

2001 NJCL Grammar 1/2 & 1 Test

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

Part A - For questions 1-30, select the correct word or phrase to **best** complete the sentence:

1. leōnēs in _____ sunt.
(a) silva (b) silvae (c) silvam (d) silvā
2. hortus pulcher est _____.
(a) dominus (b) dominīs (c) dominum (d) dominō
3. mīlitēs taurum _____ vulnerāvērunt.
(a) gladiū (b) gladiōrum (c) gladiīs (d) gladiōs
4. ego et tū _____.
(a) ambulābāmus (b) ambulābant (c) ambulābātis (d) ambulābam
5. quattuor _____ fūgērunt.
(a) hostibus (b) hostis (c) ex hostibus (d) hostī
6. puer sapiēns _____ omnem pecūniam dabit.
(a) pater (b) patris (c) patrī (d) patrem
7. propter _____ turrium mūrī erant altissimī.
(a) magnitūdō (b) magnitūdinem (c) magnitūdine (d) magnitūdini
8. saepe _____ servī dēfessī pōcula aquā ē flūmine implēverant.
(a) aestās (b) aestāte (c) aestātis (d) aestātēs
9. senātor et laudem et praemia eīs quī prō patriā _____ dedit.
(a) pugnāverātis (b) pugnāverant (c) pugnāverāmus (d) pugnāverat
10. arbor _____ in hortō rēgīnae cecidit.
(a) magna (b) magnī (c) magnus (d) magnum
11. dīc _____, quis beātus esse nōn vult?
(a) ego (b) mihi (c) meī (d) mē

12. magister lūdi liberōs cum dīligentiā _____ iussit.
 (a) labōrābant (b) labōrāre (c) labōrāvērātis (d) labōrātī sunt
13. meī amīcī _____ nōn favēbunt.
 (a) cōnsilium (b) cōnsiliī (c) cōnsiliō (d) cōnsilium
14. paucī _____ obtinēbant oppidum quod vīdimus.
 (a) mīlitis (b) mīlitem (c) mīlitī (d) mīlitum
15. _____ cōsulis multī hominēs manēbant.
 (a) domus (b) domī (c) domum (d) domō
16. hoc flūmen est plēnum _____.
 (a) piscēs (b) piscium (c) piscī (d) piscis
17. volō celāre pecūniam _____.
 (a) tū (b) tuī (c) tibi (d) tē
18. _____, fer mihi plūs vīnī!
 (a) Hortēsius (b) Hortēsiū (c) Hortēsium (d) Hortēsi
19. Sabīnus _____ praeest.
 (a) legiō (b) legiōnis (c) legiōnī (d) legiōne
20. servī sunt _____ agricolae.
 (a) magnum auxiliū (b) magnō auxiliō (c) magnorum auxiliōrum (d) magna auxilia
21. filia cōsulis erat pulchrior quam _____.
 (a) senātōris (b) senātōrī (c) senātōrem (d) senātōre
22. _____ magnō fuste verberābimus.
 (a) servīs (b) servōrum (c) servō (d) servōs
23. dum haec _____, impetus factus est.
 (a) nūntiāris (b) nūntiātum est (c) nūntiāntur (d) nūntiābāmur
24. _____ crās necābimur.
 (a) nōs (b) tū (c) ego (d) vōs
25. Publium _____ vīnum vīdī.
 (a) bibētis (b) bibentem (c) bibente (d) bibit

26. magister lūdī _____ linguam Latīnam docuerat.
 (a) incolās (b) incolae (c) incolārum (d) incolīs
27. māter duōbus _____ donum ēmit.
 (a) filius (b) filiō (c) filium (d) filiīs
28. puellae in templō manēre _____.
 (a) volēbant (b) volēbat (c) voluit (d) vult
29. imperātor ē silvā in _____ ambulāvit.
 (a) castrīs (b) castra (c) castrōrum (d) castrī
30. _____, hostēs ab exercitū Rōmānō superābuntur.
 (a) Caesar dux (b) Caesarem dūcem (c) Caesar ducis (d) Caesare duce

Part B - For questions 31-40, select the item that does not fit the description:

31. Conjunction: (a) inde (b) an (c) atque (d) aut
32. Preposition: (a) sine (b) sub (c) ēheu (d) ob
33. 3rd Conjugation verb: (a) dīcō (b) vīsō (c) trahō (d) imperō
34. Participle of ferō, ferre: (a) lātus (b) tulisse (c) ferēns (d) lāturus
35. Masculine noun: (a) aurīga (b) currus (c) diēs (d) vulpēs
36. Transitive verb: (a) iubeō (b) placeō (c) iuvō (d) appellō
37. Form of the relative pronoun: (a) quis (b) cuius (c) quae (d) quibus
38. Indeclinable number (a) centum (b) quattuor (c) vīgintī (d) ducentī
39. Future tense: (a) aderit (b) scrībimus (c) cadētis (d) vocābis
40. Impersonal verb: (a) licet (b) pluit (c) inquit (d) ningit

Part C - For questions 41-60 answer the following questions based on the story:

1 Prope Tiberis rīpās habitant rēx Evander populusque eius pauper. In
2 casīs parvīs vīvunt sed contentī omnēs sunt et laetī; ūnum sōlum perīculum
3 timent.

4 Nam spēlunca quaedam est prope _____ in colle. Hīc habitat mōnstrum
5 ingēns, sēmihomō nōmine Cācus quī flammās ex _____ spīrat, hominēs rapit et
6 saevē occīdit. Sic populū tōtum diū terret. Sed tandem advenit hērōs
7 quīdam, nōmine Herculēs, quī eōs illō terrōre liberat.

8 Nam ad eum locum Herculēs venit cum taurīs _____ quōs ex Hispāniā ad
9 Graeciam dūcit. Cācus, ubi taurōs videt, cōnsuit eōs rapere. Itaque, dum
10 Herculēs dormit, in spēluncam suam eōs ducit. Postrīdiē ubi Herculēs ē somnō
11 surgit, taurōs _____ nōn potest. Diū trīstis quaerit. Tandem mūgītum
12 taurōrum audit. summā irā commōtus, ad spēluncam accēdit collemque dīripit.
13 Magnā vōce clāmat et ' _____ hūc, Cāce, ' inquit, 'taurōsque mihi redde. Nōn
14 potes mē fugere.' Cācus territus est et vix resistit. Sic facile vincit eum Herculēs
15 et mōnstrum illud horrendum iacet in _____ mortuum.

41. The subject of **habitant** in line 1 is:
(a) rēx Evander populusque (b) populus (c) Tiberis (d) rēx Evander
42. **laetī** in line 2 modifies:
(a) perīculum (line 2) (b) casīs (line 1) (c) omnēs (line 2) (d) contentī (line 2)
43. The correct form of **flūmen** needed to complete line 4 is:
(a) flūmine (b) flūminem (c) flūmen (d) flūminis
44. **Hīc** in line 4:
(a) modifies Cācus (line 4) (b) is a correlative with quī (line 4)
(c) modifies colle (line 3) (d) is an adverb
45. **nōmine** in line 5 is an Ablative of:
(a) Agency (b) Specification (c) Means (d) Place Where
46. The correct form of **ōs** needed to complete line 5 is:
(a) osse (b) ossī (c) ōre (d) ōrī
47. **populū** in line 6 is:
(a) Indirect Object (b) Subject of terret (c) An Adverb
(d) Direct Object

48. Which of the following is NOT an adverb found in line 6?
 (a) **Sīc** (b) **diū** (c) **tandem** (d) **quīdam**
49. An adequate substitution for **ad eum locum** in line 8 is:
 (a) **illūc** (b) **quī** (c) **hinc** (d) **tandem**
50. The correct form of **ingens** needed to complete line 8 is:
 (a) **ingentis** (b) **ingentī** (c) **ingentibus** (d) **ingentium**
51. The use of **cum** in line 8 is:
 (a) Ablative of Accompaniment (b) Ablative of Manner
 (c) Cum Clause (d) Neither a, b or c
52. The subject of **constituit** in line 9 is:
 (a) **Cācus** (line 8) (b) **Herculēs** (line 9)
 (c) **eōs** (line 8) (d) **taurōs** (line 8)
53. An adequate substitution for **dum Herculēs dormit** (lines 9 - 10) is:
 (a) **cum Herculēs dormiverat** (b) **dormiente Herculē**
 (c) **Herculē dormiendō** (d) **cum Herculēs dormiet**
54. **suam** in line 10 refers to:
 (a) **eōs** (line 9) (b) **Herculēs** (line 9) (c) **Cācus** (line 8)
 (d) **somnō** (line 9)
55. The correct form of **videō** needed to complete line 11 is:
 (a) **vidēre** (b) **vīdit** (c) **videndōs** (d) **videō**
56. **commōtus** in line 12 refers to:
 (a) **Herculēs** (b) **Cācus** (c) **taurus** (d) **īra**
57. The correct form of **veniō** needed to complete line 13 is:
 (a) **venī** (b) **vēnī** (c) **venīte** (d) **vēnīte**
58. **mōnstrum** in line 15 is the:
 (a) direct object (b) subject (c) indirect object (d) modifier of **Herculēs**
59. The correct form of **terra** needed to complete line 15 is:
 (a) **terra** (b) **terrae** (c) **terram** (d) **terrā**

60. **mortuum** in line 15 grammatically modifies:
 (a) **Herculēs** (line 13) (b) **mōnstrum** (line 13)
 (c) **Cācus** (line 13) (d) **facile** (line 13)

Part D - For questions 61-80 answer the following questions based on the story:

Niobē et Līberī

1 **Niobē, rēgīna Thēbānōrum, erat pulchra fēmina sed superba. erat superba nōn**
 2 **sōlum fōrmā suā marītīque potentiā sed etiam magnō līberōrum numerō. nam**
 3 **habēbat septem filiōs et septem filiās. sed ea superbia erat rēgīnae causa**
 4 **magnae trīstītiaē et līberīs causa dūrae poenae.**

5 **Apollō et Diāna erant līberī Lātōnae. eīs Thēbānī sacra crēbra parābant.**
 6 **oppidānī amābant Lātōnam et līberōs eius. id superbae rēgīnae erat molestum.**
 7 **“cūr,” inquit, “Lātōnae et līberīs sacra parātis? ____ līberōs habet Lātōna;**
 8 **quattuordecim habeō. ubi sunt mea sacra?” Lātōna eīs verbīs irāta līberōs suōs**
 9 **vocat. ad ____ volant Apollō Diānaque et sagittīs suīs miserōs līberōs rēgīnae**
 10 **superbae dēlent. Niobē, nūper laeta, nunc misera, sedet apud līberōs interfectōs**
 11 **et perpetuīs cum lacrimīs eōs dēsīderat.**

61. The phrase **rēgīna Thēbānōrum** in line 1 can be described as:
 (a) relative (b) temporal (c) diminutive (d) appositional
62. What use of the Ablative case is found in line 2?
 (a) means (b) agency (c) cause (d) time
63. Which of the following is an adequate substitute for **nam habēbat septem filiōs et septem filiās** (lines 2-3)?
 (a) **habēbat enim septem filiōs et septem filiae**
 (b) **nam eī erant septem filiī et septem filiae**
 (c) **illī enim fuit septem filiōs et septem filiās**
 (d) **nam habuit septem filiī et septem filiae**
64. **rēgīnae** in line 3 is
 (a) genitive singular (b) dative singular (c) nominative plural (d) locative
65. The comparative form of **magnae** in line 4 is
 (a) **maiōrēs** (b) **maiōrī** (c) **maiōre** (d) **maiōris**

66. The superlative form of **dūrae** in line 4 is
 (a) **dūrissimae** (b) **dūrississimae** (c) **durrimae** (d) **dūriorī**
67. Which of the following is a good syntactic substitute for **eīs** in line 5?
 (a) **quī** (b) **propter quās** (c) **cuius causā** (d) **quibus**
68. The subject of **parābant** in line 5 is
 (a) **eīs** (b) **sacra** (c) **Thēbānī** (d) implied subject
69. **eius** in line 6 refers to
 (a) **Niobē** (b) **oppidānī** (c) **Diāna** (d) **Lātōna**
70. **molestum** in line 6
 (a) is the subject (b) is the direct object (c) is the indirect object
 (d) agrees with **id**
71. The direct object of **parātis** in line 7 is
 (a) **cūr** (b) **liberīs** (c) **sacra** (d) There is no direct object
72. The passive form of **parātis** in line 7 is
 (a) **parāminī** (b) **parātur** (c) **parāmur** (d) **parantur**
73. The correct form of **duō** needed to complete line 7 is
 (a) **duae** (b) **duōbus** (c) **duō** (d) **duōs**
74. **quattuordecim** in line 8 agrees with
 (a) **sacra** (line 7) (b) an implied **liberōs** (c) **sacra** (line 8)
 (d) **verbīs** (line 8)
75. **eīs verbīs** in line 8 is
 (a) Ablative of cause (b) Ablative of separation (c) Ablative Absolute
 (d) Ablative of agency
76. The correct form of the pronoun **is** needed to complete line 9 is
 (a) **eōs** (b) **eam** (c) **ea** (d) **eum**
77. What use of the Ablative case is found in line 9?
 (a) Agency (b) Time When (c) Means (d) Place from Which

78. What use of the Genitive case is found in line 9?
 (a) Partitive (b) Special adjectives (c) There is no Genitive in line 9
 (d) Possession
79. The passive of *Niobē... eōs dēsīderat* (lines 10-11) is
 (a) *ab eīs dēsīderātur* (b) *ā Niobā dēsīderātur* (c) *ab eīs dēsīderantur*
 (d) *ā Niobā dēsīderantur*
80. Which of the following tenses is not found in the above passage?
 (a) perfect (b) imperfect (c) present (d) future

Part E - For Questions 81-100 answer the following questions based on the story:

Terror Cimbricus

1 ōlim Cimbrī et Teutonēs, populī Germāniae, cum fēminīs liberīsque
 2 _____ adpropinquāverant et cōpiās Rōmānās maximō proeliō vīcerant. ubi fuga
 3 legiōnum nūntiāta est, summus erat terror tōtius Rōmae, et Rōmānī, postquam
 4 graviter commōtī erant, sacra crēbra deīs faciēbant et _____ petēbant.

5 tum Mānlius ōrātor animōs populī ita cōfirmāvit: — “magnam
 6 calamitātem accēpimus. oppida nostra ā Cimbrīs Teutonibusque capiuntur,
 7 agricolae interficiuntur, agrī vāstantur, cōpiae barbarōrum adpropinquant.
 8 itaque, nisi novīs animīs proelium novum faciēmus et _____ ex patriā nostrā sine
 9 morā agēmus, erit nūlla salūs fēminīs nostrīs liberīsque. servāte _____! antea
 10 superātī sumus quia imperātōrēs nostrī _____ infirmī. nunc Marius, clārus
 11 imperātor, quī iam multās aliās victōriās reportāvit, legiōnēs dūcet et animōs
 12 nostrōs terrōre Cimbricō liberāre mātūrābit.”

13 Marius tum in Āfricā bellum gerēbat. sine morā ex Āfricā in Italiam
 14 _____. Cōpiās novās nōn solum tōtī Italiae sed etiam prōvinciīs sociōrum
 15 imperāvit. disciplinā autem dūrā labōribusque perpetuīs militēs exercuit. tum
 16 cum peditibus equitibusque, quī iam _____ studēbant, ad Germānōrum castra
 17 celeriter properāvit. diū et ācritur pugnātum est. dēnique barbarī fūgerunt et
 18 multī in fugā ab equitibus sunt interfectī. Marius vocātus est _____ patriae.

81. The phrase *cum fēminīs liberīsque* in line 1 is an example of
 (a) ablative of separation (b) ablative of accompaniment
 (c) ablative of means (d) ablative of manner
82. The correct form of *Italia* needed to complete the sentence in line 2 is
 (a) *Italia* (b) *Italiam* (c) *Italiae* (d) *Italiā*

83. The case of **legiōnum** in line 3 is
(a) nominative (b) accusative (c) genitive (d) dative
84. The correct form of **salūs** needed to complete the sentence in line 4 is
(a) **salūs** (b) **salūtis** (c) **salūtī** (d) **salūtem**
85. The tense of **capiuntur** in line 6 is
(a) present (b) imperfect (c) future (d) perfect
86. The phrase **ā Cimbrīs Teutonibusque** in line 6 is an example of
(a) ablative of agent (b) ablative of place from which
(c) ablative of means (d) ablative of separation
87. The best translation of **faciēmus** in line 8 is
(a) we were making (b) let us make (c) we make (d) we had made
88. The correct form of **Germānī** needed to complete the sentence in line 8 is
(a) **Germānī** (b) **Germānōrum** (c) **Germānōs** (d) **Germānīs**
89. The best translation of **erit** in line 9 is
(a) he will be (b) there will be (c) there should have been (d) she will be
90. The mood of **servāte** in line 9 is
(a) indicative (b) infinitive (c) subjunctive (d) imperative
91. The correct form of **sum** needed to complete the sentence in line 10 is
(a) **sum** (b) **fui** (c) **fuērunt** (d) **esse**
92. The tense of **dūcet** in line 11 is
(a) present (b) perfect (c) future (d) pluperfect
93. The phrase **terrōre Cimbricō** in line 11-12 is an example of
(a) ablative of agent (b) ablative of place where
(c) ablative of means (d) ablative of separation
94. The correct form of **vocō** needed to complete the sentence in lines 13-14 is
(a) **vocant** (b) **vocābantur** (c) **vocātus est** (d) **vocābimur**

95. The best translation of the words **nōn solum...sed etiam** in line 14 is
(a) not only... but also (b) neither... nor (c) no ground... but especially (d) not... but
96. The correct form of **proelium** needed to complete the clause in line 16 is
(a) **proelium** (b) **proeliī** (c) **proeliō** (d) **proelia**
97. The word **celeriter** in line 17 is a/an
(a) adjective (b) adverb (c) pronoun (d) interjection
98. The comparative of **ācriter** in line 17 is
(a) **ācrior** (b) **ācriōrēs** (c) **ācriōrum** (d) **ācrius**
99. The best translation of the phrase **sunt interfectī** in line 18 is
(a) were killed (b) had been killed (c) will be killed (d) are being killed
100. The correct form of **pater** needed to complete the sentence in line 18 is
(a) **pater** (b) **patrem** (c) **patris** (d) **patri**