

1999 NJCL GRAMMAR TEST - LEVELS 1/2 & I

(This test contains no subjunctives and no verbals except the complementary infinitives)

For questions 1-10, identify the tense of the verb form, using the following as a key:

- (a) Present
- (b) Imperfect
- (c) Future
- (d) Perfect
- ~~E~~(a) Pluperfect
- ~~F~~(b) Future Perfect

1. Tūleram ~~E~~
2. Regēs ~~C~~
3. Faciēbant ~~B~~
4. Īvistī ~~D~~
5. Fuerimus ~~F~~
6. Portāns ~~A~~
7. Cūrābit ~~C~~
8. Doctus est ~~D~~
9. Pārēs ~~C~~
10. Vult ~~A~~

For questions 11-20, identify the case of the noun form, using the following as a key:

- (a) Nominative
- (b) Genitive
- (c) Dative
- (d) Accusative
- ~~Z~~(a) Ablative
- ~~F~~(b) Locative
- ~~G~~(c) Vocative

11. Corporum ~~B~~
12. Cīve ~~E~~
13. Puerōs ~~D~~
14. Eandem ~~D~~
15. Ancillā ~~E~~
16. Ūnīus ~~B~~
17. Mihī ~~C~~
18. Quīnte ~~E~~
19. Domī ~~F~~
20. Cāsū ~~E~~

For questions 21-70, choose the best answer:

21. Carrus senātōris est magnus.
(a) for the senator (b) by the senator (c) to the senator (d) of the senator
22. Cīvēs Rōmānī lūdōs _____ spectābant.
(a) multōs (b) multīs (c) multa (d) multās
23. Vīsītābimus urbēs _____ in Italiā.
(a) nōtam (b) nōtīs (c) nōtae (d) nōtās
24. Ille imperātor lātē nōtus est.
(a) wide (b) widely (c) widest (d) very widely
25. Magister ē _____ curret.
(a) villā (b) villam (c) villārum (d) villae
26. Litterīs magnam victōriam rēgīnae nūntiābit.
(a) of a letter (b) in a letter (c) letters (d) for letters
27. We come to this contest every year.
(a) venimus (b) venītis (c) venit (d) veniō
28. Birds like to fly to different places.
(a) volāre (b) volant (c) volāvērunt (d) volābunt
29. Surely you and Marcus were sleeping, weren't you?
(a) num tū et Marcus dormiēbant? (b) num tū et Marcus dormiēbat?
(c) nōnne tū et Marcus dormiēbātis? (d) nōnne tū et Marcus dormiēbāmus?
30. Cicerō, cōsul factus, urbem servāvit.
(a) about to become (b) being made (c) making (d) having become
31. How many syllables are contained in *virtūtibus* ?
(a) two (b) three (c) four (d) five
32. The comparative form of *saevus* is
(a) saevior (b) saevissimus (c) saevor (d) saeverrimus
33. The Latin for "in the country" is
(a) rūrī (b) rūris (c) in rūrī (d) in rūre
34. An adjective must agree with the noun it modifies in
(a) case only (b) number only (c) case & number only
(d) case, number & gender

35. Which of the following IS a reflexive pronoun?
 (a) quam (b) ipsam (c) sē (d) hanc
36. How many of the declensions are chiefly composed of feminine nouns?
 (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four
37. He himself knows the truth.
 (a) suus (b) quis (c) ipse (d) ille
38. You gave yourself a gift.
 (a) tibi (b) tē (c) ipsi (d) ipsam
39. nōmen : nōminis :: nōmina : _____?
 (a) nōminibus (b) nōmine (c) nōminium (d) nōminum
40. Which of the following verbs takes a complementary infinitive?
 (a) intrāre (b) movēre (c) posse (d) manēre
41. _____ redire vōlō.
 (a) ad Rōmam (b) Rōmae (c) Rōmam (d) Rōma
42. Aurelius _____ filiōs habet.
 (a) trēs (b) bonās (c) intelligens (d) ignāvīs
43. Boys, don't listen to me!
 (a) audīte (b) audēte (c) audire (d) audī
44. Potuerātis cantāre bene.
 (a) You were able (b) You had been able
 (c) You have been able (d) You will have been able
45. Canis _____ habet.
 (a) magnum ossem (b) magnum os (c) magnōs ossa (d) magnam ossem
46. Cavē canem!
 (a) imperative (b) ablative absolute (c) vocative (d) direct object
47. A macron...
 (a) never affects pronunciation (b) denotes the syllable which should be stressed
 (c) indicates a vowel is long (d) indicates the previous syllable is short
48. Which of the following is NOT a diphthong?
 (a) ae (b) oe (c) ua (d) ei

49. Cornelius, fight bravely!
 (a) Cornelī, pugnā fortiter! (b) Cornelī, pugnā forte!
 (c) Corneliē, pugnā fortiter! (d) Corneliē, pugnā forte!
50. Which of the following does NOT belong because of gender?
 (a) ars (b) mēta (c) aurīga (d) nox
51. Which of the following does NOT belong because of gender?
 (a) canis (b) corpus (c) caput (d) cubiculum
52. Caupō mīlitēs discēdere quam celerrimē iussit.
 (a) The inkeeper ordered the soldiers to leave as quickly as possible.
 (b) The soldiers ordered the inkeeper to leave as quickly as possible.
 (c) The inkeeper told the soldiers how quickly they could leave.
 (d) The soldiers ordered the inkeeper to leave very fast.
53. Julia persuaded the thieves to leave her alone.
 (a) fūrēs (b) fūrum (c) fūribus (d) fūrium
54. Fabius and I swam in the lake yesterday.
 (a) nāvī (b) nāvit (c) nvistis (d) nāvimus
55. Oppidum _____ vīdit erat parvum.
 (a) quod (b) quae (c) quem (d) quid

For questions 56-70, refer to the following Latin passage:

1 In templō Apollinis erat bibliothēca pūblica ubī multī librī erant. Ibī Quīntus et
 2 Marcus saepe diū manēbant et multōs librōs legēbant. Quondam ambulābant per
 3 partem urbis ubī nōtus poēta carmina recitābat. Quīntus et Marcus magnō cum
 4 studiō audivērunt quod verba poētae eīs placēbant.

56. The case and usage of *Apollinis* (line 1) is
 (a) nominative, subject (b) genitive, possession (c) accusative, direct object
 (d) ablative, place where
57. Which of the following could be a valid substitute for *ubī* (line 1)?
 (a) quāndō (b) in quō locō (c) cum (d) quantus
58. The superlative form of *multī* (line 1) is
 (a) maximī (b) plūrimī (c) optimī (d) minimī
59. If the words *et Marcus* (lines 1-2) were removed from the passage, *manēbant* (line 2) would need to be changed to
 (a) manēbātis (b) manēbāmus (c) manēbās (d) manēbat

60. What type of word is *diū* (line 2)?
 (a) adjective (b) preposition (c) noun (d) adverb
61. What use of the genitive case is *urbis* (line 3)?
 (a) possession (b) description (c) partitive (d) objective
62. *Ubi* (line 3) is best translated as
 (a) where (b) who (c) which (d) why
63. *Poēta* (line 3) is
 (a) nominative (b) genitive (c) dative (d) accusative
64. *Carmina* (line 3) is
 (a) nominative (b) genitive (c) dative (d) accusative
65. What usage of the ablative case is *magnō cum studiō* (lines 3-4)?
 (a) accompaniment (b) time when (c) manner (d) means
66. *Quod* (line 4) is best translated
 (a) why (b) which (c) what (d) because
67. The genitive form of *verba* (line 4) is
 (a) verbis (b) verbōrum (c) verbō (d) verbae
68. The object of *placēbant* (line 4) is
 (a) quod (b) verba (c) poētae (d) eīs
69. The subject of *placēbant* (line 4) is
 (a) verba (b) poētae (c) eīs (d) Quīntus et Marcus
70. What type of pronoun is *eīs* (line 4)?
 (a) reflexive (b) demonstrative (c) possessive (d) relative

For questions 71-85, refer to the following Latin passage:

1 Iulia rem mīram patrī narrāvit. Ūnus ex servīs, quī nocte per forum urbis
 2 ambulābat, domum fūgit perterritus. Quae erat causa huius rei? In viā occurrerat
 3 canī quī tria capita habēbat. Dē tālibus rēbus in librīs saepe legimus sed numquam
 4 tālem rem ipsī vīdimus. Dē hāc rē omnēs civēs multās fābulās narrant.

71. What use of the dative case is *patrī* (line 1)?
 (a) possession (b) agency (c) special verbs (d) indirect object
72. The plural of *rem mīram* (line 1) is
 (a) rēbus mīrīs (b) rēs mīrās (c) rērum mīrārum (d) rēs mīrēs

73. *Ex servīs* (line 1) is best translated into English as
 (a) of the slaves (b) from the slaves (c) out of the slaves (d) by the slaves
74. The antecedent of *quī* (line 1) is
 (a) *servīs* (b) *nocte* (c) *forum* (d) *Ūnus*
75. *Nocte* (line 1) is an example of what usage of the ablative case?
 (a) time when (b) agency (c) manner (d) means
76. *Fūgit* (line 2) is best translated as
 (a) flees (b) fled (c) will flee (d) had fled
77. The subject of *occurrerat* (line 2) is
 (a) *servus* (b) *causa* (c) *canis* (d) *domus*
78. *Occurrerat canī* (lines 2-3) is best translated
 (a) a dog had met him (b) he had met a dog
 (c) he had run up to a dog (d) a dog had run up to him
79. Another way of expressing *quī tria capita habēbat* (line 3) is
 (a) *cū tria capita erant* (b) *quī tria capita fuērunt* (c) *cuius capita tria erat*
 (d) *per quem tria capita habēbat*
80. *Dē* (line 3) is best translated as
 (a) About (b) Down from (c) From (d) Primarily
81. *Ipsī* (line 4) is
 (a) nominative (b) genitive (c) dative (d) accusative
82. *Vīdimus* (line 4) is best translated as
 (a) we have seen (b) we were seeing (c) we see (d) we will see
83. The passive form of *vīdimus* (line 4) is
 (a) *vīdimini* (b) *vidēmur* (c) *vīsī erāmus* (d) *vīsī summus*
84. *Omnēs cīvēs* (line 4) is the
 (a) indirect object of *narrant* (b) subject of *narrant*
 (c) direct object of *narrant* (d) prepositional phrase governed by *Dē*
85. The future form of *narrant* (line 4) is
 (a) *narrābant* (b) *narrent* (c) *narrābunt* (d) *narrantur*

For questions 86-100, refer to the following Latin passage:

1 Quam grāta mihi, Marce, erat epistula magistrī tuī! Nam magister dīligentiam tuam
2 laudat et dīcit: "Fīlius tuus est bonus et industrius. Numquam officium suum
3 negligit et sēper ēgregium exemplum tardis dat." Māter ad tē librum pulchrum,
4 praemium dīligentiae tuae, mox mittet. Soror tua hodiē sex annōs habet. Saepe
5 rogat: "Ubī est frāter Marcus? Diū āfuit. Quandō revertet?" Valē.

86. *Quam* (line 1) is best translated as
(a) Which (b) Whom (c) How (d) Who
87. *Grāta* (line 1) modifies
(a) epistula (line 1) (b) Marce (line 1)
(c) Māter (line 3) (d) dīligentiam (line 1)
88. *Epistula magistrī tuī* (line 1) is best translated as
(a) letter from your teacher (b) letter about your teacher
(c) letter for your teacher (d) letter with your teacher
89. The subject of *dīcit* (line 2) is
(a) Fīlius tuus (b) Marcus (c) magister (d) epistula
90. Another way of expressing *Fīlius tuus est bonus et industrius* (line 2) is
(a) Fīlius tuus est puer bonitāte et industriā
(b) Fīliō tuō est bonus et industrius
(c) Fīlius tuus habet bonus et industrius
(d) Fīliō tuō habet bonus et industrius
91. If *negligit* (line 2) were changed to *neglegitur*, *officium suum* (line 2) should be altered to read
(a) officia sua (b) officiō suō (c) officiōrum suōrum
(d) It would not need to be altered
92. The superlative form of *ēgregium* (line 3) is
(a) maximē ēgregium (b) magis ēgregium (c) ēgregissimum
(d) ēgregius
93. *Tardis* (line 3) modifies
(a) discipulis (implied) (b) librum (line 3) (c) exemplum (line 3)
(d) none of the above
94. *Librum pulchrum* (line 3) is the direct object of
(a) habet (line 4) (b) dat (line 3) (c) dīcit (line 2) (d) mittet (line 4)

95. *Diligentiae tuae* (line 4) is best translated
(a) from your attentiveness (b) by your attentiveness
(c) for your attentiveness (d) about your attentiveness
96. *Praemium* (line 4) is
(a) accusative, modifying *librum* (line 3) (b) accusative, direct object
(c) nominative, modifying *librum* (line 3) (d) nominative, subject
97. If *sex* (line 4) were replaced with *duo*, the correct form to agree with *annōs* would be
(a) *duās* (b) *duēs* (c) *duōbus* (d) *duōs*
98. The subject of *rogat* (line 5) is
(a) *Soror* (line 4) (b) *Marcus* (line 5) (c) *sex* (line 4) (d) *Saepe* (line 4)
99. *Āfuit* (line 5) is formed from the verb
(a) *obsum* (b) *adsum* (c) *absum* (d) *dēsum*
100. *Revertet* (line 5) is best translated
(a) has he returned (b) was he returning (c) will he have returned
(d) will he return