

Advanced Grammar
2016 TSJCL Area F

Part I: Which of the following does NOT belong because it is in a different case from the form given?

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|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. puellās | (A) lībertas | (B) agrōs | (C) canem | (D) cornua |
| 2. tempora | (A) bellum | (B) deās | (C) corpus | (D) genūs |
| 3. orīgo | (A) vīnō | (B) canis | (C) tempus | (D) verū |
| 4. domūs | (A) canis | (B) rērum | (C) corpus | (D) ducum |
| 5. leōnis | (A) deae | (B) servīs | (C) vīnī | (D) rēi |

Part II: Which of the following adjectives agrees with the noun?

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|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 6. deā | (A) facilī | (B) felix | (C) ferocia | (D) bella |
| 7. amice | (A) difficile | (B) mi | (C) altō | (D) amata |
| 8. lībertābus | (A) longus | (B) miserīs | (C) felicis | (D) immanī |
| 9. bellum | (A) horribile | (B) facilis | (C) piger | (D) ductus |
| 10. corpus | (A) terribilis | (B) laetus | (C) altum | (D) bellus |

Part III: Answer questions about the following passage adapted from, *Testāmentum Porcellī*, “The Will of the Little Pig.”

- 1 Incipit testāmentum porcellī.
- 2 M. Grunnius Corocotta porcellus testāmentum fēcit. quoniam manū meā scribere nōn potuī,
- 3 scribendum dictāvī.
- 4 Coquus dīxit ‘venī huc, eversor domī, fugitive porcelle, et hodiē tibi dirimo vītā’.

ēversor, ēversoris m. – destroyer

dirimo, dirimere – destroy

11. Which of the following grammatical terms could describe *porcellī* (line 1)?
(A) monoptote (B) diminutive (C) plural (D) vocative
12. What use of the nominative is *porcellus* (line 2)?
(A) subject (B) predicate (C) appositive (D) none of the above
13. What tense is *fecit* (line 2)? (A) present (B) perfect (C) future (D) future perfect
14. What use of the ablative is *manū meā* (line 2)?
(A) means (B) accompaniment (C) manner (D) specification
15. What use of the infinitive is *scribere* (line 2)?
(A) historical (B) indirect statement (C) subjective (D) complementary
16. What is the best option to translate *scribendum* (line 3)? (A) what must be written
(B) the writing (C) the written part (D) none of the above
17. What mood is *venī* (line 4)? (A) indicative (B) imperative (C) subjunctive (D) infinitive
18. What case is *fugitive porcelle* (line 4)?
(A) nominative (B) accusative (C) ablative (D) vocative

The *Testāmentum Porcellī* continues...

5 Corocotta porcellus dīxit ‘sī qua fēcī, sī qua peccāvī, sī qua vascella pedibus meīs confrēgī, rogo,
6 domine coque, vītam peto, concēde roganti’. Coquus dīxit ‘transī, puer, affer mihi dē culīnā
7 cultrum, ut hunc porcellum faciam cruentum’. porcellus comprehenditur ā famulis, dūctus sub
8 diē XVI kal. lucernīnās, Clibanātō et Piperātō consulibus. et ut vīdit sē moritūrum esse, hōrae
9 spatium petīt et coquum rogāvit, ut testāmentum facere posset.

19. For what does *qua* in line 5 stand? (A) quae (B) aliqua (C) quoniam (D) quaquā
20. What is the best translation for the first *qua* in line 5?
(A) anything (B) anyone (C) bad things (D) since
21. What case is *roganti* (line 6)? (A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) ablative
22. What kind of clause is *ut hunc porcellum faciam cruentum* in line 6?
(A) Result (B) indirect command (C) fearing clause (D) purpose
23. What use of the ablative is *ā famulis* in line 6?
(A) agent (B) place from which (C) specification (D) accompaniment
24. What use of the ablative is *Clibanātō et Piperātō consulibus* (line 7)?
(A) agent (B) accompaniment (C) absolute (D) cause
25. What is the best translation of *ut* in line 7? (A) to (B) as (C) that (D) in order to
26. What is the best translation of *sē* in line 7? (A) he (B) him (C) they (D) she
27. What tense is *moritūrum esse* (line 7)?
(A) present (B) perfect (C) future (D) none of the above

Part IV: Pick the best answer for the following questions.

28. Which of the following does NOT have a locative form?
(A) *Roma* (B) *Sicilia* (C) *domus* (D) *rūs*
29. Which of the following does NOT form its superlative in the same way as the others?
(A) *gracilis* (B) *nōbilis* (C) *similis* (D) *facilis*
30. *Amavēre* is what tense? (A) present (B) imperfect (C) perfect (D) pluperfect
31. *Abutēre* is what tense? (A) present (B) imperfect (C) future (D) perfect
32. *Esto* is what tense? (A) present (B) future (C) perfect (D) future perfect

Part V: Pick the best translation for the underlined words.

33. *Mīrābile* dīctū erat. (A) said (B) in saying (C) by saying (D) to say
34. She killed herself. (A) *ipsam* (B) *sē* (C) *sibi* (D) *eam*
35. She said that she had bought the cow. (A) *emere* (B) *emī* (C) *ēmisse* (D) *emptam esse*
36. He feared that Caesar would not come. (A) *ut* (B) *nē* (C) *quīn* (D) *quōminus*

37. He fears that Caesar will not come.
 (A) *venīret* (B) *veniat* (C) *vēnisset* (D) *ventūrum esset*
38. I do not doubt that today is the day. (A) *ut* (B) *nē* (C) *quīn* (D) *quōminus*
39. Caesar sent the legates to seek peace. (A) *ut* (B) *nē* (C) *quī* (D) *quoniam*
40. We must do this. hoc faciendum est. (A) *nobis* (B) *nōs* (C) *nostrum* (D) *nostrī*
41. That man is dear to me. *Ille est _____ mihi*.
 (A) *curae* (B) *carō* (C) *cordī* (D) none of the above
42. If she will have done the work, she will get a good grade.
 A. *faciat* (B) *faciet* (C) *fēcerit* (D) *fēcerat*
43. *Servus parvī est*. (A) small (B) of little value (C) smaller (D) smallest
44. The man is very handsome. (A) *pulcher* (B) *pulchrior* (C) *pulchrius* (D) *pulcherrimus*
45. The boy is rather outstanding.
 (A) *ēgregius* (B) *magis ēgregius* (C) *maxime ēgregius* (D) none of the above
46. He says that Caesar will be killed. (A) *Caesar* (B) *Caesaris* (C) *Caesarī* (D) *Caesarem*
47. He says that Julia will be killed.
 (A) *necātūram esse* (B) *necātūrum esse* (C) *necātum īrī* (D) *necātam īrī*
48. It concerns me. _____ *refert*. (A) *egō* (B) *mihi* (C) *mē* (D) *meā*
49. Spare me! *Parce _____*. (A) *egō* (B) *mihi* (C) *mē* (D) *meā*
50. I have ten fingers. *Decem digitī _____ sunt*.
 (A) *egō* (B) *mihi* (C) *mē* (D) *meā*

Tie-breakers: Choose the tense of the following verb forms from the following choices:

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

96. *faciēs*
 97. *posset*
 98. *possit*
 99. *amāstī*
 100. *amātus*