

**2002 National Junior Classical League
Grammar Test
Levels ½ and 1**

Part A - Please select the best answer to complete each Latin sentence:

1. canis erat _____.
(A) fērōx (B) fērōcem (C) fērōcēs (D) fērōcis
2. puer in _____ stābat.
(A) via (B) viā (C) viae (D) viam
3. servus in hortō _____.
(A) labōrābāmus (B) labōrābant (C) labōrābātis (D) labōrābat
4. multī _____ ex urbe discessērunt.
(A) hominī (B) hominibus (C) hominēs (D) hominis
5. rēx prope _____ sedēbat.
(A) rēgīna (B) rēgīnae (C) rēgīnā (D) rēgīnam
6. _____ arborēs habeō.
(A) magnī (B) magnōs (C) magnaē (D) magnās
7. ēheu! fūr meum dominum _____ interfēcit.
(A) saxum (B) saxō (C) saxōrum (D) saxī
8. crās Rōmam _____.
(A) revēnī (B) reveniēbam (C) reveniam (D) revēneram
9. domine, crēde _____!
(A) ego (B) meī (C) mihi (D) mē
10. ecce! _____ possum!
(A) vidēre (B) videō (C) vīdī (D) vīderam
11. puella, _____ in forō vīdī, erat pulcherrima.
(A) quae (B) cuius (C) quam (D) quā
12. nōs multōs gladiātōrēs in amphitheātrō _____.
(A) sepctāvērunt (B) spectāvimus (C) spectāvistis (D) spectāvistī
13. postquam serpentem _____, fēmina vehementer lacrimābat.
(A) vīsum (B) vidēns (C) vīdentem (D) vīdit

14. uxor maritum _____ in agrō spectābat.
 (A) labōrat (B) labōrābat (C) labōrāntī (D) labōrantem
15. Iūlius Caesar _____ creātus est.
 (A) dictātor (B) dictātōrem (C) dictātōrī (D) dictātōre
16. mercātōrēs _____ nōn favēbant.
 (A) senātor (B) senātōris (C) senātōrī (D) senātōrem
17. fīlius cum _____ ambulābat.
 (A) māter (B) mātris (C) mātrem (D) mātrem
18. necesse est _____ aegrōtōs sānāre.
 (A) medicus (B) medicī (C) medicōrum (D) medicō
19. puer _____ pecūniam dedit.
 (A) pater (B) patrī (C) patrem (D) patrēs
20. _____ mīlitēs Rōmānī urbem dēlēbunt.
 (A) paucīs diēbus (B) paucī diēs (C) paucō diē (D) paucum diem
21. _____ negōtium agēbās.
 (A) tū (B) tuī (C) vōs (D) tē
22. timēsne _____?
 (A) bēstia (B) bēstiās (C) bēstiārum (D) bēstiīs
23. dentēs _____ sunt albī.
 (A) leō (B) leōnēs (C) leōnis (D) leōnem
24. athlēta _____ curret.
 (A) cum celeritāte (B) magnō cum celeritāte (C) celeritātis (D) celeritātem
25. vōs spectāculum in theātrō _____.
 (A) spectābant (B) spectābāmus (C) spectābās (D) spectābātis
26. _____, fer hospitibus vīnum nunc!
 (A) Lūcius (B) Lūcium (C) Lūciō (D) Lūcī
27. stellae _____ in caelō fulgent.
 (A) pulchrae (B) pulchrās (C) pulchram (D) pulchra
28. potesne _____ currere?
 (A) celere (B) celeris (C) celeriter (D) celerrimum
29. servī nōbīs _____.
 (A) servient (B) serviēmus (C) serviam (D) serviēs

30. nōn decōrum est familiāribus in sordidīs cubiculīs _____.
(A) dormiunt (B) dormīre (C) dormient (D) dormiant

Part B - Please select the word that does NOT belong to each group grammatically:

31. (A) servābō (B) audiam (C) habēbunt (D) vincunt
32. (A) poēta (B) agricola (C) oppida (D) īncola
33. (A) vīdit (B) manet (C) dūcit (D) spectat
34. (A) cornū (B) bellum (C) genus (D) imāgō
35. (A) amāverat (B) poterat (C) emīserat (D) mānserat
36. (A) gladium (B) manuum (C) nautam (D) patrem
37. (A) pulcher (B) irātus (C) celer (D) lentus
38. (A) dūcī (B) dīc (C) amā (D) manē
39. (A) laudābātur (B) fēcī (C) lectī sunt (D) laudor
40. (A) serve (B) lēniter (C) magnōpere (D) facilius
41. (A) potuī (B) praestitistī (C) fuī (D) dedī
42. (A) diē (B) nōmine (C) cornū (D) pāvōnī
43. (A) amāverō (B) audīverint (C) poterit (D) mānserimus
44. (A) ab (B) sine (C) prō (D) trāns
45. (A) rēs (B) diēs (C) spēs (D) pēs

Part C - Please select the best answer for each of the following questions:

46. discipulus ā magistrō laudābātur.
(A) ablative of means (B) ablative of manner (C) ablative of personal agent
(D) ablative of accompaniment
47. On the third day militēs hostēs oppugnāvērunt.
(A) tertiō diē (B) trēs diēs (C) tertium diem (D) tertiis diēbus
48. An adjective must agree with the noun it modifies in
(A) gender and case ONLY (B) case and number ONLY (C) gender and number ONLY
(D) gender, number, AND case

49. A relative pronoun must agree with its antecedent in
 (A) gender and case ONLY (B) case and number ONLY (C) gender and number ONLY
 (D) gender, number, AND case
50. My name is Marcus. _____ nōmēn est Marcus.
 (A) meus (B) mihi (C) meōrum (D) mē
51. Vergil is more famous than Livy. Vergilius est nōtior _____.
 (A) quam Līvius (B) quam Līvium (C) quam Līviō (D) Līvium
52. Julia is much prettier than Marcia. Iūlia est _____ pulchrior quam _____.
 (A) multō ... Marciā (B) multa ... Marcia (C) multō ... Marcia (D) multō ... Marciam
53. We sailed for many months. _____ nāvigāvimus.
 (A) multī mēnsēs (B) multīs mēnsibus (C) multōrum mēnsium (D) multōs mēnsēs
54. The river is too wide. flūmen est _____.
 (A) lātum (B) lātius (C) lātior (D) lātissimum
55. Which of the following Latin words does NOT contain a diphthong?
 (A) poena (B) audiō (C) poēta (D) deinde
56. We want to go to Athens. _____ ire volumus.
 (A) Athēnae (B) Athēnārum (C) Athēnīs (D) Athēnās
57. puella parva ursam in silvā errantem vīdit.
 (A) about to wander (B) having wandered (C) wandering (D) to wander
58. Caesar cum senātōribus ambulābat.
 (A) ablative of means (B) ablative of accompaniment (C) ablative of agent
 (D) ablative of manner
59. sacerdos prō _____ stābat.
 (A) templum (B) templī (C) templō (D) templōrum
60. dux nōn laudābat illam legiōnem quae victa erat.
 (A) by which he had been defeated (B) which had been defeated
 (C) for which he had defeated (D) which he had defeated

74. (A) prope (B) cum (C) ā (D) ad
 75. (A) cor (B) cordis (C) cordī (D) corde
 76. (A) quam celerrimum (B) cito (C) vĕlōce (D) rapidā
 77. (A) mortuum (B) mortua (C) mortuō (D) mortuus
 78. (A) corporum (B) corporī (C) corpus (D) corpora
 79. (A) surgit (B) surgō (C) surrēxit (D) surgere
 80. (A) arbor (B) arborem (C) arboris (D) arborī

An Early Roman Hero

1 Tullius Hostilius, rēx tertius Rōmānōrum, proelia amābat et multa bella gessit. ōlim
 2 bellum fērōcissimum contrā Albānōs gerēbat, in quō nec Rōmānī nec Albānī superāvērunt. itaque
 3 trēs Rōmānī et trēs Albānī ēlectī sunt, et illī sex certāmen magnum incēpērunt. duō Rōmānī mox
 4 humī mortuī cecidērunt, et omnēs trēs Albānī vulnera accēpērunt. Horātius igitur (id nōmen erat
 5 Rōmānī tertīi) fugam simulāvit, et Albānī eum sequēbantur, sed, propter vulnera, mox fatīgātī
 6 sunt, et Horātius eōs separātīm interfēcīt. Horātium victōrem cīvēs laetissimī in urbem dūxērunt.
 7 ēius autem soror spolia ūnīus Albānī vīdit et dolōre exclāmāvit—nam eī sponsa erat. frāter,
 8 māximē irātus, eam statim occīdit; mortem enim hostis dēplōrāvīt. Horātius apud iūdicēs
 9 accūsātus est propter mortem sorōris, sed cīvēs vītā rogāvērunt. illī patriae servātōrem nōn
 10 damnāvērunt, sed eī lībertātem reddidērunt.

certāmen, -minis, n. - contest, struggle
 incipiō, incipere - to start, engage, begin
 sequor, sequī - to follow
 fatīgō, -āre - to fatigue, tire

spolia, spoliōrum, n - spoils (of war)
 dēplōrō, -āre - to lament, weep bitterly
 damnō, -āre - to condemn

81. What is the gender of **proelia** in line 1? (A) masculine (B) feminine (C) neuter
 (D) common
 82. What is the best translation of **gessit** in line 1? (A) wore (B) carried (C) behaved
 (D) waged
 83. What is the degree of **fērōcissimum** in line 2? (A) nominative (B) positive
 (C) comparative (D) superlative
 84. What is the antecedent of **quō** in line 2? (A) **Albānōs** (B) **bellum** (C) **rēx** (D) **gerēbat**
 85. The best translation for **nec ... nec** in line 2 is (A) both ... and (B) either ... or
 (C) neither ... nor (D) not only ... but also

Part D - Please read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

Cyparissus

Cyparissus puer est __ (61) __ cottidiē in silvīs et agrīs errat et __ (62) __ agitat. __ (63) __, quī __ (64) __ silvae sacer est, amat. nymphae __ (65) __ monilia aurea dant. cornua etiam cervī aurata __ (66) __. cervus nec __ (67) __ nec __ (68) __ timet, sed cottidiē __ (69) __ domōs vīsitat. puellae collum eius __ (70) __. m̄ximē autem cervus __ (71) __ amat et cum puerō per __ (72) __ saepe it. Cyparissus eum ad novōs agrōs, __ (73) __ bonae herbae cr̄scunt, et ad p̄ram aquam dūcit. s̄l nitidus in caelō caeruleō fulget; itaque cervus fessus in gelidā umbrā iacet. haud procul __ (74) __ cervō Cyparissus arcum tendit et sagittās mittit. subitō autem sagitta acūta __ (75) __ cervī transfigit. Cyparissus miser ad eum __ (76) __ currit, sagittamque extrahit. cervus autem __ (77) __ est. puer prope __ (78) __ cervī sedet et lacrimat, nec __ (79) __ vult. deinde Apollō, quī Cyparissum amat, dē Olympō d̄scendit et miserum puerum in __ (80) __ m̄tat. arbor alta est et semper lūget, itaque eam prope sepulchra amicōrum nostrōrum p̄nimus.

agitō, -āre - to hunt, chase
monīle, monīlis, n. - necklace
herba, -ae, f. - grass
cr̄scō, -ere - to grow
nitidus, -a, -um - bright

caeruleus, -a, -um - blue
gelidus, -a, -um - cool
acūtus, -a, -um - sharp
transfigō, -ere - to pierce (through)

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 61. | (A) quī | (B) quem | (C) quis | (D) quae |
| 62. | (A) animalī | (B) animalium | (C) animalia | (D) animalibus |
| 63. | (A) cervus | (B) cervī | (C) cervō | (D) cervum |
| 64. | (A) nymp̄ha | (B) nymp̄hā | (C) nymp̄hās | (D) nymp̄hīs |
| 65. | (A) cervus | (B) cervō | (C) cervī | (D) cervum |
| 66. | (A) sunt | (B) est | (C) es | (D) sumus |
| 67. | (A) puerī | (B) puerīs | (C) puerōrum | (D) puerōs |
| 68. | (A) puellae | (B) puellīs | (C) puellārum | (D) puellās |
| 69. | (A) eīs | (B) eōrum | (C) eī | (D) eum |
| 70. | (A) mulcent | (B) mulcet | (C) mulceō | (D) mulcēmus |
| 71. | (A) Cyparissus | (B) Cyparissī | (C) Cyparissō | (D) Cyparissum |
| 72. | (A) silvae | (B) silvās | (C) silvārum | (D) silvīs |
| 73. | (A) ubi | (B) inde | (C) quae | (D) quī |

86. Consider lines 1-2: **ōlim bellum fērōcissimum contrā Albānōs gerēbat**. Which of the following is a correct rendering of the same sentence in the passive voice?
 (A) **ōlim bellum fērōcissimum contrā Albānōs ā rēge gerēbātur**
 (B) **ōlim bellum fērōcissimum contrā Albānōs ā rēge gerēbat**
 (C) **ōlim bellum fērōcissimum contrā Albānōs ā rēge gerēbantur**
 (D) **ōlim bellum fērōcissimum contrā Albānōs ā rēge gerēbant**
87. The best translation of **ēlectī sunt** in line 3 is (A) has been selected (B) had been selected (C) are selected (D) were selected
88. What is the case of **humī** in line 4? (A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) locative
89. The imperfect tense form for **cecidērunt** (line 4) is (A) **caedēbant** (B) **cadēbant** (C) **cēdēbant** (D) **canēbant**
90. The best translation of **sequēbantur** in line 5 is (A) is following (B) will follow (C) were following (D) would follow
91. The case of **vulnera** in line 5 is (A) nominative (B) accusative (C) genitive (D) ablative
92. To what part of speech does **separātīm** in line 6 belong? (A) noun (B) pronoun (C) adjective (D) adverb
93. The best translation of **in** in line 6 is (A) into (B) onto (C) in (D) against
94. What is the case of **ūnius** in line 7? (A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) accusative
95. What use of the ablative is **dolōre** in line 7? (A) ablative of means (B) ablative of manner (C) ablative of personal agent (D) ablative of cause
96. What use of the dative is **eī** in line 7? (A) dative of agency (B) dative of indirect object (C) double dative (D) dative with special verbs
97. Which of the following BEST renders the idea in lines 8-9 actively?
 (A) **iūdicēs Horātium accūsāvērunt propter mortem sorōris...**
 (B) **apud iūdicēs Horātius accūsātus est propter mortem sorōris...**
 (C) **apud iūdicēs Horātium accūsāvit propter mortem sorōris...**
 (D) **iudicēs Horātius accūsāvit propter mortem sorōris...**
98. To whom does **illī** in line 9 refer? (A) **Horātius** (B) **sorōris** (C) **cīvēs** (D) **patriae**
99. What is case and use of **eī** in line 10? (A) dative showing indirect object (B) dative showing possession (C) nominative as predicate (D) nominative as appositive
100. The present tense form of **reddidērunt** (line 10) is (A) **reddunt** (B) **redeunt** (C) **reddent** (D) **reddant**



Handwritten text, possibly a date or reference number, located in the upper middle section of the page.

Handwritten text, possibly a name or title, located in the middle left section of the page.

Handwritten text, possibly a paragraph or list of items, located in the lower middle section of the page.

Handwritten text, possibly a paragraph or list of items, located in the lower left section of the page.

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name, located at the bottom of the page.