

1995 TSJCL Area F

GRAMMAR I TEST

Part I. Choose the response which best defines the underlined word or words.

1. Give the boy the well-bound book, Anna.
A. puer B. puerī C. puerum D. puerō
2. The young farmer plows the fields with his oxen.
A. bovēs B. bovum C. bovis D. bove
3. In the winter the soldiers do not campaign.
A. hieme B. hiems C. hiemis D. hiemem
4. The poets were reciting their verses on the street-corner.,
A. recitābant B. recitant C. recitāverunt
D. recitābunt
5. Girls, can you remember the story of Aeneas?
A. potes B. potestis C. potuistis D. poteratis
6. Many of the soldiers made a forced march through the mountain pass.
A. militēs B. militum C. militem D. militis
7. The pirates captured the defenseless ship.
A. Piratae B. Piratī C. Pirata D. Piratōrum
8. The girls wandered near the forest.
A. a silvā B. ad silvam C. prope silvam
D. per silvam
9. The sword was carried by the slave to his master.
A. ferebatur B. fertur C. feret D. tulit
10. We are allowed to go to the games.
A. Nōs B. nostrum C. noster D. nobis
11. I will arrive at the second watch.
A. Adveniēbō B. Adveniam C. Adveniō D. Adveniēbam
12. "Go home, boys," shouted the tutor.
A. dōmus B. dōmō C. dōmum D. dōmī
13. Prima believes her mother implicitly.
A. mater sua B. matrem suam C. matrī suae
D. matris suae
14. The wretched sailor threw the frog into the jar.
A. in urnam B. in urnā C. ad urnam D. urnam

15. The cupboards were full of food.
A. cibum B. cibōrum C. cibō D. cibīs
16. After cooking the meal, the slave women were happy.
A. laetīs B. laetās C. laetārum D. laetae
17. The men who filled the street raised a shout at the sight of the emperor.
A. quae B. quī C. quōs D. quis
18. What did the children read today?
A. Quid B. Quod C. Quis D. Cūr
19. I am delighted by everything I see.
A. Delectābam B. Delectābō C. Delectābōr D. Delector
20. Take the boys to the Forum, Aulus!
A. Dūce B. Dūcite C. Dūc D. Dūcit

Part II. Choose the best response which fits into the given Latin sentences.

21. Heri nōs probatōnem _____.
A. scribēmus B. scribimus C. scripsimus D. scribēbāmus
22. Nauta _____ multa proelia gerebat.
A. clarā B. clarus C. clara D. clarum
23. Legimus dē deā _____ nōmen est Diana.
A. quae B. quā C. cuius D. cui
24. _____ omnia quae pater iubet, Marcē!
A. Age B. Agite C. Agens D. Agere
25. Pars _____ ad spectāculum venit.
A. multitudō B. multitudinem C. multitudēs
D. mutitūdinis
26. Auriga equōs _____ verberāverat.
A. virgam B. virgā C. virga D. virgae
27. Nuntius omnia _____ promittet.
A. princeps B. principem C. principe D. principī
28. Omnēs _____ liberōs suōs amant.
A. matrōnae B. matrōnās C. matrōna D. matrōnīs
29. Rōmulus in _____ aedificāvit.
A. montium B. montem C. montis D. monte
30. Cibum ab _____ parātum est.
A. ancillās B. ancillae C. ancillīs D. ancillārum

Part III. Choose the best response which completes the analogy.

31. arbor : arborem :: _____ : hoc
A. hīc B. hic C. hōc D. hoc
32. mare : marium :: ager : _____
A. agrī B. agrōrum C. agrum D. agrō
33. complexus : complexū :: spēs : _____
A. spēs B. spērū C. speī D. spebus
34. audiō : audiam :: sum : _____
A. eram B. fueram C. erō D. fui
35. nōlō : nōlī :: sedeō : _____
A. sedē B. sedī C. sedēte D. sedēre

Part IV. Choose the best translation for each of the Latin sentences.

36. Mīlitēs captivōs ad castra dūxerint.
A. The soldier took the captive to the camp.
B. The soldiers will have led the captives to the camp.
C. The captives are led to the camp by the soldiers.
D. The soldiers had taken the captives to the camp.
37. Obsidēs aurō liberāntur.
A. The hostages are freed by the gold.
B. The hostages will be freed with the gold.
C. The gold freed the hostages.
D. Free the hostages with gold.
38. Rōmānī in urbe raedās interdiū agere non debent.
A. Romans ought not to drive in the city during the day with carriages.
B. The Roman owe it to themselves not to drive carriages into the city during the day.
C. The Romans should not drive carriages in the city during the day.
D. Roman carriages ought not to be driven in the city during the day.
39. Dōminus in hortō pulchrō morātus est.
A. The master stayed in the beautiful garden.
B. The master is dead in the beautiful garden.
C. He delays in the master's beautiful garden.
D. He is dead in the master's beautiful garden.
40. Numa urbem Rōmae multōs annōs rēxit.
A. Numa had ruled Rome many years.
B. Numa rules in the city of Rome many years.
C. Numa has ruled the city of Rome many years.
D. Roman Numa ruled the city many years.

Part V. Choose the best response which answers the question.

41. Which is the perfect passive participle for the verb "to carry"?
- A. ferō B. ferre C. tūlī D. lātus
42. What are the case and number of vōcī?
- A. nominative plural B. genitive singular
C. dative singular D. ablative singular
43. Which of the following is NOT a perfect tense verb?
- A. venit B. aspēxīmus C. audīverunt D. advēnit
44. Which of the following is NOT a use of the accusative case?
- A. time when B. duration of time C. direct object
D. object of preposition
45. Which of the following is a fourth declension noun?
- A. plaustrum, plaustrī B. currus, currūs
C. acies, acieī D. dōminus, dōminī
46. What is the future form of agunt?
- A. agēbant B. agēbunt C. agent D. ēgērunt
47. Which of the following denotes a "mood" for a Latin verb?
- A. active B. pluperfect C. plural D. indicative
48. What is the best translation of iacent?
- A. they will throw B. they lie down C. they throw
D. they have thrown
49. Which of the following verbs is NOT regular?
- A. eō B. sciō C. parō D. cadō
50. How many tenses are there for Latin verbs?
- A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7

TIE-BREAKERS: The following will only be counted in the event of a tie.

51. The table is made of wood.
- A. lignō B. lignus C. lignum D. lignī
52. Heri _____ puellae prope rivum.
- A. errāverunt B. errant C. errābunt D. errātesunt
53. Complete the analogy:
faciet : facit :: _____ : habet
- A. habet B. habēbit C. habuit D. habēbat
54. The armies clashed on the battlefield.
- A. exercitūs B. exercitus C. exercitibus
D. exercitū

55. What is the best translation of this sentence?

Cum lēgātī ad castra advēnērānt, dūcī statim omnia explicāvērunt.

- A. With the legions, he arrived at the camp and explained everything to the commander.
- B. When the envoys entered into the camp, the generals explained everything.
- C. When the envoys arrive in the camp, they will explain everything to the general.
- D. When the envoys had arrived, they immediately explained everything to the general.

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