2017 FJCL State Latin Forum
Grammar 1

Part A) Choose the best possible translation for the underlined work(s).

1. I walked into town <u>with my mother</u>.
   a. cum meo matro   c. cum mea matra
   b. cum mea matribus   d. cum mea matre

2. <u>Julius</u>, beware the Ides of March!
   a. Jule   b. Juli   c. Julius   d. Julie

3. The soldiers ought <u>to be led</u> by Agrippa.
   a. ducere   b. duxisse   c. duci   d. ducunt

4. <u>Who</u> ran the marathon?
   a. quid   b. qui   c. quae   d. quis

5. Marcus gave the <u>sad</u> girl a hug.
   a. misera   b. miseram   c. miserae   d. miseris

6. Cupid <u>had carried</u> his arrows in his quiver.
   a. portabat   b. portavit   c. portaverat   d. portabant

7. Before <u>the war</u>, there was much anger.
   a. bellō   b. bellis   c. belli   d. bellum

8. Octavia <u>was running</u> in the forum.
   a. currebat   b. currit   c. curret   d. cucurrit

9. <u>We are</u> the world; we are the children.
   a. posumus   b. sumus   c. erimus   d. eramus

10. Students, <u>sing</u> the songs!
    a. cantare   b. cantatis   c. canta   d. cantate

11. We will begin class within the <u>eighth</u> hour.
    a. octo   b. octam   c. octā   d. octis

12. <u>I will be killed</u> if I stand in the middle of I-4.
    a. necabo   b. necabor   c. necabam   d. necabar

Part B) Choose the best possible Latin word(s) or phrase to fill in the blanks.

13. miles, _____ praemium dedi, urbem servavit.
    a. qui   b. cui   c. quibus   d. quem

14. _____ viri moenia defendit.
   a. Fortia   b. Fortes   c. Fortis   d. Forte

15. Cibus ab _____ parabatur.
   a. coquō   b. coqui   c. coquum   d. coquos

16. _____ Servila Caesarem amavit? Ita, amavit.
   a. Nonne   b. Num   c. Ne   d. Cur

17. Cras, epsitulam Pompeio _____.
   a. mittebat   b. mitto   c. mittam   d. mittebam

18. Dux milites _____ debet.
   a. parari   b. para   c. parare   d. paratos

19. _____ poeta ab imperatore laudabitur.
   a. Bona   b. Bonum   c. Bone   d. Bonus

20. Ad _____ villam Metella ambulabat?
   a. quem   b. quā   c. quas   d. quam

21. Cato Caesarem ex amore _____ pugnavit.
   a. patriā   b. patriae   c. patria   d. patriam

22. _____ ab magistris docebamini.
   a. Vos   b. Tu   c. Ei   d. Nos

Part C) Choose the most correct answer for the following questions.

23. Other than the ablative case, what other case is used with prepositions?
   a. Nominative   b. Genitive   c. Accusative   d. Dative

24. Name the use of ablative is used in the sentence: "We fight with swords."
   a. accompaniment   b. means   c. manner   d. agent

25. To what conjugation does the verb "rideo, ridere, risi, risus" belong?
   a. 1st conj.   b. 2nd conj.   c. 3rd conj.   d. 4th conj.

26. Relative pronouns match their antecedents in ____ and gender.
   a. case   b. person   c. number   d. voice

27. Active and Passive are the options of a verb's _____.
   a. tense   b. number   c. mood   d. voice

28. Which of the following prepositions take the accusative case?
   a. ex   b. de   c. ad   d. ab

29. Name the use of the ablative in the following sentence: "We freed the slaves from the prison."
    a. separation   b. place where   c. place from   d. agent

30. To which declension does the noun "arbor, arboris" belong?
    a. 1st decl.   b. 2nd decl.   c. 3rd decl.   d. 4th decl.

31. Which of the following verbs does NOT introduce indirect statement?
    a. puto   b. habeo   c. dico   d. sentio

32. Which of the following is NOT one of the ways a noun and an adjective will match in Latin?
    a. number   b. declension   c. gender   d. case

Part D) Choose the following (best possible) word that does not belong grammatically.

33. a. opus   b. dolor   c. ius   d. nomen

34. a. agrum   b. matrum   c. temporum   d. iurum

35. a. arx   b. urbs   c. civis   d. rex

36. a. agminis   b. viris   c. puellis   d. bellis

37. a. vocabam   b. vocabo   c. vocari   d. vocavi

38. a. mittetis   b. tenebam   c. laudabit   d. ridebunt

39. a. arma   b. castra   c. tenebrae   d. copia

40. a. voco   b. mitto   c. puto   d. cogito

41. a. ego   b. tu   c. nos   d. idem

42. a. ancilla   b. poeta   c. nauta   d. incola

Part E) Use the passage below to answer the questions.

Dum per aestatem Cicada cantavit, Formica suam messem portabat et laborabat. Formica in antra cum diligentiā frumentum trahebat et in hiemem reponebat. Autem saeva tempestas saevivit, misera famelicaque Cicada ad fidelem Formicam venit et cibum rogavit. Formica Cicadam renuere cupiebat, quod cogitabat sese laboravisse dum Cicada cantabat. Tamen, Formica frumentum Cicadae dedit.

Aestas, aestatis, f. – summer
Formica, -ae, f. – Ant
Antra, -ae, f. – cave
Hiems, hiemis, f. – winter
Famelicus,-a-,um – starved
Saevus, -a, -um – savage, wild

Cicada, -ae, f. – Grasshopper
messis, messis, .f – mass, heap
repono, -ere, – to store
saevio, saevire – to rage
renueo, renuere – to deny, refuse
Suus, -a, -um – his, her, its own

43. What is the tense and voice of "cantavit" in line 1?
  a. imperfect active   c. perfect active
  b. perfect passive   d. imperfect passive

44. What is the use of the ablative "diligentiā" in line 2?
  a. means   b. accompaniment c. manner   d. agent

45. What is the case of "frumentum" in line 2?
  a. Nominative b. Genitive   c. Accusative   d. Dative

46. What is the best way to translate "in hiemem" in line 2?
  a."into winter"   c. "towards winter"
  b. "for winter"   d. "on winter"

47. Which adjective described Formica in lines 3-4?
  a. saeva   b. fidelem   c. misera   d. famelia

48. Whom does "sese" refer to?
  a. Cicada   b. Formica   c. tempestas   d. cibum

49. What is the case of "Cicadae" in line 6?
  a. Nominative b. Vocative   c. Gentive   d. Dative

50. What does Formica do at the end of the story?
  a. Formica gives Cicada grain.
  b. Formica gives Cicada a hard time.
  c. Formica gives Cicada nothing.
  d. Formica gives Cicada a storm.