

2007 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS ADVANCED GRAMMAR TEST

I. Directions: Choose the Latin word that best completes each sentence.

1. Hoc puer dignus _____ est.
(a) laus (b) laudis (c) laude (d) laudī
2. Sī id _____, venient.
(a) aedificēs (b) aedificāveris (c) aedificās (d) aedificāvistī
3. Manēbimus _____ trēs mensēs.
(a) Athēnae (b) Athēnārum (c) Athēnās (d) Athēnīs
4. Caesar legatōs mīsīt _____ pacem peterent.
(a) quis (b) qui (c) ut non (d) quin
5. Romulus locum _____ optāvit.
(a) urbī (b) urbem (c) urbs (d) urbe
6. Cum fortiter _____, Rōmānī a barbarīs victī sunt.
(a) pugnāvissent (b) pugnant (c) pugnent (d) pugnāverint
7. Utinam fortior _____.
(a) essem (b) sum (c) esse (d) sim
8. Cicero fuit perītus _____.
(a) loquendō (b) loquendum (c) loquendī (d) loquendus
9. Ille orātor difficilis _____ est.
(a) audītum (b) audītū (c) audītūī (d) audītuum
10. Decem _____ caesī sunt.
(a) mīlitum (b) mīlitium (c) mīlitibus (d) ē mīlitibus
11. Clāmor tam magnus erat ut omnes audīre _____.
(a) possunt (b) possint (c) poterant (d) possent
12. Dominus _____ imperāvit ut dīligenter labōrāret.
(a) servō (b) servum (c) servī (d) servus
13. Domī ūtimur _____.
(a) gladius (b) gladiōs (c) gladiīs (d) gladiōrum

14. Camillus populum _____ Gallōrum liberāvit.
 (a) timōris (b) timōrem (c) timōre (d) timōrī
15. paulum _____ in horreō remānsit.
 (a) frumentum (b) frumentī (c) frumentō (d) frumentīs
16. Cicero Catalīnam _____ arguit.
 (a) māiestātis (b) māiestātem (c) māiestas (d) māiestāte
17. _____ pudet meōrum factōrum.
 (a) ego (b) mihi (c) meus (d) mē
18. Vīdī _____ cadentem herī.
 (a) imber (b) imbrem (c) imberī (d) imbris
19. Mīlitēs ad _____ contendērunt.
 (a) castra (b) castram (c) castrās (d) castrīs
20. Clodius Cicerōnem _____ multōs annōs.
 (a) ōdī (b) ōdisset (c) ōderat (d) ōdistī
21. Caesar voluit _____ parcere.
 (a) coniūrātōs (b) coniūrātī (c) coniūrātīs (d) coniūrātōrum
22. Invēnērunt geminōs iuxtā _____.
 (a) flūmen (b) flūminem (c) flūmine (d) flūminis
23. Alaric Romam spoliāvit _____.
 (a) tribus diēbus (b) tria diēs (c) trium diērum (d) tres diēs
24. Philēmōn quercus _____ facta est.
 (a) magnus (b) magna (c) magnum (d) magnam
25. Iuppiter _____ fīlius Sāturnī erat.
 (a) natū minimus (b) iuvenissimus (c) iuvenissimum (d) natū minimum

II. Directions: Choose the Latin word that best translates the underlined English word.

26. We must win!
 (a) nobīs (b) nōs (c) nostrum (d) nostrīs
27. What am I to do?
 (a) facere (b) faciō (c) facerem (d) faciam

28. Remember to brush your teeth.
 (a) meminī (b) meministī (c) meminisse (d) mementō
29. He bought the car for six thousand sesterces.
 (a) sex milium sestertium (b) sex milibus sestertium
 (c) sex milibus sestertiīs (d) sex milium sestertiīs
30. He enjoyed the wine tremendously.
 (a) vīnum (b) vīnō (c) vīnī (d) vīna
31. There is no one who would believe this.
 (a) crēdat (b) crēdere (c) crēdit (d) crēdet
32. His plan is more suitable for this situation.
 (a) idōniōrem (b) idōnior (c) magis idōneō (d) magis idōneum
33. They may come, provided that they are on their best behavior.
 (a) essent (b) sint (c) sunt (d) errant
34. If elephants could fly, we would have noticed by now.
 (a) volēbant (b) volārent (c) volent (d) volāre
35. I remember your grandfather well.
 (a) avī (b) avō (c) avum (d) avus

III. Directions: Choose the answer that best explains the case and reason of the underlined word

36. Mīltēs victī quaesērunt fugam proeliī.
 (a) objective genitive (b) dative with special verbs
 (c) genitive of description (d) dative of indirect object
37. Augustus templum dē marmōre aedificāvit.
 (a) ablative of price (b) ablative of specification
 (c) ablative of quality (d) ablative of source
38. Magnō ūsuī nostrīs fuit.
 (a) ablative absolute (b) dative of purpose
 (c) ablative of description (d) dative of indirect object
39. Mē consulem nōmināverunt.
 (a) accusative of direct object (b) Greek accusative
 (c) cognate accusative (d) predicate accusative

40. Catalīna damnatus māiestātis fuit.
 (a) genitive of description (b) genitive with verbs of feeling
 (c) genitive with verbs of condemning (d) objective genitive
41. Tertiam aetātem hominum vīxit.
 (a) Greek accusative (b) Cognate accusative
 (c) Predicate accusative (d) Accusative of exclamation
42. Scipio vir magnae fortitūdinis fuit.
 (a) genitive of description (b) objective genitive
 (c) genitive of material (d) possessive genitive
43. Ō mē miserum!
 (a) cognate accusative (b) predicate accusative
 (c) accusative of exclamation (d) Greek accusative
44. Quid mihi Celsus agit?
 (a) ethical dative (b) dative of reference
 (c) dative of purpose (d) dative of agent
45. Nobīs urbs defenda est.
 (a) ethical dative (b) dative of reference
 (c) dative of purpose (d) dative of agent

IV. Directions: Choose the answer that does not belong with the others grammatically (because of case, person, tense, mood, voice, etc.), or due to another grammatical irregularity

46. (a) genus (b) ager (c) dominus (d) fīlius
47. (a) petō (b) agō (c) parcō (d) mementō
48. (a) agricola (b) ulmus (c) castra (d) māter
49. (a) manus (b) mūrus (c) domus (d) portus
50. (a) fer (b) amā (c) trahe (d) mīlite
51. (a) ūtor (b) vereor (c) potior (d) fungor
52. (a) dignus (b) idōneus (c) difficilis (d) perītus
53. (a) septem (b) trīgintā (c) mille (d) octavum

54. (a) pareō (b) parcō (c) pariō (d) dō
 55. (a) sequor (b) cōnor (c) nāscor (d) loquor

V. Miscellaneous: Choose the best answer to each question

56. The gerund lacks which case?
 (a) genitive (b) dative (c) nominative (d) ablative
57. Words such as "*etiam*" that generally appear as the second word in a sentence or clause are called:
 (a) secondary conjunctions (b) particles
 (c) postpositives (d) impersonal conjunctions
58. Which of these forms would not be found in proper classical Latin?
 (a) faciunt (b) cordum (c) castrīs (d) armōrum
59. What is the other name for the gerundive?
 (a) passive periphrastic (b) future passive participle
 (c) verbal noun (d) iterative
60. _____ is an archaic first declension genitive singular ending.
 (a) ad (b) ās (c) am (d) a

VI. Choose the word that best completes each sentence:

61. stellā _____ vīsā, rēx orāculum statim consūluit.
 (a) mīrābilis (b) mīrābile (c) mīrābilī (d) mīrābilem
62. tantus erat timor ut nēmō _____.
 (a) manēret (b) manēat (c) manat (d) mansisset
63. erat _____ magnum studium philosophiae.
 (a) Augustus (b) Augustum (c) Auguste (d) Augustō
64. magister rogat ubi discipula nunc _____.
 (a) sit (b) esset (c) erit (d) fuerit
65. Ariadnē fīlum Theseō ad eum _____ dedit.
 (a) iuvaret (b) iuvandum (c) iuvet (d) iuvantem
66. sciō _____ bene regere.
 (a) Rōmānōrum (b) Rōmānōs (c) Rōmānī (d) Rōmānīs
67. poēta dīcit hospitem mappam suam hērī ad cēnam _____.
 (a) ferendum (b) ferret (c) tulisset (d) tulisse

68. eritisne _____ in meō dolōre?
 (a) sōlaciō mihi (b) sōlaciū mē (c) sōlaciī mihi (d) sōlacia mē
69. Thisbe Pyramum iacentem _____ invēnit.
 (a) hūmus (b) in hūmō (c) hūmō (d) hūmī
70. pater _____ magnum agrum et pulchram vīllam dedit.
 (a) quisque filius (b) quōque filiō (c) cuique filiō (d) quibusque filiīs

TIE BREAKERS

96. Dīxit sē Romam itūrum esse ut consulem _____.
 (a) vidēret (B) videat (c) videt (d) vidēbam
97. Swimming is difficult for some people.
 (a) natandum (b) natāre (c) natandō (d) natandī
98. Horatius Etruscanōs fortitūdine superāvit.
 (a) ablative of means (b) ablative of quality
 (c) ablative of specification (d) ablative of price
99. Which of the following is said to have been the vocative singular of the noun *deus*?
 (a) deē (b) deī (c) de (d) dī
100. What special class of verbs express a longing or wish, and add “-turio” or “-surio” to the end of their base verb?
 (a) inceptives (b) desideratives (c) inchoatives (d) meditatives