Session I/Latin Grammar, Levels 1/2 and 1: Code 0103

NATIONAL JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
GRAMMAR, LEVELS 1/2 AND I

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, 1996

THIS TEST IS FOR STUDENTS WHO HAVE COMPLETED NO MORE THAN THE EQUIVALENT OF LATIN I.

Section One: Tell the case required for each item below. Choices are as follow: a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative e. ablative

1. time at which
2. agent with the passive voice
3. "of the girl" in "The mother of the girl is kind."
4. object of *per*
5. indirect object
6. extent of space
7. direct object of *pono*
8. object of *cum*
9. a predicate adjective after *eram*
10. the subject of *ambulat*

Section Two: Identify the case of each word in **bold type**. The choices are the same as for Section One.

11. Libri **puerorum** in mensa sunt.
12. Pater **filiabus** dona dabit.
13. Ambulabamus cum **amicis** nostris.
14. Illo **tempore** Romulus erat rex Romae.
15. Magister **discipulos** suos linguam Latinam docebat.
16. Romae **templa** magna Caesar videbat.

17. Bina crura **hominibus** sunt.
18. Milites Caesaris murum fossamque sedecim **pedum** aedificaverunt.
19. In Britannia erant multae **viae** Romanae.
20. Latera **montium** ardua sunt.

Section Three: Identify the tense of each indicative verb below. Choices are as follow: a. present b. imperfect c. future d. perfect e. other

21. *amabam*
22. *ero*
23. *ducam*
24. *ambulabo*
25. *sum*
26. *dederit*
27. *donaverat*
28. *audior*
29. *facti sunt*
30. *tenebamini*
31. *datus erat*
32. *potueram*
33. *amati erunt*
34. *reges*
35. *poteramus*

Section Four: Identify the tense of each item in **bold** type.

36. Pater filio multam pecuniam **dederat**. a. present b. future c. perfect d. future perfect e. pluperfect
37. Omnes discipuli **discere** amant. a. present b. imperfect c. future d. perfect e. future perfect
38. Pueri puellaeque saepe ad ludum illo tempore **ambulabant**. a. future b. imperfect c. perfect d. pluperfect e. future perfect
39. Cicero, orator, in Foro Romano cras **dicet**. a. present b. imperfect c. future d. pluperfect e. future perfect
40. **Audiemus** Ciceronem cum amicis.. a. imperfect b. future c. perfect d. pluperfect e. future perfect
41. Ubi Marcus veniet domum, mater cenam **paraverit**. a. perfect b. pluperfect c. future perfect d. imperfect e. present
42. Romae multa templa pulchra **erant**. a. imperfect b. perfect c. pluperfect d. future perfect e. present
43. Omnes homines **amari** desiderant. a. future perfect b. pluperfect c. future d. present e. imperfect
44. Servus bonus a domino **liberatus erat**. a. present b. future c. perfect d. pluperfect e. future perfect
45. Omnes discipulae bonae **laudabimini**. a. present b. perfect c. future d. imperfect

Section Five: General knowledge of grammar. Choose the best response to each item.

46. The construction used to show the thing with which something is done is the ___. a. ablative of agent b. dative of agent c. dative of possession d. ablative of means e. ablative of accompaniment
47. The ___ case may be used with some form of *sum* to show possession. a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative e. ablative
48. To form an imperative singular, one ___. a. merely uses the second principal part b. removes the *-re* from the second principal part c. adds *-te* to the second principal part d. adds *-te* to the present stem e. removes the *-i* from the third principal part
49. *Dedi* is the third principal part of ___. a. *dono* b. *do* c. *redo* d. all of the above e. none of the above
50. The declension with a subclass called *-i* stem is the ___. a. first b. second c. third d. fourth e. fifth
51. The conjugation with a subclass called *-io* verbs is the ___. a. first b. second c. third d. fourth e. irregular
52. The neuter relative pronoun in the nominative singular is ___. a. *qui* b. *quae* c. *quid* d. *quod* e. *quis*
53. How do adjectives agree with the nouns they modify? a. in number b. in gender c. in case d. in all of the above e. in none of the above
54. The adverb formed from *acer* is ___. a. *acre* b. *acriter* c. *acris* d. *acerrimus* e. none of the above
55. Identify the case of the noun in **bold** type in the following sentence: "Veni huc, **Cassi.**" a. nominative b. locative c. dative d. vocative e. accusative
56. *Dictum* is the fourth principal part of ___. a. *do* b. *disco* c. *doceo* d. *dico* e. *dono*
57. All conjugations of verbs form their future tense in exactly the same way. a. true b. false
58. The construction used to complete the meanings of such verbs as *cupio* and *desidero* is the ___. a. ablative of means b. complementary infinitive c. indirect object d. predicate nominative e. predicate adjective
59. With the passive, the person who acts is put into the ___ case in Latin. a. locative b. nominative c. genitive d. accusative e. none of the above
60. Identify the case of the noun in **bold** type in the following sentence: "Antonius numquam erat **Athenis.**" a. nominative b. dative c. ablative d. genitive e. locative

Section Six: Complete the following analogies.

61. *filio:filiis::filiae.___*. a. *filiae* b. *filiis* c. *filias* d. *filia* e. *filiabus*
62. *gladius:gladium::___:auxilium* a. *auxilium* b. *auxilio* c. *auxili* d. *auxilio* e. *auxiliorum*
63. *amo:amamini::amabam:___*. a. *amabamini* b. *amabimini* c. *amati estis* d. *amati es* e. *amati eratis*
64. *cum*:the ablative::*per:___*. a. the dative b. the accusative c. the nominative d. the ablative e. the genitive

65. *donabat:donaverat:___:fuerat* a. *erat* b. *sum* c. *est* d. *futurum* e. *erit*
66. *amo:amabo::duco:___.* a. *ducem* b. *ducor* c. *ducis* d. *duc* e. *ducam*
67. *doceo*:the accusative::*persuadeo:___.* a. the nominative b. the ablative c. the genitive d. the dative e. the locative
68. *Heri* is ___. a. a verb b. noun c. adjective d. adverb e. preposition
69. *rex:regum::mons___.* a. *montis* b. *montes* c. *monti* d. *montium* e. *montibus*
70. *re:rebus::___:maribus* a. *maria* b. *mare* c. *mari* d. *marium* e. *maris*

Section Seven: Tell which item does not belong with the others because of a point of , such as being a different part of speech, different tense, different voice, different number or gender, *etc.*

71. a. *prae* b. *per* c. *pro* d. *ex* e. *ab*
72. a. *tenet* b. *faciet* c. *habet* d. *manet* e. *monet*
73. a. *ego* b. *vos* c. *is* d. *quis* e. *volo*
74. a. *agricola* b. *magister* c. *dux* d. *villa* e. *gladiator*
75. a. *ero* b. *ducam* c. *regam* d. *desiderabo* e. *eram*
76. a. *re* b. *genu* c. *cornu* d. *filio* e. *deabus*
77. a. *consul* b. *senator* c. *donabor* d. *magister* e. *nauta*
78. a. *capieris* b. *amaris* c. *portas* d. *caperis* e. *scribis*
79. a. *post* b. *ante* c. *ad* d. *intra* e. *ex*
80. a. *audacter* b. *potenter* c. *pulchre* d. *liber* e. *fortiter*

Section Seven: Choose the best response to each item in this grammatical *potpourri*.

81. Choose the item which best completes the sentence **grammatically.** "___ *oppidum appropinquabas?*" a. *quid* b. *quod* c. *quis* d. *quem* e. *quam*
82. Choose the item which best completes the sentence **grammatically**. "*Noli in via ambulare,* ___ *mi puer.*" a. *Marcus* b. *Marco* c. *Marci* d. *Marce* e. *Marcum*
83. The ablative plural of *res* is ___. a. *res* b. *rerum* c. *regibus* d. *rebus* e. *rei*
84. With what two cases may *in* pattern? a. nominative and dative b. dative and accusative c. dative and ablative d. accusative and nominative e. accusative and ablative
85. If a word has a locative case, one uses the ___ case to show motion toward. a. dative b. locative c. accusative d. nominative e. ablative
86. In the following sentence the construction of the item in **bold** type is ___. "*Caesar necatus est* ***a Bruto et Cassio***." a. dative of agent b. dative of possession c. ablative of accompaniment d. ablative of manner e. ablative of agent
87. Choose the item which best completes the sentence **grammatically**. "*Ubi perveniet, magister iam*___." a. *discedo* b. *discedebat* c. *discesserit* d. *discesserat* e. *discesserint*
88. The Latin preposition used with ablative of manner is ___. a. *cum* b. *ab* c. *extra* d. *in* e. *ex*
89. The gender of *corpus* ___. a. masculine b. feminine c. neuter d. common

90. Which of the following items correctly expresses an ablative of manner? a. *cum laude* b. *magna laude* c. *magna cum laude* d. all of the above e. none of the above

91. What is the construction of the item in **bold** type in the following sentence: "*Pueri* ***cum sororibus suis*** *ambulabant.*" a. ablative of accompaniment b. ablative of agent c. ablative of respect d. ablative of means e. ablative of manner

92. Which principal part of a verb does one use to form the perfect tense, passive voice? a. first b. second c. third d. fourth

93. We obtain the perfect stem from the ___ principal part of a verb. a. first b. second c. third d. fourth

94. The form which gives the base of a noun and identifies its declension is ___. a. nominative singular b. genitive singular c. ablative singular d. both "b" and "c" e. both "a" and "b"

95. Which item best completes the following sentence: "*Ego et mater in atrio*___." a. *sumus* b. *sum* c. *est* d. *estis* e. *fuerant*

96. What Latin item listed below best completes the sentence **grammatically**: "*Romulus erat* ___ *magnus.*" a. *virtute* b. *virtus* c. *virtutis* d. *virtuti* e. *virtutes*.

97. The plural of *cuius* is ___. a. *quorum* b. *quem* c. *quibus* d. *qui* d. *quae*

98. The word *hic* may be ___. a. a demonstrative adjective b. a pronoun c. both "a" and "b" d. an intensive pronoun e. a reflexive pronoun

99. The word *quid* is ___. a. in interrogative adjective b. a relative pronoun c. an intensive pronoun d. an interrogative pronoun e. a demonstrative adjective

100. Out of context, the word *portas* could be construed as ___. a. second person singular, present tense and accusative singular b. second person plural, present tense and accusative singular c. second person singular, present tense and accusative plural d. second person singular, future tense and ablative plural d. second person plural, imperfect tense and genitive singular