

STATE LATIN FORUM - 1983

GRAMMAR I

Directions: Choose the correct answer and fill in the space of the corresponding letter on your answer sheet.

1. _____ magna victoria data est?
a. Cuius b. Cui c. Quem d. Quis e. Quo
2. _____ Caesar ad urbem pervenit.
a. Decem horas b. Decem horā c. Decem horae d. Decem horarum
e. Decem horis
3. Which word is not in the same case as the others?
a. praemio b. mare c. imperatore d. audaciā e. animali
4. _____ spectavisti?
a. Quam urbem b. Ad quem urbem c. Ad quam urbem d. Quam urbam
e. Quem urbem
5. _____ in itinere, Marce.
a. Noli lude b. Nolite ludere c. Non ludis d. Non ludere
e. Noli ludere
6. All except one of these words is an adverb. Select the word that is NOT an adverb.
a. multum b. beate c. forte d. male e. acriter
7. Duo consules eo tempore erant _____.
a. Caesarem et Bibulum b. Caesar et Bibulum c. Caesar et Bibulus
d. Caesaris et Bibuli e. Caesari et Bibulo
8. Nostrae naves ad Africam actae erant _____.
a. a vento potenti b. a vento potente c. vento potenti
d. vento potente e. potenti cum vento
9. The verb monemini is best translated:
a. you were warned b. you will be warned c. you are being warned
d. you warn e. you have warned
10. We greeted our friends with great joy.
a. a magno gaudio b. magno cum gaudio c. magni gaudi
d. magnis gaudiis e. cum magnis gaudiis
11. Which of the following forms is not in the same case as the others?
a. puellam b. bellum c. patrem d. sororum e. amicum
12. The sword thrust had left a deep wound.
a. vulnum b. vulnus c. vulneratum d. vulnerum e. vulnerem
13. Walk with the men to town, Lucius.
a. Ambulā cum viris ad oppida, Lucius. b. Ambulate cum viris ad
oppidum, Luci. c. Ambulā cum viris ad oppidum, Lucii. d. Ambulā
cum viris ad oppidum, Luci. e. Ambulā viris ad oppidum, Luci.

14. They were living far away from our city.
a. Longē a nostrā urbe habitant. b. Longē a nostrā urbe habitabant.
c. Longē a nostri urbe habitaverunt. d. Longē a nostrum urbe habitabant. e. Longē a nostrā urbe habitaverunt.
15. Pueri mali puniti sunt.
a. The naughty boys punished. b. The naughty boys are being punished. c. The naughty boys were punished. d. The naughty boys had been punished. e. The naughty boys were being punished.
16. You conquered our fears.
a. vicisti b. vincisti c. viceratis d. victus es e. vincistis
17. Nomen eius feminae est Cornelia.
a. her b. of that c. his d. their e. of her
18. To what end will your folly lead us?
a. Cui fini b. Ad quem finem c. Quibus finibus d. Ad quod finem
e. Ad quam finem
19. They will never go to Australia with us, will they?
a. cum vos b. vobiscum c. nobiscum d. cum nobis e. cum nos
20. Their horse ran away.
a. Eorum b. Eius c. Eae d. Ei e. Is
21. to be led
a. duci b. duceris c. duc d. duceri e. ducere
22. you will be compelled
a. coegeris b. cogeri c. cogebis d. cogēris e. coactus eris
23. they are making
a. faciunt b. facti sunt c. faciant d. facunt e. facient
24. he will write
a. scribebit b. scribat c. scribit d. scripserit e. scribet
25. they will have come
a. venti erunt b. venerint c. venient d. venerunt e. veniunt
26. I shall be sent to the dean if I do not behave.
a. mittam b. mittebar c. mittar d. missus ero e. mittebor
27. Won't you listen to the admonitions of your friends?
a. Audisne b. Audiesne c. Nonne audies d. Num audis e. Audis
28. Carry this important message to the townspeople.
a. oppidanis b. ad oppidanis c. ad oppidanos d. oppidanos
e. ad oppidanum

29. With whom were they walking?
 a. Quibuscum b. Quocum c. Cum quā d. Cum quibus e. Quācum
30. Vergilius et Ovidius erant _____.
 a. Romanus poeta b. Romanos poetas c. Romanas poetas d. Romani poetae e. Romanae poetae
31. The animals were frightened by the boys in the woods.
 a. Animalia a pueris in silvis territa sunt. b. Animalia pueris in silvis territa sunt. c. Animales a pueris in silvis territi sunt. d. Animalia a pueris in silvis territa est. e. Animales a pueris in silvis territa erant.
32. marium _____
 a. altorum b. altum c. altem d. altorum e. altium
33. militi _____
 a. claro b. clare c. clario d. clari e. clarae
34. aestatum _____
 a. pulchrum b. pulchrorum c. pulchram d. pulchrarum e. pulchrem
35. flumine _____
 a. latum b. lato c. latā d. lati e. late
36. piratae _____
 a. audacio b. audacii c. audacae d. audacium e. audaces
37. Which of these prepositions may take either the accusative or the ablative?
 a. pro b. in c. ante d. cum e. ad
38. Which preposition does NOT take the ablative?
 a. de b. sine c. super d. ab e. pro
39. Tiberius and Sempronius were dear to Cornelia, their mother.
 a. ad Cornelia b. Corneliae c. Corneliam d. Cornelia e. ad Corneliam
40. The army encamped at the foot of the hill.
 a. sub colle b. sub collem c. ad pedem collis d. ad collem e. in pede collis

Read the following passage and answer the questions using the information given in the story.

Bellum Cum Sabinis

Roma primo multos viros, paucas feminas habebat. Romulus, rex Romanorum, hoc consilium cepit. Finitimi Romanis erant fines Sabinorum. Sabini multas filias habebant. Romulus Sabinos cum feminis liberisque ad publicos ludos invitavit. Sabini, et viri et feminae et liberi, ad urbem

novam libenter (gladly) venerunt. Neque arma neque gladios portabant. Omnes in Foro ludos spectabant.

Signum a Romulo datum est. Romani magnā cum celeritate puellas Sabinas ceperunt et domum (home) contenderunt. Patres fratresque Sabini magnopere permovebantur, sed sine armis pugnare non poterant. Postea erat bellum inter Romanos Sabinosque.

41. The Romans
 - a. had few women
 - b. liked the Sabines
 - c. were good neighbors
 - d. were peaceful
 - e. refrained from trickery
42. Romulus
 - a. married a Sabine
 - b. ruled wisely
 - c. devised a plan for acquiring wives
 - d. had no wife
 - e. ruled many men
43. The Sabines
 - a. were friendly
 - b. willingly gave the Romans their womenfolk for wives
 - c. did not enjoy games
 - d. had few women
 - e. were neighbors of the Romans
44. When the Sabines went to Rome, they
 - a. left their wives and children at home
 - b. took their weapons with them
 - c. suspected treachery
 - d. came willingly
 - e. did not attend the games
45. Everyone gathered in the Forum
 - a. to exchange greetings
 - b. to participate in the games
 - c. to watch the games
 - d. to fight against the Romans
 - e. to see the city
46. At a given signal
 - a. the games began
 - b. Romulus welcomed the Sabines into his city
 - c. the Sabines took up their weapons
 - d. the Romans seized the Sabine women
 - e. the Sabines went home
47. The Sabines
 - a. fought an immediate battle with the Romans
 - b. left Rome gladly
 - c. were unable to do battle at the time
 - d. destroyed many things
 - e. surrendered readily
48. What happened later?
 - a. The Romans declared a holiday.
 - b. Peace was quickly made.
 - c. The Sabines and the Romans fought.
 - d. The Romans returned the women.
 - e. Romulus was asked to abdicate.
49. In line 2 of the passage Romanis is in the dative case because:
 - a. it is an indirect object
 - b. it is used with a certain adjective
 - c. it follows a verb of special meaning
 - d. is the direct object
 - e. shows place where
50. Which of the many uses of the ablative is not found in the passage?
 - a. accompaniment
 - b. means
 - c. manner
 - d. personal agent
 - e. place where