

**Grammar ½ and 1
NJCL 2005**

Always choose the best response for each item. If the sentence has word in bold type, choose the best translation.

The Dormouse Saga

1. *Glis, gliris* is the Latin word for *dormouse*, a cunning little critter unfortunately popular at Roman dinner parties (and I don't mean as a guest). To what declension does *dormouse* belong?
A. 1st B. 2nd C. 3rd D. 4th E. 5th
2. You can always tell the declension of a noun by looking at its ___ ending.
A. nominative B. genitive C. dative D. accusative E. ablative
3. If you had a flock of dormice which, of course, would be optimal, the form you would use for *dormice* would be ____.
A. glires B. gliribus C. glirium D. cliri
4. If you wanted to give a nice tidbit of food **to** your favorite dormouse, Julius, the form you would use would be ____.
A. glis B. gliris C. gliri D. glirem E. gliribus
5. TO COMPLIMENT A DORMOUSE: If you wish to say, "Julius, you are **handsome** today," your adjective would be ____.
A. pulcher B. pulchri C. pulchor D. pulchrum
6. To address a person directly, what would you say?
A. Jule B. Juli C. Julius D. Julio
7. Which of the following means "you are" in Julius, you are handsome today?
A. potes B. sumus C. estis D. es
8. What is the case you are using when you are talking to Julius?
A. dative B. nominative C. vocative D. locative
9. *Hodie* means "today," and it is what part of speech?
A. noun B. verb C. adjective D. adverb E. preposition
10. When the dormouse hunters are approaching, how do you want Julius to be **careful**?
A. cave B. cavi C. cavere D. cavete E. cautus

11. Since Julius has rather long incisors, how would you tell the hunters to **beware of Julius**?
 A. cave canem B. cave Julium C. cavete Julium
 D. noli cavere Julium
12. The hunters, amazed at the temerity of the small mammal, fear being bitten; so they yell out for him not to bite. What would they yell?
 A. noli mordere B. nolite mordere C. non mordere
 D. numquam mordes
13. DORMOUSE LOVE: Julius is in love with a precious little hedgehog named Cordelia. How would he express his feelings?
 A. Amo teum, Cordelia. B. Amas me, Cordelia C. Amo te, Cordelia
 D. Amo te, Cordeliae.
14. Unfortunately, Cordelia loves to dance; but Julius has *quattuor* left paws (and she's kind of prickly on slow dances). How does Julius tell Cordelia that he **does not want to dance**?
 A. Non saltare volo. B. Saltare nolo. C. Saltare non vis.
 D. Saltare non possum.
15. Julius, however, likes to compliment Cordelia on her cooking. Her grasshopper casserole is to die for! Which would he be most likely to say to her?
 A. In culina tu es magna. B. Cibum est magnum.
 C. Cibus sunt malum. D. Cibus est mala.
16. Which is the best way for Julius to say the food is great?
 A. Ciba sunt magna. B. Cibum est magnum. C. Cibus est magnus.
 D. Cibus in culina est.
17. DORMOUSE LOVE TRIANGLE: Caligula also loves Cordelia, and Julius hates him. When Caligula says "Hey baby! What's your sign?" what case is the word for sign in?
 A. nominative B. genitive C. dative D. accusative E. ablative
18. Cordelia says, "I like Caligula because he is so strong" What is the best word because?
 A. quid B. qui C. quem D. quod E. quoddam
19. How would Cordelia say, "**Caligula is strong**"?
 A. Caligula strenuum est. B. Caligula est strenua.
 C. Caligula est strenuous. D. Caligula est strenuo.
20. IT COMES TO BLOWS! Which sentence would Julius most likely say to Caligula?
 A. Caligula, tu es elegans. B. Caligula, ambulare amo.

- C. Caligula, pugnare volo. D. Caligula, tu es gladiator
E. Caligula, ubi est arbor tua?

21. WEAPONS ARE CHOSEN; THE DUEL IS ON: What is Caligula most likely to exclaim?

- A. Dies est calidus. B. Arbor est alta. C. Veni, vidi, vici!
D. Tu es Gloria mundi. E. Te pugnare possum.

22 THE DILEMMA: Cordelia does not know whom to support in this duel over her. She actually would like the fight **not** to take place. Which of the following would she not say?

- A. Gaudemus igitur! B. Estis stulti. C. Pax vobiscum
D. Nolite pugnare.

23. Which sentence has a word that would be in the accusative in Latin?

- A. Cordelia works hard for a living.
B. However, she rarely gets ahead.
C. That is a depressing fact.
D. So hit those customers over the head!

24. Which of the following has a linking verb?

- A. Who's your daddy?
B. I am going to tell mama dormouse.
C. Are you respecting me?

D. So, you and how many others of your slimy friends are going to meet me in the field?

25. Show your **daddy** your grade in Latin –very progressive dormouse education!

- A. pater B. patrem C. patre D. patri

26. Caligula tries to give a bribe **to the good goddesses**.

- A. bonis deis B. bonae deae C. bonis beabus D. bonis deibus

27. Caligula, though not too bright, knows that the case used to tell for whom something is done or to whom something is given is in what case?

- A. ablative B. accusative C. genitive D. dative E. nominative

28. To the prosecutor who ran Caligula out of town for attempted bribery, Julius said, "You did your work **well**."

- A. bene B. bona C. bone D. bonus

29. Which of the following words could NOT be genitive?
 A. viris B. pueri C. picturae D. Romanorum
30. Come here at once, **Gaius Julius Caesar!**
 A. Gaio Julio Caesaro B. Gaie Julie Caesare C. Gai Juli Caesar D. Gaii Julii Caesari
31. Identify the object of the preposition in the following sentence: The dormice debated the whole day whether the Backstreet Boys had any amount of talent.
 A. day B. Backstreet Boys C. amount D. talent
32. Which preposition does NOT take the accusative case?
 A. post B. ante C. trans D. sine E. inter
33. Which could NOT be a translation of the imperfect tense?
 A. Cordelia liked to slam dance. B. Cordelia was slam dancing.
 C. Cordelia has slam danced. D. Cordelia used to slam dance.
34. Which preposition does NOT take the ablative case?
 A. prope B. pro C. e, ex D. a, ab
35. In the expression *Glires populusque Romanus*, translate *populusque*.
 A. and people B. or people C. with people D. and pupil
36. Which preposition can take both the ablative and accusative cases –but not at the same time?
 A. propter B. in C. de D. ad
37. What is the long mark over a Latin vowel called?
 a. a nuisance B. a diacritical C. an umlaut D. a macron
38. Which of the following is not a participle?
 A. latrans B. latraturus C. latratantes **D. latrator**
39. Complete the following analogy: Declension is to noun as conjugation is to _____?
 A. voice B. mood C. verb D. case E. preposition
40. **Those are bad apples.**
 A. Illa sunt mala mala. B. Illud est malum malum. C. Illae sunt malae malae. D. Illa est mala mala.
41. Which English word must be used to translate the pluperfect tense?
 A. has B. have C. did D. will have E. had
42. For which of the following would you use the imperative?

- A. a verb B. ask a question C. make a wish D. make a command
43. Which noun is masculine?
A. agricola B. arbor C. femina D. fenestra E. aqua
44. Which could not be a translation of the perfect tense?
A. Julius did not like Britney Spears' recordings.
B. Julius has never liked Britney Spear's recordings.
C. Julius was throwing the records away.
D. Julius and Cordelia have never had any tolerance for bimbos.
45. _____ is the positive degree adverbial form of bonus,
A. melius B. optime C. maxime D. bene E. benissime
46. Which of the following is a linking verb?
A. video B. eram C. do D. habito E. errant
47. The scientific study of word origin is _____?
A. erudition B. epigraphy C. entomology D. etymology E. etiology
48. **Give me my dormouse!**
A. Da glis mihi. B. Da meum glirem C. Da mihi glirem meum.
D. Da mei glirem.
49. **Once upon a time the dormice sang.**
A. Diu glires cantaverunt. B. Olim glires cantavimus.
C. Diu glis cantabat. D. Olim glires cantaverunt.
50. Which is NOT a correct translation of *dabam*?
A. I kept giving B. I began to give C. I am da bomb. D. I was giving.
51. **The dormice will walk** with us (so take tiny steps.)
A. Glires ambulabant. B. Glires ambulabunt
C. Glires ambulat. **D. Glires ambulaverunt.**
52. Julius is the *sixth* son in his rather large family.
A. sextus B. sexta C. sextimus D. septuaginta
53. What is the third principal part of *sto, stare*?
A. stavi B. staturus C. status D. steteram E. steti
54. What do we call verbs which lack their fourth principal part?
A. broken B. deformed C. damaged D. defective E. derelict
55. The last syllable of a Latin word is called?
A. its ending B. climax C. peanut D. penult E. penury

56. Which of the following means *they were*?
 A. errant B. sunt C. fuerant D. fuerint E. errant
57. Keeping the same person, make *natant* singular.
 A. natat B. natamus C. natatis D. natas E. nato
58. The dormouse ran **into the farmhouse**.
 A. in villa B. villae C. in villam D. in vallas E. in villis
59. Which word is never a conjunction?
 A. quis B. quod C. -que D. neque
60. Of the sets of vowels below, which set contains ablative singular endings?
 A. A, I B. O, U C. A, E D. E, I E. all of them
61. Of the vowels below which one can be a singular command?
 A. a B. e C. i D. o E. u
62. Therefore it is possible to have a complete Latin sentence with only _____ letter/s.
 A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 E. 5
63. What is the English subject in the sentence: Which songs of the dormice did the girls hear?
 A. songs B. dormice C. which D. girls
64. In the same sentence, which is the direct object?
 A. songs B. dormice C. which D. girls
65. Once more! What word would be in the genitive case?
 A. songs B. dormice C. which D. girls
66. And finally! *Which* is?
 A. an interrogative pronoun B. an interrogative adjective
 C. a relative pronoun D. a relative adjective
67. _____ *curabo*.
 A. glires B. glis C. gliri D. glirium
68. Which of the following could NOT be vocative?
 A. Cordelia B. Caligula C. Julius D. Geta (the runaway hamster)
69. What is the term for two vowels sounded together as one?
 A. twins B. doublet C. dynamic duo D. diphthong E. dowel

70. How many Latin words would be needed to say, "We used to have dormice."
A. one B. two C. three D. four E. five

71. I finally decided **to send** a letter to Julius.
A. miseram B. mitti C. mittere D. mitto E. mittebam

72. Which of the following forms is an adverb?
A. clare B. clara C. clarissima D. clariorem

73. Change **agri** to the plural.
A. agris B. agros C. agrorum D. agro

74. What verb form would you use with **tu et ego**?
A. pugno B. pugnatis C. pugnant D. pugnamus

75. Which of the following has an irregular imperative singular?
A. dicere B. timere C. terrere D. monere

76. Which of the following is the only one with a **regular** imperative?
A. ducere B. facere C. ferre D. docere

77. Complete the following sentence using the grammatically correct form:
Gliries in _____ cucurrerunt."

A. arbore B. arbore C. arbori D. arbor E. arboris

For number 78 to 87 use the following key;

A. present B. imperfect C. future D. perfect

78. paravisti 79. reget 80. regunt 81. rexit 82. regebam

83. parabunt 84. parabant 85. paramus 86. currunt 87. cucurri

For number 88 to 95 use the following key.

A. pluperfect B. future perfect C. imperative D. infinitive

88. rexerat 89. rexit 90. regite 91. regere 92. curre 93. dicite

94. cucurrerint 95. currere

For number 96 to 100 please use the following key:

A. genitive B. dative C. accusative D. vocative

96. Sexte 97. Sexto 98. Sexti 99. Sextum 100. Gallorum

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