

## 2008 TSJCL Elementary Grammar Exam

**Section I:** Pick the word that doesn't belong...

Because of tense:

- |             |            |                     |                 |                      |
|-------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1) audiebam | a) erat    | b) curabas          | c) tuleram      | d) <u>aderat</u>     |
| 2) faciet   | a) audiam  | b) <u>nominabit</u> | c) poteritis    | d) retulerit         |
| 3) ire      | a) velle   | b) ferre            | c) <u>duci</u>  | d) ēgi               |
| 4) fuerant  | a) aberant | b) amaverat         | c) fefelleram   | d) <u>potueratis</u> |
| 5) sustuli  | a) amavit  | b) agit             | c) <u>dēdit</u> | d) cucurrimus        |

Because of gender:

- |           |           |                     |             |                  |
|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 6) puella | a) mater  | b) <u>civitatis</u> | c) incola   | d) serva         |
| 7) puer   | a) vir    | b) vulnus           | c) servus   | d) <u>arcus</u>  |
| 8) carmen | a) tempus | b) volumen          | c) mens     | d) bellum        |
| 9) nauta  | a) auriga | b) scriba           | c) agricola | d) caterva       |
| 10) manus | a) vulgus | b) equa             | c) virtus   | d) <u>domina</u> |

Use the following choices to answer questions #11-20.

- a) nominative
- b) genitive
- c) dative
- d) accusative
- e) ablative

Which case is used:

- 11) as a direct object
- 12) as a predicate nominative
- 13) with a form of "sum," to show possession
- 14) to show place from which
- 15) to show motion towards
- 16) to show extent of time
- 17) to show time within which
- 18) to show manner
- 19) with verbs of remembering and forgetting
- 20) to show possession

Of the verb "amo, amare, amavi, amatum" give:

- 21) 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural, present, active, indicative  
 a) amatis    b) ament    c) amant    d) amunt
- 22) 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, future, active, indicative  
 a) amabo    b) amem    c) amabam    d) amo

- 23) 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, imperfect, passive, indicative  
 a) amaberis b) amabatis c) amati essetis d) amabamini
- 24) 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, pluperfect, passive, indicative  
 a) amatus est b) amata erat c) amati sunt d) amaverat
- 25) The positive, present, active, imperative, plural  
 a) ama! b) amanto! c) amate! d) amare!

Of the verb "capio, capere, cēpi, captum" give:

- 26) The perfect active infinitive  
 a) cēpi b) capisti c) cēpi d) cēpisse
- 27) 1<sup>st</sup> person plural, future, active, indicative  
 a) capiemus b) capiebimus c) capiamus d) capibimus
- 28) 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural, future perfect, passive, indicative  
 a) capierunt b) capti erint c) capti erunt d) capient
- 29) the present passive infinitive  
 a) caperi b) captum esse c) capere d) capi
- 30) the negative, present, active, imperative, singular  
 a) non capi! b) non capite! c) noli capere! d) noli capi!

Fill in the blank:

- 31) The verb \_\_\_\_\_ uses a different word for its passive forms  
 a) dico b) facio c) fero d) eo
- 32) Coquus in \_\_\_\_\_ laborat.  
 a) culinō b) culinam c) culinā d) culinas
- 33) Canis odit \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) felem b) felicem c) felum d) felibus
- 34) Puella \_\_\_\_\_ puerum heri.  
 a) amat b) amavit c) amabit d) amata est
- 35) do, dare, \_\_\_\_\_, datum  
 a) davi b) dadivi c) dedidi d) dēdi

- 36) Miles hostem \_\_\_\_\_ crās.  
 a) interfecti b) interficiat c) interficiet d) interficiebit
- 37) dea: deabus::deus:\_\_\_\_\_  
 a) deī b) deos c) deīs d) deorum
- 38) Liber scriptus est \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) ā scribā b) de scribā c) per scribā d) cum scribā
- 39) \_\_\_\_\_, ire, ii, itum  
 a) eo b) io c) fio d) fero
- 40) \_\_\_\_\_ is in the 2nd person  
 a) fefellistis b) incipuit c) dēdit d) amanto
- 41) \_\_\_\_\_ currit testudo.  
 a) celere b) celeriore c) lente d) lentum
- 42) vulnus:\_\_\_\_\_::carmen:carmina  
 a) vulni b) vulnera c) vulna d) vulneres
- 43) Most trees are \_\_\_\_\_ in gender.  
 a) masculine b) feminine c) neuter d) all gender
- 44) A noun that has endings in two declensions is called a \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) homoclite b) heterogeneous c) homogeneous d) heteroclite
- 45) Most cities, towns, and small islands use the \_\_\_\_\_ case to show place where.  
 a) ablative b) dative c) locative d) genitive
- 46) \_\_\_\_\_ belongs to the 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation  
 a) sedeo b) amo c) duco d) doceo
- 47) tango, tangere, \_\_\_\_\_, tactum  
 a) tētigi b) tangui c) tangivi d) tacui
- 48) Adjectives must match nouns in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) case b) case, number, & gender c) number and gender  
 d) gender only
- 49) \_\_\_\_\_ nouns sometimes have the same number of syllables in the nominative and genitive case, and add an "i" before the ending of some cases  
 a) third declension b) neuter c) i-stem d) common

- 50) A pronoun matches its antecedent in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) case
  - b) case and number
  - c) case, number, & gender
  - d) number and gender

Use the following choices to answer questions #51-60.

- a) Nominative
- b) Genitive
- c) Dative
- d) Accusative
- e) Ablative

Which case patterns with (or follows):

- 51) ad
- 52) in (to show location)
- 53) in (to show motion towards)
- 54) prope
- 55) instar
- 56) coram
- 57) a/ab
- 58) cupidus
- 59) similis
- 60) credo, credere

Fill in the blanks to complete the paragraph:

Puella, 61 amata est ā puero, 62 puerum quod non 63 amavit. Mater puellae irata erat, quod puer 64 erat, et familia puella egiut 65. Itaque mater, 66 intelligens erat, maritum reliquit et 67 sposavit. Puella laeta erat, quod non sponsa est, et mater laeta est quod habet nunc 68. Puer, tamen, puellam amavit et non laetus est quod sponsavit mulierem 69 non amavit et 70.

- 61) a) quam    b) quem    c) qua    d) quas
- 62) a) fūgit    b) fūgisti    c) fugiet    d) fugat
- 63) a) eam    b) eum    c) eos    d) eius
- 64) a) pauper    b) ditis    c) dis    d) pauperum
- 65) a) pecuniam    b) pecuniā    c) pecunias    d) canē
- 66) a) quem    b) quod    c) qui    d) quae
- 67) a) puellam    b) canem    c) se    d) puerum
- 68) a) pecuniam    b) pecuniae    c) pecuniā    d) pecunia
- 69) a) quod    b) quam    c) puellam    d) sibi
- 70) a) pulchra est    b) iuvenis est    c) antiqua est    d) beata est

The following questions will be used only to break ties. Mark them in #96-100 on your answer sheet.

Directions: Fill in the blank

- 96) A noun that is missing parts is called \_\_\_\_\_  
a) defective b) heterogeneous c) common d) broken
- 97) volo, \_\_\_\_\_, volui  
a) volere b) velle c) volare d) vele
- 98) mater: matris:: totus: \_\_\_\_\_  
a) toti b) totius c) totae d) totarum
- 99) puer: masculine:: mare: \_\_\_\_\_  
a) masculine b) feminine c) neuter d) common
- 100) The 1<sup>st</sup> person, present, passive, indicative of amo, amare is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) amor b) amar c) amabor d) amer

