

2014 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE  
ADVANCED GRAMMAR TEST

**Mandata:** Choose the correct adjective to agree with the following.

- |            |              |                 |             |                |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. ducēs   | (A) amatās   | (B) facilis     | (C) fortīs  | (D) amābilem   |
| 2. sēdēs   | (A) sperātōs | (B) dēsīderātās | (C) simile  | (D) fēlicis    |
| 3. aurigam | (A) laetum   | (B) difficilium | (C) bonam   | (D) malōrum    |
| 4. deā     | (A) facile   | (B) acrī        | (C) saevō   | (D) misera     |
| 5. canum   | (A) fēlicem  | (B) lātōrum     | (C) parvam  | (D) magnum     |
| 6. rēi     | (A) celeris  | (B) infēlicīs   | (C) prāvī   | (D) lātō       |
| 7. quercī  | (A) omnī     | (B) pulchrī     | (C) stultae | (D) liberō     |
| 8. deīs    | (A) veteris  | (B) dissimilīs  | (C) gravēs  | (D) gracilibus |

**Mandata:** Choose the adjective that CANNOT agree with the following.

- |          |             |             |            |            |
|----------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 9. manūs | (A) humilis | (B) magnī   | (C) parvae | (D) fortēs |
| 10. spēs | (A) bonae   | (B) celerīs | (C) laetōs | (D) alta   |

**Mandata:** Identify the tense of the following verb forms.

- (A) present (B) perfect (C) future (D) future perfect

11. amāverīs
12. habēto
13. pōneris
14. posueris
15. abūtēre
16. tetigēre
17. bibere
18. aderis
19. dūcēris
20. suntō
21. amārier

**Mandata:** Identify the type of subjunctive clause.

22. *Vēnit ut principem vidēret.*

- (A) purpose (B) result (C) fearing clause (D) indirect question

23. *Murus erat tam magnus ut nemo eum ascendere posset.*

- (A) purpose (B) result (C) fearing clause (D) indirect question

24. *Sī rēgīna essem, magnā in aula habitarem.*

- (A) present contrary to fact condition (B) past contrary to fact condition  
(C) future more vivid condition (D) future less vivid condition

25. *Sī laborem fēceris, bene dormīre poteris.*  
 (A) present contrary to fact condition (B) past contrary to fact condition  
 (C) future more vivid condition (D) future less vivid condition
26. *Oderint dum metuant.*  
 (A) purpose (B) result (C) fearing clause (D) proviso
27. *Verētur ut Caesar veniat.*  
 (A) purpose (B) result (C) fearing clause (D) proviso
28. *Nescio cūr adsis.*  
 (A) indirect command (B) result (C) indirect question (D) proviso
29. *Mīlitibus imperāvit ut ad Graeciam īrent.*  
 (A) indirect command (B) result (C) indirect question (D) proviso

**Mandata: Choose the correct translation of the underlined portion.**

30. When the boy was killed, the town mourned.  
 (A) *puerō occīsō* (B) *cum puer interfectus est* (C) *ubi puer necatus est*  
 (D) all of the above
31. He was dear to his master.  
 (A) *cervus* (B) *cor* (C) *cordī* (D) *curae*
32. He fears that Caesar will come tomorrow.  
 (A) *ut* (B) *nē* (C) *quīn* (D) *quōminus*
33. He ran to get there more quickly.  
 (A) *ut* (B) *nē* (C) *quō* (D) *quōminus*
34. He sent the soldiers to keep peace.  
 (A) *quī* (B) *nē* (C) *quīn* (D) *quō*
35. Who is there who does not love the Latin language?  
 (A) *amat* (B) *amet* (C) *amant* (D) *ament*
36. She is a woman of great wisdom.  
 (A) *magnae sapientiae* (B) *magnā sapientiā* (C) both A and B (D) neither A nor B
37. The Romans must conquer Gaul.  
 (A) *Romanīs* (B) *Romanōrum* (C) both A and B (D) neither A nor B
38. It concerns me. *Id \_\_\_\_\_ refert.*  
 (A) *mē* (B) *egō* (C) *meā* (D) *meō*

39. He is coming to seek peace.  
 (A) *petat* (B) *peteret* (C) *petīverit* (D) *petīvisset*
40. He came to seek peace.  
 (A) *petat* (B) *peteret* (C) *petīverit* (D) *petīvisset*
41. He came to seek peace.  
 (A) *vīsum* (B) *ad petendam* (C) *petendae causā* (D) all of the above
42. He says he loves his wife.  
 (A) *amāre* (B) *amātūram esse* (C) *amāvisse* (D) *amet*
43. He says he loves his wife.  
 (A) *sē* (B) *eam* (C) *ille* (D) *ipse*
44. He says he loved his wife.  
 (A) *amāre* (B) *amātūrum esse* (C) *amāvisse* (D) *amāret*
45. He said he loved his wife.  
 (A) *amāre* (B) *amātūrum esse* (C) *amāvisse* (D) *amāret*
46. He says he will love his wife always.  
 (A) *amāre* (B) *amātūrum esse* (C) *amāvisse* (D) *amāret*
47. He said he would love his wife always.  
 (A) *amāre* (B) *amātūrum esse* (C) *amāvisse* (D) *amāret*
48. She stayed in Rome for two weeks.  
 (A) *in Romā* (B) *Romae* (C) *Romā* (D) *Roma*
49. The man has a dog.  
 (A) *homine* (B) *hominis* (C) *hominī* (D) *hominem*
50. A vase will be made by that artist.  
 (A) *faciet* (B) *fiet* (C) *factūrus est* (D) *facienda est*
51. Cum vir moritur, *tamen laetus est*.  
 (A) when (B) since (C) although (D) with
52. Cum loquitur, *tacent*.  
 (A) she speaks (B) it is said (C) he is said (D) the speaker
53. Servus est magnī.  
 (A) The slave is large. (B) The slave is of great value.  
 (C) He is a great slave. (D) All of the above are possible translations.

**Mandata: Choose the correct answer.**

54. What is the best translation for *puellis flentibus*?  
 (A) with the girls crying (B) when the girls were crying  
 (C) while the girls are crying (D) all of the above could be acceptable
55. What kind of accusative is used in the phrase *id temporis*?  
 (A) cognate (B) duration of time (C) adverbial (D) double
56. What kind of accusative is used in the phrase *vitam vivere*?  
 (A) cognate (B) Greek accusative (C) adverbial (D) double
57. What kind of accusative is used in the phrase *nuda genū*?  
 (A) cognate (B) Greek accusative (C) adverbial (D) double

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

58. With Caesar as leader, the army conquered the Gauls.  
 59. Caesar was a hindrance to the enemy.  
 60. She teaches her students the Latin language.  
 61. I am tired of work  
 62. I am tired of work.  
 63. Three of the men ate dinner.  
 64. The third of the men ate dinner.  
 65. Within three hours, we will arrive.  
 66. The army will march for eight hours.

**Read the following passage excerpted from Pliny's letter to Tacitus about the eruption of Vesuvius and answer the grammatical questions below (67-70, 96-100).**

- 1 Nec multō post illa nūbēs dēscendere in terrās, operīre maria; cinxerat Capreās et  
 2 absconderat, Mīsēnī quod prōcurrit abstulerat. Tum māter ōrāre hortārī iubēre, quōquō  
 3 modō fugerem; posse enim iuvenem, sē et annīs et corpore gravem bene moritūram, sī  
 4 mihi causa mortis nōn fuisset. Egō contrā salvum mē nisi ūnā non futūrum; dein manum  
 5 eius amplexus addere gradum cōgo. Pāret aegrē incūsātque sē, quod mē morētur.  
 6 Iam cinis, adhuc tamen rārus. Rēspicio: densa cālīgo tergīs imminēbat, quae nōs  
 7 torrentis modo infūsa terrae sequēbatur. 'Dēflectāmus' inquam 'dum vidēmus, nē in viā  
 8 strātī comitantium turbā in tenēbrīs obterāmur.' Vix consīderāmus, et nox — nōn quālis  
 9 illūnis aut nūbila, sed quālis in locīs clausīs lūmine extinctō. Audīres ululātūs  
 10 fēminārum, infantum quirītātūs, clāmōrēs virōrum; aliī parentēs aliī līberōs aliī coniugēs  
 11 vōcibus requīrēbant, vōcibus noscitābant; hī suum cāsum, illī suōrum miserābantur; erant  
 12 quī metū mortis mortem precārentur; multī ad deōs manūs tollere, plūrēs nusquam iam  
 13 deōs ullōs aeternamque illam et novissimam noctem mundō interpretābantur.

67. What kind of ablative is *multō* (line 1)?  
 (A) comparison (B) degree of difference (C) price (D) partitive
68. What kind of infinitives are *dēscendere, operīre, ōrāre, hortārī, jubēre* (lines 1-2)?  
 (A) complementary (B) subjective (C) historical (D) exclamatory
69. To whom does *sē* in line 3 refer?  
 (A) Pliny the Younger (B) his mother (C) Tacitus (D) Pliny the Elder
70. What use of the infinitive is *addere* (line 5)?  
 (A) complementary (B) subjective (C) historical (D) exclamatory

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

96. What case and use is *tergīs* in line 6?  
 (A) accusative direct object (B) ablative of means  
 (C) ablative of specification (D) dative with compound verbs
97. What is the best translation of *sequēbatur* in line 7?  
 (A) was following (B) was being followed  
 (C) used to be followed (D) began to be followed
98. What use of the subjunctive is *dēflectāmus* in line 7?  
 (A) proviso (B) deliberative (C) hortatory (D) potential
99. What is unusual about the word *locīs* in line 9?  
 (A) It is a heterogene. (B) It is a heteroclite.  
 (C) It exists in the locative case. (D) It is a diptote.
100. What use of the subjunctive is *audīres* in line 9?  
 (A) optative (B) deliberative (C) jussive (D) potential