam b. provincia c. provinciae
d. provinciā
18. The present active infinitive is another name for the _____ principal part of the verb.
a. first b. second c. third d. fourth
19. They are walking into the forest.
a. in silvā b. silvam c. silvae d. in silvam
20. An example of an adverb is
a. saepe. b. aestate. c. grave. d. rege.
21. There are many horses in the fields.
a. in agros b. agris c. in agris d. agros
22. Which word will begin this sentence: You don't like that poet, do you?
a. Amatisne b. Num c. Non d. Nonne
23. Caesar moved his camp to the foot of the mountain.
a. sub monte b. ad montem c. in monte d. sub montem
24. Show Marcus the letters.
a. Marco b. Marcum c. Marci d. Marcus
25. Take the horses, children!
a. accipitis b. accipite c. accipe d. accipimini
26. Bonae can modify all the following **EXCEPT**
a. agricolae. b. matres. c. genti. d. mortis.
27. All of the following are i-stems **EXCEPT**
a. urbs. b. panis. c. consul. d. mons.
28. Don't do it, my son!
a. meus filius b. mi fili c. mei filii d. mi filii
29. Omne can modify
a. salus. b. causam. c. milite. d. imperium.
30. The citizens saw the consul in the Forum.
a. consulem b. consulum c. consul d. consule

31. Sextus, do you want to go home?
 a. Sextus b. Sexti c. Sexte d. Sextum
32. There have been many famous men and women throughout history.
 a. Ibi erant b. Fuerint c. Ibi fuerant d. Fuerunt
33. The baggage had been left in the city.
 a. Impedimentum in urbe relictum est.
 b. Impedimenta in urbe relicta erant.
 c. Impedimenta in urbe relicta erat.
 d. Impedimentum in urbe relictum erat.
34. The men are looking at the swift ships.
 a. celeris b. celeribus c. celeres d. celeri
35. Mater a consule cras _____.
 a. laudabatur b. laudabitur c. laudatum erit
 d. laudatur
36. All of the following are correct translations of egerunt **EXCEPT**
 a. they did drive. b. they have driven.
 c. they drove. d. they were driving.
37. The book was written by a famous poet.
 a. scriptus est b. scribebatur c. scribebat
 d. scripsit
38. Stories of the brave soldier were told to all.
 a. militis fortis b. militi forti
 c. de milite forti d. militum fortium
39. Cornelia, lead the horses to water.
 a. duce b. ducit c. ducet d. duc
40. Puer _____ laudatus est.
 a. a patre b. patre c. de patre d. ex patre
41. If we do a good job, perhaps they will hire us.
 a. facimus b. fecimus c. faciemus d. fecerimus
42. Patres _____ agricolae sunt.
 a. militum b. militis c. milites d. militi
43. The camp was attacked, wasn't it?
 a. Num castra oppugnata est?
 b. Nonne castra oppugnata sunt?
 c. Nonne castra oppugnata est?
 d. Num castra oppugnata sunt?

44. Legati filius multa dona spectavit.
- The legates looked at the son's many gifts.
 - Many gifts were looked at by the son of the legate.
 - The son of the legate looked at many gifts.
 - The legate's son was looking at many gifts.

IV. Questions 45-50 refer to the following passage:

Decem annos Graeci Troiam oppugnant sed urbem capere non possunt. Tandem equum ingentem faciunt. Viros fortissimos eligunt. Illi equum ascendunt. Ceteri ad insulam vicinam navigant.

- 5 Nos naves videmus abeuntes (going away). Ex urbe eximus. Gaudemus quod bellum confectum est. Equum in urbem trahimus. Tum magnifice cenamus et multum vinum bibimus.
- 10 Nox est. Ego dormio. In somno Hectorem mortuum video. Ille, "Fuge, Aenea," inquit, "hostes habent muros. Troia corrui. Non potes patriam servare. Fuge, et novem Troiam in aliā terrā conde."

45. Identify the grammatical form of capere in line 1.
- present active infinitive
 - present active indicative
 - present passive indicative
 - present passive infinitive
46. How long did the Greeks attack Troy?
- 5 years
 - 10 years
 - 15 years
 - 20 years
47. Identify the form of magnifice in line 7.
- adjective
 - verb
 - noun
 - adverb
48. Who warns Aeneas about the fall of Troy?
- Ego
 - Equus
 - Hector
 - Nox
49. Identify the grammatical construction of fuge and conde in lines 10-11.
- ablative - place where
 - present imperative
 - present indicative
 - vocative - direct address
50. The tense of most verbs in this passage:
- present
 - perfect
 - future
 - imperfect