CONTEST CODE: 02

2013 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

ADVANCED GRAMMAR TEST (LEVEL II AND UP)

Which of the following does not belong with the others?

1. a. sapientius b. plus c. nōnus d. maior
2. a. octāvus b. tertius c. sēdicim d. decimus
3. a. id b. hic c. ipse d. quī
4. a. mihi b. nōbīs c. tibi d. sē
5. a. tegam b. moneam c. amem d. audīrem

Choose the correct translation for the underlined portion of each.

1. Oh wretched me!
	1. miser b. miserō c. miserum d.miserīs
2. They sought peace from the Romans.
	1. Romanōs b. Romanīs c. Romanī d. Romanōrum
3. bonitās ergā women
	1. feminās b. feminīs c. feminae d. feminam
4. enim adsentior to them.
	1. eī b. eīs c. eōrum d. eum
5. What will Gauis do?
	1. facit b. fēcit c. faciet d. faceret
6. He is so harsh that I avoid him.
	1. vītem b. vītam c. vitarem d. vitavī
7. They will ask what he is doing.
	1. facit b. faciet c. faceret d. faciat
8. We were seen in Carthage.
	1. Carthāgine b. Carthāginī c. Carthāginem d. in Carthāginem
9. They lived for many years.
	1. multī annī b. multōs annōs c. multīs annīs d. ad multōs annōs
10. Cicero decided to remain in the countryside.
	1. rūrī b. rūs c. in rūrem d. rūrem
11. ille mī par esse to a god vidētur.
	1. deī b. deīs c. deō d. deum
12. “Salvēte, my discupulī discipulaeque!”
	1. mihi b. meī c. meae d. vestrī
13. He will suffer these evils bravely.
	1. patiētur b. patiet c. patiatur d. patitur
14. mīlitēs, confess!
	1. fatent b. fatēmini c. fatēbunt d. fassī sunt
15. He is smarter than Marcus.
	1. ut Marcus b. Marcī c. Marcum d. Marcō
16. nautāe, seen ā Caesare, timent.
	1. vīdī b. vīsae c. vīsō d. vīsī
17. How many things senēs in mentibus tenent!
	1. multīs b. multa c. quam multa d. maxima

Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following prepositions does NOT pattern with the accusative?

a. contra b. coram c. sub d. prope

1. Give the genitive singular for the Latin word “whole, entire”.
	1. totius b. totī c. totōrum d. totō
2. Give the dative singular form of the Latin word for “this”.
	1. hī b. hunc c. hīs d. huic
3. He was wounded by an arrow. What is the case of the underlined words?
	1. nominative b. genitive c. ablative d. accusative
4. If I had seen him earlier, I would have given him the books. What tense and mood would the underlined words be in Latin?
	1. pluperfect subjunctive c. imperfect subjunctive
	2. imperfect indicative d. pluperfect indicative
5. If I had seen him earlier, I would have given him the books. What case would the underlined word be in Latin?
	1. accusative b. genitive c. ablative d. dative
6. Claudius is the man whose book you read. What form of the relative pronoun would be used in Latin?
	1. quī b. cuius c. cuī d. quōrum
7. We sat in the shop for two hours, drinking wine. What construction below would translate this phrase?
	1. duae horae b. duīs horīs c. duās horās d. prō duās horās
8. We sat in the shop for two hours, drinking wine. Which word below would translate this into Latin?
	1. bibimus b. bibēbāmus c. bibendās d. bibentēs
9. The spectators went into the forum to hear the announcer. Which word below would translate this into Latin?
	1. in forum b. in forō c. forō d. ad forō
10. The spectators went into the forum to hear the announcer. Which word below would translate this clause into Latin?
	1. nuntium audītum c. ad nuntium audīre
	2. ut nuntium audivissent d. nuntium audiēntem
11. We came here to learn.
	1. discendum causā c. discentēs causā
	2. discentium causā d. discendī causā
12. He said that his friend would be there soon.
	1. ut amīcus adsit c. amīcus aderit
	2. amīcum adfore d. amīcum adesse
13. They said that Caesar had crossed the Rubicon.
	1. Caesarem transīvisse c. Caesar transit
	2. Caesarem transīre d. Caesar transībat
14. The Senators said that he was ruled by his passions.
	1. regere b. rectus erat c. regī d. rectus esse
15. I think you have been deceived.
	1. tē fallī b. tū falsus est c. tū fallās d. tē falsum esse

Translate these pronouns into Latin:

1. Each man is the creator of his own fortune.
	1. quis b. quī c. quisque d. aliquis
2. Caesar preferred to write the letters himself, rather than dictating to a slave.
	1. sē b. ipse c. ipsum d. sibi
3. I have many books for you to read.
	1. tibi legendōs c. prō tē legere
	2. ut tū legere d. ad tē legendum
4. Caesar surprised the enemy by crossing the river.
	1. transiēnte b. transiēndum c. transiēndō d. transīre
5. Caesar did these things to please himself.
	1. sē b. ipse c. ipsum d. sibi
6. What should we do?
	1. faciēmus b. faciāmus c. facimus d. debēmus facimus

Choose the word or phrase that best translates the underlined word(s).

1. These miracles must be seen to be believed.
	1. credī b. ut crederentur c. credidisse d. ut credantur
2. If I didn’t love you so much, I would be angry.
	1. irātus sim b. irātus essem c. irātus fuī d. irātus erim
3. If I didn’t love you so much, I would be angry.
	1. amam b. amō c. amārem d. amāvissem
4. If you think Rome is becoming a republic again, you are mistaken.
	1. errās b. errāres c. errāvisses d. errēs
5. Caesar perītus *war* erat.
	1. bellī b. ad bellum c. bellum d. bella
6. We ate so much food that we felt sick.
	1. tantī cibī b. tantum cibī c. tantōs cibōs d. tantus cibus
7. Five years ago, I came to Rome with great ambition.
	1. ad Romam b. Romae c. ā Romā d. Romam
8. We spoke in Latin.
	1. loquī b. loquimur c. locūtī sumus d. locūtī erāmus
9. They placed flowers at the soldier’s tomb.
	1. ponunt b. posuērunt c. potuērunt d. poterant
10. I was able to help them.
	1. poteram b. possum c. posuī d. posueram
11. Caesar was the most famous man of his whole generation.
	1. tota b. totus c. totī d. totīus
12. Gaius was more friendly to Romans than foreigners.
	1. amīcius b. amicissimus c. amicior d. amiciorī

Use the following passage, taken from Cicero’s *In Catillinam*, to answer the questions below.

Quo usque tandem abūtēre (57), Catilina, patientia nostra? quam diu etiam furor iste tuus \_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_ eludet? quem ad fīnem sēsē (59) effrenata iactābit audacia? (60) Nihilne tē nocturnum praesidium Palati, nihil urbis vigiliae (61), nihil timor populī (62), nihil concursus bonōrum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendī senātūs locus, nihil hōrum ōra vultūsque mōvērunt (63)? \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ tua consilia nōn sentīs? constrictam iam hōrum omnium scientiā \_\_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_\_ coniurationem tuam non vidēs? Quid proximā, quid superiōre nocte ēgerīs (66), ubi fuerīs, quōs convocāverīs, quid consiliī (67) cēperīs, quem nostrum (68) ignorāre arbitrāris? O tempora, o morēs! Senatus haec intellegit. Consul videt; hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in \_\_\_\_69\_\_\_\_ venit, fit publici consilii particeps, notat et designat oculis ad caedem unum quemque nostrum (70). Nōs autem fortēs virī satis facere \_\_\_96\_\_\_\_ vidēmur, sī \_\_\_97\_\_\_\_ furorem ac tela \_\_\_\_\_98\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Ad mortem tē, Catilina, \_\_\_\_99\_\_\_\_ iussū consulis iam pridem oportēbat, in tē conferrī pestem, quam tū in nōs \_\_\_\_\_\_100\_\_\_\_\_.

1. abūtēre is a shortened form of what word?
	1. abūteris b. abūtēris c. abutāris d. abutēbaris
2. a. nobis b. ā nobis c. nōs d. ad nōs
3. How is sēsē best translated?
	1. himself b. itself c. herself d. themselves
4. In the sentence that follows, what is the direct object?
	1. tē b. praesidium c. locus d. vultūs
5. What is the case of vigiliae?
	1. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative
6. What construction is being used in timor populī?
	1. objective genitive c. partitive genitive
	2. subjective genitive d. dative of possession
7. Identify the tense and mood of mōvērunt.
	1. perfect subjunctive c. perfect indicative
	2. future perfect indicative d. present subjunctive
8. a. patet b. patēret c. pateat d. patēre
9. a. tenērī b. tenēret c. tenuimus d. teneat
10. What grammatical construction is shown in ēgerīs?
	1. purpose clause c. indirect question
	2. potential subjunctive d. indirect command
11. What grammatical construction is shown in quid consiliī?
	1. partitive genitive c. relative clause of characteristic
	2. dative of possession d. possession
12. What case is nostrum?
	1. accusative b. genitive c. nominative d. ablative
13. a. senātum b. senātū c. senātūs d. senātus
14. What is the grammatical function of nostrum?
	1. direct object b. possessive c. partitive genitive d.objective genitive

**Tie-Breakers**: Use the passage above to answer the following questions.

96. a. reī publicae b. rēs publicās c. rēs publicae d. rēī publicārum

97. a. iste b. istīus c. istud d. istī

98. a. vītēmus b. vitāremus c. vitāvisse d. vitāmus

99. a. dūcere b. dūcitur c. dūcī d. ducat

100. a. machināris b. machinārī c. machināres d. machinēris