Session I/Latin Grammar, Levels 2, 3, 4, and 5: Code 0104

NATIONAL JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
LATIN GRAMMAR
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Choose the *best* response for each item.

Section One: Tell the case required for each item. Choices are as follow: a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative e. ablative

1. duration of time
2. personal agent with the passive voice
3. possession with some form of *sum*
4. subject of a finite verb
5. time within which
6. indirect object
7. a predicate adjective after *erat*
8. extent of space
9. subject of an infinitive in an indirect statement/indirect discourse
10. definite value

Section Two: Tell the case of each word in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS type. The choices are the same as for Section One.

11. Puellae matrem PULCHRAM esse putabant.
12. Aeneas DEA natus est.
13. Achilles corpus Hectoreum AURO vendebat.
14. Augustus illo TEMPORE princeps erat.
15. Hercules Linum ICTU necavit.
16. Mirati sumus CUIUS equus in via esset.
17. CAESARI Helvetii vincendi erant.
18. Aeneas vi SUPERUM actus erat.
19. Cicero se SENATUS consultum ultimum habere dixit.
20. Caius Iulius Caesar quattuor UXORES omnino habuit.

Section Three: Tell the tense of each verb in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS type. Choices are as follow: a. imperfect b. future c. perfect d. pluperfect e. future perfect

21. Plinius Senior eo tempore Pompeiis non ERAT.
22. Inscius Aeneas rogabat quis in regia FUISSET.
23. Sextus Marcusque, fratres, Romae LAVORAVERANT.
24. Discipulus magistro docendus ERIT.
25. Caesar iter faciebat ut cum Gallis PUGNARET.
26. Mater liberos saepe rogabat quales cibos MALLENT.
27. AMABAM poemata Vergili.
28. Utinam mater paterque ibi ADESSENT.

29. Mense Augusto DOCUERO triginta duos annos.
30. Rogamus qui equos suos AMISERINT.

Section Four: General knowledge of grammar. Choose the best response to each item.

31. The construction which may show necessity or obligation is the ___.
    a. ablative absolute b. active periphrastic c. indirect statement d. passive periphrastic e. indirect question
32. The mood used for showing purpose with *ne* is ___.
    a. indicative b. imperative c. infinitive d. subjunctive
33. The expression used to introduce a negative result clause is ___.
    a. *ne* b. *ut* c. *qui* d. *ut non* e. *nullo modo*
34. If one removes the ending from *credidi*, the ___ results.
    a. present stem b. perfect stem c. present imperative d. future imperative e. none of the above
35. The supine is formed upon the ___ principal part of a verb.
    a. first b. second c. third d. fourth
36. The imperative plural of *duco* is ___.
    a. *duc* b. *duci* c. *duxi* d. *ducite* e. *ducam*
37. *Vescor* patterns with the ___ case.
    a. ablative b. dative c. accusative d. genitive e. locative
38. In the following sentence what is the form of the verb in ALL CAPITALS?
    "Aeneas rogat qui milites in proelio FUTURI sint."
    a. future active infinitive b. present active infinitive c. perfect passive participle d. future active participle e. perfect passive infinitive
39. Which of the following was not a way of showing purpose in Latin prose of the Classical Period?
    a. a purpose clause b. a relative clause of purpose c. an infinitive d. the supine e. *ad* plus the accusative of a gerund or a gerundive
40. Which case is lacking for a gerund?
    a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative e. ablative
41. How many cases does the supine have?
    a. one b. two c. three d. four e. five
42. The case used to show limit of motion is the ___.
    a. locative b. nominative c. vocative d. genitive e. accusative
43. Which of the following does not have a locative case?
    a. *rus* b. *humus* c. *Italia* d. *Roma* e. *Athenae*
44. The gender of *corpus* is ___.
    a. masculine b. feminine c. neuter d. common
45. The ___ case of the supine may be used to show purpose with ___.
    a. ablative, verbs of buying and selling b. accusative, verbs of motions c. ablative, verbs of sending d. all of the above e. none of the above
46. The tense indicator for the future of third and fourth conjugation verbs is ___.
    a. *-bi-* b. *-eri-* c. *-era-* d. *-e-* e. *-s-*

47. Which of the following prepositions does not govern the ablative?
    a. *cum* b. *coram* c. *sine* d. *prae* e. *intra*
48. *Sub* may govern either the ____ or the ____.
    a. genitive, accusative b. genitive, dative c. dative, accusative d. genitive, ablative
    e. none of the above
49. Which of the following may end a third declension noun in the nominative singular?
    a. "men" b. "c" c. "e" d. "us" e. all of the above
50. The genitive plural of *mons* is ____.
    a. *montium* b. *montis* c. *montem* d. *monitorum* e. *montibus*

Section Five: Tell which word does not belong with the others because of some point of grammar, such as being the wrong tense, gender, case, part of speech, degree of comparison, *etc.*

51. a. *eram* b. *fueram* c. *ferebam* d. *essem* e. *tangerem*
52. a. *poeta* b. *nauta* c. *pirata* d. *athleta* e. *porta*
53. a. *Brute* b. *age* c. *Cassi* d. *mi fili* e. *Iulia*
54. a. *nobilis* b. *similis* c. *facilis* d. *difficilis* e. *gracilis*
55. a. *melior* b. *optimus* c. *maximus* d. *maxime idoneus* e. *dissimillimus*
56. a. *fuero* b. *amavero* c. *tetigero* d. *potuero* e. *ero*
57. a. *credo* b. *persuadeo* c. *pareo* d. *doceo* e. *servio*
58. a. *equabus* b. *filiabus* c. *deabus* d. *manus* e. *matribus*
59. a. *velim* b. *sim* c. *malim* d. *securim* e. *possim*
60. a. *mare* b. *tribunal* c. *mons* d. *nox* e. *lex*

Section Six: Complete the following analogies.

61. *amabam:amarem::tuli:*____.
    a. *tulissem* b. *tulero* c. *tulerim* d. *latus* e. *latus ero*
62. *caedo:cecidissem::fallo:*____.
    a. *falsum* b. *fefelli* c. *fefellero* d. *fefelleram* e. none of the above
63. *poeta:poetae::*____*:mihi.*
    a. *ego* b. *me* c. *vos* d. *tu* e. *noster*
64. *donum:dona::mare :*____.
    a. *marmor* b. *marmore* c. *mari* d. *marium* e. none of the above
65. *pater:patris:: unus:*____.
    a. *unum* b. *uni* c. *unius* d. *alterius* e. *unitas*

Section Seven: Choose the best response to each item.

66. The comparative of *idoneus* is ____.
    a. *maxime idoneus* b. *idonior* c. *maximus idoneus* d. *maior idoneus*
    e. *magis idoneus*
67. Of the following cases, the only one never an object of any kind is the ____.
    a. nominative b. genitive c. dative d. accusative e. ablative
68. *Memento* is ____.
    a. first person singular b. present imperative c. dative singular d. nominative singular e. future imperative

69. The subjunctive is not used ___.
    a. for purpose clauses b. for result clauses c. for making an indirect command
    d. after a verb of fearing or doubting e. showing manner in which something is done
70. *Audiam* could be construed as either ___.
    a. future indicative or present subjunctive b. present subjunctive and accusative singular c. future indicative or accusative singular d. all of the above
    e. none of the above
71. In the following sentence, the construction printed in ALL CAPITALS is ___. "CAESARE *NECATO, Brutus et Cassius Roma effugerunt.*
    a. active periphrastic b. passive periphrastic c. dative of agent d. ablative absolute e. ablative of agent
72. In the sentence in item #71 above, the case of *Roma* is ___.
    a. vocative b. genitive c. nominative d. locative e. ablative
73. The main verb in the sentence in item #71 above is in the ___ tense and mood.
    a. present indicative b. present subjunctive c. future imperative d. perfect indicative
    e. perfect subjunctive
74. All participles may be compared except the present active.
    a. true b. false
75. In prose present active participles are usually *-i* stems.
    a. true b. false
76. Comparative adjectives are *-i* stem words.
    a. true b. false
77. In the following sentence, the construction printed in ALL CAPITALS is ___. "*DISCIPULIS lingua Latina discenda est.*"
    a. ablative of agent b. ablative of means c. genitive singular d. dative of agent
    e. subject
78. In the sentence in item #77 above, the word *discenda* is a ___.
    a. gerund b. gerundive to show purpose c. gerundive in a passive periphrastic
    d. present active participle e. dative of purpose
79. In the sentence in item #77 above, *discenda* agrees with *lingua.*
    a. true b. false
80. Which tense of the subjunctive would be needed to translate the following sentence in good Latin? "Jupiter sent Mercury to Carthage to advise Aeneas to leave."
    a. present b. imperfect c. perfect d. pluperfect
81. Which of the following is not a correlative conjunction?
    a. *non modo . . . sed etiam* b. *non solum . . . sed etiam* c. *aut . . . aut*
    d. *vel . . . vel* e. none of the above
82. Which of the following is not a correct form for a supine?
    a. *missum* b. *falsu* c. *amatum* d. *amatu* e. *amaturum*
83. The word *est* can be a form of ___.
    a. *sum* and *redo* b. *sum* and *edo* c. *sum* and *aestimo* d. all of the above
    e. none of the above
84. *Facies,* taken out of context, could be construed as ___.
    a. genitive singular and nominative plural b. nominative plural and dative plural
    c. nominative singular and plural and second person singular, future active indicative
    d. nominative singular and plural and second person singular, present active subjunctive
    e. none of the above

85. When *quin* introduces a question, it means ____.
    a. even b. also c. shy d. why not e. even so
86. In primary sequence the ____ tense of subjunctive is used to show incomplete action.
    a. present b. imperfect c. perfect d. pluperfect
87. The number of feet in a line of dactylic hexameter is ____.
    a. five b. three c. seven d. six e. four
88. Nouns like *vulgus* are ____ declension and have no ____.
    a. first, singular b. first, plural c. second, plural d. third, plural
    e. fourth, singular
89. In secondary sequence the ____ tense of the subjunctive is used to show completed action.
    a. present b. imperfect c. perfect d. pluperfect
90. The imperfect subjunctive, third person plural, of *duco* is ____.
    a. *ducant* b. *duxissent* c. *duxerint* d. *ducerent* e. none of the above
91. The subjunctive form of *habes* in the same tense is ____.
    a. *habes* b. *haberes* c. *habeas* d. *habueris* e. *habuisses*
92. Verbs of hindering and refusing may be followed by clauses beginning with ____.
    a. *tamen* b. *ut* c. *ut non* d. *quominus* e. *vel*
93. Generally, the next to the last foot in dactylic hexameter is ____.
    a. a spondee b. a dactyl or a spondee c. an iamb d. a dactyl e. a trochee
94. Which of the following letters is never used just before the ending of a perfect passive participle?
    a. "s" b. "x" c. "t" d. "ns" e. none of the above
95. Which word does not belong with the others because of the case it governs?
    a. *utor* b. *abutor* c. *fungor* d. *vescor* e. *polliceor*
96. An alternate for *-ris* in the second person singular, passive, is ____.
    a. *-a* b. *-rit* c. *-re* d. *-tur* e. *-i*
97. The imperative plural of *conor* is ____.
    a. *conare* b. *conares* c. *conaremini* d. *conemini* e. *conamini*
98. For the case lacking for the gerund, we use the ____.
    a. present passive infinitive b. present active infinitive c. future passive participle
    d. any of the above e. none of the above
99. The figure of speech involving the repetition of words is ____.
    a. alliteration b. chiasmus c. onomatopoeia d. synchysis e. anaphora
100. Which tense of the subjunctive, except for deponent verbs, is formed by adding the ending directly to the second principal part?
    a. present b. imperfect c. perfect d. pluperfect