

**NATIONAL JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
ADVANCED LATIN GRAMMAR TEST
2000**

What MOOD are you in?

1. Which of the following is NOT a grammatical mood?
a. subjunctive b. imperative c. indicative d. jussive
2. Which of the following canNOT be a subjunctive?
a. faciāmus b. faciēmus c. fecerīmus d. facerēmus
3. Which of the following is NOT an imperative?
a. loquere b. exuere c. mementō d. hortāminī
4. Which of the following is NOT an indicative?
a. superet b. ridēmus c. dēmittent d. poterit
5. Which of the following is NOT a jussive?
a. mustāceum edant b. auxilium implōret
c. moriantur velut canēs d. vīvam an moriam?
6. What mood is used in an Indirect Statement?
a. indicative b. infinitive c. jussive d. subjunctive
7. What mood is used in an Indirect Command?
a. indicative b. infinitive c. imperative d. subjunctive
8. What mood is used in an Indirect Question?
a. indicative b. jussive c. imperative d. subjunctive
9. What mood is used for a Direct Command?
a. indicative b. infinitive c. imperative d. subjunctive
10. What mood is used for a Direct Statement?
a. indicative b. infinitive c. imperative d. jussive

Just in CASE:

11. Which of the following is NOT ablative?
a. grāve b. marī c. genū d. servīs
12. Which of the following is NOT genitive?
a. amātōris b. fluctūs c. iūdicium d. sanguinis
13. Which of the following is NOT nominative?
a. coniūratiō b. aestās c. cornūs d. bellum

14. Which of the following is NOT dative?
 a. eō b. aciē̄ c. nobis d. cuique
15. Which of the following is NOT accusative?
 a. corpus b. vim c. diēs d. potestās
16. Marcus lives in Rome. What case is needed?
 a. locative b. ablative c. accusative d. dative
17. The words causā and gratiā (macrons over the final -a) are used with which case?
 a. dative b. ablative c. accusative d. genitive
18. Which of the following verbs does NOT usually use a dative as its object?
 a. imperāre b. persuadēre c. iuvāre d. crēdere
19. The vocative of Gaius Iulius Caesar is
 a. Gaī Iūli Caesarē b. Gāius Iūlie Caesar
 c. Gaī Iūli Caesar d. Gaie Iūli Caesar
20. Cicero's idiom cuique suum, "to each his own," illustrates what dative use?
 a. indirect object b. reference c. purpose d. with special adjectives

Did you ever learn the PRINCIPAL PARTS OF VERBS?

21. The present tense equivalent of potuimus is
 a. possumus b. possimus c. potāmus d. ponimus
22. The present tense equivalent of sublātī sunt is
 a. feruntur b. tolluntur c. suggeruntur d. subeunt
23. The perfect tense equivalent of divīdō is
 a. dividī b. didiscī c. divīsī d. divixī
24. The perfect tense equivalent of surgitis is
 a. surxistis b. sursistis c. surrexistis d. surgessistis
25. The present tense equivalent of fuit is
 a. fit b. est c. it d. fert
26. The perfect tense equivalent of iubētur is
 a. iussus est b. ustus est c. iunctus est d. imbūtus est
27. The present tense equivalent of trāditi sumus is
 a. trahuntur b. trāduntur c. tractantur d. traducuntur
28. The perfect tense equivalent of miscentur is
 a. miseriti sunt b. missī sunt c. mixti sunt d. mincti sunt

29. The perfect tense equivalent of which of the following verbs is NOT identical to the present tense form listed here?

- a. claudit b. ascendit c. solvit d. accidit

30. Which of the following verbs does NOT follow the same consonant pattern in its third and fourth principal parts?

- a. regere b. intellegere c. trahere d. legere

Dumb PRONOUNS/ADJECTIVES

31. The correct form of quī-quae-quod in the sentence *Verba qu_____ dixit falsa sunt* is

- a. qua b. quod c. quās d. quae

32. The only form of hic which correctly fits in the sentence *Servus _____ feminae est Medus* is

- a. huius b. hae c. haec d. hāc

33. The form mī can be which case?

- a. dative b. vocative c. neither a nor b d. both a and b

34. The two possible genitives of vōs are

- a. vestris & vestrum b. vestrī & vestrōrum
c. vestrī & vestrum d. vestris & vestrōrum

35. "No one of you has done the work." *Nēmo _____ opus fēcit.*

- a. vestris b. vestrum c. vestrī d. vestrōrum

36. "She had obviously been beaten to death, but the weapon itself was nowhere to be seen.

- a. tēlum ipsum b. tēlum ipsud c. tēlum ipse d. tēlum ipsius

37. Marcus warned Quintus that he (Quintus) should not hit him (Marcus).

- a. eum b. ipsum c. ipse d. se

38. *Et Iūlia et Cornēlia Tullium amant, sed haec illam nōn amat.* To whom does haec refer?

- a. Iulia b. Tullius c. Cornelia d. Iulia & Cornelia

39. The nominative singular of cuiquam is

- a. cuiquae b. quīquam c. quisquam d. cuiqua

40. Subject pronouns are used in Latin ONLY when they are

- a. written b. emphasized c. spoken d. needed for clarity

Using Infinitives

41. Transitive Latin verbs have how many infinitives?
 a. two b. four c. five d. six
42. The least common of these infinitives is the
 a. present passive b. perfect passive c. future active d. future passive
43. Which of the following verbs has a second principal part which ends -re?
 a. volō b. malō c. sum d. fiō
44. Which of these sentences illustrates a complementary, or objective, infinitive?
 a. Līberī dormīre nolunt. b. Caesar Haeduōs frumentum flāgitāre.
 c. Linguam Graecam difficilem esse pūtō. d. Errāre hūmānum est.
45. Which of these sentences illustrates an historical infinitive?
 a. Līberī dormīre nolunt. b. Caesar Haeduōs frumentum flāgitāre.
 c. Linguam Graecam difficilem esse pūtō. d. Errāre hūmānum est.
46. Change this sentence from a direct statement to an indirect statement.
 Medicus: "Puer aeger est."
 a. Medicus puer aeger est dīcit. b. Medicus puerum aeger esse dīcit.
 c. Medicus puerum aegrum esse dīcit. d. Medicus puerum aegrum est dīcit
47. Change this sentence from a direct statement to an indirect statement.
 Cleopatra: "Rōmae regam."
 a. Cleopatra eam Rōmae regere dīcit.
 b. Cleopatra sē Rōmae rectūrum esse dīcit.
 c. Cleopatra eam Rōmae rectūram esse dīcit.
 d. Cleopatra sē Romae rectūram esse dīcit.
48. Which of the following English sentences would NOT require an infinitive in classical Latin prose?
 a. Nobody wants to go. b. He thought he had a headache.
 c. I saved money to buy a car. d. They can't do anything right.
49. Which of the following English sentences WOULD require an infinitive in classical Latin prose?
 a. You suddenly stopped reading. b. I begged you not to go.
 c. My name is hard to spell. d. They must be punished.
50. Juno's opening line in the Aeneid is "Mēne inceptō dēsistere victam....," which illustrates what use of the infinitive?
 a. historical b. with adjectives c. complementary d. exclamatory

Adverbs

- 51. The adverb of indignus-a-um is
 a. indignum b. indigne c. indignī d. indignō
- 52. The adverb of fortis-e is
 a. forte b. fortius c. fortiter d. fortī
- 53. The adverb of bonus-a-um is
 a. bonō b. bone c. bonī d. bene
- 54. The adverb of magnus-a-um is
 a. magne b. magnopere c. magnō d. magis
- 55. The adverb of audax is
 a. audacter b. audācī c. audāce d. audāciter
- 56. Comparative adverbs end
 a. -ius b. -ior c. -iōre d. -iōra
- 57. Which of the following is NOT an adverb?
 a. facile b. multum c. velut d. saepe
- 58. The superlative of the adverb parum is
 a. minimē b. optimē c. plurimum d. it has none
- 59. Which of the following sets of adverbs does NOT follow the same pattern of meaning as the other sets?
 a. hīc, hūc, hinc b. illīc, illūc, illinc c. ubi, unde, quō d. ibi, eō, inde
- 60. Which of the following adverbs canNOT answer Quotiens?
 a. bis b. quater c. simul d. ter

Subjunctive Uses

- 61. I'm hungry. What should I do?
 a. facerem b. faciō c. faciam d. fiam
- 62. I already sent a friend to buy me a sandwich, but he hasn't come back.
 a. ut emat b. emere c. quī emat d. quī emeret
- 63. Let's finish this test as quickly as possible.
 a. perficiāmus b. perficiēmus c. perficerēmus d. perficimus
- 64. I know what I want to do next.
 a. volō b. vellem c. volam d. velim

65. I'll eat so much food that I may never eat again.
 a. ut numquam edam b. nē umquam edam
 c. ut numquam ederem d. nē umquam ederem
66. The food at Oklahoma University is not so bad that a person cannot eat it.
 a. ut nōn possit b. ut nōn posset c. quīn possit d. quīn posset
67. If it weren't edible, I would be buying pizzas galore.
 a. Sī nōn esset b. Nisi sit c. Nisi esset d. Sī nōn sit
68. Oh! I know where my friend went!
 a. eat b. īret c. īerit d. īisset
69. I can't wait until I beat him up!
 a. pulsāvissēm b. pulsāverīm c. pulsārem d. pulsem
70. He's here! He's here! Oh-how-I-wish-that I had not said that.
 a. dīxissēm b. dīxerīm c. dīcerem d. dīcam

Participles, Supines, Gerundives, and Gerunds (P.S.: GAGI)

71. Latin participles exist in how many tenses?
 a. one b. two c. three d. four
72. Latin gerunds exist in how many cases?
 a. one b. two c. three d. four
73. Supines exist in how many cases?
 a. one b. two c. three d. four
74. Carthāgō dēlenda est is a good example of a
 a. present participle b. supine
 c. gerundive of necessity d. gerundive of purpose
75. "I left home to join the circus." Which Latin construction canNOT express the words "to join"?
 a. supine b. gerundive with ad c. gerundive with causā d. infinitive
76. "Excelling on this test is hard to do."
 a. Praestans b. Praestandus c. Praestāre d. Praestitū
77. "Excelling on this test is hard to do."
 a. factū b. ad faciendum c. factum d. facere
78. A "passive periphrastic" can also be called a
 a. present participle b. supine
 c. gerundive of necessity d. gerundive of purpose

79. "The plane is going down! We're going to die!"
 a. Mortuum t̄imus b. Moritūri sumus c. Moriendī sumus d. Mortūerimus
80. "You must believe me."
 a. Mihi credēndum est a te. b. Ego crēdendus sum tibi.
 c. Tibi mē crēdendum est. d. Tū mihi crēdendus es.

All sorts of stuff

81. "Protasis" is the term used for
 a. the "if" clause of a conditional sentence.
 b. the conclusion of a conditional sentence.
 c. the introduction to an optative subjunctive.
 d. omission of words needed to complete the meaning of a sentence.
82. "Ellipsis" is the term used for
 a. the "if" clause of a conditional sentence.
 b. the conclusion of a conditional sentence.
 c. the introduction to an optative subjunctive.
 d. omission of words needed to complete the meaning of a sentence.
83. In the sentence Suā manū liberōs occidit, the reader understands that the liberos are
 a. mine b. yours c. theirs d. the subject's own
84. The conjunction dum ("while") is regularly followed by what tense?
 a. present b. imperfect c. future d. perfect
85. Which of the following words is NOT used post-positively (i.e., second in its clause)?
 a. autem b. quoque c. nam d. quidem
86. Defective verbs have forms which do not exist. Which of the following forms does NOT exist for its defective verb?
 a. odisse b. fāris c. inquiet d. memineram
87. The genitive of nemo is
 a. nēmī b. nēminis c. nullius d. nullī
88. The accusative of materfamiliās is
 a. materfamiliās b. materfamiliam c. materamfamiliās d. matremfamiliās
89. Which of the following is NOT a "pure i-stem," complete with acc. sing. -im?
 a. apis b. turris c. sitis d. Tiberis
90. Which of the following nouns is a "heteroclite"?
 a. nauta b. domus c. arx d. Idūs

Poetic, Greek, and other weird endings

91. *Aeneid* I.130: Nec latuere dolī frātrē lūnōnis et trāe.
latuere in prose would appear as
 a. latuī b. latuerunt c. latuerint d. latueris
92. *Aeneid* I.189-90: dūctōrēsque ipsōs p̄mum capita alta ferentīs
 cornibus arboreīs sternit. In prose ferentīs might be
 a. ferentī b. ferentēs c. ferentia d. ferentis (no macron)
93. Cicero *In Catilinam I*: Quō usque tandem abūtēre, Catilīna, p̄tentiā nostrā?
 Normally abūtēre would appear as
 a. abūtī b. abūsum esse c. abūsus es d. abūtēris
94. *Aeneid* I.3-4: --multum ille et terrīs iactātus et altō/ vī superum....
superum in this context is a
 a. supine b. neuter accusative c. genitive plural d. neuter nominative
95. The vocative of Theseus is
 a. Theseī b. Theseu c. These d. Theseus
96. The accusative of Anchises is
 a. Anchisēn b. Anchisem c. Anchisea d. Anchisa
97. Aeneas says in *Aeneid* I. 94-96: "O terque quaterque beātī,
 quīs ante ōrā patrum Trōiae sub moenibus altīs
 contigit oppetere!"
 In prose the word quīs would appear as
 a. quī b. quōs c. cuius d. quibus
98. In *Aeneid* I.200-201 Aeneas reminds his men sonantēs/ accestis scopulōs. In
 prose the verb accestis would appear as
 a. accēditis b. accēdētis c. accessi estis d. accessistis
99. In *Aeneid* I. 249 Venus reminds Juppiter of Antenor, who nunc placidā compostus
pace quiescit. In prose compostus would appear as
 a. compostis b. compositus c. composuistis d. compostus est
100. When Aeneas wants the Sibyl to take him to the underworld (*Aeneid* VI. 153), the
 Sibyl tells him to make a sacrifice: ea p̄ma piācula suntō. The form closest to suntō,
 which conveys the same force of meaning, is
 a. sunt b. estō c. sint d. sum