

2016 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR TEST

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

Passage A

Mycerinī, regis Aegyptiī, pater Cheops deōs neglexerat, crudeliter imperium administrāverat, multōs tamen annōs rexerat. Ipsum autem Mycerinum omnēs propter hūmanitātem amābant. Tum deī eum per oraculum hīs verbīs monūērunt: “Sex annōs in hāc terrā regnābis; septimō annō vītā excēdēs.” Rex iratus ad oraculum nuntiōs misit, et iniquōs deōs multīs verbīs accusāvit. Respondērunt illī, “Ob eam ipsam rem vita tibi tam brevis concēditur: quod deīs placūerat, id tū neglexistī. Poena in Aegyptiōs per centum et quinquāginta annōs ā dis constituta erat. Id pater tuus et patruus intellexērunt, tū non intellexistī.” Quod ubī audīvit, Mycerinus per reliquam vītā voluptātī sē trādīdit: diē per silvās et loca iūcundissima errābat; per tōtam noctem rēgiam taedīs illūminābat et convīvia cum comitibus celebrābat. “Sīc enim,” inquit, annōs non sex sed duodecim vīvam.”

from Rome and Her Kings, Livy 1: Graded Selections, (2000) XVII, p.27.

1. According to the passage, Cheops is
 A. king of Egypt B. father of Mycerinus C. king of Mycerinus D. father of the gods

2. According to the passage, Cheops had done all of the following except
 A. loved humanity B. administered to the empire cruelly
 C. ruled many years D. neglected the gods

3. The best translation of *monūērunt*, line 3, is
 A. warned B. had warned C. was warning D. having been warned

4. How long did the oracle say that Mycerinus would rule?
 A. 5 years B. 6 years C. 7 years D. 8 years

5. According to the passage, why did the king accuse the gods of being unfair?
 A. The oracle did not tell the truth.
 B. The oracle gave the messengers the wrong prophecy.
 C. The oracle said he would die in the 7th year.
 D. All of the above
6. In line 5, *illī* refers to
 A. the king B. the oracle C. the Egyptians D. the messengers
7. The best definition of *quod* in line 6 is
 A. who B. which C. because D. however
8. According to the passage, how did Mycerinus behave after receiving the words of the oracle?
 A. He became very devoted to the gods. B. He punished the Egyptians 150 times.
 C. He told his father and uncle. D. He lived a life of pleasure.
9. In line 9, *iūcundissima* is best translated as
 A. pleasant B. more pleasant C. most pleasant rather pleasant
10. The type of ablative found in line 10 is ablative of
 A. manner B. means C. accompaniment D. time
11. Why does Mycerinus think he will live twelve years?
 A. He will hide in the forests. B. The gods will forget about him.
 C. He asks the gods for forgiveness. D. He lives to the fullest both day and night.
12. In line 10, *annōs* is accusative of
 A. time when B. time within which C. duration of time D. time and space

Passage B

Erōtion erat serva parva poetae Rōmānī Martiālis. Vidētur fuisse verna, quae est serva nāta in domō. Erōtion nōndum sex annōs nāta erat ubī mortua est. Quod Erōtion parva et timida erat, Martiālis patrī suō mātrīque, quī mortuī erant, scrīpsit carmen in quō eīs Erōtionem crēdidit. Martiālis “Erōtion,” inquit, “umbrās canemque magnum Tartarī timēbit. Puellam parvam cūrāte; eam lūdere et garrīre in custōdiā vestrā cupiō.” Martiālis līberōs habēre timōrēs et dēsīderium lūdere garrīreque intellēxit; itaque patrem mātremque custōdiam Erōtionis rogāvit. Ossa līberōrum mollia esse Martiālis intellēxit; terram nōn esse gravem in Erōtionem

iussit. “Erōtion,” inquit, “Terra nōn erat gravis tibi.”

from

The Young Romans, Rose Williams (2002). “Erotion the Lost,” p. 95.

13. What does the word *verna* tell us about Erōtion?
 A. She was very young. B. She was born a slave.
 C. She was a good poet. D. She was beautiful.
14. How did Martial think Erōtion would feel in the world of the dead?
 A. happy to see family B. scared of Cerberus
 C. sad to be dead D. angry at Tartarus
15. The best translation of *eīs* in line 3 is
 A. to him B. they C. to them D. with them
16. Whom is Martial addressing in lines 4 – 5?
 A. Erōtion B. his own parents C. Erōtion’s family D. the gods
17. The best translation of *cūrāte* in line 5 is
 A. you care for B. care for C. be careful D. he will take care
18. What case is *Tartarī* in line 4?
 A. nominative B. genitive C. dative D. ablative
19. What did Martial understand about children?
 A. They have fears. B. They like to play. C. They like to chat. D. all of the above
20. To what noun does the adjective *mollia* in line 7 refer?
 A. *serva* B. *ossa* C. *terra* D. Erōtion
21. The best translation of *liberōrum* in line 7 is
 A. of children B. children C. to children D. by the children
22. From information given in the passage, what emotion does Martial feel for Erōtion?
 A. happiness B. distrust C. amazement D. compassion
23. To whom is Martial speaking in the last two lines of the passage?
 A. Erōtion B. parents C. slaves D. death

Passage C

Annōs ūndēvigintī nātus, exercitum prīvātō cōnsiliō et prīvātā impēnsā comparāvī, per quem rem pūblicam oppressam in libertātem restituī. Quī parentem meum interfēcērunt, eōs in exilium expulī. Bella terrā et marī cīvīlia externaque tōtō in

orbe terrarum suscepit victorque omnibus civibus veniam petentibus pepercit. Naves cepit DC. Capitolium et Pompeium theatrum impensa magna refecit sine ulla inscriptione nominis mei. Rivus aquarum compluribus locis vetustate labentem refecit. Forum Iulium et basilicam, quae fuit inter templum Castoris et templum Saturni, coepit a patre meo, perfecit. Duo et octoginta templa deorum in urbe refecit; Viam Flaminiam ab urbe Ariminum fecit et pontes omnes praeter Mulvium et Minucium. Ludos gladiatoriis dedit quibus in ludis pugnaverunt hominum circiter decem milia. Mare pacavit a piratis. Eo bello servorum qui fugerant a dominis suis et arma contra rem publicam ceperant, triginta fere milia capta dominis tradidit ad supplicium sumendum. Aegyptum imperio populi Romani adiecit. Provincias omnes quae trans Adriaticum Mare vergunt ad orientem recuperavit.

from *Using Latin, Book 2*, 1955. "A Record of Achievement," p. 273-4.

24. What number is undeviginti?

- A. 11 B. 21 C. 19 D. 14

25. When Augustus was this age, what did he do?

- A. restored the freedom of the republic B. disbanded the army
C. gave advice to the state D. none of the above

26. The best definition of *interfecerunt* in line 2 is

- A. were killing B. had killed C. kill D. killed

27. *Bella* in line 3 means

- A. pretty B. wars C. bell D. monster

28. How many ships did Augustus have?

- A. 400 B. 60 C. 1050 D. 600

29. What does Augustus point out about his restoration of the theatre of Pompeii?

- A. It was inexpensive. B. It was the same size as the Capitol.
C. It was very big. D. His name was not put on the building.

30. Which statement about aqueducts does Augustus NOT mention?

- A. They were old. B. They were falling down.
C. They were underground. D. They were in several locations.

31. In line 8, what case and number is the word *templa*?
 A. nominative singular B. ablative singular C. accusative plural D. nominative plural
32. In line 9, *quibus* refers to
 A. *pontēs* B. *Lūdōs* C. *dedī* D. *hominum*
33. In line 10, *pīrātīs* is ablative of
 A. manner B. agent C. means D. separation
34. Based on lines 10 – 12, all of the following are true EXCEPT
 A. The slaves ran away from their masters.
 B. The slaves killed their masters.
 C. The slaves took up weapons against the state.
 D. There were almost 30,000 slaves captured.
35. What does Augustus boast of doing in the last lines of the passage?
 A. adding more territory to the empire B. raising an army in Egypt
 C. moving provinces across the sea D. letting the people recuperate in the east

Tie Breakers

Tanaquil claudī rēgiam iussit. Et vulnus rēgis cūrat et consilia capit. Serviō vocātō paene exsanguem virum ostendit et ōrat ut mortem socerī ulciscātur. “Tuum est,” inquit, “Servī, regnum. Nunc tē illa caelestis flamma excitet. Mea consilia sequere.” Dēinde ex superiōre parte aedium per fenestram populum Tanaquil allocuta est: “Rex sānē secūri percussus est. Ferrum haud āltē in corpus descendit. Iam ad sē rediit et bonō animō est. Intereā Servius Tullius rēs cūrābit.” Tum Servius prōdit cum lictōribus, atque in sēde rēgiā sedens alia dēcernit, dē aliīs sē rēgem consultūrum esse simulat. Itaque, Tarquiniō iam mortuō, per aliquot diēs morte cēlātā, Servius suās opēs firmāvit. Tandem morte rēgis nuntiātā, Servius, praesidiō firmō mūnītus, voluntāte patrum regnāvit. Ancī līberī, quī regem interfēcerant, in exsilium iērunt.

96. What is the first thing that Tanaquil does in the passage?
 A. She ordered the king to watch the clouds. B. She ordered the palace to be closed.
 C. She cared for the king. D. She left the palace quickly.
97. In line 2, *Servī* is

A. nominative plural B. genitive singular C. dative singular D. vocative singular

98. When speaking from the upper window, Tanaquil tells the Roman people all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Servius is dead.
- B. The king has been wounded but will recover.
- C. Servius will take care of the kingdom until the king is better.
- D. The king is in good spirits.

99. *Lictōribus* in line 6 is ablative of

- A. separation B. accompaniment C. place where D. manner

100. Who had killed the king?

- A. Tanaquil B. Servius C. children of Ancus D. a slave