

**2015 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR TEST**

Questions 1-15: Choose the best translation for the underlined word(s) in each sentence.

1. My father is a great cook.
(A) *coquum* (B) *coquī* (C) *coquus* (D) *coquōrum*
2. The teacher told the children a boring story.
(A) *liberī* (B) *liberōs* (C) *liberō* (D) *liberīs*
3. The snow had fallen everywhere.
(A) *ceciderat* (B) *cecidit* (C) *cesserat* (D) *cessit*
4. Do you know how to dance?
(A) *Num scīs* (B) *Nonne scīs* (C) *Scīsne* (D) *Nē scīs*
5. The girl climbed the hill more quickly than he did.
(A) *celeriter* (B) *celerius* (C) *celerior* (D) *celerrima*
6. The men will not drink milk.
(A) *nōn bibunt* (B) *nōn bibet* (C) *nōn bibemus* (D) *nōn bibent*
7. The senator closed the letter with his seal.
(A) *signō* (B) *signī* (C) *cum signīs* (D) *cum signum*
8. The soldier chose this sword.
(A) *hic* (B) *hoc* (C) *hanc* (D) *hunc*
9. The maiden was the most beautiful of all.
(A) *pulchra* (B) *pulcherrima* (C) *pulchriora* (D) *pulcherrimam*
10. A dog just ran through the shop.
(A) *per taberna* (B) *per tabernae* (C) *per tabernam* (D) *per tabernā*
11. The queen is walking with two women in the forum.
(A) *duo* (B) *duae* (C) *duabus* (D) *duās*
12. I found the man for whom we prepared dinner.
(A) *cui* (B) *quī* (C) *quem* (D) *quō*
13. The army was marching out of the town.
(A) *ex oppidum* (B) *ex oppidīs* (C) *ex oppidī* (D) *ex oppidō*

14. Boys, don't throw the ball inside the house!
 (A) *nōn iacite* (B) *nolite iacere* (C) *noli iacite* (D) *nōn iacere*
15. That tree is older than this one.
 (A) *quō* (B) *quam* (C) *quem* (D) *ut*

Questions 16-30: Choose the Latin word(s) that best fills in the blank(s) in each sentence.

16. _____ *est illa fēmina?*
 (A) *Quid* (B) *Quā* (C) *Quis* (D) *Quī*
17. *Virī _____ per montēs ambulavērunt.*
 (A) *fortēs* (B) *fortī* (C) *fortibus* (D) *fortium*
18. _____ *in silvā vivunt.*
 (A) *animal* (B) *animālī* (C) *animālium* (D) *animālia*
19. *Dōnum _____ dabō.*
 (A) *tū* (B) *tuus* (C) *tē* (D) *tibi*
20. *Caesar mīlitēs in castra _____.*
 (A) *mīsistī* (B) *mīsit* (C) *mīsī* (D) *mīsērunt*
21. *Canis _____ latrābat.*
 (A) *īrātīs* (B) *īrātiore* (C) *īrātus* (D) *īrātissimae*
22. *Puerī puellae _____ in hortō lūdunt.*
 (A) *-que* (B) *atque* (C) *et* (D) *ac*
23. *Egō tuam sorōrem herī _____.*
 (A) *videō* (B) *vīdī* (C) *vīdistī* (D) *vidēbō*
24. *Flūmen _____ montēs fluebat.*
 (A) *dē* (B) *ā* (C) *per* (D) *ē*
25. *Crās, vōs ad forum Rōmānum _____.*
 (A) *veniēbātis* (B) *vēnērunt* (C) *vēnistis* (D) *veniētis*
26. *Fēminae, _____-cum Caesar ambulābat, pulchrae erant.*
 (A) *quae* (B) *quibus* (C) *quis* (D) *quā*
27. *Mīles ā _____ virīs vulnerātus est.*
 (A) *tribus* (B) *trēs* (C) *tria* (D) *trium*
28. *Optima cēna _____.*
 (A) *paratae sunt* (B) *parās* (C) *parābātur* (D) *parābunt*

29. *Cornelia ad _____ villam vēnit.*
(A) *noster* (B) *nōs* (C) *nostram* (D) *nostrās*
30. *Narcissus _____ in aquā spectābat.*
(A) *suus* (B) *sē* (C) *suī* (D) *suum*

Questions 31-40: Choose the adjective that agrees with the noun form.

31. *parentis*
(A) *benignus* (B) *benignō* (C) *benignīs* (D) *benignī*
32. *dominārum*
(A) *altiōrum* (B) *altām* (C) *altissimōs* (D) *altae*
33. *patre*
(A) *fortis* (B) *fortī* (C) *fortibus* (D) *fortium*
34. *cīvis*
(A) *timidus* (B) *timidum* (C) *timidō* (D) *timidōrum*
35. *oppida*
(A) *parvum* (B) *parvae* (C) *parva* (D) *parvae*
36. *hominibus*
(A) *laetus* (B) *laetī* (C) *laetum* (D) *laetīs*
37. *manū*
(A) *mea* (B) *meae* (C) *meam* (D) *meā*
38. *dux*
(A) *barbarī* (B) *barbarus* (C) *barbarum* (D) *barbarō*
39. *nautae*
(A) *īrāta* (B) *īrātī* (C) *īrātae* (D) *īrātīs*
40. *rēi*
(A) *novae* (B) *novī* (C) *novus* (D) *novīs*

Questions 41-50: Identify the tense of each verb.

41. *parābatis*
(A) present (B) imperfect (C) future (D) pluperfect
42. *dormīmus*
(A) present (B) future (C) perfect (D) pluperfect

43. *movēbunt*
(A) imperfect (B) future (C) pluperfect (D) future perfect
44. *fēcerat*
(A) present (B) perfect (C) pluperfect (D) future perfect
45. *laudata sum*
(A) present (B) perfect (C) pluperfect (D) future perfect
46. *mittet*
(A) present (B) future (C) perfect (D) pluperfect
47. *audīverō*
(A) present (B) perfect (C) pluperfect (D) future perfect
48. *ducētur*
(A) present (B) imperfect (C) future (D) pluperfect
49. *coquunt*
(A) present (B) future (C) perfect (D) pluperfect
50. *fuistī*
(A) present (B) future (C) perfect (D) pluperfect

Questions 51-60: Identify the case used...

51. to show possession
(A) nominative (B) genitive (C) accusative (D) ablative
52. to show place from which
(A) genitive (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative
53. as a predicate nominative
(A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) ablative
54. to show duration of time
(A) genitive (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative
55. as an indirect object
(A) genitive (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative
56. as the agent of a passive finite verb
(A) nominative (B) genitive (C) accusative (D) ablative

57. as the object of the preposition *prope*
(A) genitive (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative
58. to show accompaniment
(A) nominative (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative
59. as the object of *faveō, favēre*
(A) genitive (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative
60. to show manner
(A) nominative (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative

Questions 61-70: Choose the best answer.

61. Which adjective is NOT comparative?
(A) *melior* (B) *altius* (C) *tertius* (D) *celerior*
62. *amāmus* : *amāveramus* :: *amāmur* :: _____
(A) *amavimus* (B) *amāverimus* (C) *amatī sumus* (D) *amatī eramus*
63. Which is NOT a characteristic of Latin nouns?
(A) gender (B) conjugation (C) case (D) declension
64. Which noun would NOT have a form in the locative case?
(A) *Graecia* (B) *domus* (C) *Roma* (D) *rūs*
65. A pronoun must match its antecedent in _____.
(A) case only (B) gender only (C) gender and number (D) gender, case, number
66. _____ introduces a question that expects a “no” answer.
(A) *enim* (B) *num* (C) *nam* (D) *nonne*
67. *possum*, _____, *potuī*
(A) *potāre* (B) *ponere* (C) *poscere* (D) *posse*
68. How many noun declensions exist in Latin?
(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6
69. A verb must agree with its subject in _____.
(A) person and number (B) number only (C) person and tense (D) number and gender
70. *do, dare, dedī*, _____
(A) *doctum* (B) *datum* (C) *dictum* (D) *ductum*

Tie-breakers: The following questions will be used only to break ties.
Make your answers for these questions as #’s 96-100 on your answer sheet.

96. Translate “of one man” into Latin.

- (A) *unus vir* (B) *unī virī* (C) *unius virī* (D) *unum virum*

97. What is the case and number of *vulnera*?

- (A) genitive plural (B) nominative singular (C) dative singular (D) accusative plural

98. Identify the voice of *clauditur*.

- (A) passive (B) subjunctive (C) active (D) infinitive

99. *cadō, cadere, _____, cāsum*

- (A) *cessī* (B) *cecidī* (C) *cadī* (D) *cassavī*

100. What is the dative plural of *filia*?

- (A) *filīis* (B) *filī* (C) *filiabus* (D) *filiae*