

## 2001 TSJCL ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR TEST

THIS TEST IS FOR STUDENTS IN LEVELS 1/2A, 1/2B AND 1 ONLY!

1. What case is used for the indirect object?  
a) nominative b) ablative c) accusative d) dative
2. What type of verb form must be used with the verb *possum*?  
a) indicative b) infinitive c) imperative d) present tense
3. Which tense expresses a past on going action or past habitual?  
a) pluperfect b) future perfect c) imperfect d) perfect
4. What is the case of *agricolae* in "agricolae in fundo laborabant."  
a) nominative b) ablative c) accusative d) dative
5. What is the case of *fundo* in "agricolae in fundo laborabant."  
a) nominative b) ablative c) accusative d) dative
6. In the sentence "Tullius shows the slave a tunic." What would be the correct form of slave? a) servus b) servum c) servi d) servo
7. Which principal part of the verb is used to form the perfect tense?  
a) 1<sup>st</sup> b) 2<sup>nd</sup> c) 3<sup>rd</sup> d) 4<sup>th</sup>
8. Which is a translation pattern for the pluperfect tense?  
a) have *verbed* b) has *verbed* c) had *verbed* d) did *verb*
9. Choose the preposition that uses the accusative case.  
a) ab b) prope c) ex d) sine
10. The vocative case looks like the nominative case for every declension except:  
a) 1<sup>st</sup> declension b) 3<sup>rd</sup> declension  
c) 2<sup>nd</sup> declension neuter d) 2<sup>nd</sup> declension masc.
11. The endings on a Latin verb are called personal endings because they tell us \_\_\_\_\_ the action.  
a) the time of b) who did c) the manner of d) receiver of
12. How many degrees does an adjective or an adverb have?  
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
13. How is "in" translated in the Latin sentence, "canis in mensam salit"?  
a) on b) in c) onto d) around
14. What is the tense of "facit" in "puer raedam facit"?  
a) present b) imperfect c) perfect d) future
15. The second principal part of a verb is also called the  
a) imperative b) stem c) present tense d) infinitive
16. The theme vowel for 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation verbs is  
a) -a b) -i c) -e d) -o
17. Which degree of an adjective has an ending of -ior?  
a) positive b) comparative c) superlative d) it never does

18. The only final -a on a noun that is ever long is the \_\_\_\_\_ case.  
a) nominative b) dative c) ablative d) genitive
19. Choose the correct form that translates *call* in "boys, call your parents."  
a) vocatis b) vocate c) vocare d) voca
20. Choose the correct form that translates *able* in "Are you able to walk?"  
a) possum b) potes c) potest d) possunt
21. The tense marker for the imperfect tense is:  
a) -a b) -ba c) -bi d) -i
22. Most nouns of the 1<sup>st</sup> declension are \_\_\_\_\_ in gender.  
a) masculine b) feminine c) neuter d) mixed
23. A \_\_\_\_\_ is added to a verb to make the sentence a question.  
a) -que b) -re c) -ne d) -r
24. The two demonstrative adjectives are  
a) ego and tu b) hic and ille c) iste and ipse d) idem and quidem
25. The letter that is added in most forms of the passive...  
a) -r b) -i c) -e d) -o
26. What is the gender of *cervos* in "leones cervos necaverunt."  
a) masculine b) feminine c) neuter d) mixed
27. The 1<sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun is  
a) tu b) vos c) nos d) ego
28. The perfect passive uses the \_\_\_\_\_ principal part and a form of *sum*.  
a) 1<sup>st</sup> b) 2<sup>nd</sup> c) 3<sup>rd</sup> d) 4<sup>th</sup>
29. Which pronoun always refers back to the subject?  
a) ego b) tu c) se d) is
30. Which of the following has the same meaning as "et?"  
a) cur b) -que c) -ne d) quaque
31. Which of the following expects a "no" answer?  
a) -ne b) none c) num d) unde
32. Which of the following cases expresses the idea of "to" or "for" without using those words in Latin?  
a) nominative b) ablative c) accusative d) dative
33. How is "quam" translated in "pueri sunt stultiores quam puellae."  
a) how b) than c) which d) as much as
34. Adonis was a very handsome man.  
a) pulcher b) pulchrior c) pulcherrima d) pulcherrimus
35. To form the negative imperative you must use \_\_\_\_\_ plus the infinitive.  
a) possum b) volo c) noli d) necesse
36. Which of the following is a relative pronoun?  
a) ego b) qui c) vos d) ea
37. In what areas must a relative pronoun match the noun it refers to?  
a) case & number b) gender & number  
c) case, gender, number d) case & gender

38. Which of the following adjectives could NOT modify *agricolae*?  
a) boni      b) bono      c) bonae
39. Which of these nouns would not have a locative?  
a) domus    b) rus      c) Roma    d) Italia
40. Choose the correct form of *sword* in "The gladiator killed the tiger with a sword."  
a) gladius    b) cum gladio    c) gladio    d) gladiatorum
41. The case which is used to show possession is  
a) nominative    b) ablative    c) accusative    d) dative
42. An adverb may end in  
a) -o    b) -iter    c) -u    d) -ns
43. The superlative of the word *magnus* would be  
a) maior    b) magis    c) maximus    d) valde
44. What kind of word is *quod* in "vinum quod bibimus pretiosissimum erat."  
a) conjunction    b) relative pronoun    c) interrogative    d) demonstrative
45. The imperative of *facio* is  
a) facere    b) facit    c) fac    d) feci
46. What case is used to express a specific time or a time when  
a) nominative    b) ablative    c) accusative    d) dative
47. What letter appears in most accusative singular endings?  
a) -o    b) -s    c) -m    d) -e
48. What is the genitive plural of *leo*?  
a) leonum    b) leonem    c) leonibus    d) leonis
49. What is the nominative singular form of *reges*?  
a) regina    b) rex    c) regnum    d) regio
50. Which is the possessive form of *tu*?  
a) tuus    b) vester    c) nos    d) te
51. Which case could be used with *sum* to show possession instead of the genitive?  
a) nominative    b) ablative    c) accusative    d) dative
52. The declension that has a subclass called "-i stem."  
a) 1<sup>st</sup>    b) 2<sup>nd</sup>    c) 3<sup>rd</sup>    d) 4<sup>th</sup>
53. True or false: The future tense endings are the same for all conjugations.  
a) true    b) false
54. Identify the case of the underlined word "Luci, veni ad me."  
a) genitive    b) nominative    c) vocative    d) ablative
55. The 3<sup>rd</sup> io verbs though they are short -ere verbs, they act like \_\_\_ conjugation.  
a) 1<sup>st</sup>    b) 2<sup>nd</sup>    c) 3<sup>rd</sup>    d) 4<sup>th</sup>
56. The form which gives the base or stem of a noun is the  
a) vocative    b) nominative    c) genitive    d) ablative
57. Identify the case of the underlined word: "dominus in foro ambulabit."  
a) vocative    b) nominative    c) dative    d) ablative
58. Identify the tense of the underlined word: "dominus in foro ambulabit."  
a) present    b) pluperfect    c) perfect    d) future

59. Which of the following adjectives govern the dative case?  
a) parvus b) amicus c) clarus d) ferox
60. Identify the tense of the underlined word: dominus servus pecuniam dederat.  
a) present b) pluperfect c) perfect d) future
61. Identify the case of the underlined word: dominus servis pecuniam dederat.  
a) genitive b) nominative c) dative d) ablative
62. The case that can be used for comparison is  
a) genitive b) accusative c) dative d) ablative
63. The antecedent of *quos* in "pueri nautas, quos mercator clamabat, in portu videtur."  
a) pueri b) nautas c) mercator d) portu
64. The case of *quos* in the above sentence (#63) is  
a) genitive b) accusative c) dative d) ablative
65. The gender of *nautae* is  
a) masculine b) feminine c) neuter
66. What principal part of a verb is the word *dedi*?  
a) 1<sup>st</sup> b) 2<sup>nd</sup> c) 3<sup>rd</sup> d) 4<sup>th</sup>
67. True or false: the word *cum* is used to express the instrument by which something is done. a) true b) false
68. The person who does the action in a passive sentence is put into the \_\_\_\_\_ case.  
a) nominative b) dative c) accusative d) ablative
69. unus is a \_\_\_\_\_ number  
a) ordinal b) cardinal
70. The form of the noun which tells us what declension it is from is the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) nominative b) genitive c) dative d) accusative
- The Breakers: The answers to the following questions will be scored only to break ties. Be sure to mark your answers in #96-100.**
96. The singular of *quorum* is?  
a) qui b) cui c) quae d) cuius
97. *Quid* is a/an  
a) relative pronoun b) reflexive pronoun c) interrogative pronoun d) intensive
98. Translate the underlined word: "O Marcus, where are you?"  
a) Marcus b) Marci c) Marco d) Marco
99. The 4<sup>th</sup> principal part is also known as the:  
a) infinitive b) present participle c) supine d) stem
100. True or false: There must be a nominative word in every sentence.  
a) true b) false