**2019 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY**

**TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS**

**ADVANCED GRAMMAR TEST – LEVELS 2, 3, 4, 5, VET**

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence grammatically.

1. Cicerōnis frāter appellātur.

a) Quīntus b) Quīntō c) Quīntum d) Quīnte

2. Caesar iussit removērī.

a) nāvibus b) nāvem c) nāvis d) nāvī

3. agricola fēlīx in stat.

a) casam b) casae c) casārum d) casā

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laudāre servōs, Domine!

a) nōlīte b) nolle c) nōlī d) nōn vult

5. Orgetorix, dux Helvetiōrum, id persuadet.

a) Gallum b) Gallīs c) Gallī d) Gallōs

6. Puella, Terentia , ā mātre laudābātur.

a) nōmine b) nōminis c) nōminī d) nōmen

7. licetne mihi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ latrīnam īre?

a) dē b) ex c) ab d) ad

8. puellae ā pātribus vehementer laudābuntur.

a) hae b) hās c) hōs d) hī

9. Cicero Caesarem voluit in forō \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ habēre.

 a) ōrātiōnis b) ōrātiōne c) ōrātiō d) ōrātiōnem

10. necesse erat puerīs ā \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ēmittī.

a) pātribus b) pātrēs c) pāter d) pātris

11. quī senatōrēs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ manēre iubēbantur?

a) ad Romae b) Romam c) Romā d) Romae

12. Hercules rogābat in quō locō bovēs .

a) fuērunt b) essent c) sunt d) sīmus

13. quartā Rōmam pervēnit.

a) hōrā b) hōra c) hōram d) hōrārum

14. Catullus passerem Lesbiae nōn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) amābant b) amat c) amāvērunt d) amant

15. Caesar sent Labienus **as a guard** for the deputies.

 a) ut praesidium b) praesidiō c) praesidium d) praesidiōrum

16. ego arborēs posueram!

a) illās b) illae c) illa d) illam

17. Metella dīcit nōbīs adiuvandōs esse.

a) pauperibus b) pauperem c) pauperum d) pauperēs

18. Cicero dīxit Catalinam pūnītūrōs esse.

 a) sē b) eīs c) eam d) vōs

19. Cleopatra narrat sē Caesarem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) amat b) amāre c) amāvit d) amāta

20. postquam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mīlia passuum progressī sunt, Iāsōn ēgressus est.

a) trēs b) tribus c) tria d) trium

Identify the tense of the verb/participle:

a) **present** b) **imperfect**  c) **future** d) **perfect**

21. erō

22. audīret

23. posuistīs

24. pugnāvit

25. faciēbās

26. conāta sum

27. pictūra

Identify the case of each word: a) **nominative** b) **genitive** c) **dative** d) **ablative**.

28. auctōritās

29. mēnsā

30. animālis

31. diēs

32. huic

33. conventuum

34. cornūs

35. voce

Identify the case of each word: a) **nominative** b) **genitive** c) **accusative** d) **ablative**.

36. pugnātam

37. horārum

38. prīncipātū

39. legiō

40. puellā

Choose the best translation of the underlined word or phrase.

41. If only Cato were praising Marius!

a) laudat b) laudābat c) laudāvisset d) laudāret

42. We were in a real jam

a) sīmus b) sumus c) fuistī d) eramus

43. Cicero used (ūtor) his words to save the republic.

a) verbīs b) verbum c) verba d) verbī

44. We know that the sparrow is going to be held by Lesbia.

a) tenta est b) tenenda erat c) tentūrum esse d) tentum īrī

45. We learning by reading books.

a) librīs legendīs b) librōrum legendōrum c) ad librōs legendōs d) librum legendum

46. If only you had not built that house!

a) aedificāverit b) aedificāverās c) aedificāvissēs d) aefidicētis

47. Augustine says that there is a tree near his house.

a) arbor est b) arborem est c) arborem fuisse d) arborem esse

48. After the Huns had been seen by us, we were fearing them.

a) vīsōs b) vīderat c) videntēs d) vīsūrōs

49. Pompey’s army is much larger than Caesar’s.

a) melior b) multa c) multī d) multō

50. The men to whom the money was given were pleased.

a) quī b) quibus c) quae d) cui

51. Men came from every direction.

a) unde b) ubique c) ubi d) undique

52. They are loving.

a) amābant b) amant

c) amantur d) amāns

53. *neque mē paenitet mortālēs inimīcitiās habēre*.

a) deadly enemies are holding me.

b) deadly enemies are not holding me.

c) not to have given causes him shame.

d) nor am I sorry to have deadly enemies.

54. *cum et nāvēs et frumentum Romānīs deesse intellegerent...*

a) when they were realizing that both ships and grain were lacking to the Romans...

b) because the ships and grain were understanding what the Romans were doing...

c) and since the sailors were realizing that grain was lacking for the Romans...

d) and when the sailors had realized that the Romans had no grain left...

55. *tenendus* **cannot** be...

a) masculine singular

b) gerundive

c) gerund

d) passive participle

Choose the correct grammatical form or term to describe the Latin construction in each of the following clauses/sentences.

56. dum Latiō deōs īnferret.

a) verbs that take an ablative

b) verbs that take a genitive

c) dative of agent

d) dative denoting limit of motion

57. *dicta Platōnis*: the utterances of Plato

a) subjective ablative b) objective genitive c) subjective genitive d) playful subjunctive

58. lupa in rīvum ambulat.

a) accusative of place to which

b) indirect statement

c) genitive of description

d) perfect tense

59. vereor nē exercitum firmum habēre nōn possit.

a) fear clause b) purpose clause c) indirect command d) indirect question

60. *puella magnā formā*: a girl of great beauty

a) genitive of description

 b) dative of possession

c) ablative of separation

d) ablative of description/quality

**Aeolus Grant’s Ulysses/Odysseus a Parting Gift**

(Adapted from Ritchie’s “Fabulae Faciles” 4.92)

Ibi rēx ipse Graecōs hospitiō excēpit, atque eīs persuāsit ut ad 1

recuperandās vīrēs paucōs diēs in eā regiōne commorārentur.

Septimō diē, cum sociī ē labōribus sē rēcēpissent, Ulixēs, nē annī

tempore ā nāvigātiōne excluderētur, sibi sine morā proficīscendum

statuit. Tum Aeolus, quī sciēbat Ulixem cupidissimum esse patriae 5

videndae, eī iam profectūrō magnum saccum ē coriō cōnfectum

dedit, in quō ventōs omnēs praeter ūnum inclūserat.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

| hospitiō: “*with hospitality*”recuperō (1): *to recover*vīrēs: “*strength*”commoror, -ārī, -ātus sum: *to delay, linger*socius, sociī, m.: *ally, companion*nāvigātiō, nāvigātiōnis, f.: *sailing, voyage* | exclūdō, exclūdere, exclūsī, exclūsum: *to shut out, hinder*saccus, -ī, m.: *sack*eī profectūrō: “*to the man (Ulysses) who was about to depart*”ē coriō: “f*rom/of leather*” |
| --- | --- |

61. (Line 1) Which is the direct object of *excēpit*?

a) Ibi b) rēx

c) Graecōs d) hospitiō

62. (Line 1-2) What kind of clause is *ut...commorārentur*

 a) Indirect Command b) Result c) Relative d) Temporal

63. In line 1-2, the gerundive phrase *ad recuperandās vīrēs* expresses

 a) annoyance

b) attendant circumstance

c) the direct object of *commorārentur*

d) purpose

64. In line 2, *paucōs diēs* is best described as

 a) ablative of time within which

b) accusative of extent of time

c) accusative of time when

d) ablative of time when

65. In line 2, *in eā regiōne* is an example of

 a) ablative of place where

b) accusative of place to which

c) ablative of place from which

d) prepositional phrase expressing purpose

66. In line 3, the case, gender, and number of *sociī* is

 a) genitive, masculine, singular

b) genitive, masculine, plural

c) accusative, masculine, plural

d) nominative, masculine, plural

67. In line 3, the tense, voice, and mood of *rēcēpissent* is

a) Pluperfect, Active, Subjunctive

b) Perfect, Passive, Subjunctive

c) Perfect, Active, Subjunctive

d) Imperfect, Active, Subjunctive

68. In line 4, *ā nāvigātiōne* is

 a) supine

 b) genitive of description

 c) ablative of personal agent

 d) ablative of separation

69. In line 4, *sibi proficīscendum* is an example of

a) Active Periphrastic

b) Passive Periphrastic

c) Imperfect Subjunctive

d) Perfect Passive Participle with accusative pronoun

70. In line 7, the antecedent of *quō* is

 a) coriō

b) eī

c) magnum

d) saccum

PLEASE GO TO THE NEXT PAGE TO COMPLETE THE TIE-BREAKERS

>>>>>>>>>>>>>

TIE-BREAKERS. Mark your responses to these prompts on **#96 – 100** at the end of your scantron.

(These responses will only be considered in case of a tie.)

96. *Puellae erant bonae*.

a) The girl is good.

b) The girl was good.

c) The girls have been good.

d) The girls were good.

97. Jupiter transformed the nymph and his (own) son into stars in the sky.

 a) *Iuppiter nympham et fīlium eius in stellās in caelō trānsfōrmāvit*.

 b) *Iuppiter nympham suam et fīlium in stellās in caelō trānsfōrmāvit.*

 c) *Iuppiter nympham et fīlium suam in stellās in caelō trānsfōrmāvit.*

 d) *Iuppiter nympham et fīlium suum in stellās in caelō trānsfōrmāvit.*

98. *Ergō Īris croceīs per caelum rōscida pennīs*

 These lines from the *Aeneid* contain an instance of

a) synchesis (interlocking word order)

 b) anaphora

 c) chiasmus (ABBA construction)

 d) litotes

99. The accusative singular of *mare*, *maris*, neuter, is

*a) maria* b) *mare* c) *marī* d) *marem*

100. *sī poēta Mūsam invocābat, fābula erat populō grāta.*

 a) If the poet was invoking the Muse, the story was pleasing to the people.

b) If the poet should invoke the Muse, the story would be pleasing to the people.

c) If the poet had invoked the Muse, the story would have been pleasing to the people.

d) If only the poet had invoked the Muse, then the story would please to the people.