

S - I - 1995 - 1995 REGIONAL LATIN FORUM

GRAMMAR I

For questions 1-10, choose the word which does NOT belong grammatically.

1. a. ad b. ab c. ex d. de
2. a. lingua b. poeta c. incola d. nauta
3. a. libera b. bona c. nostra d. flumina
4. a. sacer b. miser c. pulcher d. noster
5. a. aestate b. celeritate c. libertate d. portate
6. a. oppidum b. avium c. castellum d. collum
7. a. consulum b. signum c. capitum d. regum
8. a. gerimus b. mittimus c. sedimus d. agimus
9. a. canis b. dux c. sol d. civis
10. a. habet b. videt c. defendet d. tenet

For questions 11-43, answer the question, fill in the blank, or translate the underlined words.

11. What letters are NOT found in the Latin alphabet?
a. I,Q b. I,W c. J,W d. J,Q
12. What is another name for the second principal part of the verb?
a. present active infinitive b. perfect passive participle
c. present active imperative d. perfect active indicative
13. We often walk to the forest.
a. ad silvam b. silvae c. in silvam d. in silvā
14. Which of the following is NOT in the imperfect?
a. amabant b. erant c. manebant d. fuerant
15. Identify the type of ablative illustrated in this sentence:
He walked with a friend.
a. accompaniment b. means c. manner d. agent
16. What principal part is used to form the future perfect passive?
a. first b. second c. third d. fourth

17. They did not have much money.
 - a. non habebant
 - b. non habent
 - c. non habuerant
 - d. non habuerunt
18. The sun shines brightly on my old Florida home.
 - a. clarus
 - b. clara
 - c. claré
 - d. claro
19. He is looking at the girl.
 - a. Ad pueram spectat.
 - b. Puella specto est.
 - c. Pueram spectat.
 - d. Ad pueram spectat est.
20. Identify the use of the ablative in this sentence: Milites cum diligentia pugnant.
 - a. accompaniment
 - b. manner
 - c. means
 - d. time
21. In _____ urbe multi habitant.
 - a. magna
 - b. magno
 - c. magnam
 - d. magne
22. Which of the following is a mood?
 - a. pluperfect
 - b. passive
 - c. indicative
 - d. inflection
23. Identify the case and usage of the underlined word in this sentence: Portatisne, milites, aquam ad equos?
 - a. nominative, subject
 - b. nominative, predicate nominative
 - c. accusative, direct object
 - d. vocative, noun of address
24. Identify the use of the ablative in this sentence: They brought the wounded man home on a horse.
 - a. place where
 - b. manner
 - c. agent
 - d. means
25. Few men are always brave.
 - a. fortis
 - b. fortis
 - c. fortē
 - d. fortēs
26. Identify the case and usage of the underlined word: Were there many boys playing in the street?
 - a. accusative, direct object
 - b. nominative, subject
 - c. genitive, objective
 - d. nominative, predicate nominative
27. The Romans were not afraid of war, were they?
 - a. Romani belli non timebant?
 - b. Num Romani bellum timebant?
 - c. Romanine bello timebant?
 - d. Nonne Romani bellum timebant?
28. Servo pecuniam sororis dedit.
 - a. The slave gave the money to his sister.
 - b. The sister gave money to the slave.
 - c. He gave the money of the slave to his sister.
 - d. She gave the money of her sister to the slave.
29. Post bella _____ servi facti sunt.
 - a. homines
 - b. homini
 - c. hominis
 - d. hominum

30. Yesterday we saw some animals which seemed large to us.
 a. magnae b. magnas c. magna d. magnos
31. The camp of Brutus was attacked by the enemy.
 a. Castra Bruti ab hoste oppugnatus est. b. Castra Bruti ab hostibus oppugnata sunt. c. Castra Bruti ab hoste oppugnata est. d. Castra Bruti ab hostibus oppugnati sunt.
32. Meus amicus _____ captus est.
 a. piratis b. piratae c. a piratis d. piratas
33. The soldiers carried a lot of baggage.
 a. multa impedimenta b. multum impedimenti c. multa impedimenti d. multum impedimentum
34. Bellum a multis militibus _____.
 a. gessit b. gerentur c. gestum est d. gesti erant
35. Which of the following is NOT an imperative?
 a. rege b. vide c. age d. duce
36. What use of the ablative is illustrated in this sentence:
 "Imperator milites omni curā liberabit"?
 a. manner b. place from which c. separation d. means
37. Go home now, my son.
 a. mi fili b. meus filius c. mei filii d. mei fili
38. They traveled to Greece in a swift ship.
 a. celere b. celeria c. celeri d. celerem
39. The grain grows in the good farmer's field.
 a. in agricolae bonae agro b. in agricola bono agri
 c. in agricolam boni agro d. in agricolae boni agro
40. Antonia's mother told her of her father's trip.
 a. de itineris patre b. iter patris c. patris itineris
 d. de itinere patris
41. Many letters will be written.
 a. scribuntur b. scripserunt c. scribentur
 d. scriptae erunt
42. The prize was presented to one man.
 a. uno viro b. ad unum virum c. uni viro d. unius vir
43. Identify the case and usage of the underlined word in this sentence: "Everyone commented on his courageous flight from evil."
 a. ablative, place from which b. ablative, separation
 c. genitive, objective d. genitive, possession

Questions 44-50 refer to the following passage.

Cambricus olim, acer venator (hunter), fidelem habebat canem, nomine Gelertum. Dum dominus in silvis abest, canem saepe relinquebat parvi fili custodem. Aliquando more suo Gelertus dominum reducem cum laeto clamore salutabat. At 5 subito dominus pectus eius et dentis sanguine cruentos (bloody) notat; perterritus cunas (cradle) parvi fili petit. Eheu! puerum non videt sed undique cruorem foedi certaminis indicium. Statim caeco furore canem, mali auctorem, iaculo (spear) transfixit. Gelertus cum gemitu exspiravit. Simul 10 dominus in recessu aedium infantem vidit salvum atque incolumem. Sed haud procul (not far away) ab eo loco iacebat ingens lupus. Fidelis enim custos vitam infantis ita servaverat.

44. Gelertum (line 2) is a
 - a. hunter. b. dog. c. master. d. boy.
45. Identify the form and usage of clamore (line 4).
 - a. ablative, manner b. accusative, direct object
 - c. ablative, means d. nominative, subject
46. Who was frightened (line 6)?
 - a. Cambricus b. the boy c. the guardian d. Gelertus
47. What is the tense of videt (line 6)?
 - a. future b. present c. perfect d. future perfect
48. What did Cambricus think had happened while he was gone?
 - a. The boy had run away.
 - b. The boy had killed the dog.
 - c. The dog had killed the boy.
 - d. The dog had eaten the guardian.
49. What did Cambricus find in the house?
 - a. the master b. the dog c. the wolf d. the boy
50. A suitable title for this story might be
 - a. "The Boy Who Was a Wolf."
 - b. "The Careless Overseer."
 - c. "The Faithful Hound."
 - d. "A Day in the Life of a Hunter."