

**ADVANCED GRAMMAR TEST**  
TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE, AREA F  
FEBRUARY 20, 2010

**SECTION I**

*Select the best answer.*

1. Which case does the preposition *iūxtā* govern?  
a) genitive                      b) accusative                      c) ablative                      d) dative
2. Which of the following verbs does not have a *regular* present passive system?  
a) *facere*                      b) *audeō*                      c) *audiō*                      d) *dare*
3. Which of the following is the correct 3<sup>rd</sup> person future imperative of *ferō, ferre*?  
a) *fertō*                      b) *fertōte*                      c) *ferite*                      d) *feruntō*
4. Translate the verb in the following sentence into Latin: Marcus eats food.  
a) *ēst*                      b) *est*                      c) *edat*                      d) *ederet*
5. The following verbs have which common characteristic in the perfect active system?  
*cadere, candere, fallere, tangere*  
a) Adding *iv* to the verb-root    b) Retaining the present stem    c) Adding *u/v* to the verb-root    d) Reduplication
6. Complete the following sentence with the correct form of the pronoun *ego*.  
Taedet \_\_\_\_\_ librī.  
a) *mē*                      b) *mihi*                      c) *meī*                      d) *ego*
7. To which class do verbs which add *-scō* to the present stem belong?  
a) Iterative                      b) Desiderative                      c) Inceptive                      d) Diminutive
8. Which of the following nouns could be described as a *diptote*?  
a) *fors*                      b) *vīs*                      c) *domus*                      d) *cāseus*
9. Which of the following nouns could be described as a *heterogene*?  
a) *fās*                      b) *rūs*                      c) *locus*                      d) *nix*
10. Which of the following is the correct 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural future imperative of *eō, ire*?  
a) *ītō*                      b) *ītōte*                      c) *īte*                      d) *euntō*

## SECTION II

Select the correct noun form to complete the following declensions. The pattern followed is nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative.

11. hērōs, hērōsis, hērōī, \_\_\_\_\_, hērōe  
a) hērōem                      b) hērōum                      c) hērōs                      d) hērōa
12. vīs, vīs, vī, \_\_\_\_\_, vī  
a) vim                      b) vem                      c) vīs                      d) does not exist
13. suēs, suum, \_\_\_\_\_, suēs, \_\_\_\_\_  
a) suābus                      b) suēbus                      c) sūbus                      d) suīs
14. \_\_\_\_\_, Iovis, Iovī, Iovem, Iove  
a) Iovis                      b) Iuppiter                      c) Iues                      d) Ios
15. canēs, \_\_\_\_\_, canibus, canēs, canibus  
a) canium                      b) canum                      c) canōrum                      d) canī
16. iter, itineris, itinerī, \_\_\_\_\_, itinere  
a) iter                      b) iterem                      c) iterum                      d) iterim
17. bovēs, \_\_\_\_\_, bōbus, bovēs, bōbus  
a) bōrum                      b) bovum                      c) boum                      d) buum
18. sitis, sitis, sitī, \_\_\_\_\_, sitī  
a) sitis                      b) sitem                      c) sita                      d) sitim
19. senēs, \_\_\_\_\_, senibus, senēs, senibus  
a) senium                      b) senem                      c) senuum                      d) senum
20. Aenēas, Aenēae, Aenēae, \_\_\_\_\_, Aenēā  
a) Aenēam                      b) Aenēda                      c) Aenēān                      d) Aenēa

## SECTION III

Read the following sections. Answer the following questions concerning grammar or rhetorical devices.

### Passage A (Cicero, *In Catilinam I*)

Mūtā iam istam 57

mentem, mihi crēde, oblīvīscere caedis atque incendiōrum. Tenēris undique; 58

lūce sunt clāriōra nōbīs tua cōnsilia omnia; quae iam mēcum licet recognōscās. 59

21. Construe *mihi* line 58.  
a) dative of agent    b) dative of reference    c) dative with special verb    d) dative of possession
22. Construe *caedis* in line 58.  
a) genitive of possession    b) nominative subject    c) partitive genitive    d) genitive with special verb
23. Construe *lūce* in line 59.  
a) ablative of comparison    b) ablative of means    c) ablative of personal agent    d) ablative of time when
24. What is the antecedent of *quae* in line 59?  
a) lūce    b) clāriōra    c) omnia    d) cōnsilia
25. What is the mood of *oblīvīscere* in line 58?  
a) infinitive    b) indicative    c) imperative    d) subjunctive
26. What is the mood of *recognōscās* in line 59?  
a) infinitive    b) indicative    c) imperative    d) subjunctive

Pugnātum est ab ūtrisque acriter. Nostrī tamen, quod neque ordinēs servāre neque firmiter 1  
 insistere neque signa subsequī poterant atque alius alia ex nāvī quibuscumque signīs 2  
 occurrerat sē adgregābat, magnopere perturbābantur; hostēs vērō, nōtis omnibus vadiī, ubi 3  
 ex litōre aliquōs singularēs ex nāvī egredientēs conspexerant, incitātīs equīs impeditōs 4  
 adoriēbantur, plūrēs paucōs circumsistēbant, aliī ab latere apertō in universōs tēla 5  
 coiciēbant. Quod cum animadvertisset Caesar, scaphās longārum nāvium, item 6  
 speculatōria nāvigia militibus complerī iussit, et quōs laborantēs conspexerat, hīs subsidia 7  
 submittebat. Nostrī, simul in aridō cōstitērunt, suīs omnibus consecutīs, in hostēs 8  
 impetum fēcērunt atque eōs in fugam dedērunt; neque longius prosequī potuērunt, quod 9  
 equitēs cursum tenēre atque insulam capere non potuerant. Hoc ūnum ad pristinam 10  
 fortunam Caesarī dēfuit. 11

27. What is the subject of the verb *pugnātum est* in line 1?  
 a) acriter                      b) ūtrisque                      c) none - impersonal                      d) ab
28. Of which verb is *nostrī* (line 1) the subject?  
 a) poterant (2)                      b) insistere (2)                      c) occurrerat (3)                      d) perturbābantur (3)
29. Translate *magnopere* (3).  
 a) great                      b) greatly                      c) more greatly                      d) greater
30. What is the direct object of *circumsistēbant* in line 5?  
 a) impeditōs (4)                      b) paucōs (5)                      c) plūrēs (5)                      d) universōs (5)
31. Construe *animadvertisset* in line 6.  
 a) subjunctive in *cum* clause                      b) subjunctive in indirect question                      c) subjunctive in purpose clause                      d) main verb indicative
32. What is the subject of *complerī* in line 7?  
 a) speculatōria (7)                      b) militibus (7)                      c) nāvigia (7)                      d) laborantēs (7)
33. Construe *prosequī* in line 9.  
 a) main verb                      b) complementary infinitive                      c) infinitive in indirect statement                      d) subjective infinitive
34. Construe *Caesarī* in line 11.  
 a) partitive genitive                      b) nominative subject                      c) genitive of possession                      d) dative with special verb

<u>Tū nē quaesierīs</u> (scīre nefās) quem mihi, quem tibi	1
fīnem dī <u>dederint</u> , Leuconoë, nec Babyloñiōs	2
<u>temptāris</u> numerōs. Ut melius quicquid erit patī!	3
Seu plurīs <u>hiemēs</u> seu tribuit Iuppiter ultimam,	4
quae nunc oppositīs debilitat pumicibus mare	5
Tyrrhenum, <u>sapiās</u> , vina liquēs et spatiō brevī	6
spem longam resecēs. Dum loquimur, <u>fūgerit</u> invida	7
aetās: carpe diem, quam minimum credulā posterō.	8

35. In classical prose, the phrase *tū nē quaesierīs* (line 1) might also have been written  
a) nōlī quaerere      b) nōlīte quaerere      c) nōn quaerite      d) nōn quaere
36. Construe *dederint* in line 2.  
a) subjunctive in negative command      b) subjunctive in indirect question      c) subjunctive of characteristic      d) future perfect indicative
37. *temptāris* (line 3) is a syncopated form of which verb?  
a) temptāveris      b) temptāre      c) temptārēs      d) temptāverīs
38. The antecedent of *quae* (line 5) is  
a) Iuppiter (4)      b) hiemēs (4)      c) mare (5)      d) vina (6)
39. Construe *sapiās* (line 6).  
a) subjunctive of characteristic      b) present active indicative      c) jussive subjunctive      d) subjunctive in noun clause
40. Construe *fūgerit* (line 7).  
a) perfect subjunctive in negative command      b) subjunctive in *dum* clause      c) future perfect indicative (main verb)      d) jussive subjunctive

#### SECTION IV

Identify the tense of each verb form. Choices are as follow:

A. present B. imperfect C. future or future perfect D. perfect E. pluperfect

41. *amārīs*  
42. *sequeris*  
43. *sequēris*  
44. *līberāssem*  
45. *sēnsērīmus*  
46. *sēnsērīmus*

## SECTION V

Identify the case that should be used for the underlined words. Choices are as follow:

A. genitive B. dative C. accusative D. ablative E. locative

47. One of her friends came to the baths.  
48. A little wisdom is better than none.  
49. The little boy displayed great affection for his dog.  
50. The legion was stationed on Sicily for six months.

### But wait, there's more!

Tie-breakers: The following will only be scored in the event of a tie.

*Select the best answer.*

96. Marcus fears that he will not prevail.  
a) nē                                      b) nōn                                      c) ut                                      d) quīn
97. You may go to the water fountain.  
a) eās                                      b) īs                                      c) īrēs                                      d) issēs
98. I do not doubt that you will do well.  
a) nē                                      b) nōn                                      c) ut                                      d) quīn
99. As long as there is someone who would dare to defend you, you will live even as you now live, besieged by my many secure guards, so that you cannot rouse yourself against the republic.  
a) audit                                      b) ausus sit                                      c) audet                                      d) audeat
100. What type of condition is: “*Sī domī sīs, sororem audiās*”?  
a) past contrary to fact                      b) past factual                      c) present contrary to fact                      d) present factual