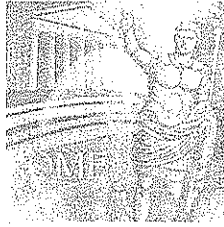


# TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE



AREA F, MMVII

## ADVANCED GRAMMAR

**Always choose the *best* response for each item. Long marks do matter.**

Section One: Identify the case of each item below. Choices are as follow:

A. nominative B. genitive C. dative D. ablative E. ablative **OR** more than one case

1. puellā
2. casīs
3. poēma
4. senatōrēs
5. montis
6. animal
7. puerōrum

Section Two: Identify the tense of each item below. Choices are as follow:

A. present B. imperfect C. future D. perfect E. pluperfect **OR** future perfect

8. dedisse
9. amet
10. donaret
11. amātus sit
12. donātum irī
13. amāveris
14. amāverīs

Section Three: Choose a grammatically correct word or phrase to fill in the blank.

15. Herculēs iuvenis \_\_\_\_.  
A. leōnī interfēcērunt B. leōnem interficere C. leōnem interfēcit  
D. leo interfēcit E. leōnibus interficeret
16. \_\_\_\_ interest meā ūnā nōs esse. (Cicero)  
A. māgnā B. māgnī C. māgnum D. māgnīs E. māgnō
17. \_\_\_\_ suae senex est mortuus. (The old man died in his own house.) (Cicero)  
A. in domum B. in domō C. domī D. domus E. domuum

18. \_\_\_ ūtī nescīs. (Livy)  
A. victōria B. victōriam C. victōriae D. victoriās E. victōriā
19. ipse docet quid \_\_\_; . . . . (He himself teaches [me] what I am to do.)  
(Ovid)  
A. ageret B. agō C. agam D. agunt E. agrere
20. nocte pluit \_\_\_. (Vergil)  
A. tōtum B. tōta C. tōtius D. tōtam E. tōtā
21. patent portae; \_\_\_! (The gates are open; get out!) (Cicero)  
A. proficīscor B. proficīscī C. profectus sum D. proficīscerantur  
E. proficīscere
22. cūr nōn ut plēnus \_\_\_ convīva recēdis? (Lucretius)  
A. vītae B. vītiīs C. vītam D. vītās E. none of the above
23. equites hostium ācritē cum equitātū nostrō conflīxērunt, tamen ut nostrī  
eōs in silvās collēsque \_\_\_. (The cavalry of the enemy engaged our  
cavalry briskly, and yet our men forced them into the woods and hills.)  
(Caesar)  
A. compulerint B. compulerimus C. compulerīmus  
D. compulisse E. compulsū īrī
24. creant decem praetōrēs quī exercitū \_\_\_. (They create ten generals to  
command their army.) (Nepos)  
A. praesunt B. praesesse C. praessent D. praefuerant  
E. praesum
25. cupiō \_\_\_. (I desire that he may not come.)  
A. ut veniat B. ut nōn venit C. nē veniat D. nōn venīre  
E. ne vēnit

Section Four: What does not belong grammatically with the others in each item?

26. A. disfungor B. ūtor C. abūtor D. profiscīcor
27. A. cum B. ē/ex C. trāns D. coram
28. A. amet B. cupiat C. sit D. ducet
29. A. mons B. lēx C. nox D. caedis
30. A. animal B. drama C. poēma D. vīta
31. A. consulēs B. tangēs C. dīcam D. amābis
32. A. sine B. inter C. dē D. prō
33. A. tum B. tam C. adeō D. tantus
34. A. decus B. corpus C. templum D. senātūs
35. A. amīcus B. exercitus C. cornū D. manus

Section Five: Choose the best answer for these questions on the rules and theories of grammar.

36. In what case is the subject of an indirect question?  
A. nominative B. genitive C. dative D. accusative E. ablative
37. What case does *crēdō* govern?

- A. locative B. genitive C. dative D. nominative E. ablative
38. What do *abūtor* and *disfungor* have in common?  
 A. They are deponent. B. They are compounded with prepositions.  
 C. They do not govern the accusative. D. all of the above  
 E. none of the above
39. In what mood is the verb in an indirect question?  
 A. nominative B. indicative C. infinitive D. subjunctive  
 E. future
40. *Accusatiuus cum infinitiivō* might apply to what?  
 A. indirect question B. a clause of fearing or doubting  
 C. indirect statement D. a relative clause of characteristic  
 E. none of the above
41. What kind of verb is *ōdī*?  
 A. state-of-being B. copulative C. deponent D. regular  
 E. defective
42. What kind of pronoun is *ipse*?  
 A. relative B. reciprocal C. indefinite D. personal  
 E. none of the above
43. Which words below have an ablative plural ending in *-abus*?  
 A. *filia* B. *duae* C. *dea* D. all of the above E. none of the above  
 E. none of the above
44. Which word below is a vestige of a dual number in ancient Latin?  
 A. *ambō* B. *duo* C. both the above D. There is no such thing as  
 dual number in any language.
45. Which word or phrase below could and would not be associated with an  
 expression of purpose?  
 A. *grātiā* B. *factum* C. *quī* D. *ut* E. *ut nōn*
46. What five letters usually indicate the superlative degree?  
 A. antur B. entur C. ilior D. issim E. alius
47. What syllable in *conārentur* would receive the accent?  
 A. the first B. the penult C. the antepenult D. the *ultima*
48. Which of the following words does not pattern with the dative?  
 A. *pareō* B. *faveō* C. *carus, -a, -um* D. *hortor* E. *placeō*
49. Which statement below is true?  
 A. In poetry, purpose may be expressed with an infinitive and motion  
 toward a place may be expressed by the dative.  
 B. *Ut nōn* introduces a negative purpose clause.  
 C. In poetry, purpose is usually expressed with *causā* plus the ablative  
 or with the ablative supine.  
 D. The accusative supine may express purpose but it never takes an  
 object.  
 E. All these statements are true **OR** none of these statements is true.
50. What do *aedēs*, *gratiā*, *auxilium*, and *mōs* have in common?  
 A. They have different meanings in the singular and plural.  
 B. They are all neuter.  
 C. They are all third declension.

- D. They are all plural and have no singular.  
E. They have all of the above in common.

**TIE-BREAKERS**

The following five items will be scored only to break ties.

51. What case did Cicero use to express and exclamation?  
A. nominative B. genitive C. accusative D. vocative E. ablative
52. Which of the following items does not belong with the others grammatically?  
A. *ob* B. *propter* C. *ultrā* D. *ac* E. *ex*

**For the next three items, choose the sentence that is totally grammatically correct.**

53. A. *nīl obstat tibi, dum nē sit dītior alter.*  
B. *nīl obstat tibi, dum ut nōn sit dītior alter.*  
C. *nīl obstat tibi, dum nē est dītior alter.*  
D. *nīl obstēs tibi, dum nē sit dītius alter.*  
E. *nīl obstat tē, cum nē sint dītius alterius.*
54. A. *hominēs quamvīs in turbidīs rebus sunt, tamen interdum animās relaxātur.*  
B. *hominēs quamvīs in turbidōs rēbus sint, tamen interdum animīs relaxantur.*  
C. *homo quamvīs in turbidīs rēbus sint, tamen interdum animīs relaxantur.*  
D. *homo quamvīs in turbidīs rēs sunt, tamen interdum animīs relaxantur.*  
E. *hominēs quamvīs in turbidīs rēbus essent, tamen interdum animīs ut nōn relaxēs.*
55. A. *Rēgulus dīxit quam diū iūre iūrandō hostium tenērēntur nōn erat sē senātōrem.*  
B. *Rēgulus dīxit quam diū iūre iūrandō hostium tenērētur nōn esse sē senātōrem.*  
C. *Rēgulus dīcit quam diū iūs iūrandum hostium tenantur nōn fuissem sē senātōr.*  
D. *Rēgulus dīxit quam diū iūre iūrandō hostium teneor nōn sum senātor.*  
E. *Rēgulus dīxērunt quam diū iūre iūrandō hostium tenērētur nōn esse sē senātōrem.*