

2022 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE ADVANCED GRAMMAR TEST

DIRECTIONS: Please mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

Part A: Choose the correct translation of the underlined portion.

1. Potes facere hoc!
(A) I can (B) you can (C) you drink (D) y'all are drinking
2. Locutum erat.
(A) it spoke (B) it was said (C) it had spoken (D) it had been said
3. Nuda genū, Venus celeriter cucurrit.
(A) with knee bared (B) a bare knee (C) on her bare knee (D) bare on her knee
4. Dicit id faciendum esse.
(A) is doing (B) is being done (C) must be done (D) will be done
5. Romanīs captīs, femina consilium cepit.
(A) Since she was captured by the Romans (B) When the Romans had been captured
(C) with Roman captives (D) to the Roman captives
6. Pars militum domum ivit.
(A) the soldiers (B) the soldier (C) of the soldiers (D) soldiers'
7. Quid faciat? (A) will she do (B) does she do (C) should she do (D) did she do
8. Dixit eam ovēs inventūram esse.
(A) is found (B) had found (C) would find (D) would be found
9. Sentiō tē mē nescīre. (A) weren't knowing (B) don't know
(C) hadn't known (D) didn't know
10. Vidit herbam viridem esse.
(A) is (B) was (C) had been (D) are
11. Si illum librum legissem, responsum scivissem.
(A) I read (B) I had read (C) I were reading (D) I did read
12. Homo magnī est.
(A) great (B) of great value (C) very great (D) for greatness
13. Canis eī est.
(A) He is a dog. (B) She has a dog. (C) They have a dog. (D) It is a dog.
14. Mirabile visū! (A) having been seen (B) in sight (C) to see (D) sight
15. Ne Caesar quidem est immortalis.
(A) Indeed Caesar himself (B) Not even Caesar
(C) Lest a certain Caesar (D) I don't wish even Caesar
16. Ambulavimus trīs dies. (A) within three days (B) on the third day
(C) in thirteen days (D) for three days
17. Libertas mihi erepta est. (A) from me (B) to me (C) with me (D) as myself
18. He gave a book to the lucky daughters. (A) filiūs (B) filīs. (C) filiās (D) filiābus
19. She used her left hand easily. (A) sinistram. (B) sinistrā (C) sinistrum (D) sinistrō
20. He was skilled in speaking.
(A) loquendī (B) loquendum (C) loquendō (D) loquī
21. With Caesar as leader, the Romans committed horrible crimes.
(A) ut Caesar dux (B) Caesare duce (C) ductī ā Caesare (D) cum Caesar sit dux
22. She hit the wall with a rock. (A) cum saxō (B) saxō (C) saxīs (D) ā saxīs

23. Four of the women made important scientific discoveries.
 (A) *feminārum* (B) *feminīs* (C) *de feminīs* (D) *feminae*
24. We fear that the earth won't be saved. (A) *ut* (B) *ne* (C) *quin* (D) *quominus*
25. He said that Phyllis Wheatley was admirable.
 (A) *est* (B) *sit* (C) *esse* (D) *mirābatur*
26. The wall was so tall that we couldn't see over it.
 (A) *ut* (B) *ne* (C) *quīn* (D) *quōminus*
27. He didn't doubt that the patriarchy must be smashed.
 (A) *ut* (B) *ne* (C) *quīn* (D) *quōminus*
28. She said that she had gone to Ireland.
 (A) *īverat* (B) *īvisset* (C) *īvisse* (D) *īturam esse*
29. Spare me!
 (A) *ego* (B) *mihi* (C) *mē* (D) *sē*
30. If you will have done the assignment, you will understand the language better.
 (A) *facias* (B) *facies* (C) *feceras* (D) *feceris*
31. The waves beating against the shore were stunning.
 (A) *tundere* (B) *tunsī* (C) *tudentēs* (D) *tundendum*
32. She was about to leave.
 (A) *discedet* (B) *discessūra* (C) *discessa* (D) *discedens*
33. Having spoken, he went home.
 (A) *locutus* (B) *locuta* (C) *dictus* (D) *dicta*
34. Cicero was elected consul.
 (A) *consulem* (B) *consulī* (C) *consulis* (D) *consul*
35. Boudicca was a help to her soldiers.
 (A) *auxilium* (B) *auxilī* (C) *auxiliō* (D) *auxilia*
36. She fears for herself.
 (A) *sibi* (B) *sē* (C) *eī* (D) *eam*
37. I did it myself.
 (A) *mē* (B) *ipsa* (C) *sē* (D) *mēmet*
38. He is a man of great courage. (A) *magnō fortitudinī* (B) *magnō fortitudine*
 (C) *magnae fortitudinī* (D) *magnā fortitudine*
39. He is the younger brother.
 (A) *minor natū* (B) *minus natū* (C) *veterior* (D) *veterrimus*
40. The man is rather tall.
 (A) *tam altus* (B) *altior* (C) *altius* (D) *latissimus*
41. She dared to defy the emperor.
 (A) *audet* (B) *audivit* (C) *audiebat* (D) *ausa est*
42. Learning is fun!
 (A) *discere* (B) *discens* (C) *discendum* (D) *discitum*

Part B: Pick the grammatically correct option to fill in the blank.

43. *Salutāvī agricolam _____.*
(A) *laetam* (B) *laetum* (C) *laetās* (D) *laetōs*
44. *Venī ad _____ Aegyptum.*
(A) *pulchrum* (B) *pulchram* (C) *pulchrōrum* (D) *pulchrārum*
45. *Vir _____ acerum cecīdit.*
(A) *altam* (B) *altum* (C) *altōrum* (D) *altārum*
46. *Galli erant divitēs _____.*
(A) *opibus* (B) *opum* (C) *ope* (D) *opēs*
47. _____ *persuasit.*
(A) *leōnī* (B) *leōnis* (C) *leōnem* (D) *leōne*
48. *Tu similis _____ est.*
(A) *leo* (B) *leōnis* (C) *leōnī* (D) *leōne*
49. *Aqua est utilis _____.*
(A) *bibere* (B) *bibendō* (C) *bibendī* (D) *bibendum*
50. *Palam _____ locutus est.*
(A) *patris* (B) *patrī* (C) *patrem* (D) *patre*

Part C: Pick the correct accusative for each nominative form.

51. *vis* (A) *virum* (B) *vim* (C) *virōrum* (D) *virus*
52. *litus* (A) *lituum* (B) *litus* (C) *litorum* (D) *lituus*
53. *arx* (A) *arcis* (B) *arcum* (C) *arcem* (D) *arcuum*
54. *pecus* (A) *pecudem* (B) *pecu* (C) *pecuum* (D) *pectus*
55. *spēs* (A) *speram* (B) *spem* (C) *spērūm* (D) *speciem*

Part D: Pick another way to say the same thing as the underlined part of each sentence.

56. *Lucilia vēnit ut spectaculum videret.* (A) *vīsum spectaculum* (B) *vīsa spectaculum*
(C) *ut spectaculum videat* (D) *ne spectaculum nōn videat*
57. *Lucilia vēnit ut spectaculum videret.*
(A) *vidēre spectaculum* (B) *spectaculī videndī causā*
(C) *spectaculō videndō causā* (D) *spectaculum videndum causā*
58. *Lucilia vēnit ut spectaculum videret.*
(A) *ad videndō spectaculum* (B) *ad videndī spectaculī*
(C) *videndō spectaculum* (D) *ad videndum spectaculum*
59. *Senescebat.*
(A) *Senex fiebat.* (B) *Senex factus erat.* (C) *Senator fit.* (D) *Sinebat.*
60. *Cum hoc dictum esset, omnes plausērunt.* (A) *Quia femina dixerat*
(B) *Hōc dictō* (C) *Cum hoc locutum esset* (D) *Ubi hoc dixi*

Part E: Answer the grammatical questions about the poems by Sulpicia.

1 I. Tandem venit amor, qualem texisse pudori
 2 quam nudasse alicui sit mihi fama magis.
 3 Exorata meis illum Cytherea Camenis
 4 adtulit in nostrum deposuitque sinum.
 5 Exsolvit promissa Venus: mea gaudia narret,
 6 dicetur siquis non habuisse sua.
 7 Non ego signatis quicquam mandare tabellis,
 8 ne legat id nemo quam meus ante, velim,
 9 sed peccasse iuvat, vultus componere famae
 10 taedet: cum digno digna fuisse ferar.

11 II. Invisus natalis adest, qui rure molesto
 12 et sine Cerintho tristis agendus erit.
 13 Dulcius urbe quid est? an villa sit apta puellae
 14 atque Arrentino frigidus amnis agro?
 15 Iam nimium Messalla mei studiose, quiescas,
 16 heu tempestivae, saeve propinque, viae!
 17 Hic animum sensusque meos abducta relinquo,
 18 arbitrio quamvis non sinis esse meo.

61. What is an equivalent form for *nudāsse* (line 2)?
 (A) *nudāssem* (B) *nudāvissem* (C) *nudāvisse* (D) *nudāsti*
62. What is the best translation for *in* (line 4)?
 (A) in (B) on (C) against (D) onto
63. What use of the subjunctive is *narret* in line 4?
 (A) jussive (B) optative (C) deliberative (D) conditional
64. What use of the ablative are *signatīs...tabellīs* (line 7)?
 (A) means (B) manner (C) absolute (D) description
65. What kind of clause is introduced by *ne* (line 8)?
 (A) Indirect command (B) Indirect Question (C) Result (D) Fearing
66. What is the best translation for *peccāsse* (line 9)?
 (A) to have sinned (B) has sinned (C) had sinned (D) with sin
67. What type of verb is *taedet*? (line 10)
 (A) reduplicative (B) impersonal (C) iterative (D) meditative
68. What use of the ablative is *dignō* (line 10)?
 (A) price (B) manner (C) with special adjective (D) cause
69. What is the best translation for *dulcius* (line 13)?
 (A) sweet (B) sweeter (C) sweetly (D) more sweetly
70. What are the case and use of *puellae*? (line 13) (A) dative with special adjective
 (B) dative of agent (C) predicate nominative (D) dative with special verb

TIEBREAKERS: Place your answers in spaces 96-100 on your scantron.

96. What is the frequentative of *facio*?

(A) *facesso* (B) *factito* (C) *deficio* (D) *facisco*

97. What is the use of the accusative in this sentence: *vitam bene vivere est cenāre splendidē*? (A) adverbial (B) cognate (C) exclamation (D) respect

98. Pick the best translation: The man doesn't have a spouse.

(A) *Vir coniugem non sumit.* (B) *Coniunx virō deest.*
(C) *Homo conubium nōn habet.* (D) *Divortium est virō.*

99. What type of clause is underlined in this sentence: *Livia amicās misit quae cibum emerent.* (A) result (B) purpose (C) indirect question (D) hindering

100. Which is NOT a possible translation for *amabatis*? (A) you were loving
(B) you used to love (C) you began to love (D) you have loved