2022 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

ADVANCED GRAMMAR (Levels 2,3,4,5)

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

1. Dux magnus Romānō praefuit.

a) exercitus b) exercituī c) exercituum d) exercitūs

2. Erat in nāvī Argonautārum fīlius quīdam rēgis, Absyrtus , quem Mēdēa abdūxerat.

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

3. Servus infēlix ex agricolae celeriter ēvenit.

a) villā b) villae c) villārum d) villam

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poēta ab imperātōre valdē laudābitur?

a) quae b) quī c) quās d) quōs

5. Cicero imperāvit ut consīderet.

a) senatōrēs b) senatōribus c) senatōrum d) senatōrī

6. Discipulīs ā \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ docērī necesse est.

a) magistrīs b) magistrum c) magistrī d) magistrōrum

7. Cicero persuādēbat ut bellum gererent.

a) Rōmānōs b) Rōmānī c) Rōmānōrum d) Rōmānīs

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gerere bellum, Rōmānī!

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

9. Catullus scit quid Cicero heri in cūriā .

a) dīxerit b) dīxerās c) dīxit d) dictūrus sit

10. Gallī in nostrā linguā appellantur.

a) Celtārum b) Celtae c) Celtīs d) Celtōs

11. Quī mīlitēs in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intrāre cupivērunt?

a) curiā b) curiae c) curiam d) curiārum

12. Agricola in casā \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) sunt b) est c) sum d) sumus

13. Alexandrus nōnō Rōmā excessit.

a) diēī b) diērum c) diē d) diem

14. Metella dīcit suum pūniendum esse.

a) frātrī b) frāter c) frātrem d) frātris

15. Multī senatōrēs Caesarem necāvērunt

a) multī gladiī b) multōrum gladiōrum c) multīs gladiīs d) multum gladium

16. Dīdo sorōrem iubēbat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ facere.

a) pyram b) pyra c) pyrā d) pyrae

17. Caesar diēbus Genavam pervēnit.

a) trēs b) trium c) tria d) tribus

18. Metella Quīntō persuādēbat ut maneat.

a) Rōmā b) Rōmae c) Rōmam d) Rōma

19. Nūllum dubium erat quīn ventūrus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) est b) esset c) erat d) sint

20. Discipulī Rōmae valdē studīvērunt.

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

Identify the tense of the verb/participle:

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

21. colligenda

22. coniēctīs

23. impedīret

24. prōsecutūrum

25. tenērī

26. sit

27. iussit

Identify the case of each word:

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

28. fugiēns

29. fīlius

30. labōre

31. conspectū

32. eō

33. sē

34. mihi

35. rēgnī

Choose the best translation of the underlined word or phrase.

36. The dog is on the road.

a) in viam b) ad viam c) in viā d) viae

37. Troy finally having been taken, the Greeks, exhausted from the long war, hastened to return home.

a) Troiam... captam b) Troia... capta c) Troiārum... captārum d) Troiā... captā

38. Troy finally having been taken, the Greeks, exhausted from the long war, hastened to return home.

a) Graecī longō bellō fessī

b) Graecōs longō bellō fessōs

c) Graecīs longō bellō fessīs

d) Graecōrum longō bellō fessōrum

39. to be going to be.

a) esse b) fore c) futūrum d) fuisse

40. We understood that a battle (*proelium*) must be fought by us.

a) pugnātūrum esse

b) pugnandum esse

c) pugnantem esse

d) pugnātum esse

41. It is sufficiently agreed that the city Troy was besieged for ten years.

a) decem annīs b) decem annōs c) decimus annus d) in decimō annō

42. To where/whither are you going?

a) quō b) ubique c) ubi d) unde

43. May she rest in peace!

a) requiescit b) requiescet c) requiescāmus d) requiescat

44. Cicero knew that he was going to be killed by an assassin sent by Antony.

a) necātum īrī b) necātūram esse c) necandum erat d) necātum est

45. We were praised.

a) laudātī sumus b) laudāvimus c) laudātī eramus d) laudātae sunt

46. Cicero, motivated by a love (*amor*) of liberty, fought to preserve the Republic.

a) lībertās b) lībertātis c) lībertātem d) lībertāte

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

a) doctūrās esse b) docēre c) docuerimus d) docuisse

48. my country, which is much dearer to me than life

a) multā b) multō c) multī d) multum

49. If only I had not bought that expensive chariot!

a) emat b) ēmissem c) emerem d) ēmerint

50. Hannibal used (ūtor) elephants to scare the Roman horses.

a) elephantus b) elephantōs c) elephantās d) elephantīs

51. The soldiers who had fought bravely were becoming very ill.

a) quōs b) quod c) quae d) quī

52. *faciendum* could be...

a) gerund

b) gerundive

c) future passive participle

d) All of the above

53. Would that Cicero were speaking!

a) dīcat b) dicēbat c) dīceret d) dīxisset

54. Both sides fighting fiercely

a) pugnātūrī b) pugnanda c) pugnantēs d) pugnātum

55. He ordered all things which are of use for the purpose of fitting out ships.

a) *ad armandās nāvēs*

b) *armandārum nāvium grātiā*

c) *armandārum nāvium causā*

d) All of the above

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

56. *Carmen mihi scrībendum est.*

a) Dative with special adjective

b) Dative of possession

c) Genitive of description

d) Dative of agent with passive periphrastic

57. *Rēgīna mīlitēs in provinciam mittet quī incolās terreant.*

a) fear clause

b) indirect command

c) indirect question

d) relative clause of purpose

58. *Nesciō quid dē nātūrā deōrum dictūrus sīs*.

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

59. *Meministīne patriae*?

a) verbs that take an ablative

b) verbs that take a genitive

c) dative with special verbs

d) dative with compound verbs

60. *ad* + *capere* ––> *accipere*

a) vowel weakening

b) assimilation of consonant

c) a & b

d) None of the above

The Blinded Polyphemus Attempts to Subdue Ulysses (Odysseus) and His Allies

(From Ritchie's *Fabulae Faciles* 4.90)

Polyphēmus, ubi sociōs \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ abiisse sēnsit, furōre atque āmentiā

impulsus Ulixem iterum quaerere coepit; tandem cum portam

invēnisset, saxum quō obstructa erat āmovit, ut pecus in agrōs

exīret. Tum ipse in introitū cōnsēdit, et ut quaeque ovis ad hunc

5 locum vēnerat, eius tergum manibus tractābat, nē virī inter ovēs

exīre possent. Quod cum animadvertisset Ulixēs, intellēxit omnem

spem salūtis in dolō magis quam in virtūte ponī [dēbēre].

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

**abiisse**: pf. inf. *ab-eō* in ind. discourse **pecus, pecoris, n.**: herd, flock

**āmentia, -ae, f.**: madness **quisque, quaeque, quodque**: each (one)

**exeō, exīre, exiī, exitum**: to go out, leave **salūs, salūtis, f.**: safety

**introitus, -ūs, m.**: entrance **tractō (1)**: to handle, touch

**ovis, ovis, f.**: sheep **Ulixēs, Ulixis, m.**: Ulysses

61. (Line 1) Please choose the word that best completes the meaning.

a) suum b) suā c) suus d) suōs

62. *furōre* in line 1 is

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

63. In line 3, *invēnisset* is

a) imperfect active indicative

b) perfect passive subjunctive

c) pluperfect passive subjunctive

d) pluperfect active subjunctive

64. Which word from another clause in this passage is the understood subject of *obstructa erat* (line 3)?

a) *iterum* b) *portam* c) *saxum* d) *pecus*

65. What is the antecedent of *quō* in line 3?

a) *iterum* b) *portam* c) *saxum* d) *pecus*

66. In lines 3-4, *ut ... exīret* is an example of a(n)...

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

67. *tractābat* in line 5 is...

a) imperfect active indicative

b) perfect passive subjunctive

c) pluperfect passive subjunctive

d) imperfect active subjunctive

68. In line 6, *possent* is a(n)

a) imperfect indicative

b) perfect subjunctive

c) pluperfect subjunctive

d) imperfect subjunctive

69. In line 7, *salūtis* is an

a) possessive genitive

b) dative of direction

c) nominative, subject of *intellēxit*

d) objective genitive

70. In line 7, *ponī* is

a) present active infinitive

b) perfect active indicative

c) present passive infinitive

d) perfect passive participle

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. *fama nobiles potentesque bello.*

This sentence contains an instance of

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

97. *sī rēx interfectus esset, cīvēs timōre lībertātī essent..*

a) If the king had been killed, the citizens would have been freed from fear.

b) If the king were killed, the citizens will be freed from fear.

c) If the king had been killed, the free citizens would have been in fear.

d) If the king is killed, the citizens will be freed from fear.

98. *Iūlia poētās canentēs audiat dum verbum nē dīcat*.

This sentence contains an example of a clause of

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

99. *Ulixēs hoc dōnum libenter accēpit, et grātiīs actīs saccum ad mālum alligāvit.*

a) Ulysses will receive this gift willingly and after giving thanks he will tie the sack to the mast.

b) Ulysses refused this gift with humility, and although he was very thankful, he tied the sack to the mast.

c) Ulysses receives the gift willingly and after giving thanks, he ties the sack to the mast.

d) Ulysses received this gift willingly and after thanks had been given, he tied the sack to the mast.

100. *Magnopere timet nē fīlius in bellō moriātur*

a) He feared greatly that his son would die in war.

b) You fear greatly that your son will die in war.

c) He fears greatly that his son may die in war.

d) He fears greatly that his son may not die in war.