**2019 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY**

**TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS**

**ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR TEST – LEVELS ½ & 1**

**Questions 1-15: Choose the correct response.**

1. Latin verbs are classified into groups called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. cases
   2. conjugations
   3. declensions
   4. persons
2. How many declensions are there in Latin?
   1. 3
   2. 4
   3. 5
   4. 6
3. Which case is used as the direct object for the verbs *favet, respondet* and *placet*?
   1. genitive
   2. dative
   3. accusative
   4. ablative
4. Which case is used when speaking directly to someone?
   1. dative
   2. locative
   3. nominative
   4. vocative
5. What type of verb is used when giving a command?
   1. imperative
   2. impersonal
   3. indicative
   4. subjunctive
6. Which is NOT a correct way to translate ambulābat?
   1. he could walk
   2. he kept walking
   3. he used to walk
   4. he was walking
7. Which case is used to show a specific moment in time?
   1. ablative
   2. accusative
   3. dative
   4. locative
8. Which case follows the preposition **cum**?
   1. ablative
   2. accusative
   3. dative
   4. genitive
9. Which is NOT a correct way to say “and” in Latin?
   1. -que
   2. ac
   3. et
   4. vel
10. Adjectives and nouns must agree in all these ways except...
    1. case
    2. declension
    3. gender
    4. number
11. What declension does the noun **adventus, adventūs** belong to?
    1. 2nd
    2. 3rd
    3. 4th
    4. 5th
12. To what declension does the noun **vir, virī** belong?
    1. 1st
    2. 2nd
    3. 3rd
    4. 4th
13. Which noun is NOT feminine?
    1. vīlla
    2. agricola
    3. puella
    4. mēnsa
14. Which of the following is NOT a dative singular ending?
    1. ae
    2. e
    3. ī
    4. ō
15. Which word is NOT in the future tense?
    1. sedet
    2. curret
    3. mittet
    4. leget

**Questions 16-30: Choose the correct Latin word(s) for the underlined word or phrase.**

1. Who will rule the province?
   1. regēbat
   2. reget
   3. regit
   4. rexit
2. The teacher is able to be heard by all her students.
   1. audīre
   2. audīrī
   3. audit
   4. auditur
3. Julius watched him walking to the port.
   1. eum
   2. id
   3. ille
   4. is
4. Diodorus was walking more slowly than than Tychicus.
   1. lentē
   2. lentior
   3. lentissimus
   4. lentius
5. Caecilius is walking into the garden.
   1. ad hortum
   2. in hortō
   3. in hortum
   4. per hortum
6. Cornelia, don’t cry!
   1. nōlī lacrimā
   2. nōn lacrimās
   3. nōlī lacrimāre
   4. nōlīte lacrimāte
7. Vitellia was an unhappy wife.
   1. est
   2. erat
   3. fuit
   4. fuerat
8. The merchants’ togas were soiled.
   1. mercātōrārum
   2. mercātōrēs
   3. mercātōris
   4. mercātōrum
9. The gladiators could fight well.
   1. pugnant
   2. pugnāre
   3. pugnat
   4. pugnāte
10. He broke the window with a rock.
    1. cum saxō
    2. saxa
    3. saxō
    4. saxum
11. Whose slave is this?
    1. cui
    2. cuius
    3. quem
    4. quī
12. The journey was very difficult.
    1. difficilis
    2. difficilissimum
    3. difficillimum
    4. difficillius
13. The sailors braved the storm for three days.
    1. tertiā diē
    2. tertiam diem
    3. trēs diēs
    4. tribus diēbus
14. This house is quite beautiful!
    1. ea
    2. haec
    3. illa
    4. quae
15. Why are you not fighting?
    1. cūr
    2. quid
    3. quis
    4. ubi

**Questions 31-40: Identify the tense of the given verb.**

1. cucurristis
   1. present
   2. imperfect
   3. perfect
   4. future
2. erāmus
   1. present
   2. imperfect
   3. perfect
   4. future
3. docēmus
   1. present
   2. imperfect
   3. perfect
   4. future
4. vīdērunt
   1. present
   2. imperfect
   3. perfect
   4. future
5. navigābunt
   1. present
   2. imperfect
   3. perfect
   4. future
6. audīverant
   1. present
   2. imperfect
   3. perfect
   4. pluperfect
7. interficiunt
   1. present
   2. imperfect
   3. perfect
   4. pluperfect
8. condendēbāmus
   1. present
   2. imperfect
   3. perfect
   4. pluperfect
9. terret
   1. present
   2. imperfect
   3. perfect
   4. pluperfect
10. erit
    1. present
    2. imperfect
    3. perfect
    4. future

**Questions 41-50: Choose the correct form of the word to complete the sentence.**

1. cīvēs Rōmānī \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hostēs debent.
   1. vincere
   2. vincērunt
   3. vincit
   4. vincite
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, hanc epistulam lege!
   1. Luce
   2. Lucī
   3. Lucius
   4. Lucō
3. Circus Maximus est prope \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Domitiānī.
   1. aula
   2. aulā
   3. aulae
   4. aulam
4. scribe epistulam et mitte \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ad tuum fratrem.
   1. eam
   2. eās
   3. id
   4. illum
5. pater \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ monumentum demonstrāvit.
   1. fīliam
   2. fīliī
   3. fīliīs
   4. fīliōs
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nautae in mare navigant.
   1. hae
   2. haec
   3. hās
   4. hī
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ canem vidit ?
   1. cuius
   2. quid
   3. quis
   4. quot
8. ego et tū laetissimī \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!
   1. es
   2. estis
   3. sumus
   4. sunt
9. tūne sedere \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
   1. vīs
   2. volō
   3. vult
   4. vultis
10. “Marce et Cornēlia, cūr \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?”
    1. currimus
    2. curris
    3. curritis
    4. currunt

**Questions 51-55: Complete the analogy.**

1. bonus : bene :: celer : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. celere
   2. celerior
   3. celeriter
   4. celerrimus
2. hic : hunc :: is : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. eī
   2. eius
   3. eum
   4. id
3. labōrō : labōrābant :: possum : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. posse
   2. possunt
   3. poterant
   4. potuerant
4. magnus : maximus :: parvus : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. minimus
   2. minor
   3. optimus
   4. pessimus
5. puer : puerōrum :: cīvis : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. cīvem
   2. cīvēs
   3. cīvibus
   4. cīvium

**Questions 56-65: Choose the word that does NOT belong grammatically.**

1. a. circum b. inter c. prō d. trans
2. a. agricola b. ancilla c. athlēta d. nauta
3. a. parō b. portō c. poscō d. prīmō
4. a. dīcite b. ducite c. legite d. mīlite
5. a. docet b. ducet c. sedet d. videt
6. a. aedificia b. monumenta c. templa d. vīlla
7. a. nautās b. scaphās c. tempestās d. undās
8. a. amābō b. amābat c. amābit d. amābunt
9. a. canum b. puellam c. matrem d. servum

1. a. currere b. facere c. quaere d. rapere

**Questions 66-70: Choose the correct meaning of the underline word(s).**

1. nonne Claudius prīnceps esse vult?
   1. Claudius doesn’t want to be emperor, does he?
   2. Does Claudius want to be emperor?
   3. Surely Claudius wants to be emperor?
   4. Why does Claudius want to be emperor?
2. ancillae cantantēs cubiculum purgābant.
   1. singing
   2. songs
   3. to sing
   4. were singing
3. ānulum invēnī!
   1. find
   2. I find
   3. I found
   4. you found
4. Salvius mīsit epistulam quam scrīpserat?
   1. having been written
   2. he had written
   3. he wrote
   4. writing
5. The astrologer, having been summoned by Barbillus, burst into the room.
   1. ā Barbillō vocātō
   2. ā Barbillō vocātus
   3. Barbillō vocātum
   4. vocārī per Barbillō

TIE BREAKER QUESTIONS – JUMP AHEAD TO #96-100 ON THE SCANTRON

96. Which adjective cannot agree with **fēminae**?

* 1. omnēs
  2. omnī
  3. omnia
  4. omnis

97. **clāmor canum puerum terrēbat**.

1. The barking of the dog was frightening the boy.
2. The barking of the dogs was frightening the boy.
3. The noise was frightening the boy’s dog.
4. The shout was frightening the dog and boy.

98. Which is NOT a use of the ablative?

1. accompaniment
2. personal agent
3. place to which
4. separation

99. Which preposition is NOT usually followed by the ablative case?

1. ante
2. cum
3. dē
4. sine

100. Present active participles are always declined using which declension’s endings?

1. 1st
2. 2nd
3. 3rd
4. 4th