

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1996

GRAMMAR I

I. Choose the word which does NOT belong grammatically.

1. a. dea b. nauta c. poeta d. agricola
2. a. cum b. de c. in d. sine
3. a. pulcher b. sacer c. vester d. miser
4. a. bene b. saepe c. male d. acre
5. a. caput b. mare c. iter d. carmen
6. a. brevi b. feri c. gravi d. omni
7. a. salus b. tempus c. corpus d. vulnus
8. a. animum b. locum c. equum d. consulum
9. a. amicitias b. poenas c. calamitas d. inopias
10. a. mittent b. vident c. regent d. agent
11. a. celeritate b. laudate c. navigate d. portate
12. a. habueris b. teneris c. videris d. manseris

II. Choose the correct answer to the following questions.

13. Which of the following is NOT plural?
a. curis b. telis c. viris d. ducis
14. Which of the following is NOT in the perfect tense?
a. dedit b. ponit c. fuit d. sedit
15. Which of the following is NOT an infinitive?
a. celere b. agere c. facere d. defendere
16. Which of the following is NOT a vocative?
a. Cornelia b. puer c. Marcus d. imperator
17. Which of the following verbs takes a complementary infinitive?
a. debeo b. sum c. do d. moneo
18. Which use of the ablative is illustrated by the phrase cum diligentia?
a. manner b. accompaniment c. instrument d. agent

19. Which of the following contains a substantive?
 a. Bonine erant discipuli novi?
 b. Multa et pulchra dona regi dedit.
 c. Copiae ex oppido ad pugnam educti sunt.
 d. Milites omnia ad castra portaverunt.
20. Which of the following contains an ablative of agent?
 a. Nuntius tubā signum dat.
 b. Barbari a nostris vincebantur.
 c. Frumentum ad Italiam nave portaverunt.
 d. Legiones nostrae captivos ab hostibus liberabunt.
21. Which of the following contains an objective genitive?
 a. Captivi ex hostium castris discesserunt.
 b. Nautae antiqui latē longēque navigabant.
 c. Pueri puellaeque memoriā belli terrebantur.
 d. Impedimenta militum in castra posita sunt.
- III. Choose the answer which correctly fills in the blank or translates the underlined word(s).
22. Equi _____ pulchri sunt.
 a. regem b. regi c. regis d. reges
23. My father was walking with my mother in the garden.
 a. matre meā b. cum matre meā c. matris meae
 d. inter matrem meam
24. Hīc, puellae, _____.
 a. stante b. stā c. state d. stetisti
25. The general looked at the severe wounds that covered the body of the opposition leader.
 a. gravia b. gravium c. gravi d. graves
26. Mother was shouting at the cook in a loud voice.
 a. magnā voce b. sub magnā voce c. magnā cum voce
 d. in magnā voce
27. Magister puellas ante _____ vidit.
 a. fons b. fontis c. fonti d. fontem
28. Father, come quickly! The enemy are upon us!
 a. celere b. celeriter c. celer d. celeritate
29. "Rule wisely and well," she said to the new king.
 a. reges b. regi c. rege d. regis
30. Soldiers of the Tenth Legion loved Caesar.
 a. decimae legioni b. decem legionis
 c. decem legioni d. decimae legionis

31. You will not be killed if I can help it.
 a. Non interficeris b. Non interfeceritis
 c. Non interficietis d. Non interfeceris
32. Vir fortis a populo Romano _____ factus est.
 a. consul b. consulum c. consulem d. consulis
33. Vir et femina de belli periculo _____.
 a. monitae sunt b. moniti sunt
 c. monita est d. monitus est

IV. Choose the best translation for the given sentence.

34. The farmers are carrying their grain to the citizens.
 a. Agricolaes frumentum ad cives portant.
 b. Frumentum agricolarum ad cives portatur.
 c. Agricolaes frumentum civibus portant.
 d. Frumentum agricolarum civibus portatur.
35. The small boy gave his father three gifts.
 a. Puer parvus patrem tres dona dedit.
 b. Puer parvus patri tria dona dedit.
 c. Puer parvus patrem tribus donis dabat.
 d. Puer parvus patris trium donum dabat.
36. My son, tell the consul everything.
 a. Dicite, consulum omnia, mei filii.
 b. Dicis consulum omnes, meus filius.
 c. Dicitis consulem, mi filii, omne.
 d. Dic, mi filii, consuli omnia.
37. The camp was defended for a long time by the soldiers.
 a. Castra a militibus diu defensa est.
 b. Castra a militis diu defendebatur.
 c. Castra a militis diu defensa sunt.
 d. Castra a militibus diu defendebantur.
38. Rex a populo appellatus es.
 a. The king called you away from the people.
 b. The people named you king.
 c. You named the king from the people.
 d. You were called king by the people.
39. Num navigabis ad Asiam?
 a. Will you sail to Asia Minor?
 b. You won't sail to Asia Minor, will you?
 c. Never sail to Asia Minor!
 d. You will sail to Asia Minor, won't you?

40. Pueri magistrum spectaverunt.
 a. The boys will have looked at the teacher.
 b. They looked at the teacher of the boys.
 c. The boys did look at the teacher.
 d. They will look at the boy's teacher.
41. Amici legati in urbe fuerant.
 a. The legates' friends were in the city.
 b. The friends of the legate had been in the city.
 c. The friendly legates will have been in the city.
 d. The legates had been in the city of a friend.
42. Leges patriae a magistro docebantur.
 a. The nation's laws were being taught by the teacher.
 b. The laws were taught to the country by the teacher.
 c. The laws of the country were learned from the teacher.
 d. The countries learned their laws from the teacher.
43. Multi feros Graecos in bello saepe superabant.
 a. The fierce Greeks were often defeated in war by many.
 b. Many were often defeated in war by the savage Greeks.
 c. Many often defeated the savage Greeks in war.
 d. They often defeated the fierce Greeks in many a war.

Questions 44-50 refer to the following passage.

- Olim Romae milites et duces dissentiebant.
 "Estis mali domini," milites dicebant. "Hostes superamus. Semper in periculo sumus. Sed in urbe manetis."
 Milites igitur non iam pugnabant; ex urbe discesserunt.
 5 Tum omnes cives timebant, quod hostes ad urbem erant.
 Tandem cives Menenium Agrippam, bonum oratorem, ad milites miserunt.
 Menenius Agrippa militibus fabulam narravit:
 "Olim controversia erat in corpore humano, membra ventrem
 10 (stomach) vituperabant (blamed). "Semper laboramus, sed venter immotus manet et cibum semper consumit."
 "Manus dixit, 'Cesso.'
 "Et os, 'Quoque cesso,' dixit.
 "Et dentes, 'Quoque cessamus,' dixerunt.
 15 "Venter in magno periculo erat, quod cibum non accipiebat. Sed membra ventrem non superaverunt. Membra quoque in periculum venerunt, quod venter alimentum (nourishment) corpori dat."

44. Which two groups were in disagreement?
 a. the citizens and the generals
 b. the generals and the enemy
 c. the citizens and the troops
 d. the troops and the generals
45. Identify the case and usage of domini (line 2).
 a. genitive, possession b. nominative, subject
 c. nominative, predicate nominative d. genitive, objective
46. Why were the citizens afraid?
 a. The enemy was nearby.
 b. The generals planned to draft them.
 c. A civil war was imminent.
 d. The soldiers were looting the city.
47. Identify the usage illustrated by oratorem (line 6).
 a. direct object b. predicate adjective
 c. appositive d. vocative
48. Identify the case and usage of membra (line 9).
 a. accusative, direct object b. nominative, subject
 c. ablative, means d. nominative, predicate nominative
49. Which of the following did **NOT** go on strike?
 a. hands b. teeth c. mouth d. feet
50. Choose the title for this selection which best illustrates the moral of the story.
 a. "Different Strokes for Different Folks"
 b. "To the Victor Belong the Spoils"
 c. "All for One and One for All"
 d. "Right Makes Might"