

2016 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
ADVANCED GRAMMAR TEST

DIRECTIONS: Mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron answer sheet.

Part A: Answer the grammatical questions about the excerpts from Ovid's *Metamorphoses* describing the Roman acquisition of the god Aesculapius in order to stop a plague.

The Oracle Gives the Romans Their Answer

'quod petis hinc, propiore locō, Rōmāne, petisses, 1

et pete nunc propiore locō: nec Apolline vōbīs,

quī minuāt luctūs, opus est, sed Apolline nātō.

īte bonīs avibus prōlemque accersite nostram.'

iussa deī prūdens postquam accēpēre senātus, 5

quam colat, explōrant, iuvenis Phoebēius urbem,

quīque petant ventīs Epidauria lītora, mittunt;

quae simul incurvā missi tetigēre carīnā,

concilium Grāiōsque patrēs adiēre, darentque,

orāvēre, deum, quī praesens fūnera gentis 10

fīniat Ausoniae: certās ita dīcere sortēs.

1. Which of these verbs from lines 1-2 is in the indicative mood?
(A) *petis* (B) *petisses* (C) *pete* (D) none of the above
2. Which of these verbs from lines 1-2 is in the subjunctive mood?
(A) *petis* (B) *petisses* (C) *pete* (D) none of the above
3. Which of these verbs from lines 1-2 is in the imperative mood?
(A) *petis* (B) *petisses* (C) *pete* (D) none of the above
4. What case is **Rōmāne** in line 1?
(A) nominative (B) accusative (C) ablative (D) vocative
5. **Petisses** in line 1 is an alternate form for:
(A) *petītum esses* (B) *petīvisses* (C) *petītus es* (D) *pessimī*
6. Which word describes **avibus** in line 4?
(A) *īte* (B) *bonīs* (C) *nostram* (D) *nātō*
7. Which word describes **senātus** in line 5?
(A) *iussa* (B) *deī* (C) *prūdens* (D) *iuvenis*
8. **Accēpēre** in line 5 is...
(A) an infinitive (B) syncopated perfect tense (C) a gerund (D) an adverb
9. **Quī** in line 7 introduces a ...
(A) relative clause of characteristic (B) indirect question
(C) relative purpose clause (D) indicative relative clause
10. What word agrees with **gentis** in line 10?
(A) *praesens* (B) *fūnera* (C) *Ausoniae* (D) *quī*
11. Which verb from lines 8-11 is an infinitive?
(A) *dīcere* (B) *tetigēre* (C) *adiēre* (D) *orāvēre*

The passage continues:

Aesculapius appears to the Roman
cum deus in somnīs opifer consistere vīsus 17
ante tuum, Rōmāne, torum, sed quālis in aede
esse solet, baculumque tenens āgrete sinistrā
caesariem longae dextrā dēdūcere barbae
et placidō tālēs ēmittere pectore vōcēs. 21

12. What use of the infinitive are *consistere* and *esse*? (ll. 17-19)
 (A) historical (B) complementary (C) indirect statement (D) subjective
13. What adjective describes *baculum* in line 19?
 (A) *quālis* (B) *āgrete* (C) *sinistrā* (D) *longae*
14. What ablative use are *sinistrā* and *dextrā*? (ll.19-20)
 (A) means (B) manner (C) cause (D) absolute

Part B: Identify the type of subjunctive clause used in each sentence.

15. *Tua māter est tam senex ut videre nōn possit.*
 (A) purpose (B) result (C) fearing clause (D) indirect question
16. *Sī rēgīna essem, orbis terrārum esset melior.*
 (A) present contrary to fact condition (B) past contrary to fact condition
 (C) future more vivid condition (D) future less vivid condition
17. *Sī laborem confēceris, 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
18. *Nēmō est quī puellam nōn amet.*
 (A) purpose (B) relative clause of characteristic (C) fearing (D) proviso
19. *Metuo nē necetur.*
 (A) purpose (B) result (C) fearing clause (D) proviso
20. *Rogāvit ubī essem.*
 (A) indirect command (B) result (C) indirect question (D) proviso
21. *Accidit ut omnēs etiam vīverent.*
 (A) indirect command (B) purpose
 (C) indirect question (D) substantive clause of result
22. *Hortantur eum nē currant.*
 (A) indirect command (B) purpose
 (C) indirect question (D) substantive clause of result

Part C: Choose the correct translation of the underlined portion.

23. Canis puerō erat.
 (A) The boy has a dog. (B) The boy had a dog.
 (C) The dog was a boy. (D) The dog heads to the boy.
24. Vēnit ut Caesarem videret.
 (A) *ad videndum Caesarem* (B) *cum Caesarem videret*
 (C) *Caesare visō* (D) *videndō Caesari*

25. *Carthāgo Rōmānīs dēlenda est.*
 (A) for the Romans (B) by the Romans
 (C) to the Romans (D) because of the Romans
26. *Aemilia gladiō usa est.*
 (A) was used (B) used (C) had used (D) had been used
27. *Aemilia gladiō usa est.*
 (A) a sword (B) by a sword (C) with a sword (D) from a sword
28. *Ēripe terrōrem mihi.* (A) to me (B) from me (C) me (D) of me
29. *Mūrus ē lapidibus factus erat.*
 (A) had been made (B) had become (C) was made (D) happened
30. *Dīxit sē puerum amāre.*
 (A) to love (B) loved (C) would love (D) had loved
31. *Dīxit puerum cursūrum esse.*
 (A) ran (B) had run (C) would run (D) is running
32. *Utinam eāmus.*
 (A) we would go (B) let's go (C) we should go (D) none of the above
33. *Īvit deōs cultum.*
 (A) worship (B) to worship (C) cultivating (D) culture
34. *Quid faciat?* (A) will he do (B) does he do (C) should he do (D) did he do
35. *Cum vir fuisset magnae dignitātis, tamen consul nōn ēlēctus est.*
 (A) When (B) Since (C) Although (D) With
36. *Dum puerī lūdunt, māter eōs vocāvit.*
 (A) were playing (B) are playing (C) played (D) will play
37. *Nōn est dubium quīn lingua Latīna sit optima!*
 (A) from (B) so that (C) that (D) rather
38. *Prohibēmur quōminus fallamus.*
 (A) from (B) so that (C) that (D) rather
39. *Augusto mortuō, Tiberius imperator factus est.*
 (A) After Augustus had died (B) When Augustus was dying
 (C) Because of Augustus dying (D) For the dying Augustus
40. *Augustō mortuo, Tiberius imperātor factus est.*
 (A) had been made (B) had become (C) became (D) happened
41. *Nūda genū, Venus appāruit.*
 (A) bare on the knee (B) with bare knee
 (C) on her bare knee (D) bared on the knee

Part D: What case would you expect to pattern with each of these words or phrases?

The choices are as follows: (A) genitive (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative

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|-------------------|-------------------|
| 42. <i>dignus</i> | 48. <i>prope</i> |
| 43. <i>prō</i> | 49. <i>paro</i> |
| 44. <i>parco</i> | 50. <i>pāreo</i> |
| 45. <i>fungor</i> | 51. <i>placet</i> |
| 46. <i>noceo</i> | 52. <i>cārus</i> |
| 47. <i>foveo</i> | 53. <i>ob</i> |

Part E: What use of ablative is found in these sentences?

54. *Pyramus sē amore necāvit.* (A) means (B) manner (C) specification (D) cause
55. *Magnō cum gaudiō domum rediit.*
(A) accompaniment (B) means (C) manner (D) cause
56. *Fēmina est multō altior.*
(A) comparison (B) degree of difference (C) means (D) cause
57. *Est celerior frātre.*
(A) comparison (B) degree of difference (C) manner (D) cause
58. *Līberāvit eum timore.*
(A) means (B) separation (C) degree of difference (D) manner
59. *Pōculum ex aurō factum erat.*
(A) means (B) material (C) place from which (D) agent
60. *Puella lapide puerum pulsāvit.* (A) manner (B) means (C) price (D) agent
61. *Caesar ā Brūtō necātus est.*
(A) means (B) cause (C) agent (D) place from which
62. *Metella Rōmā ad Graeciam īvit.*
(A) agent (B) place from which (C) place where (D) accompaniment
63. *Ēmit villam aurō.* (A) means (B) price (C) material (D) specification
64. *Superāvit omnēs reliquōs virtūte.*
(A) price (B) specification (C) material (D) cause

Part F: Answer the following grammatical questions about this passage excerpted from Caesar's *De Bellō Gallicō*, Book 7 (66-70, 96-100).

- 1 Quiētā Galliā Caesar, ut constituerat, in Ītaliā ad conventūs agendōs proficiscitur. Ibi
2 cognoscit dē Clōdī caede senātūsque consultō certior factus, ut omnēs iūniorēs Ītaliae
3 coniūrarent, dēlectum tōtā prōvinciā habēre instituit. Eae rēs in Galliam Transalpīnam
4 celeriter perferuntur. Addunt ipsī et adfingunt rumōribus Gallī, quod rēs poscere
5 vidēbatur, retinērī urbānō mōtū Caesarem neque in tantīs dissensiōnibus ad exercitum
6 venīre posse. Hāc impulsī occasiōne, quō iam ante sē populī Rōmānī imperiō sūbiectōs
7 dolērent līberius atque audācīus dē bellō consilia inīre incipiunt.

65. What kind of ablative is *quiētā Galliā*? (line 1)
(A) comparison (B) absolute (C) price (D) partitive
66. What is the best translation for *ut* in line 1?
(A) so that (B) in order to (C) as (D) that
67. What kind of verb is *cognoscit*? (line 2)
(A) inceptive (B) desiderative (C) meditative (D) semi-deponent
68. What is the object of *dē*? (line 2)
(A) *Clodī* (B) *caede* (C) *senatūs* (D) both B and C
69. What is the best translation for *in*? (line 3)
(A) into (B) onto (C) in (D) on
70. What is the best translation for *audācīus* (line 7)?
(A) bold (B) bolder (C) more boldly (D) most boldly

TIEBREAKERS: Mark your answers in spaces 96-100 on your scantron.

96. What kind of verbs are *ventito*, *canto*, and *iacto*?
(A) frequentative (B) desiderative (C) meditative (D) semi-deponent
97. What kind of verbs are *ēsurio* and *parturio*?
(A) frequentative (B) desiderative (C) meditative (D) deponent
98. What kind of verbs are *audeo* and *soleo*?
(A) frequentative (B) defective (C) meditative (D) semi-deponent
99. What kind of verbs are *facesso* and *capesso*?
(A) frequentative (B) desiderative (C) meditative (D) semi-deponent
100. What kind of verbs are *ōdī*, *meminī* and *coepī*?
(A) defective (B) desiderative (C) meditative (D) deponent