

2017 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE ADVANCED GRAMMAR TEST

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

Part A: Answer the grammatical questions about the following adaptation from Caesar's *De Bello Gallico* describing the Helvetian migration.

1 Intereā Caesar eā legiōne quam sēcum habēbat mīlitibusque, qui ex prōvinciā
2 convēnerant, ā lacū Lemannō, qui in flūmen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Iūram, qui
3 finēs Sequanōrum ab Helvētiīs dīvidit, milia passuum XVIII mūrū in altitūdinem
4 pedum sēdecim fossamque perdūcit. Eō opere perfectō praesidia dispōnit, castella
5 communit, quō facilius, sī sē invītō transīre cōnentur, prohibēre possit. Ubī ea diēs quam
6 constituerat cum lēgātīs vēnit et lēgātī ad eum revertērunt, negat sē mōre et exemplō
7 populī Romānī posse iter ullī per prōvinciam dare et, sī vim facere cōnentur,
8 prohibitūrum ostendit.

1. What is the best translation for **eā** in line 1? (A) she (B) her (C) this (D) his
2. What ablative use is **legiōne**? (line 1)
(A) means (B) manner (C) agent (D) description
3. What is the antecedent of **qui**? (line 1)
(A) *legiōne* (B) *mīlitibus* (C) *sē* (D) *prōvinciā*
4. What helping verb would be best to translate **convēnerat** into English? (line 2)
(A) was (B) had (C) is (D) does
5. How would you change **ad montem Iūram** to mean "to Rome" in typical Latin prose? (line 2)
(A) *ad Rōmam* (B) *Rōmam* (C) *Rōmae* (D) *per Rōmam*
6. **Passuum** and **pedum** in lines 3 and 4 are examples of...
(A) the accusative place to which. (B) the genitive of measure.
(C) the accusative direct object usage. (D) the genitive of possession.
7. What tense is **perdūcit** in line 4? (A) present indicative (B) perfect indicative
(C) future indicative (D) present subjunctive
8. **Eō opere perfectō** in line 4 is a(n) (A) ablative absolute (B) prepositional phrase
(C) verb phrase (D) infinitive phrase
9. Which word in line 5 causes Caesar to introduce the clause with **quō** rather than **ut**? (A) *facilius* (B) *possit* (C) *prohibēre* (D) *sī*
10. What is the best meaning for **facilius**? (line 5)
(A) easy (B) easily (C) easiest (D) more easily
11. Which of the following is NOT subjunctive? (line 5)
(A) *communit* (B) *cōnentur* (C) *possit* (D) all are subjunctive
12. To whom does **sē** refer? (line 5)
(A) the legion (B) Caesar (C) the Helvetians (D) the Rhone River
13. What kind of infinitives are **transīre** and **prohibēre**? (line 5) (A) historical
(B) complementary (C) infinitives in indirect statement (D) subjective
14. **Negat...dare** is an example of an... (lines 6-7) (A) indirect question
(B) indirect statement (C) historical infinitive (D) purpose clause

Part B: Choose the best translation of the underlined portion.

15. *Carmen cantandum est.*
 (A) is sung (B) must be sung (C) is about to sing (D) is signing
16. *Caesare duce, milites vicerunt.* (A) with Caesar leading
 (B) when Caesar was leader (C) Caesar was the leader (D) Caesar will lead
17. *Peritus musicae, Caesar saepe cantavit.*
 (A) of music (B) in music (C) with music (D) to music
18. He killed himself with a sword.
 (A) gladio (B) per gladium (C) cum gladio (D) in gladio
19. He killed himself with a sword. (A) ipse (B) se (C) suo (D) ipsum
20. *Romani urbem capturi erant.*
 (A) captured (B) about to capture (C) capturing (D) had to capture
21. *Ament.*
 (A) Let them love. (B) They will love. (C) They love. (D) They are crazy.
22. He said that he had gone to Hofstra University.
 (A) venisse (B) ire (C) iturum esse (D) ivisse
23. *Dixit puerum cursum esse.*
 (A) ran (B) had run (C) would run (D) is running
24. He was called Brutus by everyone.
 (A) Brutus (B) Brutus (C) Brutus (D) Brutum
25. *Servus parvus est.*
 (A) small (B) of little value (C) very little (D) for the child
26. *Quid faciat?* (A) will he do (B) does he do (C) should he do (D) did he do
27. *Spere fore ut vinciat.*
 (A) that he wins (B) that he can't win (C) that he won (D) that he will win
28. *Dum puellae ludunt, patres eos vocavit.*
 (A) were playing (B) will be playing (C) played (D) will play
29. *Si dives essem, "tacones" ederem.*
 (A) would be (B) was (C) had been (D) were
30. *Virum mortuo, uxor domum patris movit.*
 (A) After the man had died (B) By the man's death
 (C) With the man dying (D) For the dying man
31. *Vir, velatus caput, sacrificavit.*
 (A) for his head (B) on his head (C) of his head (D) into his head
32. *Puella erat multo altior puero.*
 (A) a lot (B) by many (C) for many (D) many things
33. My son, follow me! (A) sequi (B) sequere (C) sequimini (D) sequeris
34. My son, follow me! (A) mi fili (B) meus filius (C) meum filium (D) mei fili
35. The wall was so high that a person was not able to climb it.
 (A) ut...non (B) ne (C) quominus (D) quin
36. Running is fun. (A) currendi (B) currens (C) currere (D) currendum
37. *eamus* (A) we are going (B) we will go (C) let's go (D) we went
38. The women saw the dog barking loudly.
 (A) latrantes (B) latrantibus (C) latrant (D) latrantem
39. The boy, about to win the game, cheered obnoxiously.
 (A) vincens (B) victurus (C) vicendus (D) victus

40. *Marcus Romā discēdet.*
 (A) leaves (B) will leave (C) let him leave (D) left
41. *Mercātor, dūctus ab exercitū, ad castra pervēnit.*
 (A) leading (B) led (C) about to lead (D) leader

**Part C: 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>ūtor</i> | 48. <i>prō</i> |
| 43. <i>amīcus</i> | 49. <i>paenitet</i> |
| 44. <i>plēnus</i> | 50. <i>placet</i> |
| 45. <i>faveo</i> | 51. <i>ob</i> |
| 46. <i>foveo</i> | 52. <i>de</i> |
| 47. <i>propter</i> | |

Part E: Pick the grammatically correct option to fill in the blank.

53. *Verita sum nē _____.*
 (A) *servemur* (B) *servāremur* (C) *servātae sumus* (D) *servātae simus*
54. *Oratiōnem cōram _____ habuit.*
 (A) *parentēs* (B) *parentibus* (C) *parentem* (D) *parentī*
55. *Vivere est _____.*
 (A) *facilis* (B) *facile* (C) *facilior* (D) *facilibus*
56. *Erat dignus _____.*
 (A) *amōre* (B) *amōris* (C) *amōrī* (D) *amorum*
57. *Cum canis _____ callidus, tamen in viam cucurrit.*
 (A) *erat* (B) *fuera* (C) *esset* (D) *erit*
58. *Flūmen _____ spectāvit.*
 (A) *celer* (B) *celerem* (C) *celere* (D) *celerī*
59. *Exercitus novem _____ iter fēcit.*
 (A) *mille passūs* (B) *milia passuum* (C) *mille passuum* (D) *milibus passibus*
60. *Mē _____ taedet. "Work tires me."* (A) *labor* (B) *laboris*
 (C) *laborem* (D) *laborēs*
61. *Dīdō _____ amāvit. "Dido loved Aeneas."*
 (A) *Aenēas* (B) *Aenēae* (C) *Aenēan* (D) *Aenēā*
62. *Aemilia _____ cēnam parāvit. "Aemilia herself prepared dinner."*
 (A) *sē* (B) *suī* (C) *ipse* (D) *ipsa*
63. *Aemilia _____ cēnam parāvit. "Aemilia prepared dinner for herself."*
 (A) *sē* (B) *ipsa* (C) *sibi* (D) *ipsā*
64. "I know the boy whom the man spared." *Scio puerum _____ vir parcēbat.*
 (A) *quem* (B) *quod* (C) *cū* (D) *quam*
65. That woman's dog was loud. (A) *Illā* (B) *Illūs* (C) *Illae* (D) *Illā*

Part F: Choose another way to say the same thing as the underlined part of each sentence.

66. *Fēmina magnae sapientiae est.* (A) *magnā sapientiā* (B) *magnā cum sapientiā*
(C) *in magnā sapientiā* (D) *per magnam sapientiam*
67. *Caesar vēnit ut dīceret.*
(A) *dīctum* (B) *ad dīcendī* (C) *dicendō causā* (D) *dicendum causā*
68. *Puerō lācrimante, hospes villam intrāvit.* (A) *Cum puer lācrimāret*
(B) *Ut puer lācrimāret* (C) *Puer lācrimandus est* (D) *Cur puer lācrimat*
69. *Necesse est mihi prandium edere.*
(A) *Me necesse erat prandium edere.* (B) *Mihi ad prandium edendum est.*
(C) *Me prandium edendum est.* (D) *Prandium mihi edendum est.*
70. *Puer locūtus est ad pātrem inveniendum.* (A) *pātris inveniendī causā*
(B) *pātre*m *inventum* (C) *grātiās inveniendī pātris* (D) *inveniendum patrem grātiā*

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

96. *Locus* is an example of a _____, and *domus* is an example of a _____.
(A) diptote... monoptote (B) monoptote... diptote
(C) heteroclite... heterogene (D) heterogene... heteroclite
97. What kind of verbs are *ēsurio* and *parturio*?
(A) frequentative (B) desiderative (C) meditative (D) deponent
98. Pick the best translation: *Scio virum qui cibum ēderit.*
(A) I know the man who eats my food.
(B) I know the man who ate my food
(C) I know the kind of man who ate my food.
(D) I know the kind of man who will have eaten my food.
99. Pick the best translation: *Mercātorī est porcus.*
(A) The pig is a merchant.
(B) The pig is with the merchant.
(C) The merchant has a pig.
(D) The merchant is a pig.
100. Pick the best translation: *Ōderat.*
(A) he hated (B) he hates (C) he will hate (D) he will have hated