

2000 NJCL Grammar 1 & ½ Test

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

For questions 1-10, choose the answer that best describes the verb form shown:

1. Vēnit
(a) imperfect (b) future (c) perfect (d) present
2. Potuerant
(a) future perfect (b) imperfect (c) pluperfect (d) perfect
3. Ferēmus
(a) present (b) imperfect (c) perfect (d) future
4. Estis
(a) perfect (b) future (c) present (d) imperfect
5. Mittentis
(a) present (b) imperfect (c) perfect (d) future
6. Parāre
(a) pluperfect (b) perfect (c) imperfect (d) present
7. Voluerat
(a) pluperfect (b) imperfect (c) perfect (d) present
8. Ībam
(a) imperfect (b) perfect (c) present (d) future
9. Mānsus
(a) present (b) perfect (c) imperfect (d) pluperfect
10. Emimus
(a) perfect (b) present (c) future (d) imperfect

For questions 11-20, choose the answer that best describes the form shown:

11. Quās
(a) Nominative (b) Genitive (c) Dative (d) Accusative

12. Vestrī
 (a) Ablative (b) Genitive (c) Dative (d) Accusative
13. Mīlia
 (a) Genitive (b) Dative (c) Accusative (d) Ablative
14. Cīvis
 (a) Dative (b) Vocative (c) Ablative (d) Accusative
15. Altiōre
 (a) Nominative (b) Accusative (c) Ablative (d) Vocative
16. Vīrium
 (a) Accusative (b) Dative (c) Nominative (d) Genitive
17. Pār
 (a) Ablative (b) Dative (c) Accusative (d) Genitive
18. Altius
 (a) Nominative (b) Genitive (c) Dative (d) Ablative
19. Alterīus
 (a) Accusative (b) Dative (c) Genitive (d) Nominative
20. Amantī (as an adjective)
 (a) Dative (b) Ablative (c) Accusative (d) Either A or B

For questions 21-50, choose the best answer:

21. We gave ourselves a gift.
 (a) ipsīs (b) sibī (c) nōbīs (d) mihī
22. The superlative form of *miser* is:
 (a) misissimus (b) miseriorimus (c) miserissimus (d) miserrimus
23. Verbs such as *aggredior*, *morior*, *fungor*, and *arbitror* are categorized as:
 (a) Impersonal (b) Deponent (c) Active in Voice (d) 3rd Conjugation
24. The Latin for "at Athens" would most properly be:
 (a) Athēnā (b) Athēnae (c) Athēnis (d) ad Athēnīs

25. Which of the following is NOT an enclitic:
 (a) -mus (b) -ne (c) -ve (d) -que
26. What man would kill another?
 (a) Quī homō (b) Cuius homō (c) Quid homō (d) Cui homō
27. The poet recited a bad poem.
 (a) malam carminem (b) malum carminem (c) malum carmen (d) malam carmen
28. Which of the following words does NOT have the stress accent on the same syllable as the others:
 (a) puerō (b) amāmus (c) vīgintī (d) benignus
29. My Father, help me!
 (a) Mī pater, iuvā mihī (b) Mī patre, iuvā mihī
 (c) Mī patre, iuvā mē (d) Mī pater, iuvā mē
30. As we all know, this test is easy.
 (a) nōbīs omnibus nōtīs (b) nōbīs noscente
 (c) ut scīmus omnēs (d) nōbīscum nōtīs
31. Nothing is easier.
 (a) nēmō est facilior (b) nihil facilior est (c) nullum rēs est facilior
 (d) nihil facilius est
32. Which of the following does NOT pertain to verbs:
 (a) mood (b) tense (c) person (d) declension
33. The Ablative of Agency:
 (a) uses no preposition
 (b) requires a preposition
 (c) is indistinguishable from the Ablative of Means
 (d) is never used with passive verbs
34. Which of the following verbs does NOT regularly take an object in the Dative case:
 (a) studēre (b) iubēre (c) parcere (d) placēre
35. What tense is used to describe action that has been completed at some past time?
 (a) Imperfect (b) Future Perfect (c) Pluperfect (d) Present
36. How smart children are! (_____ *intelligentēs sunt liberī!*)
 (a) Quōmodo (b) Quam (c) Quī (d) Sic

37. Which of the following does NOT belong because of gender:
 (a) terror (b) flōs (c) cor (d) gladiātor
38. Which of the following nouns does NOT have a meaning that changes in sense in the plural:
 (a) cōpia (b) vīta (c) auxilium (d) rōstrum
39. Marcus, although he was unwilling, killed the guards.
 (a) dum invītus erat (b) ubi invītus erat
 (c) quamquam invītus erat (d) quī invītus erat
40. My teacher is more eloquent than Cicero.
 (a) Cicerōne (b) ā Cicerōne (c) quā Cicerōne (d) quem Cicerōnem
41. Domina coquum in culinā _____.
 (a) exspectābāmus (b) exspectābant (c) exspectābat (d) exspectābātis
42. Fēminae cum _____ sedēbant in forō.
 (a) filiārum (b) filiabus (c) filiās (d) filiae
43. Gladiātōrēs, in arēnā _____, nūbem mīrābilem vīdērunt
 (a) pugnābas (b) pugnātae (c) pugnāverat (d) pugnantēs
44. Fulvia erat fēmina placida, _____ semper domī manēbat.
 (a) quae (b) cui (c) quam (d) qua
45. Tu _____ clientēs domum intrantēs
 (a) audīvistis (b) audīvit (c) audīvī (d) audīvistī
46. Crās Rōmam _____
 (a) advēnerimus (b) advēnimus (c) advēneramus (d) adveniēbāmus
47. Make me proud, son!
 (a) facite (b) face (c) faci (d) fac
48. What two uses of the Dative Case form the Double Dative?
 (a) Reference and Purpose (b) Reference and Indirect Object
 (c) Purpose and Indirect Object (d) Reference and Agency
49. Caesar cōstituit _____ amphitheātrum aedificāre.
 (a) ingēns (b) ingentibus (c) ingentem (d) ingentum

50. Necesse erat mihi _____
 (a) discēdens (b) discēdere (c) discēdendō (d) discēdente

For questions 51-65, refer to the following Latin passage:

1 Ōlim corvus cāseum parvum invēnit. Itaque cāseum in ōre cēpit, et in arborem
 2 _____ volāvit. Deinde vulpēs corvum et cāseum in arbore vīdit. Vulpēs cāseum
 3 habēre cupīvit. Vulpēs malus corvō "corvī," inquit, "sunt bellī, et pinnae corvōrum
 4 sunt bellae. Vōx quoque corvōrum est _____; corvī ita bene canunt. Vōcem corvī
 5 iterum audīre cupiō." Quid corvus stultus fēcīt? Corvus, ubi hoc audīvit, vōcem
 6 bellam dēmonstrāre cupere incēpit. Itaque canere parāvit, ōs aperuit, cāseum āmisit.
 7 Vulpēs, rīdēns, statim cāseum cēpit et magnā cum celeritāte cucurrit.

51. *Cāseum* (line 1) is:
 (a) An adjective agreeing with *corvus* (b) The indirect object of *invēnit*
 (c) The subject of *invēnit* (d) The direct object of *invēnit*
52. What is the subject of *cēpit* (line 1)?
 (a) *vulpēs* (line 2) (b) *corvus* (line 1) (c) *ōre* (line 1)
 (d) *cāseum* (line 1)
53. In line 2, which of the following adjective forms would be required to fill in the blank space:
 (a) *altā* (b) *altum* (c) *altam* (d) *alta*
54. The construction *habēre cupīvit* (line 3) is an example of which of the following:
 (a) indirect statement (b) complementary infinitive
 (c) subjective infinitive (d) perfect active infinitive
55. In line 3, *corvō* is:
 (a) Dative of Indirect Object (b) Dative of Purpose
 (c) Ablative of Means (d) Ablative of Manner
56. In line 3, *corvī* is:
 (a) Partitive Genitive (b) Genitive of Possession
 (c) Dative of Indirect Object (d) Nominative Subject
57. In line 3, *corvōrum* is:
 (a) Partitive Genitive (b) Genitive of Possession
 (c) Genitive of the Whole (d) Objective Genitive

58. In line 4, which of the following adjective forms would be required to fill in the blank space:
 (a) *bella* (b) *bellum* (c) *bellōrum* (d) *bellus*
59. Which of the following is a superlative form of an adverb found in line 4:
 (a) *bellissimē* (b) *bellius* (c) *optimē* (d) *melius*
60. *iterum* in line 5 is:
 (a) a neuter adjective (b) the accusative form of the noun *iter*
 (c) agrees with *vōcem* (d) an adverb
61. Which of the following constructions could be an adequate alternative for the words *ubi hoc audivit* in line 5:
 (a) *haec audientia* (b) *hōc audītō* (c) *ubi hoc audiens* (d) *quandō hoc auditō*
62. Of all the verbs found in line 6, an example of which conjugation is missing:
 (a) 1st conjugation (b) 2nd conjugation (c) 3rd conjugation (d) 4th conjugation
63. If *rīdēns* in line 7 were changed to the perfect passive, which of the following would be the correct form:
 (a) *rīsa* (b) *rīsus* (c) *rīsūrum* (d) *rīsūrus*
64. What use of the Ablative case is found in line 7:
 (a) Means (b) Time When (c) Place Where (d) Manner
65. Just like *cucurrit* in line 7, which of the following verbs is categorized as reduplicative in the 3rd principal part:
 (a) *Vetō* (b) *Pellō* (c) *Frangō* (d) *Nōlō*

For questions 66-90, refer to the following Latin passage:

- 1 Rōmānī praeclārī censōriam potestātem, honōrem ultimum, magnopere
 2 dēsīderābant. Paucī enim censōrēs esse poterant. Nam duo erant censōrēs; post
 3 annum et sex mensēs potestātem dēpōnēbant, post quattuor annōs populus novōs
 4 censōrēs creābat. Censōrēs pecūniam publicam administrābant, viās et _____
 5 _____ cūrābant, mōrēs dēnique cīvium cūrābant et improbōs notā censōriā
 6 damnāre poterant.
 7 Appius Claudius, ubi censor fuit, aquam dē montibus in urbem dēdūxit, quam ibi
 8 per fontēs cīvibus dīstribuit. Antēā Rōmānī ē flumine aquam traxerant, sed iam
 9 propter magnum numerum incolārum aquae inopia crescēbat. Mox aliī censōrēs
 10 novās aquās ad urbem dūxērunt, _____ etiam nunc prope Rōmam vidēre
 11 possumus. Postēā tamen multī cīvium nōn ē fontibus publicīs aquam trahēbant;

12 nam contrā lēgēs aquam sub terrā in _____ domūs dūcēbant: ita labōrem vitāre
 13 solēbant. Tandem post multōs annōs Rōmānī Marcum Porcium Catōnem propter
 14 virtūtēs multās censōrem creāvērunt. Magnā sevērītate Catō potestātem censōriam
 15 gessit, et inter alia lēgēs dē aquā sevērē administrāvit.

66. *honōrem ultimum* in line 1 is:
 (a) in apposition (b) the indirect object
 (c) the subject of *dēsīderābant* (line 2) (d) incorrect grammar
67. *magnopere* (line 1) is:
 (a) an adverb (b) in apposition to *honōrem* (line 1)
 (c) a complementary infinitive (d) an ablative absolute
68. *Paucī enim censōrēs esse poterant* (line 2) is best translated as:
 (a) For there hadn't been able to be few censors.
 (b) For there could be few censors
 (c) For the censors will be able to be few
 (d) For few censors had there been able to be.
69. The subject of *dēpōnēbant* (line 3) is:
 (a) *censōrēs* (line 2) (b) *populus* (line 3) (c) *annōs* (line 3)
 (d) *mensēs* (line 3)
70. *novōs* (line 3) agrees with:
 (a) *populus* (line 3) (b) *annōs* (line 3) (c) *mensēs* (line 3)
 (d) *censōrēs* (line 4)
71. Which of the following correctly fills in the blank in lines 4-5:
 (a) *aedificiīs publicīs* (b) *aedificiōrum publicōrum*
 (c) *aedificia publica* (d) *aedificiī publicī*
72. *dēnique* (line 5) is:
 (a) an adverb (b) the subject of *cūrābant* (c) an adjective modifying *mōrēs*
 (d) a genitive of possession
73. *imprōbōs* (line 5) modifies:
 (a) an implied noun *censōrēs* (b) an implied noun *mensēs*
 (c) an implied noun *civēs* (d) an implied noun *mōrēs*
74. Which of the following is a viable alternative to *ubi censor fuit* (line 7):
 (a) *Catōne censōre* (b) *Cum censor erit* (c) *Dum censor est*
 (d) *Cum censēns*

75. The antecedent of *quam* (line 7) is:
 (a) *cīvibus* (line 8) (b) *urbem* (line 7) (c) *aquam* (line 7)
 (d) *censor* (line 7)
76. Which of the following is a viable alternative to *propter magnum numerum* in line 9:
 (a) *cum magnō numerō* (b) *post magnum numerum*
 (c) *ob magnum numerum* (d) *sine magnō numerō*
77. The subject of *crescēbat* (line 9) is:
 (a) *inopia* (line 9) (b) an implied noun *aqua* (c) *numerum* (line 9)
 (d) *iam* (line 8)
78. If *Mox aliī censōrēs nōvās aquās ad urbem dūxērunt* (lines 9-10) were changed to the passive, the correct sentence would be which of the following:
 (a) *Mox novae aquae ab urbe ad aliōs censōrēs ductae sunt*
 (b) *Mox novae aquae ab urbe ad aliōs censōrēs ductī sunt*
 (c) *Mox novae aquae ad urbem ab aliīs censōribus ductī sunt*
 (d) *Mox novae aquae ad urbem ab aliīs censōribus ductae sunt*
79. Which of the following relative pronouns is the best choice for filling in the blank space in line 10:
 (a) *quās* (b) *quībus* (c) *quae* (d) *quōrum*
80. The passive form of *vidēre* (line 10) is:
 (a) *vidērī* (b) *vidī* (c) *vīdī* (d) *vīdisse*
81. *Rōmam* (line 10) is in the Accusative case because:
 (a) *prope* takes the Accusative (b) It is Locative
 (c) It is Accusative Place To Which (d) It is the Direct Object
82. The *-ium* ending on *civium* in line 11 shows that the *civium*:
 (a) is neuter (b) is in the Accusative case
 (c) is an i-stem (d) is always masculine in gender
83. Which of the following is the best choice for filling in the blank in line 12:
 (a) *suīs* (b) *suōrum* (c) *suōs* (d) *suās*
84. The direct object of *dūcēbant* (line 12) is:
 (a) *lēgēs* (line 12) (b) *aquam* (line 12) (c) *terrā* (line 12) (d) *domūs* (line 12)
85. According to the sentence "*Tandem... creāvērunt*" (lines 13-14), Cato can be described as:
 (a) *homō cui virtūtēs multās* (b) *vir magnā virtūte*
 (c) *homō multōrum virtūtum* (d) *vir ex virtūtibus magnās*

86. What use of the Accusative case is exemplified by "*Rōmānī.. Catōnem... censōrem creāvērunt.*" (lines 13-14)
- (a) Double Accusative (b) Cognate Accusative
(c) Place To Which (d) Duration of Time
87. What use of the Ablative case is *Magnā sevērītāte* in line 14:
- (a) Ablative Absolute (b) Description
(c) Means (d) Manner
88. The best translation of *inter alia* (line 15) is:
- (a) between another (b) in another matter
(c) elsewhere (d) among other things
89. Which of the following is the best translation of *lēgēs dē aquā sevērē administrāvit* (line 15):
- (a) He strictly administered laws about water
(b) He strictly administered laws about hard water
(c) He severely restricted laws about water usage
(d) He severely restricted laws about hard water
90. Which of the following is a viable alternative to *et inter alia* (line 15):
- (a) *et inter atque alia* (b) *interque alia*
(c) *que inter alia* (d) *at interque alia*

For questions 91-100, refer to the following Latin passage:

1 Ariēs multa genera animalium pugnā superāverat et ob eam causam summā
2 arrogantīā implētus erat. Aliquandō taurō occurrit et sine morā eum ad pugnam
3 prōvocāvit hīs verbīs: "Nisi ignāvus es, parā tē ad pugnam." Ille hāc vōce irātus ūnō
4 cornuum ictū ariētem superbum necāvit.

91. What use of the Genitive case is *multa genera animalium* in line 1:
- (a) Quality (b) Possession (c) Partitive (d) Objective
92. Which of the following is a viable replacement for *et ob eam causam* in line 1:
- (a) *Quā de causam* (b) *et per quem* (c) *et reī causā* (d) *Quam ob rem*
93. What use of the Ablative case is *summā arrogantīā* in line 1:
- (a) Manner (b) Description (c) Means (d) Cause

94. *taurō occurrit* in line 2 should be best translated as:
 (a) The bull ran up to the ram (b) It occurred to the bull
 (c) The ram ran through the bull (d) He met a bull
95. *sine morā* in line 2 is best translated as:
 (a) without morals (b) without the usual custom
 (c) without a dull knife (d) without delay
96. *hīs verbīs* (lines 2-3) is best translated as:
 (a) with these words (b) for these words (c) in the time of these words
 (d) on behalf of these words
97. *parā tē* in line 3 is best translated as:
 (a) Obey yourself! (b) Prepare yourself! (c) Equal to you
 (d) You are skilled!
98. *Ille* in line 3 refers to:
 (a) *Aliquandō* (line 2) (b) *Taurus* (c) *superbum* (line 4) (d) *Ariēs*
99. *Cornuum* (line 3) is:
 (a) Nominative (b) Genitive (c) Dative (d) Accusative
100. According to the standard rules of accent, which of the following shows where the stress accent should occur in *ariētem* (line 4):
 (a) a rietem (b) ari etem (c) arie tem (d) arietem