

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2015
GRAMMAR I

I. Choose the answer that best fills in the blank.

1. Nos _____ libros legemus.
a. vestri b. vobis c. vos d. vestrum
2. intrate: intrabitis::gerite:_____.
a. geritis b. gerebatis c. geretis d. gessistis
3. amicus feminae _____ donum dedit.
a. tristis b. tristi c. tristem d. tristibus
4. Iuppiter virum malum _____ necavit.
a. fulmina b. fulminum c. fulminibus d. fulmen
5. Romani ad oppidum _____.
a. ducent b. ducet c. ducam d. duces
6. populus Romae _____ semper tenebunt.
a. memoriae b. memoriam c. memoria d. memorias
7. octo viri in triclinium intrant. tum tres e triclinio discedunt. quot remanent?
a. duo b. quatter c. quinque d. septem
8. da mihi auxilium; tu _____ mihi sola spes (hope).
a. sum b. es c. est d. estis
9. tum filia reginae _____ iuvata est.
a. eques b. equiti c. ab equite d. equitum
10. tu pecuniam sub saxo _____ debes.
a. cello b. celare c. celavi d. celatus

II. Choose the word that does NOT belong grammatically.

11. a. intrate b. civitate c. levitate d. veritate
12. a. filium b. impluvium c. civium d. officium

28. You're king, for Pete's sake, Ancus Marcius.
 a. Anci Marcii b. Ancus Marcius c. Anco Marcio d. Ance Marci
29. She had been met at the airport.
 a. salutat b. salutata erat c. salutavit d. salutatur
30. We used to be enemies; no doubt we will be friends.
 a. eramus; erimus b. sumus; sumus c. eramus; fuimus d. sumus; fueramus
31. uxores ab viris petitae erant.
 a. The wives had been sought b. The wives were sought
 c. The wives will have been sought d. The wives are sought
32. facimus: faciemus:: possumus: _____.
 a. poteramus b. potuerimus c. poterimus d. potueramus
33. Which is a possible translation of "faciebamus?"
 a. We were made b. we had made c. we used to make d. we will make
34. The adjective, *minacium*, could describe which of the following?
 a. consilium b. tonsorum c. donum d. actum
35. Which of the following sentences exhibits an ablative of manner?
 a. He read with his eyes. b. He walked home with a friend.
 c. She spoke with understanding. d. Chuck ended with a word.
36. Which ablative is exhibited in this sentence: Lisa cum Marco ambulabat.
 a. accompaniment b. manner c. place where d. means
37. From which principal part is the future perfect passive indicative formed?
 a. first b. second c. third d. fourth
38. Iuppiter, rex, uxorem fugit. "rex" is an appositive because it matches "Iuppiter" in ...
 a. gender, case, and number b. Case and number
 c. Gender d. Case
39. Which of these nouns represents two possible cases?
 a. legum b. pretium c. dentium d. serpentium
40. Which of the following words cannot function as an enclitic (attach to the end of a word)?

a. que

b. ne

c. cum

d. sub

IV. Questions 41-50 refer to the following passage.

Iuppiter et Mercurius ad Phrygiam vēnērunt. Deī fōrmam virōrum simulāverant. Requiem in mille casīs rogābant, sed mille casae erant clausae. Tamen ūna parva casa erat aperta. Pii Baucis et Philēmōn hīc habitābant. Ubi dī parvam casam intrāvērunt, Philēmōn deōs sedēre iussit; Baucis vīnum et cibum parāvit. Sed post cēnam senex et coniunx mīrāculum vīdērunt. Vīnum et cibum etiam erant in crātēribus! Baucis et Philēmōn timent et deōs ōrant. Duōbus senibus ānser erat; Baucis et Philēmōn ānseremprehendere et necāre temptābant, sacrificium deīs. Anser autem fugitāvit ad deōs quī dīxērunt: “Nōlīte ānserem necāre. Sumus dī, Iuppiter et Mercurius. Malum oppidum vāstāre dēbēmus. Sed vōbīs praemium dabimus.” Iuppiter oppidum malum in stāgnum et hominēs impiōs in piscēs trānsfōrmāvit; casam autem duōrum senum piōrum in templum trānsfōrmāvit. Dīxit: “Quid cupītis, senex iūste et fēmina pia?” Senēs respondērunt, “Cupīmus sacerdotēs in templō Iovis esse et perīre cupīmus eādem hōrā.” Itaque Philēmōn et Baucis erant custōdēs templī tam diū quam vīvunt. Post multōs annōs, eōs in arbōrēs Iuppiter trānsfōrmāverat. Etiam hodiē arbores in Phrygiā stant prō templo Iovis.

41. How many houses did Jupiter and Mercury visit before meeting Baucis and Philemon?

a. one

b. ten

c. a hundred

d. a thousand

42. Which of these best translates “habitābant” (3)?

a. they will live

b. they are living

c. they used to live

d. they do live

43. The case of “duobus senibus” (5) is ...

a. genitive

b. dative

c. accusative

d. ablative

44. What verb form is “nolīte” (7)?

a. infinitive

b. imperative

c. indicative

d. passive

45. What person and number is “dabimus” (8)?

a. 1st Singularb. 2nd Pluralc. 1st Plurald. 2nd Singular

46. Into what did the gods change the “unfaithful people” (9-10)?

a. trees

b. mice

c. dogs

d. fish

47. What type of verb forms are “esse” and “perīre” (11)?

a. infinitive

b. imperative

c. indicative

d. passive

48. What type of ablative is “eādem hōrā” (11)?
a. means b. place where c. time when d. accompaniment
49. What tense of “transformaverat” (12)?
a. imperfect b. perfect c. pluperfect d. future perfect
50. What case is “templo” (13)?
a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. ablative