

FOR LEVELS 1/2A, 1/2B, & I

**2005 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY
TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS
ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR TEST**

PART I: QUESTIONS 1-55: SELECT THE BEST ANSWER.

1. What declension noun is *exemplar, exemplāris*?
a. 1st b. 2nd c. 3rd d. 4th
2. What conjugation verb is *mūniō, munīre*?
a. 1st b. 2nd c. 3rd d. 4th
3. What degree of an adjective is *peior*?
a. positive b. comparative c. superlative d. none of the above
4. What kind of pronoun is *quī, quae, quod*?
a. interrogative b. personal c. intensive d. relative
5. What part of speech is *aut*?
a. conjunction b. adverb c. preposition d. adjective
6. Which of the following verbs is **not** in the present tense?
a. portāmus b. ridēmus c. cēpimus d. dūcimus
7. Which of the following verbs is **not** in the imperfect tense?
a. poterat b. portāverat c. aberat d. scribēbat
8. Which of the following verbs is **not** in the future tense?
a. mittēmus b. veniēmus c. aberunt d. docēmus
9. Which of the following verbs is **not** in the perfect tense?
a. audit b. dedit c. nuntiāvit d. iuvit
10. Which of the following nouns can **not** be in the nominative case?
a. illud b. haec c. hoc d. sē
11. Which of the following nouns can **not** be genitive case?
a. lēgis b. dominī c. poētae d. gladiātōrī
12. Which of the following can **not** be in the dative case?
a. eī b. huic c. illō d. ūnī

13. Which of the following can **not** be in the accusative case?
 a. lūcem b. mātrum c. corpus d. nautam
14. Which of the following can **not** be in the ablative case?
 a. liberō b. acre c. celerī d. miserā
15. Which of the following can **not** be in the vocative case?
 a. Tiberī b. Gaius c. Cicerō d. puellae
16. Which of the following is **not** a possible translation for *dormiēbās*?
 a. you have slept b. you slept c. you used to sleep d. you were sleeping
17. Which of the following is **not** a possible translation for *vēnistī*?
 a. you had come b. you have come c. you did come d. you came
18. With which of the following nouns does *malum* **not** agree?
 a. rēgem b. tempus c. poētam d. senātōrum
19. With which of the following nouns does *bonī* **not** agree?
 a. senis b. nautae c. mercātōrēs d. vērītātis
20. With which of the following nouns does *magnō* **not** agree?
 a. capītī b. speī c. agricolae d. monte
21. Which one of the following can **not** be an imperative?
 a. Audī b. Laudā c. Nuntiāte d. Vīdī
22. Which one of the following can **not** be an infinitive?
 a. liberē b. posse c. nolle d. ire
23. Which one of the following is **not** an adverb?
 a. minimē b. facile c. forte d. graviter
24. Which of the following is **not** 1st person singular?
 a. laudabor b. tradidistī c. dedī d. veniam
25. Which one is **not** a preposition that takes its object in the accusative case?
 a. prae b. prope c. per d. propter
26. Which of the following is **not** a 2nd declension noun?
 a. ager b. liber c. inimīcus d. tempus
27. Which of the following is **not** a 3rd declension noun?
 a. virgō b. rēs c. pax d. corpus

28. Which of the following is **not** feminine?
 a. vēritās b. virtus c. senātus d. manus
29. Which of the following **not** masculine?
 a. amor b. mors c. mōns d. diēs
30. Which of the following is **not** neuter?
 a. genera b. genua c. nomina d. audācia
31. Cicerō epistulam _____ scrīpsit.
 a. stilum b. stilus c. stilī d. stilō
32. _____, festināte domum!
 a. Meī filiī b. Mī filiī c. Meus filius d. Meum filium
33. Dare est _____.
 a. bonus b. bona c. bonum d. bonō
34. _____ est equus pulcher.
 a. tū b. tuī c. tibi d. tē
35. Crede _____!
 a. egō b. meī c. mihi d. mē
36. Tiberius est meus _____.
 a. pater b. patris c. patrī d. patrem
37. Quis saxa _____ vult?
 a. iaciō b. iacit c. iaciēbat d. iacere
38. Poēta fābulās dē _____ dīxit.
 a. deus b. dei c. deum d. deīs
39. Quid _____ dabis?
 a. dea b. deae c. deam d. deā
40. Cras vōs ad Ītaliā _____.
 a. pervēnimus b. pervenitis c. perveniēmus d. perveniētis.
41. Consul _____ totam vēritātem dīxit.
 a. populus b. populō c. ad populum d. populum
42. Meus pater _____ habitat.
 a. Rōmae b. Rōmam c. Rōma d. Rōmā

43. Discipulī _____ fābulam legēbant
 a. brevis b. breve c. brevium d. brevem
44. Quis _____ animal invēnit?
 a. magnus b. magna c. magnum d. magnīs
45. Qui rēgem _____ ?
 a. vīdit b. vīdērunt c. vīdī d. vīdimus
46. Hannibal sē necāvit.
 a. himself b. her c. him d. them
47. Caesar spoke briefly to the crowd.
 a. breviter b. breve c. brevī d. brevem
48. Can you tell me where he is?
 a. dicō b. dīcis c. dīxistī d. dīcere
49. A soldier's life is hard.
 a. mīles b. mīlitis c. mīlitī d. mīlitem
50. He is sailing from Rome to Athens.
 a. Athēnae b. ad Athēnās c. Athēnīs d. Athēnās
51. The boys to whom you were speaking are my friends.
 a. quī b. cui c. quōs d. quibus
52. Mea filia _____ cāra est.
 a. egō b. mihi c. mē d. ad mē.
53. We will stay in Rome for five months.
 b. quinque mēnsēs b. quinque mēnsibus c. quinque mēnsium
 d. quinque mēnse
54. Quis laudārī nōn vult?
 c. I am praised b. you are praised c. to praise d. to be praised
55. Magister brevissimē dīxit.
 a. very briefly b. too briefly c. as briefly as possible d. rather briefly

Part II: Questions 55-70 The following story is about the **Lamiae**, strange creatures who certainly existed in classical times and may still be around today. In the questions that follow the story, select the letter of the word or phrase which BEST completes the meaning of the sentence and adheres to the rules of Latin grammar.

Cavēte, liberī, (56) quod (57) creatūrae (58) vestrum bibent. Lamiae (59) vult usque fēminārum pulchrārum habent, sed deī (60) caudās serpentium prō (61) dedērunt. Lamiae verba (62) nōn possunt, sed (63) melicum sibilī facere possunt. (64) sonitū Lamiae puerōs ac puellās ad (65) eōrum pellicunt. (66) Lamiae parvōs liberōs a (67) capiunt. Ubī vōs (68) sonitum sibilī in arbōribus (69), manēte prope ignem et nōlite umbrās (70) ..

Vocabulary Help:

Lamia, -ae
vultus, -ūs, m. face
cauda, -ae, f.: tail
crūs, crūris, n. leg

sibilus, -ī m. whistling
melicus, a, um: musical
pelliciō, -ere: lure
mollis, -e: soft

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 56. a. Lamiae | b. Lamiārum | c. Lamiās | d. Lamīis |
| 57. a. hae | b. hārum | c. hīs | d. hās |
| 58. a. sanguis | b. sanguinis | c. sanguinem | d. sanguine |
| 59. a. corpora | b. corporum | c. corporibus | d. corpore |
| 60. a. eae | b. eārum | c. eīs | d. eās |
| 61. a. crūs | b. crūris | c. crūra | d. crūribus |
| 62. a. dīco | b. dīcere | c. dīcunt | d. dīcimur |
| 63. a. sonitus | b. sonitūs | c. sonitum | d. sonitū |
| 64. a. Hōc | b. Hāc | c. Haec | d. Hae |
| 65. a. mors | b. mortis | c. mortem | d. morte |
| 66. a. Nox | b. Noctis | c. Noctem | d. Nocte |
| 67. a. parēns | b. parentium | c. parentēs | d. parentibus |
| 68. a. mollem | b. molle | c. mollium | d. mollis |
| 69. a. audiō | b. audīs | c. audiunt | d. audītis |
| 70. a. spectō | b. spectāre | c. spectāte | d. spectāmus |

Tie-Breakers: These will be used only to break ties. Be sure to mark your answers on the Scantron sheet using numbers 96-100.

Please note the change in numbering. Be sure to answer the five tie breakers as numbers 96 – 100 on your answer sheet. They will be counted only in the event of a tied score.

96. Which of the following is **not** in the ablative case?

- a. genū b. rē c. mare d. itinere

97. Mīlitēs ab omnibus laudātī sunt.

- a. from b. by c. to d. for

98. Liberī ipsī tibi vēritātem dīcent.

- a. themselves b. himself c. yourself d. ourselves

99. The girls are much smarter than the boys.

- a. puerōrum b. puerō c. puerōs d. puerīs

100. He ran for five miles.

- a. mīlle passūs b. mīlia passuum c. mīlle passuum d. mīlibus passibus