2018 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

**ADVANCED GRAMMAR TEST**

**Instructions: Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence grammatically.**

1. mīles, Sextus , ā dominō vocātur.

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

2. Pompeius imperāvit quī sē sequerentur.

a) servīs b) servōrum c) servī d) servum

3. agricola infēlīx in celeriter ambulat.

a) casam b) casae c) casārum d) casā

4. nautae ab dominīs vehementer laudābuntur.

a) haec b) hās c) hōs d) hī

5. ducēs Galliae persuadēbant.

a) mīlitem b) mīlitēs c) mīles d) mīlitibus

6. Juliae pāter appellēbātur.

a) Caesarem b) Caesare c) Caesaris d) Caesar

7. licetne ad latrīnam īre?

a) ego b) meī c) mihi d) mē

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ verbere mīlitēm, Ducēs!

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

9. rogābat cūr illa herī domum .

a) vēneris b) vēnisset c) vēnistī d) ventūra est

10. necesse erit senātōribus ab \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vocārī.

a) uxōrēs b) uxōrum c) uxōribus d) uxor

11. quae virginēs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ abīre voluērunt?

a) ad Romae b) Romam c) Romā d) Romae

12. Senātōrēs Cicerōnem iussērunt in curiā \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ habēre.

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

13. quīntō Rōmā discēdērunt.

a) diēs b) diēī c) diem d) diē

14. Sextus dīcit sibi vocandum esse.

a) servī b) servus c) servum d) servō

15. frāter Grumiōnis vīllam aedificāvit.

a) magnā b) magnae c) magna d) magnam

16. Lesbia passerem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

17. studiēmusne ?

a) litterae b) litterās c) litterīs d) litterārum

18. Metella Quīntō persuādēbat ut manēret.

a) domī b) domum c) domūs d) in domum

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ celeriter veniendum est.

a) Catullus b) Catullī c) Catullō d) ā Catullō

20. Crassus diēs in Galliā morābātur.

a) trēs b) tribus c) tria d) trium

**Identify the tense of the verb/participle:**

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

21. facit

22. dictūra

23. doctum est

24. pugnābat

25. erit

26. voluistī

27. venīrēt

**Identify the case of each word:**

a) **nominative** b) **genitive** c) **dative** d) **ablative**.

28. manus

29. nox

30. huic

31. rē

32. animāl

33. cīvitās

34. cornuum

35. cēnā

**Choose the best translation of the underlined word or phrase.**

36. about to fight fiercely

a) pugnātūrī

b) pugnanda

c) pugnantēs

d) pugnātum

37. Within ten hours, Caesar advanced on Rome.

a) horā b) horīs c) horās d) horārum

38. Jason approached the city in order to obtain the fleece.

a) occupātū b) occupārī c) occupat d) occupātum

39. to have been.

a) esse b) fuisse c) futūrum d) fore

40. While he was speaking in the senate, Cicero wore a toga.

a) dīcēns b) dīcentēs c) dictātō d) dīcendī

41. When Jason had obtained weather suitable (idonea) for sailing, he set sail.

a) navigandī b) navigandum c) navigandō d) naviganda

42. Let us be happy!

a) sīmus b) sumus c) fuimus d) eramus

43. The enemy were everywhere.

a) quō b) ubique c) ubi d) unde

44. We knew that Catullus would not be loved by Lesbia.

a) amātum īrī b) amātūram esse c) amanda erat d) amāta est

45. nōn dedisse hunc pudet.

a) It causes him shame to not have given.

b) He is ashamed not to have given.

c) Not to have given causes him shame.

d) All of the above.

46. Cornelia is a little smaller than her brother Claudia.

a) paulō b) paulā c) paulī d) paulum

47. I see that our students have been taught well by y’all.

a) doctōs esse b) docere c) docuerimus d) docuisse

48. Caesar used (ūtor) the wood from the damaged ships to repair the others.

a) māteriās b) māteriam c) māteriā d) māteriārum

49. If only we had lived instead of slept!

a) vīvam b) vīxissem c) vīverem d) vīxerint

50. *Nam cognōverat frūmentum quod in nāvī habērent iam dēficere.*

a) Indeed he knew to defect the fruit that had now been in the navy.

b) Although she recognized the grain which had run out was being held in the ship.

c) The cause of the armed ships was imported for the sake of using all things.

d) For he had learned that the grain which they were having in the ship was now failing.

51. After the song was sung Marius swore an oath.

a) cantāvit b) cantātūrum c) cantāns d) cantātō

52. *amanda* **cannot** be...

a) gerund

b) gerundive

c) neuter plural

d) feminine singular

53. If only Cato had praised Marius!

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

54. The woman for whom the cooks were making dinner was very beautiful.

a) cui b) quod c) quae d) quī

55. They are loving.

a) amābant b) amant

c) amantur d) amāns

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

56. mōnstrum speciē horribilī.

a) ablative of description/quality

b) dative of possession

c) genitive of description

d) ablative of separation

57. Xenophanes habuit timōrem deōrum.

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

58. Ulixēs veritus nē Polyphēmus fraudem sentīret.

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

59. it clāmor caelō.

a) verbs that take an ablative

b) verbs that take a genitive

c) dative with special verbs

d) dative of direction

60. canis est in viā.

a) ablative of place where b) ablative of means c) genitive of description d) supine

**The Cyclopes React to Polyphemus’ Cries for Help**

(Adapted rom Ritchie’s “Fabulae Faciles” 4.89)

Intereā reliquī Cyclōpēs, clāmōre audītō, undique ad \_\_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_\_ conveniunt, et ad introitum

adstantēs quid Polyphēmus ageret quaerēbant, et quam ob causam tantum clāmōrem

sustulisset. Ille rēspondit sē graviter vulnerātum esse et magnō dolōre adficī. Cum tamen

posteā quaesīvissent quis ei vim intulisset, respondit ille Neminem id fēcisse; quibus rēbus

5 auditīs ūnus ē \_\_\_\_67\_\_\_\_: “At sī nēmō,” inquit, “tē vulnerāvit, haud dubium est quīn cōnsiliō

deōrum, quibus resistere nec possumus nec volumus, hōc suppliciō adficiāris.” Hoc cum

dīxisset, abiērunt Cyclōpēs eum in insāniam incidisse arbitrātī.

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

**Cyclops, Cyclōpis, m/f**: a Cyclops

**Nēmō, Nēminis, m/f**: no one, nobody

**haud dubium est quīn:** “there is no doubt but that”

61. (Line 1) clāmōre audītō.

a) ablative of comparison b) ablative absolute

c) dative of direction d) ablative of means

62. Please choose the form that best completes the meaning

a) speluncae b) spēluncā c) spēlunca d) spēluncam

63. In line 1, please choose the best translation of *conveniunt*

a) we assembled

b) they were assembling

c) they assemble

d) they assembled

64. In line 2, please choose the best translation of *quaerēbant*

a) they were asking

b) they are asking

c) they asked

d) they had asked

65. In line 4, *quis ei vim intulisset* is an

a) indirect statement

b) indirect question

c) indirect command

d) relative clause of purpose

66. In line 4, the best translation of *Neminem id fēcisse* is

a) “that nobody had done it”

b) “that nobody has done it”

c) “that nobody would have done it”

d) “that nobody would do it”

67. Please choose the form that best completes the meaning

a) Cyclōpēs b) Cyclōpum c) Cyclōpibus d) Cyclops

68. In line 6, the best translation of *deōrum* is

a) for the gods b) by the gods c) the gods d) of the gods

69. In line 6, *adficiāris* is a(n)

a) Present Subjunctive

b) Present Indicative

c) Imperfect Subjunctive

d) Third Declension Adjective

70. Why did the other Cyclopes go away without helping Polyphemus?

a) If Polyphemus was wounded by nobody, it must be the will of the gods

b) They did not want to resist the gods

c) They thought that Polyphemus had gone insane

d) All of the above

**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. Mēntēs cīvium **metū** erant insānae.

a) abl. of means b) abl. of cause c) abl. of origin d) abl. of description

97. *ad* + an accusative gerund/gerundive is another way of expressing \_\_\_\_\_ in Latin.

a) purpose b) result c) proviso d) fear

98. *O terque quaterque beati, /quis ante ora patrum Troiae sub moenibus altis / contigit oppetere!*

These lines from the *Aeneid* contain an instance of

a) apostrophe b) anaphora c) chiasmus d) litotes

99. Petrarch tried to find **the oldest** books.

*a) vetustōs* b) *vetustiōrēs* c) *vetustissimē* d) *vetustissimōs*

100. *sī tū eggressus essēs ē nāve, bene pugnāre possēs.*

a) If you had disembarked from the ship, you would have been able to fight well.

b) If you should disembark from the ship, you would be able to fight well.

c) If you were disembarking from the ship, you would have been able to fight well.

d) If only you would have disembarked from the ship, then you would have been able to fight well.