

2016 FJCL State Latin Forum Grammar 1

Part A) Choose the best translation for the underlined word(s).

1. Titus, please bring aid!
a. Titus b. Titō c. Tite d. Titi

2. About whom do you speak?
a. quae b. quibus c. cui d. cuius

3. The king was read poetry by his daughter.
a. legebat b. legebatur c. legibat d. legitur

4. The soldiers attacked the men in front of the town.
a. oppidum b. oppidō c. oppidi d. oppidis

5. Fortune favors the brave.
a. fortis b. fortem c. fortibus d. forte

6. We judge great men by their virtue, not their money.
a. pecuniam b. pecuniā c. pecuniae d. pecunias

7. We shall prepare to take the boys to Rome.
a. Paramus b. parabamus c. parabam d. parabimus

8. Catullus wants to be loved.
a. amat b. amatur c. amare d. amari

9. The islands are defended by the fathers.
a. ab patribus b. ab patre c. ad patribus d. ad patre

10. The pretty farmer works the fields.
a. pulcher b. pulchra c. pulchrum d. pulchri

11. Are you able to stand?
a. potesne b. potestne c. poterisne d. poterasne

12. He gave Caesar the demands of the Senate.
a. Caesar b. Caesarem c. Caesari d. Caesare

Part B) Choose the best Latin word(s) or phrase to fill in the blanks.

13. _____ ab Marco rideris.
a. Ego b. Nos c. Tu d. Vos

14. Femina, _____ in agro laborat, Aurelia vocatur.
a. qui b. quae c. quis d. qua

15. Pompeius Caesarque _____ senators sunt.
 a. duobus b. duos c. duo d. duorum
16. _____ viri ab hostibus necabuntur.
 a. Multes b. Multos c. Multa d. Multi
17. Ambulabamus a milite _____.
 a. forti b. forte c. fortis d. fortem
18. Cenam _____ cupio.
 a. paro b. parari c. parabam d. parare
19. Templum _____ monstra!
 a. mei b. mihi c. meam d. me
20. _____ librum scripsit?
 a. quis b. quid c. qui d. quae
21. Milites ante _____ stetit.
 a. muros b. muribus c. muris d. murorum
22. _____ senes praemium magistrate dabit? Minime, preamium non dederunt.
 a. ne b. non c. nonne d. num

Part C) Choose the correct answer for the following questions.

23. Which of the following cases is used to show possession?
 a. nominative b. genitive c. accusative d. locative
24. Which of the following tenses does not use the second principle part to form it?
 a. present b. imperfect c. perfect d. future
25. Nouns and adjectives match in _____, number and case.
 a. person b. tense c. gender d. voice
26. What preposition is normally used with the ablative of accompaniment?
 a. ab b. ad c. circum d. cum
27. Which word denotes that the question is expecting a "yes" answer?
 a. ne b. non c. nonne d. num
28. Which types of verbs are usually seen with ablatives of agent in the sentence?
 a. active b. imperative c. infinitive d. passive

29. To which conjugation does "decerno, decernere, decrevi, decretum" belong?
 a. 1st conjugation b. 2nd conjugation c. 3rd conjugation d. 4th conjugation
30. To which declension does "litus" belong?
 a. 1st declension b. 2nd declension c. 3rd declension d. 4th declension
31. Which type of ablative is being used in "at night they arrived"?
 a. place where b. separation c. time when d. agent
32. In what way will the subject and verb match?
 a. number b. voice c. tense d. mood

Part D) Choose the following word that does not belong grammatically.

33. a. sine b. prope c. pro d. de
34. a. mare b. urbs c. animal d. exemplar
35. a. poeta b. incola c. auriga d. stella
36. a. sum b. venio c. audio d. possum
37. a. puerō b. matribus c. passere d. feminā
38. a. voco b. cado c. mitto d. peto
39. a. amor b. amabatur c. amaberis d. amare
40. a. leges b. femina c. tempora d. soror
41. a. quae b. quis c. cui d. quibus
42. a. dicemus b. dabunt c. vident d. docebitis

Part E) Use the passage below to answer the questions.

Olim gallina stulta et superba pennas pavonum in terrā invenit. His pennis sē adornavit et dixit: "Nunc pulchra sum! Certe nunc pavones pulchrae ae accipient!" Tum gallina suum genus contempsit et se iunxit ad pulchras pavones. Pavones autem pennas superbae gallinae eripiunt et eam rostris fugant his verbis: "Gallina eras et es et semper eris!" Misera gallina 5 ad suum genus redire temptavit sed etiam eam reppulerunt. Una ex gallinis dixit: "Natura nobis locum dedit. Tu autem tuō locō non contenta fuisti. Pennae pavonem non faciunt!"

Gallina, -ae, f. – hen
 Penna, -ae, f. – feather

Pavo, pavonis f. – peacock

His – with these

Se – herself

Suum genus – her own kind

Contempt, contemptere, contempsi, contempsus – to despise

Iungo, iungere, iunxi, iungtus – to join

Eam – her

Rostrum, -I, n. - beak

Fugo, fugare– to chase away

Redire – to go back

43. What is the case of "pavonum" in line 1?

- a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative

44 What type of ablative is "his pennis" in lines 1-2?

- a. means b. manner c. absolute d. accompaniment

45. What is the best way to translate "accipient" in line 3?

- a. accept b. were accepting c. accepted d. will accept

46. What use of the ablative is "verbis" in line 4?

- a. means b. manner c. separation d. agent

47. What case is "superbae gallinae" in line 4?

- a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. vocative

48. What tense is "eras" in line 5?

- a. present b. future c. imperfect d. perfect

49. What word is the adjective "contenta" in line 7 modifying?

- a. "Una" line 6 b. "Natura" line 7 c. "Tu" line 7 d. "Pennae" line 8

50. Why is the hen rejected by the other hens?

- a. She tried to be something she's not.
b. She's very rude to the other to impress the peacocks.
c. She stole their man and they want him back.
d. They really aren't mad at her; they're just mad at the situation.