

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1999

GRAMMAR I

1. A predicate adjective has to be in the _____ case.
a. accusative b. ablative c. genitive d. nominative
2. Which principal part is used to form the perfect active tenses?
a. first b. second c. third d. fourth
3. The imperative singular of a verb in the first or second conjugation
a. is the same as the present stem.
b. always looks like the present infinitive.
c. is formed from the third principal part.
d. can be in the third person.
4. Which of the following would **NOT** use the same case as the rest?
a. manner b. agent c. instrument d. place to which
5. Which of the following may be found in any case?
a. object of a preposition b. appositive c. indirect object d. predicate complement
6. Which of the following contains a complementary infinitive?
a. The children believed they could do this.
b. The leader ordered his troops to charge.
c. I asked you to help us.
d. They thought they owed him money.
7. Identify the usage of the ablative illustrated in this sentence: The women managed their villas with care.
a. accompaniment b. means c. manner d. agent
8. Sicily furnished grain for the Roman people.
a. dative, indirect object b. genitive, objective c. accusative, direct object
d. ablative, with prepositions
9. The games were held in the field behind the school.
a. ablative, place where b. accusative, place to which
c. accusative, with certain prepositions d. ablative, with certain prepositions
10. Identify the usage of the ablative illustrated in this sentence: She was assisted across the street by the polite young man.
a. means b. agent c. accompaniment d. manner

11. Give Davus the statue.
a. Davo b. Davi c. Davus d. Davum
12. The general does live in this villa, doesn't he?
a. Num . . . habitat b. Habitatne? c. Non . . . habitat d. Nonne . . . habitat
13. The starving victims of the flood gratefully took the food.
a. grato b. grati c. gratē d. gratum
14. The girls sat under the tree to rest.
a. arborem b. arbore c. arbori d. arboris
15. Caesar presented an award to the good sailor.
a. nautae bonae b. ad nautam bonum c. ad nautam bonam d. nautae bono
16. The paintings of the students were on the gallery walls for several weeks.
a. fuerunt b. erunt c. fuerant d. erant
17. I am looking at Julius Caesar, the consul, right now.
a. consul b. consuli c. consulem d. consulum
18. He gave two girls his telephone number.
a. duas b. duo c. duae d. duabus
19. The Romans pitched camp on the hillside.
a. ponebant b. posuerunt c. ponunt d. posuerant
20. They brought a lot of grain to the market.
a. multum frumentum b. multa frumenta c. multa frumenti d. multum frumenti
21. The soldiers' shields were designed for maximum protection.
a. militum b. milites c. militi d. militis
22. The head of the dog was small.
a. parva b. parvi c. parvum d. parvus
23. _____ Antonius per agros currit.
a. Magnā celeritate b. Magnam celeritatem c. Magna celeritas
d. Magnarum celeritatum
24. Marcus, always tell the truth to your mother.
a. dicit b. dicere c. dic d. dicet

25. The baggage of the tourists had been left in Rome.
a. relictum est b. relicta erant c. relicta sunt d. relictum erat
26. The families were carried to safety.
a. portatae sunt b. portatae erant c. portabant d. portaverunt
27. Good luck, my son!
a. meus filius b. meum filium c. meo filio d. mi fili
28. If you win the regional championship tomorrow, you will go to the state playoffs.
a. vincitis b. vincetis c. vicistis d. viceritis
29. When will you write a letter to them about your decision?
a. scripsisti b. scribes c. scripseris d. scribis
30. Nuntius in Graeciam _____ navigavit.
a. nave celeri b. navium celerium c. navis celeris d. navi celeri
31. The horses slowly dragged the carts into the town.
a. Equi tardi carros in oppido trahebant.
b. Equi carros tardos in oppidum traxerunt.
c. Equi carros in oppidum tarde trahebant.
d. Equi carros in oppido tarde traxerunt.
32. Post multos annos Romani iura civitatis omnibus dederunt.
a. For many years the Romans gave rights to all the states.
b. For many years Roman rights were given to all the states.
c. After many years the Romans gave the rights of citizenship to all.
d. The rights of citizenship were given to all Romans after many years.
33. Pax amicitiaque cum civitatibus finitimis a Romanis confirmatae sunt.
a. The Romans are establishing a peaceful friendship with the neighboring states.
b. Peace and friendship have been established with the neighboring states by the Romans.
c. The Romans have established peace and friendship with the neighboring states.
d. Peace and friendship are being established with the states by the neighboring Romans.
34. The general ordered the soldiers in the city to lead all the horses to water.
a. Dux iubebat omnes equos in urbe ad aquam a militibus ducere.
b. Dux iussit milites in urbem omnibus equis aquae ducere.
c. Dux iubebat militibus in urbe aquae omnes equos ducere.
d. Dux iussit milites in urbe omnes equos ad aquam ducere.

Choose the word which does **NOT** belong grammatically.

35. a. domina b. poeta c. familia d. gratia
36. a. magister b. ager c. liber d. puer
37. a. dea b. serva c. filia d. femina
38. a. area b. castra c. porta d. insula
39. a. celeritate b. tenete c. dicite d. date
40. a. probas b. habebas c. portabas d. regebas
41. a. duo b. quattuor c. tres d. unus
42. a. mare b. nomen c. mors d. vulnus
43. a. carrum b. oppidum c. flumen d. corpus
44. a. cape b. mitte c. fuge d. duce
45. a. manseris b. gesseris c. cogeris d. viceris

Use the following passage to answer questions 46-50.

Ulixes, dux Graecus qui in bello Troiano pugnaverit, post pacem ad Ithacam, in quā insulā habitaverat, properavit. Sed multa mala miser sustinuit nec salutem invenit. Curis duris pressus decem annos in multis terris egit.

- 5 Tum ad Siciliam ventis actus est. In Siciliā habitaverunt Cyclopes, homines alti et duri qui singulos oculos habuerunt. Neque deorum neque hominum leges timuerunt. Ulixes cum paucis nautis in hoc loco frumentum petivit. Magna spelunca inventa est quae magnam copiam frumenti continuit. Tum venit Cyclops qui appellatus est Polyphemus. Oves in speluncam egit. Polyphemus Graecos vidit. Polyphemus duos homines cepit et edit; tum somnum cepit.

46. In lines 1-2, we are **NOT** told that
- Ulysses was a Greek general.
 - Ulysses had fought in the Trojan War.
 - Ithaca was an island.
 - Ithaca was his home town.
47. In line 2, miser refers to
- the Trojans.
 - Ithaca.
 - Ulysses.
 - Troy.

48. In line 4, actus est is best translated as
a. was driven. b. went. c. is led. d. sails.
49. According to lines 4-6, all of the following statements about the Cyclopes are true
EXCEPT
a. they were humans. b. they were tall. c. they lived in Sicily.
d. they feared the laws of gods and men.
50. In line 7, magnam describes
a. Polyphemus. b. the amount of grain. c. the cave. d. the troops of Ulysses.