

2000 Area F Grammar I Test

Directions: Choose the best answer.

1. *filia* : *filiae* :: _____ : *mercatoris*
A. *mercator* B. *mercatori* C. *mercatores* D. *mercatores*
2. *nauta* : *nautis* :: *equus* : _____
A. *equibus* B. *equis* C. *equia* D. *equum*
3. *capiunt* : *capit* :: *volunt* : _____
A. *vult* B. *volt* C. *volebat* D. *velt*
4. *audies* : *audis* :: _____ : *es*
A. *eras* B. *fuera* C. *eris* D. *fuisse*
5. *virorum* : *viri* :: _____ : *ancillae*
A. *ancilla* B. *ancillis* C. *ancillae* D. *ancillarum*
6. What word do we most often use to translate the genitive case?
A. by B. with C. from D. of
7. What is the accusative plural ending of the second declension?
A. *-os* B. *-es* C. *-as* D. *-us*
8. Which word is not in the nominative case?
A. *pueri* B. *animalis* C. *mensa* D. *gubernatores*
9. More Latin prepositions govern the _____ case than any other.
A. dative B. ablative C. accusative D. genitive
10. Which of the following is not a feminine noun?
A. *ancilla* B. *nauta* C. *femina* D. *figura*

Translate the following

11. *Femina in via ambulat.*
A. The girl was walking on the road. B. The mother was singing in the rain. C. The girls walk on the road. D. The woman walks on the road.
12. *Uxor regi est.*
A. The king has a wife. B. The wife is a queen. C. The wife has a king. D. The wife has a kingdom.
13. *Filium videmus.*
A. We saw the boy. B. He watches the thread. C. The boy sees us. D. We see the son.

14. *Fortuna viros magnos amat.*

A. Fortune loves great men. B. A great man loves luck. C. She loved great men. D. Fortune did favor the bold.

15. *Coquus mihi pecuniam dedit.*

A. The merchant and I have money. B. The cook gave me money. C. The slave-dealer shows me money. D. The cook took my money.

16. *amata est*

A. she will love B. she has been liked C. he liked D. she used to love

17. *Servi puellos ad aquam ducebant.*

A. The boys were taken to the water. B. The slaves were leading the boys to the water. C. The slaves led the girls to water. D. Slaves always lead us to the water.

18. *Nonne Romani es?*

A. You aren't a Roman, are you? B. Are you a Roman? C. Surely you're a Roman, aren't you? D. He's Roman, right?

19. *Multi viri et feminae philosophiam antiquam laudant.*

A. Many men and a woman were praising that philosophy. B. Many men and women praise the old philosophy. C. That philosophy helps men and women. D. Many of them praised the ancient philosophy.

20. *Claude ianuam, serve!*

A. Close the door, slaves! B. Open the door, slave! C. Shut the door, slave! D. Hit the door, slave!

Pick the best word to complete the following.

21. *Fortuna est _____.*

A. *caecum* B. *caeca* C. *caecorum* D. *caeco*

22. *Da _____ multa basia, mea bella puella!*

A. *tui* B. *me* C. *mihi* D. *ego*

23. *Infinitus est numerus _____.*

A. *stulti* B. *stultum* C. *stultorum* D. *stultus*

24. *Non bella est fama filii _____.*

A. *tuus* B. *tuo* C. *tua* D. *tui*

25. *Patres cum _____ currebant.*

A. *matribus* B. *matris* C. *matres* D. *matrum*

26. Don't kill him, citizens!

A. *non interficiam* B. *noli facere* C. *nolite interficiunt* D. *nolite interficere*

27. We were running to the house.
A. *navigabamus* B. *currens* C. *currebant* D. *currebamus*
28. Ovid was widely believed to be quite humorous.
A. *latus* B. *late* C. *lato* D. *latum*
29. Seneca's slaves ran all of his business affairs.
A. *Seneca* B. *Senecae* C. *Senecam* D. *Senecarum*
30. Quintus is serious.
A. *serii* B. *serius* C. *serium* D. *seria*
31. She loves her own brother.
A. *suam* B. *sua* C. *suum* D. *suus*
32. They had seen quite the spectacle.
A. *viderunt* B. *vident* C. *videbant* D. *viderant*
33. He wanted to hear his lyre being played.
A. *audire* B. *audivit* C. *audare* D. *audient*
34. He gave money to his sister.
A. *soror* B. *sororis* C. *sorori* D. *sororem*
35. Where can glory and fame be perpetual?
A. *donde* B. *inde* C. *unde* D. *ubi*
36. Few free men can tolerate an absolute ruler.
A. *possum* B. *volunt* C. *possunt* D. *potuerunt*
37. What case is most often used to express duration of time.
A. nominative B. accusative C. dative D. genitive
38. What is a command word also called?
A. indicative B. subjunctive C. imperative D. hortatory
39. What case governs the direct object?
A. nominative B. accusative C. dative D. genitive
40. What is the case of the indirect object?
A. nominative B. accusative C. dative D. genitive
41. *Carmina nova virginibus et _____ canto.*
A. *puellis* B. *cantare* C. *puella* D. *amor*
42. *Ducam _____, viri!*
A. *tu* B. *tibi* C. *vos* D. *sumus*
43. *Otium sine litteris est _____.*
A. *mors* B. *mortis* C. *morti* D. *mortem*

44. *Corpora vestra sunt sana et animi sunt pleni* _____.
A. *sapientia* B. *sapientiae* C. *sapientiam* D. *sapientiis*

45. *Tu litteras ad eum* _____.
A. *mittam* B. *misi* C. *misebas* D. *mittebas*

46. *Discipuli* _____ *laetissimi*.
A. *amant* B. *erant* C. *eras* D. *es*

47. *Nihil sub sole novum*.
A. Nothing new under the sun. B. The sun is nothing new C. The newness is under the sun. D. Nothing is ever new.

48. *Rex non vult ibi remanere*.
A. The king is staying here. B. There is the king not staying. C. The king does not want to stay here. D. The king does not want to stay there.

49. *duxistis*
A. you led B. you had led C. you are leading D. you must lead

50. *Cena a coquo parata est*.
A. Dinner is made for the cook. B. The cook makes dinner. C. Dinner is made by the cook. D. The cook is prepared for dinner.

Tie breakers: The answers to the following questions will only be scored to break ties.

51. *Veni!*
A. hurry B. go C. come D. run

52. *Romam visum Ciceronem venit*.
A. to see B. seeing C. having seen D. I saw

53. *Arbores non bonae vidunt*.
A. looked B. seem C. look D. will appear

54. *Servi sunt stultissimi!*
A. bright B. very stupid C. stupid D. very bright

55. *Caesar eum pulsavit*.
A. him B. her C. their own D. us