

ADVANCED LATIN GRAMMAR TEST
TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE, AREA F
FEBRUARY 8, 2014

SECTION I

Select the best answer.

1. Complete this sentence to make a future more vivid condition: Si cēnam ____, bene cenābis.
a) adferās b) attulisti c) attulerās d) attuleris
2. Which of the following is imperfect?
a) posse b) potuerat c) poterat d) posuerat
3. Which is not feminine?
a) colus b) vannus c) alvus d) nummus
4. *Iason ad Cretam navigāvit ut Minotaurum necāret.* The clause could also be written:
a) ad Minotaurum necandum b) Minotaurō necātō c) sī Minotaurum necāret d) necāns Minotaurum
5. Caesarī ea res ____ erit.
a) cūra b) cūrae c) cūram d) curā
6. ____ ____ taedēbat.
a) Iulia exsilī b) Iuliae exsilium c) Iuliam exsilī d) Iuliam exsilium
7. Prometheus ignem surripuit hominis ____ causā.
a) adiuvandī b) adiuvandīs c) adiuvandus d) adiuvanda
8. Which construction is not used? Legatōs mīsit _____.
a) ad pacem petendam. b) quī pācem peterent c) pacem petere. d) ut pacem peteret.
9. __ manēre in villā.
a) nē b) nōlīte c) nōn d) nōnne
10. Nōn dubitāvī __ īret.
a) ut b) nōn c) num d) quīn
11. Imperator __ potītus est.
a) oppidō b) oppidōrum c) oppidum d) oppida
12. Eō tempore cōsul ____ fuit.
a) Rōmā b) Rōmae c) Rōmam d) Rōma
13. Cicerō __ dignus est.
a) honor b) honōris c) honōre d) honōrem
14. Scit ubi Catilīna ____.
a) sit b) fuisset c) est d) esset
15. Tam celer erat __ caperētur.
a) nōn b) nē c) nōnne d) ut nōn

16. Hoc ___ agendum erat.

- a) ā mē b) ego c) mihi d) tū

17. Puer ___ ībit.

- a) ad domum b) domum c) domī d) domus

18. Fīlia est ___ matrī.

- a) auxilium b) auxiliō c) auxiliī d) auxilia

19. Omnēs cupidī ___ erant.

- a) pācis b) pācēs c) pācem d) pax

20. Cicerō ___ clārius dīxit

- a) multus b) multī c) multae d) multō

SECTION II

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

21. herōs, hērōis, hērōī, ____, hērōe

- a) hērōin b) hērōem c) hērōida d) hērōa

22. carmen, carminis, carminī, ____, carmine

- a) carmen b) carminem c) carmina d) carminum

23. lacūs, lacuum, ____, lacūs, ____

- a) lacibus b) lacēbus c) lacubus d) lacōs

24. os, ossis, ossī, ____, osse

- a) os b) ossem c) ossin d) ossa

25. bovēs, ____, bōbus, bovēs, bōbus

- a) bovis b) boum c) bovōrum d) boviūm

SECTION III (26-30)

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

Passage A (Caesar, *De Bello Gallico*, VI.14)

1 Druides a bello abesse consuerunt neque tributa una cum reliquis pendunt; militiae vacationem
2 omniumque rerum habent immunitatem. Tantis excitati praemiis et sua sponte multi in
3 disciplinam conveniunt et a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur. Magnum ibi numerum versuum
4 ediscere dicuntur. Itaque annos nonnulli vicens in disciplina permanent. Neque fas esse
5 existimant ea litteris mandare, cum in reliquis fere rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus Graecis
6 litteris utantur. Id mihi duabus de causis instituisse videntur, quod neque in vulgum disciplinam
7 efferi velint neque eos, qui discunt, litteris confisos minus memoriae studere: quod fere
8 plerisque accidit, ut praesidio litterarum diligentiam in perdiscendo ac memoriam remittant. In
9 primis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas, sed ab aliis post mortem transire ad alios,
10 atque hoc maxime ad virtutem excitari putant metu mortis neglecto. Multa praeterea de sideribus
11 atque eorum motu, de mundi ac terrarum magnitudine, de rerum natura, de deorum immortalium
12 vi ac potestate disputant et iuventuti tradunt.

26. What is the construction of *a bello* (line 1)?

- a) ablative of means b) ablative of agent c) ablative of separation d) ablative of manner

27. What is the construction of *praemiis* (line 2)?

- a) ablative of price b) ablative of comparison c) ablative of means d) ablative of manner

28. What is the construction of *annos* (line 4)?

- a) direct object b) accusative duration of time c) cognate accusative d) predicate accusative

29. What is the reason that *velint* (line 7) is subjunctive?

- a) indirect question b) purpose clause c) causal clause not based on the author's opinion d) result clause

30. What is the reason that *remittant* (line 8) is subjunctive?

- a) purpose clause b) substantive result clause c) indirect question d) indirect command

Passage B (Vergil, Aeneid VI.642-662)

642 at trepida et coeptis immanibus effera Dido
643 sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementis
644 interfusa genas et pallida morte futura,
645 interiora domus inrumpit limina et altos
646 conscendit furibunda rogos ensemque recludit
647 Dardanium, non hos quaesitum munus in usus.
648 hic, postquam Iliacas vestis notumque cubile
649 conspexit, paulum lacrimis et mente morata
650 incubuitque toro dixitque novissima verba:
651 'dulces exuviae, dum fata deusque sinebat,
652 accipite hanc animam meque his exsolve curis.
653 vixi et quem dederat cursum Fortuna peregi,
654 et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
655 urbem praeclaram statui, mea moenia vidi,
656 ulta virum poenas inimico a fratre recepi,
657 felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum
658 numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae.'
659 dixit, et os impressa toro 'moriemur inultae,
660 sed moriamur' ait. 'sic, sic iuvat ire sub umbras.
661 hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
662 Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis.'

31. What is the construction of *coeptis* (line 642)?

- a) ablative of manner b) ablative of means c) ablative of description d) ablative of cause

32. What is the construction of *genas* (line 644)?

- a) accusative of duration b) accusative direct object c) accusative of respect d) cognate accusative

33. What word is *munus* (line 647) in apposition to?

- a) ensem b) Dardanium c) limina d) usus

34. What word modifies *imago* (line 654)?

- a) meī b) magna c) praeclaram d) mea

35. What type of condition is expressed in lines 657-658?

- a) present factual b) past contra-factual c) present contra-factual d) past factual

SECTION IV

Identify the tense of each form. Choices are as follows:

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

36. accestis

37. tenuēre

38. agent

39. ēmerīs

40. dīcunt

SECTION V

Identify the case that should be used to translate the underlined English words into Latin. Choices are as follows:

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

41. They came to see the forum.

42. She was bare with respect to her knees.

43. The citizens favored Caesar.

44. The republic must be praised by the citizens.

45. The story is wonderful to tell.

46. The Romans are skilled in building.

47. The soldiers remembered the defeat.

48. My teacher told me that we are about to leave.

49. Let's not stay at home!

50. Marcus persuaded his friends.

But wait – there’s more!

TIE BREAKERS

Following the rules of formal, classical Latin prose, choose which **BEST** expresses the Latin for the underlined English word(s). We are **NOT** asking about early Latin, poetic forms, or exceptions to standard constructions.

96. They thought that the city had been destroyed.

- a) dēlētam esse b) dēlērī c) dēlēre d) dēlētūram esse

97. Would that the teacher give you a good grade!

- a) dedisset b) det c) dat d) daret

98. What should I say?

- a) dīcam b) dīceret c) dīcit d) dīxisset

99. It happened that the general was present.

- a) adsit b) adest c) adesset d) aderat

100. Marcus heard that Julia was going to Athens.

- a) Iulia b) Iuliā c) Iuliam d) Iuliae