

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1996

GRAMMAR I

01

I. Choose the word that does NOT belong grammatically.

1. a. vester b. liber c. miser d. ager
2. a. postea b. sub c. ante d. propter
3. a. male b. bene c. acre d. saepe
4. a. timores b. leges c. aestates d. sorores
5. a. pace b. duce c. doce d. luce
6. a. legum b. periculum c. consulum d. militum
7. a. auctoritate b. libertate c. celeritate d. state
8. a. urbs b. paris c. vis d. pons
9. a. duci b. fugi c. cepi d. tenui
10. a. mihi b. ego c. me d. meus
11. a. fecit b. dedit c. mittit d. vidit
12. a. aquam b. nautam c. portam d. regam
13. a. portamini b. portaveris c. portabamur
d. portaberis

II. Choose the word or phrase which best answers the question or completes the statement.

14. Which of the following does NOT govern the ablative?
a. sine b. de c. ob d. cum
15. The adjective magnum does NOT agree with
a. puerum. b. virum. c. patrum. d. signum.
16. Which of the following is NOT an i-stem noun?
a. pars b. lex c. civis d. mons
17. Which form correctly modifies the noun in the following sentence: Where are you, my son?
a. meus b. mee c. mei d. mi
18. Which of the following is an -io verb?
a. defendere b. relinquere c. contendere d. iacere

19. Which pronoun can be substituted for the underlined phrase in this sentence: He gave money to the queen?
a. ea b. ei c. eam d. eae
20. The adjective celeri does **NOT** agree with
a. puellae. b. puero. c. viri. d. milite.
21. Which is **NOT** a genitive singular?
a. illius b. mei c. noctis d. paucae

III. Identify the construction illustrated in each sentence.

22. Cibo et pecunia colonos miserōs liberē sustinuimus.
a. means b. manner c. agent d. separation
23. Hieme Romani non pugnauerunt.
a. agent b. time c. manner d. accompaniment
24. Regem a servis defendimus.
a. manner b. separation c. place from which
d. agent
25. Magnā curā silvas nostras conservabimus.
a. means b. manner c. agent d. accompaniment

IV. Choose the word, phrase, or sentence which best fills in the blank or translates the underlined words.

26. She used to work in Greece.
a. laborat b. laboraverat c. laboravit d. laborabat
27. Caesar et Cicero _____ Romae fuerunt.
a. consules claros b. consules clari
c. consuli clari d. consulis claris
28. Pater _____, puellae, ad Italiam mox navigabit.
a. vester b. tuus c. vestrae d. tuae
29. You and I were good friends once.
a. erant b. fuisti c. fuimus d. eras
30. You won't be afraid, will you?
a. Nonne times? b. Nonne timebis?
c. Num times? d. Num timebis?
31. Cornelia, do your work well.
a. ages b. agis c. agi d. age
32. The slave wants to be freed.
a. liberari b. liberabit c. liberavi
d. liberatus est

33. We will carry the loot on horses.
a. cum equis b. in equis c. equis d. ab equis
34. Da, _____, mihi cibum.
a. servus b. serve c. servi d. servum
35. Noli _____ pecuniam tuam.
a. amitti b. amittite c. amittere d. amitte
36. She was the daughter of Creon, king of the island.
a. regem b. regi c. regum d. regis
37. He gave us the book.
a. ad nos b. nobis c. nostrum d. nos
38. His carts were large.
a. eum b. ei c. eorum d. eius
39. The soldiers were friendly to that sailor.
a. illae b. illo c. illi d. illius
40. Whose book is that?
a. cuius b. quis c. cui d. quod
41. Viri, _____ pecuniam dedi, mali sunt.
a. quibus b. cui c. qui d. quos
42. What country will we see?
a. Quae b. Quid c. Quam d. Quem
43. If the enemy comes here, we shall fight.
a. veniunt b. venerint c. venient d. venerunt
44. Reginae praemia dei grata erant.
a. The rewards of the queen were pleasing to the god.
b. The queens were pleased with the rewards of the god.
c. The gods were pleased with the awards of the queen.
d. The rewards of the god were pleasing to the queen.

[PLEASE CONTINUE TO THE NEXT PAGE]

- V. Use the following passage to answer questions 45-50.

Romani, ubi cum Etruscis bellum gerebant, urbem in Etruriā Falerios obsederunt. Faliscorum filios omnes unus magister docebat, vir sapiens sed improbus. Cotidie pueros ludi causā ex urbe ducebat, tandem ad castra Romana duxit.

- 5 Tum ad Camillum, imperatorem Romanum, vēnit: "Urbem," inquit, "Romanis trado, nam principum filios trado; si pueros obsides habebitis, Falisci statim urbem tradent." Respondit Camillus, "Non ita bellum gerimus Romani, nec contra pueros arma sumpsimus; sunt et belli, sicut pacis, iura." Tum magistrum nudavit et pueris tradidit; pueri proditorem verberaverunt et in urbem egerunt. Movit animos Faliscorum Camilli liberalitas. Legatos statim ad castra Romana, inde ad Curiam miserunt. "Beneficio," clamaverunt, "si non armis, nos superavistis. Ultro urbem tradimus; populi tam iusti imperio libenter parebimus."

45. Identify the usage of vir (line 3).
 a. subject b. noun of direct address
 c. appositive d. predicate nominative
46. What is the case and usage of principum (line 6)?
 a. genitive, possession b. accusative, direct object
 c. nominative, subject d. accusative, with preposition
47. What case and usage are illustrated by beneficio (line 13)?
 a. dative, indirect object b. ablative, means
 c. nominative, subject d. ablative, manner
48. Which of the following statements is true?
 a. The teacher was returned to Falerii.
 b. The Romans welcomed the teacher.
 c. The boys loved the teacher.
 d. The teacher was a loyal Falerian.
49. The Etruscan city
 a. was set free by the Romans.
 b. was destroyed by the Romans.
 c. was betrayed by Camillus.
 d. submitted voluntarily to Rome.
50. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this passage?
 a. Might Makes Right
 b. The Grass Is Always Greener on the Other Side of the Fence
 c. What Goes Around Comes Around
 d. You Can Always Judge a Book by Its Cover