

2012 FJCL State Latin Forum Grammar I

N.B. There are no macra on this test

Part I. Choose the best Latin word(s) to fill in the blanks of each sentence.

1. Nautae non sunt _____ agricolae.
a. bonos b. bonae c. bonas d. boni
2. Equum _____ vocamus.
a. agricola b. agricolae c. agricolam d. agricolis
3. Puella _____ aquam dabit.
a. puerum b. puer c. puero d. pueri
4. Miles _____ interfectus est.
a. regem b. regi c. rege d. a rege
5. Boni servi frumentum ad _____ portant.
a. casa b. casam c. casae d. casis
6. Cras frumentum ex agris _____.
a. portabimus b. portabamus c. portant d. portatis
7. Spectavi _____ arbores in horto.
a. illos b. illas c. illi d. illae
8. Nolite _____, pedites!
a. timere b. timete c. timemini d. timeo
9. Porta _____ vides lata est.
a. quod b. quem c. quam d. quae
10. Libera, _____, servos; boni viri sunt.
a. domino b. dominus c. domini d. domine

Part II. Choose the correct answer for the following questions.

11. Which preposition is used with the accusative case?
a. cum b. cirum c. sine d. de
12. What do you call a verb in the form of a command?
a. infinitive b. imperative c. passive d. vocative

13. Which word would introduce the sentence “You do like ice cream, don’t you?”
 a. ne b. nonne c. num d. quid
14. Which of the following cannot be neuter?
 a. hortum b. bellum c. vulnus d. carmen
15. From which case do you determine the declension of a noun?
 a. Genitive b. Nominative c. Dative d. Vocative
16. Which use of a noun requires the dative case?
 a. indirect object b. direct object c. manner d. direct object
17. Which of the following would be a correct translation for fuerant?
 a. They were b. They had been c. They will have been d. They are
18. Which of the following is NOT a factor for an adjective to modify a noun?
 a. Gender b. Declension c. Number d. Case
19. Which verb tense is based on the 3rd principal part of the verb?
 a. Imperfect b. Present c. Pluperfect d. Future
20. Which principal part of a verb is the infinitive?
 a. 2nd b. 1st c. 3rd d. 4th

Part III. Choose the word that does not belong grammatically.

21. a. numen b. animus c. corpus d. tempus
22. a. dices b. duces c. doces d. educes
23. a. pro b. ante c. cum d. sine
24. a. cui b. puero c. arbori d. servi
25. a. signum b. tempus c. femina d. illius
26. a. geris b. donabis c. scribis d. das
27. a. bene b. late c. acre d. celeriter
28. a. possession b. means c. manner d. place where
29. a. pater b. sacer c. mater d. mulier
30. a. geri b. agi c. arci d. curri

Part IV. Choose the best translation of the underlined word(s).

31. We have been sent by the soldier.
 a. missi sumus b. mittimur c. missumus d. missus erimus
32. The fields were loved by the farmer.
 a. ab agrcola b. ab agricolis c. ad agricolae d. ab agricolas
33. The miser, whose love of money was fierce, refused to aid the poor.
 a. cuius b. qui c. quo d. quibus
34. The Greek sailors sailed the seas, often avoiding the Sirens.
 a. maria b. mari c. mare d. mariabus
35. The soldiers will have fought.
 a. pugnaverunt b. pugnaverint c. pugnaverant d. pugnabunt
36. The boy had carried the girl across the river.
 a. portat b. portavit c. portatum est d. portaverat
37. I saw the children who were walking on the road.
 a. qui b. quae c. quos d. quorum
38. The slave were expected to carry the grain.
 a. portavisse b. portati c. portare d. portatus esse
39. To whom shall I give this?
 a. cui b. quem c. quibus d. cuius
40. Prepare a great dinner, slaves.
 a. parant b. noli parare c. parate d. parare

Part V. For questions 41 – 50 refer to the passage below.

Theseus erat filius Aegei, regis Athenarum. Tam diu, Minos, rex Cretae, postulabat quattuordecim filios Athenaeos omnes novem annos Minotauro praeberi. Propter hoc Theseus dixit “ad Cretam iter faciam et Minotaurum interficiam. Adventu hominum, Ariadne, filia Minois, Theseum amavit. Ariadne Theseo auxilium donare promisit et Theseus promisit Ariadnem domum cum eo hominibusque portare. Illa Theseum linea magica iuvavit et, Minotauro interfecto, Theseus hominesque cum Ariadne effugit. Sed Theseus Ariadnem in insulam Naxi reliquit. Irata, ea deis clamabat. Dionysus, qui eam vidit et amavit, Theseo dolorem attulit. Ubi Theseus e Graecia excessit, promisit suo patre nigrum signum demittere et album signum elevare. Aegeus hoc sciet eum vivere. Imperio Dionysi, Theseus signa permutare non memoria tenuit. Aegeas nigrum signum vidit et filium motuum esse cogitans, in mare saluit.

Postuo, postulare – demand
Praebeo, praeberere – offer to (+ dative)
Naxus, I (M) – Naxos (an island)
Adfero, adferre, attuli, adlatum – bring

41. In line 1, **filius** is a _____.
- a. subject b. direct object c. predicate nominative d. indirect object
42. The best translation for **praeberi** in line 2 is
- a. to be offered b. to offer c. to have offered d. will offer
43. What is the tense of **faciam** in line 3?
- a. present b. imperfect c. future d. perfect
44. To whom does **eo** in line 4 refer?
- a. Minos b. Theseus c. Ariadne d. The Minotaur
45. What is the case and use of **linthea magica** in lines 4-5?
- a. nominative / subject b. accusative / direct object
 c. ablative of means d. ablative of manner
46. Why was Ariadne angry with Theseus?
- a. he refused to allow her to leave Crete b. he left her behind on Naxos
 c. he kidnapped her from her family d. he refused to help her
47. In line 6, what is the antecedent of **qui**?
- a. Minos b. Theseus c. Aegeas d. Dionysus
48. In line 8, what is the tense of **sciet**?
- a. imperfect b. present c. future d. perfect
49. What did Dionysus give to Theseus in line 6?
- a. a gift b. pain c. his life back d. Ariadne
50. The best translation of **saluit** in line 9?
- a. he danced b. he leapt c. he was leaping d. he was dancing