

**2012 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR TEST**

Directions: Choose the best answer.

1. How many Latin noun declensions are there?
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
2. How many Latin verb conjugations are there?
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
3. How many tenses are there in Latin?
(A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 8
4. How many total cases are there in Latin?
(A) 3 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 8
5. How many degrees of adjective are there in Latin?
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
6. What Latin verb tense expresses incomplete or ongoing past action?
(A) Present (B) Imperfect (C) Perfect (D) Pluperfect
7. From what principal part of a verb does the perfect tense, active voice, form?
(A) 1st (B) 2nd (C) 3rd (D) 4th
8. To which declension does a noun belong whose genitive singular form ends with “-is”?
(A) 2nd (B) 3rd (C) 4th (D) 5th
9. To which conjugation does a verb belong whose second principal part ends with “-ēre”?
(A) 2nd (B) 3rd (C) 3rd - io (D) 4th
10. To which declension does the noun **ager, agrī** belong?
(A) 2nd (B) 3rd (C) 4th (D) 5th

Directions: Choose the tense of the Latin verb.

11. ducēbar (A) present (B) imperfect (C) future (D) pluperfect
12. tulimus (A) imperfect (B) future (C) perfect (D) pluperfect
13. faceris (A) present (B) imperfect (C) future (D) perfect
14. cursum erat (A) imperfect (B) future (C) perfect (D) pluperfect

15. fuērunt (A) present (B) perfect (C) pluperfect (D) future perfect

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

Because of case:

16. (A) patrum (B) matrēs (C) corpus (D) puerī
 17. (A) tempore (B) rēgī (C) puellā (D) bellīs
 18. (A) itinera (B) rem (C) manūs (D) capitibus
 19. (A) amīca (B) fili (C) serve (D) sorōrēs
 20. (A) familiae (B) flūmina (C) pācī (D) obsidibus

Because of gender:

21. (A) mare (B) tempus (C) cornū (D) pōns
 22. (A) virgō (B) pelagus (C) humus (D) domus
 23. (A) fēmina (B) agricola (C) pīrāta (D) scrība
 24. (A) īdem (B) ipse (C) hic (D) quid
 25. (A) id (B) hae (C) hoc (D) illud

Because of tense:

26. (A) monēbatur (B) fēceramus (C) eram (D) poterant
 27. (A) faciam (B) legēmur (C) ducis (D) amābunt
 28. (A) erunt (B) liberatī sunt (C) fuī (D) laudavistī
 29. (A) victa ero (B) scrīpserit (C) actī erunt (D) auditus eras
 30. (A) sentiunt (B) iubēbar (C) incipitur (D) poniminī

Directions: Choose the case that is used...

31. for the subject in a sentence
 (A) Nominative (B) Genitive (C) Accusative (D) Ablative

32. for the direct object
(A) Nominative (B) Dative (C) Accusative (D) Locative
33. for the indirect object
(A) Vocative (B) Dative (C) Accusative (D) Ablative
34. to express possession
(A) Nominative (B) Genitive (C) Accusative (D) Ablative
35. for a predicate adjective
(A) Nominative (B) Genitive (C) Accusative (D) Ablative
36. to express motion towards
(A) Nominative (B) Genitive (C) Accusative (D) Ablative
37. when directly addressing someone
(A) Vocative (B) Nominative (C) Accusative (D) Locative
38. to express the means by which a task is accomplished
(A) Vocative (B) Dative (C) Accusative (D) Ablative
39. to express duration of time
(A) Genitive (B) Dative (C) Accusative (D) Ablative
40. to express separation
(A) Nominative (B) Genitive (C) Accusative (D) Ablative

Directions: Choose the correct form of the adjective to agree with the noun.

41. filiā (A) fēliciā (B) fēlīcis (C) fēlīcī (D) fēlīce
42. genuum (A) magnum (B) magnārum (C) magnōrum (D) magnum
43. hominis (A) celerus (B) celeris (C) celeribus (D) celerī
44. ferra (A) brevia (B) breva (C) brevēs (D) brevī
45. puerīs (A) trēs (B) triīs (C) tria (D) tribus

**Directions: Choose the correct degree of adjective or adverb to complete the comparison.
Take care to maintain the same gender for adjectives.**

46. _____, altior, altissima
(A) altus (B) alta (C) altae (D) altiora

47. miserum, _____, miserrimum
(A) miserior (B) miserium (C) miserius (D) miserrius
48. bonus, _____, optimus
(A) bonius (B) bonior (C) melius (D) melior
49. _____, celerius, celerrimē
(A) celerē (B) celeriter (C) celīpere (D) celer
50. facile, facilius, _____
(A) facillimē (B) facilissimus (C) facilissimē (D) faciliior

Directions: Choose the word that completes the analogy.

51. deō : deīs :: deā : _____
(A) deae (B) deārum (C) deābus (D) deās
52. possum : potest : amo : _____
(A) amet (B) amat (C) amāvit (D) amātus est
53. cum : Jūliō :: apud : _____
(A) Jūlius (B) Jūlī (C) Jūlium (D) Jūliō
54. ego : mihi :: vōs : _____
(A) vōs (B) vōbīs (C) vestrum (D) vobī
55. quī : cui :: quod : _____
(A) cui (B) qui (C) quae (D) cuius
56. laetus : laetē :: bonus : _____
(A) bonē (B) boniter (C) benius (D) bene
57. ūnus : ūnum :: duo : _____
(A) duum (B) duo (C) dum (D) duae
58. fēmina : fēminārum :: fortis : _____
(A) fortārum (B) fortum (C) fortium (D) fortuum
59. hī : hīs :: hoc :: _____
(A) hāc (B) hoc (C) hunc (D) hōc
60. mare : marī :: manus :: _____
(A) manū (B) manūs (C) manibus (D) manum

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

61. *Es bonus puer, mi _____.*
 (A) filie (B) fili (C) filius (D) filiī
62. *Puer festīnat cum _____ in silvam.*
 (A) soror (B) sorōrā (C) sorōre (D) sorōrēs
63. *Marcus nōn est similis _____.*
 (A) frāter (B) frātris (C) frātrīs (D) frātribus
64. *Pervēnimus _____ mox.*
 (A) ad domum (B) ad domō (C) domum (D) per domum
65. *Post bellum longum mīlitēs _____.*
 (A) victa erat (B) victī erant (C) victōs erant (D) victī erat
66. *Rēx, _____ exercitus fortis erat, ad Africam iter fēcit.*
 (A) cuius (B) quae (C) quem (D) quō
67. *Discipulī stylīs _____ nōn possunt.*
 (A) scrībunt (B) scripsī (C) scrīptus est (D) scrībere
68. *Regīna in _____ oppidō habitābat.*
 (A) ille (B) illud (C) illō (D) illius
69. *Gladiātor leōnēs _____ pugnābit.*
 (A) gladius (B) gladiō (C) cum gladiō (D) gladiī
70. _____ pecūniam dedistī?
 (A) Quī (B) Quō (C) Quis (D) Cui

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

96. An adjective must agree with the noun it modifies in...
 (A) case, number, and gender
 (B) case, gender, and declension
 (C) case, number, and tense
 (D) gender, case, and declension
97. The ablative singular form of "a shorter day":
 (A) diā breviorē (B) diē breviorē (C) diō breviorē (D) diē breviorīs

98. The 3rd person, singular, pluperfect tense, passive voice, indicative form of *gero*:
(A) gesserat (B) gestī sunt (C) gesta erat (D) gessa erat
99. What is the special term form for add-ons to words in Latin such as “-ne” and “-que”?
(A) diphthongs (B) enclitics (C) heteroclites (D) pronouns
100. The use of the ablative that is seen in this sentence: *Caligula ab militibus necatus est*.
(A) accompaniment (B) agent (C) place from which (D) separation