

2015 Area F Latin Convention
Grammar I for Levels ½ A, ½ B, and I

I. Choose the best Latin word(s) to translate the underlined words in each sentence.

1. The girl was calling to her friend.
(A) *vocat* (B) *vocābat* (C) *vocāvit* (D) *vocāverat*
2. Marcus showed the slaves his field.
(A) *ager* (B) *agrōs* (C) *agrōrum* (D) *agrum*
3. A dog walked in the street.
(A) *via* (B) *viā* (C) *vīis* (D) *viae*
4. The cook prepared the boys some food.
(A) *puerīs* (B) *puerōs* (C) *puerō* (D) *puerī*
5. The woman's mother has died.
(A) *feminae* (B) *feminārum* (C) *feminā* (D) *feminīs*
6. The barn is full of animals.
(A) *animalibus* (B) *animaliorum* (C) *animalium* (D) *animalum*
7. I will work in the garden later.
(A) *laborābimus* (B) *laborābo* (C) *laborābor* (D) *laborābam*
8. A man taught the children.
(A) *docēbit* (B) *docet* (C) *docuerat* (D) *docuit*
9. Soldiers, don't walk across the boundary!
(A) *non ambula* (B) *noli ambulate* (C) *nolite ambulare* (D) *nolite ambulate*
10. The farmers are very happy.
(A) *laetissimi* (B) *laeti* (C) *laetiorēs* (D) *laetissimōs*

II. Choose the best Latin word to complete each Latin sentence.

11. *servus legere nōn _____*.
(A) *possum* (B) *potuit* (C) *potes* (D) *posse*
12. *canis _____ sub mensā sedet.*
(A) *magnum* (B) *magis* (C) *magnum* (D) *magis*
13. *pater atrium _____ intrat.*
(A) *celeris* (B) *celerrima* (C) *celeriter* (D) *celeriorēs*
14. _____ *plēnum piscium erat.*
(A) *maris* (B) *maria* (C) *marium* (D) *mare*

15. *puer matrem* _____
 (A) *specto* (B) *spectat* (C) *spectāmus* (D) *spectant*
16. _____, *noli currere in forō!*
 (A) *discipulus* (B) *discipuli* (C) *discipule* (D) *discipulō*
17. *imperātor togam* _____ *voluit.*
 (A) *gerere* (B) *gere* (C) *gerit* (D) *gerunt*
18. *rēx* _____ *scribebat.*
 (A) *littera* (B) *litterae* (C) *litterā* (D) *litteram*
19. *coquus cenam* _____ *parat.*
 (A) *puer* (B) *puerō* (C) *puerōs* (D) *puerum*
20. *militēs per* _____ *ambulaverunt.*
 (A) *urbem* (B) *urbs* (C) *urbe* (D) *urbibus*

III. Choose the best answer to each question.

21. How many Latin noun declensions are there?
 (A) three (B) four (C) five (D) six
22. How many degrees of adjectives are there in Latin?
 (A) two (B) three (C) four (D) five
23. Which principal part of a verb is used to form the perfect active stem?
 (A) second (B) third (C) fourth (D) all of them
24. Which of the following expects a “yes” answer?
 (A) *nonne* (B) *num* (C) *–ne* (D) *iam*
25. Which adjective is superlative?
 (A) *celerius* (B) *territus* (C) *longiorēs* (D) *pulcherrimum*
26. An adjective must agree with the noun it describes in:
 (A) number, declension, case (B) gender, number, case
 (C) gender, declension, case (D) number, gender, tense
27. Which verb tense shows ongoing or incomplete past action?
 (A) present (B) imperfect (C) perfect (D) pluperfect
28. Which verb mood is used to give a command?
 (A) indicative (B) infinitive (C) imperative (D) subjunctive
29. Which noun declension has a sub-group called “i-stem”?
 (A) first (B) second (C) third (D) fourth

30. Which of the following verbs is not irregular?

(A) *dico*

(B) *possum*

(C) *sum*

(D) *nolo*

IV. Identify the case that is used for each.

31. to show possession

(A) nominative

(B) genitive

(C) accusative

(D) ablative

32. indirect object

(A) genitive

(B) dative

(C) accusative

(D) ablative

33. to show place where

(A) genitive

(B) dative

(C) accusative

(D) ablative

34. predicate adjective

(A) nominative

(B) genitive

(C) dative

(D) ablative

35. to show place to which

(A) genitive

(B) dative

(C) accusative

(D) ablative

36. subject of sentence

(A) nominative

(B) genitive

(C) accusative

(D) ablative

37. to show accompaniment

(A) genitive

(B) dative

(C) accusative

(D) ablative

38. to show duration of time

(A) nominative

(B) dative

(C) accusative

(D) ablative

39. to show the means or instrument by which a task is accomplished

(A) genitive

(B) dative

(C) accusative

(D) ablative

40. to show the agent that has done the action of a passive verb

(A) nominative

(B) genitive

(C) accusative

(D) ablative

V. Identify the tense of each verb form.

41. *habēbo*

(A) present

(B) imperfect

(C) future

(D) perfect

42. *noluimus*

(A) present

(B) future

(C) perfect

(D) pluperfect

43. *agunt*

(A) present

(B) imperfect

(C) future

(D) perfect

44. *mīserant*
 (A) present (B) future (C) perfect (D) pluperfect
45. *faciebaris*
 (A) imperfect (B) future (C) perfect (D) pluperfect
46. *fuisti*
 (A) present (B) imperfect (C) future (D) perfect

VI. Identify the tense and voice of each verb form.

47. *coquuntur*
 (A) present active (B) present passive (C) perfect active (D) future passive
48. *laudamus*
 (A) present active (B) present passive (C) future active (D) imperfect passive
49. *tracti estis*
 (A) present active (B) perfect active (C) perfect passive (D) pluperfect passive
50. *tenebimini*
 (A) imperfect active (B) present passive (C) future passive (D) perfect passive

**Tie-breakers: Fill in your answers to these questions for numbers 96–100 on your answer sheet!
 Choose the best answer.**

96. Which adjective agrees with the noun form “*luce*”?
 (A) *clārā* (B) *clārī* (C) *clārūm* (D) *clārus*
97. Which of the following nouns is not the same gender as the others?
 (A) *animal* (B) *bellum* (C) *caput* (D) *rēx*
98. Which noun declension has a genitive singular ending of “*-ūs*”?
 (A) second (B) third (C) fourth (D) fifth
99. Which of the following is not in the same case as the others?
 (A) *cuius* (B) *hanc* (C) *mē* (D) *nōs*
100. Which of the following prepositions is not followed by the same case as the others?
 (A) *ab* (B) *circum* (C) *inter* (D) *per*