

2014 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the best answer.

1. A Latin finite verb form has these grammatical characteristics:
(A) tense, person, number, case, and mood
(B) tense, voice, mood, person, and number
(C) case, tense, gender, mood, and voice
(D) person, number, tense, case, and mood

2. A Latin noun form has these grammatical characteristics:
(A) gender, case, and number
(B) gender, case, number, and tense
(C) tense, case, and number
(D) case, tense, voice, and gender

3. A Latin adjective must agree with the noun it describes in...
(A) number, case, and declension
(B) tense, number, and case
(C) case, number, and gender
(D) gender, case, and declension

4. An adverb may be:
(A) positive
(B) comparative
(C) either A or B
(D) neither A nor B

5. From which principal part of a verb do the imperfect and future tenses form?
(A) 1st (B) 2nd (C) 3rd (D) 4th

6. From which principal part of a regular verb does the perfect tense, passive voice form?
(A) 1st (B) 2nd (C) 3rd (D) 4th

7. How many Latin verb tenses are there?
(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6

8. How many Latin noun declensions are there?
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5

9. To which conjugation does the verb *peto, petere* belong?
(A) 1st (B) 2nd (C) 3rd (D) 4th

10. To which declension does the noun *corpus, corporis* belong?
 (A) 2nd (B) 3rd (C) 4th (D) 5th
11. Which Latin word would introduce the question “You did your homework, right?”
 (A) *ne* (B) *nec* (C) *nōnne* (D) *num*
12. What Latin case can be used to show possession?
 (A) nominative (B) dative (C) accusative (D) vocative
13. What Latin case is used to express the means by which a task is done?
 (A) genitive (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative
14. With what case would you translate the word ‘master’ in this sentence: “Thank you, master.”
 (A) nominative (B) dative (C) accusative (D) vocative
15. What noun case is used to express time when an event occurs?
 (A) genitive (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative

Identify the case or tense of the underlined word(s) in each sentence.

16. fuit imperātor nōmine Otho.
 (A) present (B) imperfect (C) future (D) perfect
17. senatōrēs pugnāntēs puella vīderat.
 (A) nominative (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative
18. servī magnum pavōnem coquent.
 (A) present (B) future (C) perfect (D) plu-perfect
19. dea Venus virō piō favit.
 (A) genitive (B) dative (C) ablative (D) vocative
20. verba ducis scrībīs audīta erunt.
 (A) imperfect (B) future (C) perfect (D) future-perfect
21. mīlitēs per rivum frigidum natābant.
 (A) locative (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative
22. virī Rōmānī, fortissimī estis!
 (A) present (B) imperfect (C) future (D) perfect
23. cantāre mihi placet.
 (A) nominative (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative

24. *servī villam trēs annōs aedificābant.*
 (A) genitive (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative
25. *erunt multī nautae in nave.*
 (A) present (B) imperfect (C) future (D) perfect
26. *vīs hostium erat maxima.*
 (A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) accusative
27. *puella epistulam stilō scribit.*
 (A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) ablative
28. *nōs urbem invenīre nōn potuimus.*
 (A) present (B) imperfect (C) future (D) perfect
29. *magnus lupus malus ā benignō vēnātōre interfectus est.*
 (A) nominative (B) genitive (C) accusative (D) ablative
30. *fēmina dux exercitūs erat.*
 (A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) ablative

Choose the Latin word or phrase that would best translate each underlined word(s).

31. The soldiers are attacking the enemy camp.
 (A) *mīles* (B) *mīlitī* (C) *mīlitēs* (D) *mīlitiae*
32. My books are in the study.
 (A) *tablīnam* (B) *tablīnō* (C) *tablīnum* (D) *tablīnae*
33. His mother told him a story.
 (A) *ejus* (B) *suae* (C) *suus* (D) *is*
34. The woman can come to Italy.
 (A) *venit* (B) *venīre* (C) *vēnit* (D) *veniat*
35. The beautiful flowers were brought by the gardener.
 (A) *portātī sunt* (B) *portātūr* (C) *portābant* (D) *portāntur*
36. The servant walked to school with the children.
 (A) *liberīs* (B) *liberī* (C) *cum liberīs* (D) *cum liberōs*
37. Whose pencil is this?
 (A) *quis* (B) *quī* (C) *cuius* (D) *quem*
38. The farmers at the market were very happy today.
 (A) *laetōs* (B) *laetissimī* (C) *laetiorēs* (D) *laetissimae*

39. The boy wants to eat a small dinner.
 (A) *vellit* (B) *voluit* (C) *vult* (D) *volunt*
40. That man was very worried about his race for consul.
 (A) *ille* (B) *hic* (C) *illud* (D) *hoc*
41. Don't run down the hallway!
 (A) *nolle* (B) *nōn* (C) *num* (D) *noli*
42. The stray cat was caught by the hungry dog.
 (A) *cane* (B) *canis* (C) *canēs* (D) *canī*
43. The lawyer was a gate-keeper for justice.
 (A) *iustitiās* (B) *iustitiae* (C) *iustitia* (D) *iustitam*
44. Quintus, my son, bring me the white toga.
 (A) *Quintus, meus filius* (B) *Quinte, me filie* (C) *Quinte, mi fili* (D) *Quinte, mi filio*
45. The poet had already said the verses of his epic for the emperor when the fire started.
 (A) *dīctus erat* (B) *dīxerat* (C) *dīcebat* (D) *dīxit*

Choose the correct Latin word to complete the sentence.

46. *puella* _____ *nōn amābat*.
 (A) *frater* (B) *fratrem* (C) *fratrum* (D) *fratribus*
47. *Flavia est similis* _____.
 (A) *māter* (B) *mātris* (C) *mātrī* (D) *mātre*
48. *mox Caesar* _____ *reveniet*.
 (A) *ab Rōmā* (B) *ad Romā* (C) *Rōmam* (D) *ad Romam*
49. *placet* _____ *tibi legere?*
 (A) *et* (B) *-ne* (C) *tu* (D) *-que*
50. *puerī in viā* _____ *volunt*.
 (A) *ludunt* (B) *ludērunt* (C) *ludere* (D) *ludēbunt*
51. *hodiē iter ā nobis* _____.
 (A) *facietur* (B) *factus est* (C) *faciemur* (D) *faciet*
52. _____ *heri in forō vīdistī?*
 (A) *quī* (B) *quis* (C) *quem* (D) *cuī*

53. *erant* _____ *arborēs in hortō.*
 (A) *duae* (B) *duo* (C) *duās* (D) *duābus*
54. *pecunia* _____ *servō ā imperātōre dābātur.*
 (A) *ille* (B) *illī* (C) *illō* (D) *illius*
55. *exercitus in castra manserat quinque* _____.
 (A) *mense* (B) *mensem* (C) *mensēs* (D) *mensibus*

Choose the word that correctly agrees with each given noun. (When matching a noun to a verb, treat the noun as the subject of the verb.)

56. ***puellae*** (A) *iuvenis* (B) *iuvenem* (C) *iuvene* (D) *iuvenum*
57. ***rēx*** (A) *legātī sunt* (B) *legunt* (C) *legātus est* (D) *legimus*
58. ***scrībās*** (A) *callidās* (B) *callidōs* (C) *callidī* (D) *callida*
59. ***aciērum*** (A) *longum* (B) *longōrum* (C) *longam* (D) *longārum*
60. ***cornua*** (A) *sonit* (B) *sonuit* (C) *sonuērunt* (D) *sonet*

Identify the word that is different from the others because of a point of grammar.

61. (A) *ad* (B) *cum* (C) *per* (D) *trans*
62. (A) *canis* (B) *itinere* (C) *puer* (D) *rēx*
63. (A) *amat* (B) *erat* (C) *potest* (D) *sunt*
64. (A) *celer* (B) *fēlix* (C) *fortis* (D) *parvō*
65. (A) *audietis* (B) *ero* (C) *facit* (D) *sedēbis*
66. (A) *mihi* (B) *nobis* (C) *sē* (D) *tibi*
67. (A) *ambulabitis* (B) *capitur* (C) *habēmur* (D) *necatī sunt*
68. (A) *duo* (B) *tria* (C) *unam* (D) *unum*
69. (A) *bene* (B) *celeriter* (C) *fortius* (D) *optimus*
70. (A) *eī* (B) *huic* (C) *illī* (D) *quī*

Tiebreakers: Choose the best answer**(Be sure to answer these questions as numbers 96-100 on your answer sheet!)**

96. Which of the following words does NOT apply grammatically to the word *servābitur*?
 (A) future (B) passive (C) singular (D) active
97. Which of the following words does NOT apply grammatically to the word *rebus*?
 (A) feminine (B) nominative (C) plural (D) ablative
98. Which of the following words would NOT use the locative?
 (A) *domus* (B) *jus* (C) *rus* (D) *Trōia*
99. The dative, singular form of “smallest hand”:
 (A) *minimae manū* (B) *minimī manuī* (C) *minimae manuī* (D) *minimō manuī*
100. *Horatius tum ad rīpam prope _____ natāvit.*
 (A) *Romam* (B) *Romā* (C) *Romae* (D) *Roma*