

Texas State Junior Classical League
Area F
Advanced Grammar, 1999

Always choose the best response to each item.
Items 51-55 will be scored only to break ties.

Section One: Identify the case needed for each item in *bold italic* type. Choices are as follow:
A. genitive B. dative C. accusative D. ablative E. other (nominative, vocative, or locative.)

1. We gave to book *to Marcus*.
2. *Caesar* had to summon auxiliary troops.
3. *The Queen's* robe is beautiful.
4. We were in the room *for six hours*.
5. Achilles was selling Hector's body *for gold*.
6. We were coming *from Rome*.
7. Augustus lived *in Rome*.
8. Caesar arrived at the Rubicon *within one hour*.
9. *Caesar* did not summon the troops early in the morning.
10. The little dog was running into *the house*.

Section Two: Identify the tense of each item. Choices are as follow:
A. present B. imperfect C. future D. perfect E. other (pluperfect or future perfect)

11. amabam
12. cuperetur
13. amasset
14. duci
15. amavero
16. amaverim
17. donati sunt
18. dedi
19. stet
20. ducis

Section Three: Choose the best response for each item. All questions refer to the portion of the sentence in *bold italic* type.

21. Dum haec *geruntur*, Caesar Romae non erat.
This word is _____. A. present subjunctive, active voice B. present subjunctive, passive voice
C. present indicative, active voice D. present indicative, passive voice
E. future indicative, passive voice

22. Aeneas fabulam itineris *reginae* narravit.
This word is _____. A. genitive of position B. ablative of place where
C. direct object D. indirect object E. genitive of definite value
23. Mercurius *patri* parebit.
This word is _____. A. ablative of place from which B. direct object
C. indirect object D. vocative E. present passive infinitive
24. Caesar *Labienum visum* venit.
This phrase expresses or contains _____. A. necessity or obligation B. purpose with a
verb of motion C. a direct object D. a future passive infinitive E. a future active
participle
25. Ad ecclesiam *ut deum adorent* eamus.
This clause is _____. A. positive result B. negative result C. positive purpose
D. negative purpose E. of proviso

Section Four: Choose what makes the sentence grammatically correct.

26. Ubi ego et mater _____, pater in casa non erat.
A. pervenire B. pervenio C. pervenimus D. perveniunt E. prevenit
27. Aeneas _____ fruebatur.
A. cibus B. cibi C. cibo D. cibum E. ciborum
28. Marce, _____ mecum veni.
A. meus filius B. meo filio C. mei fili D. mi fili E. meum filium
29. Quid ago _____? A. Roma B. in Roma C. in Romam D. Romae E. Romani
30. In insula Sicilia, vidimus _____. A. multa templorum B. unus ex templorum
C. multa templa D. multorum templorum E. multis ex templis

Section Five: Identify the item that does *not* belong with the others because of a point of
grammar, such as being a different part of speech, tense, case, voice, number, gender, etc.

31. A. venio B. duco C. rego D. regio E. cupio
32. A. corpus B. templum C. decus D. amicus E. cornu
33. A. ducam B. amabo C. regam D. habeo E. habeam
34. A. cum B. ex C. per D. pro E. de
35. A. amaverunt B. amavero C. dederunt D. steti E. fuerunt
36. A. ager B. liber C. mater D. socer E. gladius
37. A. conor B. fruor C. abutor D. fungor E. vescor
38. A. dona B. templa C. cornua D. agricola E. gaudia
39. A. inter B. prae C. super D. extra E. intra
40. A. integer B. bonus C. malus D. acriter E. pulcher

Section Six: General Knowledge

41. In secondary sequence, one uses the _____ subjunctive to show completed action.
A. present B. imperfect C. perfect D. pluperfect

42. *Amatum iri* is a _____. A. perfect passive infinitive B. perfect active infinitive
C. future passive infinitive D. future active infinitive E. present passive infinitive
43. In indirect statement, the subject is in the ____ case. A. nominative B. genitive
C. dative D. accusative E. ablative
44. The verb in an indirect question is in the ____ mood. A. infinitive B. indicative
C. imperative D. subjunctive
45. *Utinam* may introduce a ____ clause in the subjunctive. A. positive purpose
B. negative purpose C. positive result D. negative result E. none of the above
46. The form of *abutere* is _____. A. present active infinitive B. second person singular,
future tense C. second person singular, present tense D. ablative singular
E. nominative singular
47. In the sentence "*Labiens milites ducendi erant*," the construction of the first noun is _____.
A. dative of possession B. dative of agent C. ablative singular D. genitive
E. nominative
48. In the sentence in number 47 above, *ducendi erant* is an example of _____.
A. a purpose construction B. a verb of limit of motion C. an active periphrastic
D. a passive periphrastic E. a verb in an indirect statement
49. Which time below illustrates the first periphrastic?
A. *amaturus est* B. *docendi sint* C. *ut milites duceret* D. *amanda* E. *dati sint*
50. *Donasset* illustrates _____. A. syncope B. hendiadys C. a deponent verb D. a
defective verb E. an alternate form of the future perfect tense

Tie-Breakers

51. What use of the ablative is in "*Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis*"? (Ovid)
A. place where B. placed from which C. respect D. price E. quality
52. What use of the infinitive is in "*Vincere scis, Hannibal; victoria uti nescis*"? (Livy)
A. complementary with an "auxiliary" verb B. verb in an indirect statement
C. verb in an indirect question D. subject E. predicate
53. "*Video non te absolutum esse probitatis sed illos damnatos esse caedis*" (Cicero)
contains at least one _____. A. perfect passive participle B. genitive of the charge
C. infinitive D. second conjugation verb E. all of the above
54. What is the use of the first pronoun in "*Existimavit illum se necavisse*"?
A. direct object B. indirect object C. subject of an indirect question
D. subject of an indirect statement E. none of the above
55. Which of the following does not belong with the rest because of some point of grammar?
A. *victoria* B. *decora* C. *cornua* D. *maria* E. *genua*

