

01

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1999

GRAMMAR I

- I. Choose the correct answer for each question.
1. In what case will you find the noun for the person addressed?  
a. nominative    b. genitive    c. accusative    d. vocative
  2. The case of a noun in apposition is determined by  
a. the noun to which it is in apposition.  
b. the subject of the sentence.  
c. the direct object of the sentence.  
d. the first noun following it.
  3. How many declensions contain nouns in all three genders?  
a. 2            b. 3            c. 4            d. 5
  4. How many tenses do Latin verbs in the indicative mood have?  
a. 4            b. 5            c. 6            d. 8
  5. Adjectives meaning friendly, equal and similar are followed by nouns or pronouns in the \_\_\_\_\_ case.  
a. genitive            b. dative            c. accusative    d. ablative
- II. Select the correct translation of the words or phrases below.
6. places  
a. locī            b. locō            c. loca            d. locum
  7. to the daughters  
a. filiis            b. filiarum            c. filiae            d. filiabus
  8. of many sailors  
a. multi nautae            b. multorum nautarum  
c. multarum nautarum    d. multae nautae
  9. with me  
a. cum meā            b. mē            c. mēcum            d. cum meō
  10. he was beginning  
a. incipit    b. incipiebat    c. incepit            d. incipiet
  11. to be led  
a. ducī            b. duxī            c. ducere            d. duxisse
  12. they used to be  
a. erunt    b. fuerunt    c. fuerant    d. erant
  13. whose  
a. cuius            b. cui            c. quem            d. qui

14. you (pl.) had been seen  
a. visi estis                      b. vidistis  
c. visi eratis                      d. videratis

15. rule  
a. rexī      b. rege      c. regī      d. regere

III. Choose the word that **DOES NOT** belong grammatically.

16. a. ignēs      b. servōs      c. fluctūs      d. civitās  
17. a. mare      b. amicō      c. deā      d. patre  
18. a. impedio      b. conficio      c. fugio      d. cupio  
19. a. servō      b. fratre      c. filiae      d. militī  
20. a. fac      b. audī      c. duce      d. portā  
21. a. eras      b. fuisti      c. age      d. monete  
22. a. accipieris      b. afficeris      c. capiebaris      d. receperis  
23. a. monet      b. sedet      c. ponet      d. retinet  
24. a. vir      b. tempus      c. animalia      d. insula  
25. a. agrum      b. flumina      c. fratrem      d. hominum

IV. Translate the underlined words into Latin.

26. They were friendly to the soldiers.  
a. ad milites      b. a militibus      c. militibus      d. milites
27. The sailor was wounded with a sword.  
a. gladium      b. gladiō      c. a gladiō      d. cum gladiō
28. Which boy brought the book?  
a. Qui      b. Quae      c. Quod      d. Quid
29. They all jumped into the water.  
a. aquam      b. in aquā      c. in aquam      d. ad aquam
30. My brother, Marcus, is six feet tall.  
a. Marcus      b. Marci      c. Marco      d. Marce

V. Choose the answer which correctly fills in the blank.

31. Amphorae in carrō sunt \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. gravis      b. graves      c. grave      d. gravi

32. Naves et carrī sunt \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. plenī                      b. plenōs                      c. plenae                      d. plena
33. Secundus filius Luci \_\_\_\_\_ appelabitur.  
 a. Marcum                      b. Marci                      c. Marce                      d. Marcus
34. Auxilium virō \_\_\_\_\_ datum est.  
 a. ā deis                      b. deis                      c. ē deis                      d. deabus
35. Nuntius ad castra \_\_\_\_\_ cucurrit.  
 a. celeritate                      b. cum celeritate  
 c. celeritatem                      d. celeritatum
36. \_\_\_\_\_ puer est malus.  
 a. Ille                      b. Quid                      c. Hoc                      d. Id
37. \_\_\_\_\_ relinquere patriam, milites.  
 a. Non                      b. Noli                      c. Nolite                      d. Nulli
38. \_\_\_\_\_ puellis dabuntur.  
 a. Libri                      b. Libris                      c. Librorum                      d. Libros
39. Germania, \_\_\_\_\_ in Europa est, magna est.  
 a. quid                      b. qui                      c. quae                      d. quod
40. Rex ducem invenit et \_\_\_\_\_ terruit.  
 a. eam                      b. eum                      c. ei                      d. eo

VI. Analogies.

41. via : viarum :: lux : \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. lucem                      b. lucis                      c. lucibus                      d. lucum
42. amicus : amicē :: celer : \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. celeriter                      b. celere                      c. celeri                      d. celera
43. oppidum : oppido :: opus : \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. operi                      b. operibus                      c. opera                      d. operis
44. do : dare :: video : \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. videre                      b. videris                      c. vide                      d. vidi
45. dux : duces :: iter : \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. itineris                      b. itinerum                      c. itinera                      d. itineribus

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

Bellum a finitimis **concitatum est**. Rex milites eduxit et magna voce dixit: "Pacem **non iam** habebimus. Nunc est tempus cum barbaris bellum **gerere**. **Negotium** est difficile, sed, si fortes eritis, patriam **defendetis** et homines malos in servitutem **redigetis**." Tum ad extremum finem regni **processit** et milites **secum** duxit. 5

Sed iter longum fuit, et milites **defessi** erant. Barbari non aderant. Rex principes **consuluit**. Breve tempus **militibus** ad quietem dedit; tum sine proeliō milites in castra reduxit et copias barbarorum exspectabat. Sed barbari regem timuerunt 10 et in **silvis** manserunt. Mox barbari pacem petiverunt et rex copias in **suum** regnum reduxit.

*concito, concitare, concitavi, concitatum - stir up, arouse; non iam - no longer; negotium, negotii, n. - task; redigo, redigere, redegī, redactus - drive back; procedo, procedere, processi, processum - go forward; defessus, -a, -um - tired; consulo, consulere, consului, consultum - consult; suus, sua, suum - his own, her own, its own*

46. The word gerere (l. 3) is
  - a. future passive indicative
  - b. present active infinitive
  - c. present passive infinitive
  - d. imperative singular
47. Why did the king not attack the barbarians?
  - a. His soldiers deserted.
  - b. The barbarians stayed in the forest
  - c. He and his soldiers were surrounded.
  - d. His soldiers were sick.
48. What tense is defendetis (l.4)?
  - a. present
  - b. perfect
  - c. past perfect
  - d. future
49. What case and use is militibus (l.7)?
  - a. dative - indirect object
  - b. ablative - accompaniment
  - c. dative - with certain adjectives
  - d. ablative - agent
50. Which ablative usage is illustrated by silvis (l. 11)?
  - a. separation
  - b. manner
  - c. accompaniment
  - d. place where