

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2007
GRAMMAR I

I. Choose the word that does NOT belong grammatically.

1. a. prope b. trans c. pro d. circum
2. a. incola b. nauta c. agricola d. tuba
3. a. teneo b. habeo c. doceo d. timeo
4. a. ducet b. videt c. docet d. sedet
5. a. primo b. premo c. paro d. porto
6. a. celer b. miser c. sacer d. ager
7. a. salute b. mitte c. pone d. gere
8. a. nox b. canis c. urbs d. hostis
9. a. uni b. nomini c. viri d. audaci
10. a. ducite b. dicite c. milite d. legite

II. Choose the correct answer for each question.

11. What case is used for the predicate adjective?
a. nominative b. genitive c. accusative d. ablative
12. Which of the following can be modified by celer?
a. vir b. flumen c. mater d. mors
13. Which of the following can be modified by bonas?
a. celeritas b. iuvenes c. poetas d. sorores
14. What is the best translation for laudabamini?
a. you were praised b. you were praising
c. you will be praising d. you will be praised
15. Which sentence, when translated into Latin, would NOT contain the preposition cum?
a. The boys walked to school with their friends.
b. The house was decorated with beautiful flowers.
c. The horses were running with great speed.
d. All these sentences would contain cum.
16. Which sentence contains an example of an objective genitive?
a. Milites Caesaris hostes vincent. b. Castra hostium vidi.
c. Meus timor equorum magnus est. d. Amicae feminae ad oppidum ambulat.

17. Which of the following does NOT belong by conjugation?
 a. capio b. facio c. iacio d. nuntio
18. Which of the following is not NEUTER?
 a. arma b. bellum c. mors d. vulnus
19. Which of the following CANNOT be genitive?
 a. urbis b. duci c. hominum d. nautae
20. Which of the following is future tense?
 a. augebat b. scribit c. tenet d. vincet

III. Choose the answer which correctly fills in the blank or translates the underlined word(s):

21. Aurelius gave the boys the horses.
 a. pueri b. pueris c. puerorum d. pueros
22. I used to walk five miles to school every day.
 a. ambulaveram b. ambulabam c. ambulavi d. ambulavero
23. Where will you be tomorrow, Marcus and Quintus?
 a. eritis b. eris c. erunt d. estis
24. The women had been warned not to go into town.
 a. monuerant b. monuerunt c. moniti erant d. monitae erant
25. Tell me a story, slave.
 a. dicere b. dice c. dic d. dici
26. The soldiers were attacked by the enemy.
 a. hostibus b. ab hostibus c. ex hostibus d. per hostes
27. By the end of the month we will have been friends for five years.
 a. eramus b. fueramus c. erimus d. fuerimus
28. Soldiers, where is your camp?
 a. tui b. tuas c. vestra d. vestrum
29. The professor of classics was loved by his students.
 a. amavit b. amatus erat c. amabat d. amabatur
30. Isn't Caesar leading those men?
 a. Nonne Caesar ducit? b. Caesarne ducet?
 c. Num Caesar duxit? d. Caesar non dux est?
31. The horses ran quickly through the fields.
 a. celere b. celeri c. celeres d. celeriter

32. To help your neighbors is good.
 a. bonus b. bona c. bonum d. boni
33. My father, give me a sign that you hear me.
 a. Meus b. Mi c. Mei c. Me
34. I entrusted my two daughters with the secret.
 a. duas filias b. duobus filiis c. duabus filiabus d. duae filiae
35. The women traveled to Capua in carriages.
 a. carris b. in carris c. in carros d. carros
36. Publius and Titus, prepare our dinner.
 a. Publie et Tite b. Publi et Titi c. Publie et Titi d. Publi et Tite
37. Quintus et Publius ad insulam _____.
 a. natabatis b. nataverunt c. natabamus d. natavistis
38. Liber _____ motus est.
 a. a pueris b. e pueris c. pueris d. pueros
39. Age, _____, equum e via.
 a. servus b. servi c. servum d. serve
40. Miles gladium _____ mandavit.
 a. amico b. amicus c. amicum d. amicos
41. Debemus _____ auxilium.
 a. missum b. mittimus c. mittere d. mittebatur
42. Faciemus iter _____ ad urbem.
 a. breve b. brevi c. brevis d. brevem
43. Ulixes e _____ ambulavit.
 a. mare b. maris c. mari d. maria

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Questions 44-50 refer to the following passage.

5 Castor et Pollux erant fratres fortēs et benignī et pulchrī. In multis bellis magnā virtute pugnābant et multos hostēs superāverunt. Olim magna tempestas ad navem appropinquābat, sed auxilio deorum discessit. Tum nautae in capitibus Castoris et Pollucis duās stellās vidērunt. “Deī ipsī (themselves) in capitibus fratrum hās (these) stellās locāverunt,” clamavērunt omnēs. “Fratres bonī sunt causae salutis nostrae!”

Postea acer inimicus Castorem necavit. Magnus dolor Pollūcem occupāvit. Pollux erat immortalis quod filius deī erat. Sine fratre suo Pollux erat miser et tristis. Multis verbis et magnō dolore auxilium patrem deorum orāvit. “Ego laetus vitam meam,” inquit, “pro fratre meō dabō.”

10 Iuppiter autem statuit unum diem (day) vitae Castorī, unum diem (day) mortis Polluci dare. Itaque domicilium fratrum cotidiē mutāvit. Iuppiter duās stellās in caelō locāvit. Hominēs eōs (them) geminōs appellābant et fratres ut (as) deōs adorābant.

44. What use of the ablative case is illustrated by magnā virtute (line 1)?
 a. manner b. agent c. means d. accompaniment
45. What is the subject of appropinquabat (line 2)?
 a. Castor (line 1) b. Pollux (line 1) c. hostes (line 2) d. tempestas (line 2)
46. Identify the case of fratrum (line 4).
 a. nominative b. genitive c. accusative d. ablative
47. Which of the following is NOT an accusative direct object?
 a. stellas (line 3) b. omnes (line 5) c. vitam (line 8) d. domicilium (line 11)
48. Which of the following is an ablative of means?
 a. salutis (line 5) b. immortalis (line 7) c. verbis (line 7) d. mortis (line 10)
49. Whom did Pollux ask for help (line 8)?
 a. Castor b. the sailors c. Jupiter d. the gods
50. Which of the following statements about the story is NOT true?
 a. An angry sailor killed Castor.
 b. Pollux was willing to die for his brother.
 c. Castor and Pollux were worshipped as gods.
 d. Castor and Pollux became constellations.