

2012 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
ADVANCED GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct translation of the underlined portion

1. Poppaea was dear to Grumio.
(A) *cors* (B) *cordī* (C) *cordis* (D) *cordium*
2. Him *obviam venisti*.
(A) *eum* (B) *eī* (C) *eius* (D) *se*
3. The Carthaginians were rich in resources.
(A) *opum* (B) *ope* (C) *opēs* (D) *opis*
4. He is worthy of a good father.
(A) *bonī patris* (B) *bonō patre* (C) *bonō patrī* (D) *bonum patrem*
5. He walked two miles.
(A) *mille passūs* (B) *mīlium passuum* (C) *mīlia passuum* (D) *mīlia passūs*
6. He exchanged the house for a horse.
(A) *equus* (B) *equum* (C) *equī* (D) *equō*
7. Let's not fight.
(A) *nē* (B) *nōn* (C) *quīn* (D) *nec*
8. Should I not do that?
(A) *nē* (B) *nōn* (C) *quīn* (D) *nec*
9. He is smarter than Marcus.
(A) *ut Marcus* (B) *Marcī* (C) *Marcō* (D) *Marcum*
10. One-fourth of the men lived.
(A) *una quarta* (B) *prima quarta* (C) *unus de quattuor* (D) *quarta pars*
11. Three-fifths of the students made good grades.
(A) *trēs quīntae* (B) *trēs quīntī* (C) *trēs quīnque* (D) *trīgintā quīnque*
12. She fears for herself.
(A) *sē* (B) *ipsa* (C) *sibi* (D) *ipsī*
13. Cum *sim fessa, tamen labor mihi faciendus est*.
(A) when (B) since (C) although (D) with

14. Catullus asked how many kisses were enough for Lesbia.
(A) *erant* (B) *sint* (C) *fuertint* (D) *essent*
15. The men knew they must build the city themselves.
(A) *sē* (B) *ipse* (C) *ipsī* (D) *suī*
16. Caesar said he was winning the battle.
(A) *vīcisse* (B) *victurum esse* (C) *victum irī* (D) *vincere*
17. Caesar said he was winning the battle.
(A) *sē* (B) *eum* (C) *ipsum* (D) *illum*
18. Caesar says he was winning the battle.
(A) *vīcisse* (B) *victurum esse* (C) *victum irī* (D) *vincere*
19. *Intellego cur illud fecerīs.*
(A) you will do (B) you did (C) you are doing (D) you will have done
20. If you should want to go to Rome, you would save your money.
(A) *vīs* (B) *velles* (C) *velīs* (D) *voluerim*
21. Marcus began to walk home.
(A) *ambulaverat* (B) *ambulāret* (C) *ambulābit* (D) *ambulābat*
22. Running is enjoyable.
(A) *currere* (B) *currendō* (C) *currens* (D) *currentēs*
23. The running boy tripped on his shoelace.
(A) *currere* (B) *currendō* (C) *currens* (D) *currentis*
24. Crassus built two camps that winter.
(A) *duo* (B) *bīs* (C) *secunda* (D) *bina*
25. We love ourselves.
(A) *nos* (B) *ipsī* (C) *vos* (D) *mē*
26. We ran in order to get there faster.
(A) *ut* (B) *quō* (C) *quī* (D) *nē*
27. She loved his brother.
(A) *suum* (B) *ipsum* (C) *eius* (D) *sē*
28. He killed his own mother.
(A) *suum* (B) *ipsam* (C) *eius* (D) *suam*
29. There is no doubt that we will win.
(A) *ut* (B) *quōminus* (C) *quīn* (D) *nē*

30. She is the kind of girl who loves everyone.
 (A) *amat* (B) *amet* (C) *amata* (D) *amanda*
31. The city is about to fall.
 (A) *cadit* (B) *cadet* (C) *casura est* (D) *cadenda est*
32. Use your head, Julia!
 (A) *utī* (B) *utēris* (C) *utimini* (D) *utere*
33. *Cur ē vitā carpēre?*
 (A) will you be plucked (B) pluck (C) to pluck (D) they plucked
34. *Dormitum domum ivit?*
 (A) having been slept (B) to sleep (C) about to sleep (D) sleeping

Choose the correct answer.

35. Which of the following is indeclinable?
 (A) *aer* (B) *mare* (C) *fas* (D) *lares*
36. Which of the following is indeclinable?
 (A) *vetus* (B) *necesse* (C) *forte* (D) *dīves*
37. Which of the following prepositions does NOT pattern with the accusative?
 (A) *ergā* (B) *coram* (C) *sub* (D) *prope*
38. Which of the following does NOT pattern with the accusative?
 (A) *placet* (B) *oportet* (C) *decet* (D) *juvat*
39. What classification do the following nouns have in common: *balneum*, *epulum*, *carbasus*?
 (A) heteroclite (B) heterogene (C) diptote (D) monoptote
40. Which of the following doesn't belong because of a point of grammar?
 (A) *niger* (B) *pulcher* (C) *asper* (D) *tener*
41. Which of the following does NOT have a genitive singular ending in -ius?
 (A) *unus* (B) *uter* (C) *alter* (D) *ater*
42. Which of the following does NOT belong because of the way it's superlative is formed?
 (A) *nobilis* (B) *gracilis* (C) *humilis* (D) *similis*
43. What is the superlative form of *īnferus*?
 (A) *īmus* (B) *īnfimus* (C) Both A and B (D) Neither A nor B

44. For what positive form is *maximus nātū* the superlative?
 (A) *iuvenis* (B) *senex* (C) *magnus* (D) *multus*
45. From what verb is *secundus* derived?
 (A) *seco* (B) *sēcēdo* (C) *sequor* (D) None of the above
46. Which of the following does NOT mean approximately the same thing?
 (A) *tū* (B) *tūte* (C) *tūtemet* (D) *tūtā*

Which adjective agrees with the following nouns?

47. ducum (A) facile (B) difficilem (C) horribilis (D) bonōrum
 48. Brute (A) facile (B) miserā (C) felicī (D) mī
 49. bellum (A) mala (B) saevā (C) acre (D) bonam
 50. vīnō (A) fortī (B) malus (C) optima (D) bonae
 51. patrēs (A) vetere (B) celerīs (C) altās (D) laetae
 52. lībertas (A) veterēs (B) celeris (C) acer (D) laetās
 53. corpus (A) facilis (B) majus (C) feliciorem (D) major

What case would be used for each of the underlined words? The choices are as follows: (A) genitive (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative

54. He favors that gladiator.
 55. With Caesar as leader, the Romans won the battle.
 56. We must eat soon.
 57. He teaches the Latin language to his students.
 58. I enjoy caviar.
 59. We walked five miles.
 60. The wall was ten feet tall.

Read the following passage excerpted from *Ab Urbe Condita* (book 2, paragraph 10) and answer the grammatical questions below (61-70, 96-99).

1 Cum hostēs adessent, pro sē quisque in urbem ex agrīs demigrant; urbem ipsam saepiunt
 2 praesidiīs. Alia murīs, alia Tiberī obiectō uidēbantur tuta: pons sublicius iter paene
 3 hostibus dedit, nī unus uir fuisset, Horatius Cocles; id munimentum illō diē fortuna urbis
 4 Romanae habuit. Quī posītus forte in statione pontis cum captum repentīnō impetū
 5 Ianiculum atque inde citatōs decurrere hostēs uidisset trepidamque turbam suōrum arma
 6 ordinēsque relinquere, reprehensans singulōs, obsistens obtestansque deum et hominum
 7 fidem testabatur nequiquam desertō praesidiō eōs fugere; si transitum ponte ā tergō
 8 reliquissent, iam plus hostium in Palatiō Capitolioque quam in Ianiculō fore. Itaque
 9 monēre, praedicere ut pontem ferrō, ignī, quācumque uī possint, interrumpant: sē
 10 impetum hostium, quantum corpore unō posset obsistī, excepturum.

61. Identify the case and use of *praesidiīs* (line 2)?
 (A) genitive of possession (B) ablative place where
 (C) ablative of means (D) dative of possession
62. What is the best translation of *alia...alia* in line 2?
 (A) some...others (B) neither...nor (C) one...the other (D) on this side...on that
63. What is the best translation of *vidēbantur* (line 2)?
 (A) are seen (B) were seen (C) seemed (D) seem
64. What case is *iter* (line 2)?
 (A) nominative (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative
65. What is the case and use of *illō diē* (line 3)?
 (A) dative with special adjectives (B) ablative of time when
 (C) ablative of time within which (D) ablative of description
66. What is the case and use of *urbis* (line 3)?
 (A) ablative place where (B) partitive genitive
 (C) dative of possession (D) objective genitive
67. What is the best translation of *cum* (line 4)?
 (A) with (B) when (C) since (D) although
68. What use of the infinitive is *decurrere* (line 5)?
 (A) historical (B) complementary (C) indirect statement (D) subjective
69. What is the case and use of *hostium* (line 8)?
 (A) accusative direct object (B) accusative place to which
 (C) partitive genitive (D) genitive of possession
70. What is the best translation for *quam* (line 8)?
 (A) which (B) whom (C) how (D) **than**

TIEBREAKERS: Still referring the passage, place your answers in spaces 96-100 on your scantron.

96. What form is *fore* (line 8)?
 (A) ablative singular (B) nominative singular
 (C) future infinitive (D) present infinitive
97. What use of the infinitive is *monēre* (line 9)?
 (A) historical (B) complementary (C) indirect statement (D) subjective
98. What case is *quācumque*? (line 9)
 (A) nominative (B) accusative (C) ablative (D) It doesn't have case.

99. What form is *obsistī* (line 7)?

- (A) nominative plural (B) genitive singular
(C) present passive infinitive (D) perfect passive participle

100. What is *exceptūrum* ? (line 10)

- (A) a supine (B) a participle (C) a noun (D) an infinitive