

GRAMMAR LEVEL ½ & 1
2018 Area F JCL Convention

Contest Code
01

Directions: Choose the best answer.

1. Nouns from the first declension are most often _____.
(A) feminine (B) masculine (C) neuter (D) all of these
2. Masculine nouns from the second declension typically end in _____ in their nominative singular form.
(A) -a (B) -us (C) -um (D) -ī
3. The accusative case is used for _____.
(A) the subject (B) possession (C) the direct object (D) the indirect object
4. Which of the following languages is most closely related to Latin?
(A) Spanish (B) Greek (C) Hebrew (D) German
5. How many noun declensions are there in the Latin language?
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
6. Which Latin verb tense expresses a current action or state of being?
(A) Present (B) Imperfect (C) Perfect (D) Future
7. The third principal part of a Latin verb is also called the _____.
(A) genitive (B) infinitive (C) perfect stem (D) participle
8. To which declension does this noun belong: *magister, magistrī*?
(A) 1st (B) 2nd (C) 3rd (D) 4th
9. To which conjugation does this verb belong: *habēō, habēre, habuī, habitus*?
(A) 2nd (B) 3rd (C) 3rd - io (D) 4th
10. To which declension does the noun *spēs, speī (f)* belong?
(A) 2nd (B) 3rd (C) 4th (D) 5th

Directions: Choose the tense of the Latin verb.

11. *supersumus* (A) present (B) imperfect (C) future (D) pluperfect
12. *scrīpsit* (A) imperfect (B) future (C) perfect (D) pluperfect
13. *fuerant* (A) present (B) imperfect (C) perfect (D) pluperfect
14. *habitābant* (A) imperfect (B) future (C) perfect (D) pluperfect
15. *noluērunt* (A) present (B) perfect (C) pluperfect (D) future perfect

Directions: Choose the word that does NOT belong...

Because of case:

16. (A) rēgum (B) puellam (C) servum (D) urbem
17. (A) dominō (B) ancillā (C) fratre (D) lātrō
18. (A) pīrātārum (B) fēlium (C) saltātrīcī (D) servōrum
19. (A) iuvenem (B) rēgīnae (C) forum (D) poētā
20. (A) mercātōribus (B) senātōribus (C) servīs (D) cīvis

Directions: Choose the word that does NOT belong...

Because of gender:

21. (A) portum (B) servum (C) templum (D) filium
22. (A) flōs (B) pīnus (C) scriba (D) pēs
23. (A) illud (B) illum (C) illōs (D) ille
24. (A) quam (B) quod (C) quārum (D) quā
25. (A) mercātōrī (B) puerī (C) coquī (D) sorōrī

Because of tense:

26. (A) sedēbant (B) poterant (C) vituperant (D) ambulābant
27. (A) ferunt (B) fuērunt (C) vērunt (D) potuērunt
28. (A) veniam (B) habitābis (C) eram (D) audiam
29. (A) trāxit (B) facit (C) habet (D) audit
30. (A) cēperant (B) haeserant (C) habuerant (D) poterant

Directions: Choose the correct word to complete the Latin sentence.

31. *servī _____ nōn favent.*
(A) dominum (B) dominī (C) dominō (D) dominum
32. *pater _____ gustat.*
(A) cēna (B) cēnam (C) cēnā (D) cēnae
33. *fortuna _____ iuvat.*
(A) audācēs (B) audācium (C) audācibus (D) audācī
34. *rēx et rēgīna _____ ad aulam invitavērunt.*
(A) mē (B) mihi (C) meus (D) meī
35. *difficile erat _____ crīnēs compōnere.*
(A) tē (B) tū (C) tibi (D) tuam
36. _____, *ferre nōbīs cibum!*
(A) ancilla (B) ancillae (C) ancillam (D) ancillīs
37. *vōs Graecī rīdiculī _____.*
(A) sumus (B) sunt (C) estis (D) es

38. *amicus est _____ quam asinus!*
 (A) obstinātus (B) obstinātor (C) obstinātum (D) obstinātissimus
39. *diamantēs sunt _____.*
 (A) aeternae (B) aeternās (C) aeternīs (D) aeternam
40. *tacē, _____!*
 (A) stultus (B) stulte (C) stultī (D) stultum

Directions: Choose the Latin word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence.

41. *canēs into the house* ambulat.
 (A) in viam (B) ad viam (C) in viā (D) ab viā
42. *pāstōrēs down from the mountain* prōcēdunt.
 (A) ē monte (B) ā monte (C) ad montem (D) dē monte
43. *dominus the rows* inspexit.
 (A) ōrdinibus (B) ōrdinēs (C) ōrdinem (D) ōrdinī
44. *coquī out of the kitchen* pāvōnem portant.
 (A) trāns culīnam (B) in culīnam (C) ē culīnā (D) ad culīnam
45. *nauta the city* appropinquābat.
 (A) urbem (B) urbī (C) urbēs (D) urbe
46. *nōn decōrum est vōbīs a lady* obstāre.
 (A) mātrōnam (B) mātrōnā (C) mātrōnae (D) mātrōna
47. *ego multum about history* nesciō.
 (A) dē historiārum (B) dē historiam (C) dē historiae (D) dē historiā
48. The boys gave flowers *to the girls*.
 (A) puellae (B) puellās (C) puellārum (D) puellīs
49. The gladiator greeted the fans *in the arena*.
 (A) arēnae (B) arēnās (C) arēnā (D) arēnam
50. *The lions* were attacking the beast-fighters.
 (A) leōnēs (B) leōnī (C) leōnem (D) leōnis

**Tie-Breakers: The following questions will be used only to break ties.
Scan the answers for these questions as # 96-100 on your answer sheet.**

96. Which is **NOT** an acceptable translation of the bold portion in this sentence?

*Romam venimus **ut** imperatōrem **videamus**.*

- (A) to be seen by (B) in order to see (C) so that we might see (D) to see

97. What is the best translation of the bold portion in this sentence?

*pavīmentum iam **lavātum** est.*

- (A) had been washed (B) will be washed (C) has been washed (D) must be washed

98. What is the best translation of the bold portion in this sentence?

***agēbar** ad tabernam ab amicīs tuīs.*

- (A) I am being driven
(B) I was driving
(C) I shall drive
(D) I was being driven

99. What is the use of the Ablative case in this sentence?

māter cum marītō domum rediit.

- (A) place where
(B) place from which
(C) accompaniment
(D) manner

100. What is the use of the Dative case in this sentence?

tibi licet ad lātrīnam īre.

- (A) indirect object
(B) object of an impersonal verb
(C) agent
(D) predicate