

2010 TSJCL Advanced Grammar Test

Choose the correct translation of the underlined portion

1. He gave all of his money to his daughters alone.
A. filiīs B. filiās C. filium D. filiābus
2. He is a citizen of a free town.
A. liber B. librī C. liberī D. liberum
3. The men have dogs.
A. Virō B. Virum C. Virōrum D. Virīs
4. I need your report within two days.
A. Duōs diēs B. Duīs diēbus
C. Duōrum diērum D. Duobus diēbus
5. Labienus was a help to Caesar.
A. auxiliō Caesarī B. auxiliium Caesarī
C. auxiliō ad Caesarem D. auxiliium ad Caesarem
6. Julius, do your work!
A. Julī B. Julius C. Juliī D. Julium
7. He said that he would come to Rome soon.
A. venturam esse B. venturum esse C. venisse D. venīre
8. They believed that they could save the world.
A. se B. ipse C. illī D. illōs
9. He ordered me to run more quickly.
A. celeriter B. celerius C. celerrimē D. celerior
10. She said that Marcus killed the man.
A. Marcus B. Marcō C. Marcī D. Marcum
11. Two thousand men ate dinner there.
A. mille B. milia C. decem centum D. none of the above
12. Two thousand men ate dinner there.
A. virī B. virōrum C. virīs D. virōs
13. A group of us came to school today.
A. nostrum B. nostrī C. nobis D. nos

14. He went to Rome to kill a man.
 A. Ad virum necandum B. virum necatum
 C. Ut virum necaret D. All of the above
15. The rather old man walked slowly.
 A. vetus B. veterior C. veterrimus D. saepe vetus
16. He walked with me to the store.
 A. cum mē B. mēcum C. mē D. mihi
17. She herself gave a speech to the men.
 A. se B. ipse C. ipsa D. ipsam
18. He fears for himself.
 A. se B. ipsī C. sibi D. eī
19. That is the girl whom he likes.
 A. quae B. qui C. quem D. quam
20. Antony thought that the enemy would be killed.
 A. necatum esse B. necaturum esse C. necatum īrī D. necavisse
21. Kings enjoy gold.
 A. aurum B. aurō C. aurī D. aura
22. *Si quis neget, discedam.*
 A. anyone B. who C. he D. she
23. *Cane ambulatō, domum recucurrit.*
 A. After the dog was walked B. With the dog having been walked
 C. Since the dog was walked D. All of the above

Choose the correct answer.

24. What is unusual about the names of these rivers: *Allia, Styx, Lethe, Matrona* and *Sagra*? They are
 A. neuter B. feminine C. masculine D. common
25. What gender is *Aegyptus*?
 A. neuter B. feminine C. masculine D. common
26. What gender are *pirus, laurus, pinus*, and *abies*?
 A. neuter B. feminine C. masculine D. common
27. What gender are *fas*, and all indeclinable substantives?
 A. neuter B. feminine C. masculine D. common

28. If a word like *pavo* needs to be designed as a female (i.e. peahen), what word is added in Latin?

- A. *Mas* B. *puella* C. *femina* D. nothing is added

29. An alternate form for *virōrum* is

- A. *viribus* B. *viris* C. *virum* D. There is no alternate form

30. Identify the type of condition in: *Si Caesar pugnaret, vincēret.*

- A. Present contrary to fact B. Past contrary to fact
C. Future more vivid D. Future less vivid

Which of the following does not fit with the others because of some point of grammar?

31. A. *libertas* B. *femina* C. *manus* D. *deās*
32. A. *puerum* B. *agricolam* C. *corporum* D. *exercitum*
33. A. *deum* B. *manuum* C. *nautam* D. *rem*
34. A. *rebus* B. *deīs* C. *urbis* D. *piratīs*
35. A. *oppida* B. *puella* C. *dea* D. *equa*
36. A. *animalī* B. *facilī* C. *cane* D. *urbe*
37. A. *ipsius* B. *celerius* C. *illius* D. *totius*
38. A. *dicitur* B. *visus* C. *amarī* D. *amāvissent*
39. A. *mansus* B. *tenturus* C. *datus* D. *missus*
40. A. *simus* B. *damus* C. *sedet* D. *fit*

Which adjective agrees with the following nouns?

41. *nocte* A. *facile* B. *difficilī* C. *horribilis* D. *bonī*
42. *manum* A. *pulchrum* B. *malam* C. *mirabilium* D. *facile*
43. *urbes* A. *facilis* B. *mirabilīs* D. *horribile* D. *difficilia*
44. *feminae* A. *altera* B. *alterum* C. *alterius* D. *alterīs*
45. *vī* A. *bonīs* B. *bonā* C. *bonō* D. *bonī*

What independent use of the subjunctive is shown in these sentences? The choices are as follows: A. Hortatory/Jussive B. Deliberative C. Optative D. Potential

46. *Quid faciam?*
47. *Quis fallere possit amantem?*
48. *Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus.*
49. *Utinam eas.*
50. *Nōn vereantur.*

Name the dependent subjunctive clauses in the following sentences.

51. *Tantus erat clamor ut omnes timērent.*
A. Purpose B. Result C. Fearing D. Doubt

52. Metuo ut me ames.
A. Purpose B. Result C. Fearing D. Doubt
53. Mīsit nuntiōs qui fabulam civibus narrārent.
A. Relative Clause of Purpose B. Fear C. Substantive Result D. Doubt
54. Oderint dum metuant.
A. Conditional B. Temporal Clause C. Clause of Characteristic D. Proviso Clause
55. Nemo est qui non eam amet.
A. Conditional B. Temporal Clause C. Clause of Characteristic D. Proviso Clause
56. Cum eum timeat, tamen revenit.
A. Conditional B. Temporal Clause C. Fear D. Concessive Clause
57. Nescio cur venias.
A. Indirect Command B. Indirect Statement C. Indirect Question D. Purpose
58. Eum rogāvit ut discedat.
A. Indirect Command B. Indirect Statement C. Indirect Question D. Result
59. Discedo ut mundum videam.
A. Indirect Command B. Purpose C. Result D. Doubt

Read the following passage excerpted from Cicero's *De Domo Sua* (paragraphs 56-57) and answer the grammatical questions below (60-70, 96-99).

1 Quid igitur ego cessī, aut qui timor fuit? non dicam in mē: fac me timidum esse naturā:
2 quid? illa tot virōrum fortissimōrum milia, quid? nostrī equitēs Romanī, quid? senatus,
3 quid? denique omnēs bonī, si nulla erat vis, cur mē flentēs potius prosecutī sunt quam aut
4 increpantēs retinuērunt aut irati reliquērunt? An hoc timēbam, si mēcum ageretur more
5 institutōque maiōrum, ut possem praesens sustinēre? Vtrum, si dies dicta esset, iudicium
6 mihi fuit pertimescendum an sine iudiciō privilegium? Iudiciumne? Causa tam turpis
7 scilicet, homo qui eam, si iam esset ignota, dicendō non possem explicāre. An quia
8 causam probāre non poteram? cuius tanta bonitas est ut ea ipsa non modo sē, sed etiam
9 mē absentem per sē probarit. An senatus, an ordinēs omnēs, an īī qui cuncta ex Italiā ad
10 mē revocandum convolāvērunt, segniorēs mē praesente ad mē retinendum et
11 conservandum fuissent, in eā causā quam ipse iam parricida talem dicat fuisse ut mē ab
12 omnibus ad meam pristinam dignitatem exspectatum atque revocatum queratur?

60. Identify the form of *cessī* (line 1)?
A. nominative plural participle B. dative singular participle
C. first person plural perfect D. genitive singular participle

61. *qui* (line 1) agrees with what?
 A. the speaker (understood) B. the addressee (understood)
 C. *timor* (line 1) D. *ego* (line 1)
62. What two forms could *dicam* (line 1) be?
 A. accusative singular or 1st person singular present indicative
 B. 1st person singular present subjunctive or 1st person singular future indicative
 C. accusative singular and 1st person singular present subjunctive
 D. 1st person singular present indicative and subjunctive
63. What other word forms its imperative like *facio* (line 1)?
 A. *dico* B. *duco* C. *fero* D. all of the above
64. What kind of ablative is *naturā* (line 1)?
 A. Accompaniment B. Time When C. Respect D. Description
65. What type of genitive is *virōrum fortissimōrum* (line 2)?
 A. Possession B. Partitive C. Description D. Indefinite Value
66. What case and number is *flentēs* (line 3)?
 A. nominative singular B. nominative plural
 C. accusative plural D. accusative singular
67. What tense and mood are *retinuērunt* and *reliquērunt* (line 4)?
 A. perfect subjunctive B. perfect indicative
 C. future perfect indicative D. future indicative
68. What kind of clause is *ut possem praesens sustinēre* (line 5)?
 A. Purpose B. Result C. Fear D. Relative Clause of Purpose
69. Name the use of the dative found in *mihi* (line 6)
 A. Indirect Object B. Agent C. Reference D. Separation
70. What is *pertimescendum* (line 6)?
 A. a Gerund B. a Gerundive C. an Infinitive D. a Supine
- TIEBREAKERS: Place your answers in spaces 96-100 on your scantron.**
96. Still referring to the passage, what is *dicendō* (line 7)?
 A. a Gerund B. a Gerundive C. an Infinitive D. a Supine
97. *Quae pars orationis est modo?* (line 8)
 A. nomen B. verbum C. adjectivum D. adverbium
98. *Probārit* is a shortened form for what? (line 9)
 A. probāvisset B. probāverit C. probārent D. probāverint

99. *ī* (line 9) is a form of what word?

- A. *is* B. *eo* C. *ira* D. *sum*

100. This question does not refer to the passage. How do you say, “It concerns me,” in Latin?

- A. *Mihi refert.* B. *Meī refert.* C. *Mē refert.* D. *Meā refert.*