

2002 National Junior Classical League
Grammar Test
Level 2

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

1. imperātor erat vir _____.
(A) minima integritās (B) minimae integritātī (C) minimam integritātem
(D) minimae integritātis
2. puer in _____ stābat.
(A) hortus (B) hortī (C) hortō (D) hortum
3. cōsulēs _____ praeerant.
(A) mīlitēs (B) mīlitibus (C) mīlitum (D) mīlitem
4. quendam _____ in forō vīdī.
(A) ex amīcīs (B) amīcī (C) amīcōs (D) amīcus
5. servus prope _____ sedēbat.
(A) iānuā (B) iānuae (C) iānuam (D) iānuā
6. _____ domum habeō.
(A) magnum (B) magnī (C) magna (D) magnam
7. Bellerophōn Chimaeram _____ necāvit.
(A) hasta (B) hastae (C) hastam (D) hastā
8. crās Rōmam _____.
(A) revēnimus (B) reveniēbāmus (C) reveniāmus (D) revēnerāmus
9. mea cārissima amīca, nōlī crēdere _____.
(A) amātor (B) amātōris (C) amātōrem (D) amātōrī
10. ecce! ancilla _____ potest!
(A) cantāre (B) cantāvit (C) cantāverat (D) cantā
11. puella, _____ in forō vīdī, erat pulcherrima.
(A) quae (B) cuius (C) quam (D) quā
12. vōs multōs gladiātōrēs in amphitheātrō _____.
(A) septāvērunt (B) spectāvimus (C) spectāvistis (D) spectāvistī
13. serpente _____, fēmina vehementer lacrimābat.
(A) vīsō (B) vidēns (C) videntem (D) vīdit

14. māter filium _____ ad lūdum spectābat.
(A) ambulātibus (B) ambulābat (C) ambulāntī (D) ambulāntem
15. Cincinnātus _____ appellātus est.
(A) dictātor (B) dictātōrem (C) dictātōrī (D) dictātōre
16. mercātōrēs _____ nōn favēbant.
(A) senātor (B) senātōris (C) senātōrī (D) senātōrem
17. quattuor _____ Athēnīs habitābat.
(A) annī (B) annōs (C) annīs (D) annus
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18. necesse est _____ aegrōtōs sārare.
(A) medicus (B) medicī (C) medicōrum (D) medicō
19. urbs in _____ habitō novum theātrum aedificāvit
(A) quā (B) quī (C) quae (D) quō
20. _____ militēs 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. _____ in meō cubiculō dormit?
(A) quis (B) quem (C) cui (D) cuius
23. _____ adīre voluimus.
(A) Syrācūsae (B) Syrācūsārum (C) Syrācūsīs (D) Syrācūsās
24. aurīga currum _____ agēbat.
(A) cum celeritāte (B) magnō cum celeritāte (C) celeritātis (D) celeritātem
25. tam irāta erat māter ut filiī diū _____
(A) tacēbant (B) tacuerint (C) tacērent (D) tacuisset
26. _____, fer hospitibus vīnum nunc!
(A) Lūcius (B) Lūcium (C) Lūciō (D) Lūcī
27. servī cognoscere voluērunt cūr libertās sibi _____
(A) darētur (B) daret (C) data sit (D) dederint
28. pecūnia erat cāra _____
(A) ad avārum (B) ab avārō (C) avārī (D) avārō
29. arbor _____ servanda est.
(A) ego (B) meī (C) mihi (D) mē

30. Caesar iussit mīlitēs castra _____.
(A) pōnerent (B) pōnunt (C) pōnēbant (D) pōnere

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

31. (A) servābō (B) audiam (C) scrībēs (D) vincant
32. (A) poēta (B) agricola (C) oppida (D) īncola
33. (A) amārī (B) dictum esse (C) audī (D) laudātum īrī
34. (A) cornū (B) bellum (C) genus (D) imāgō
35. (A) amāvisset (B) posset (C) ēmīssisset (D) mānsisset
36. (A) gladium (B) manuum (C) nautam (D) patrem
37. (A) sequor (B) hortor (C) patior (D) dūcor
38. (A) dūcī (B) dīc (C) amā (D) manē
39. (A) laudābātur (B) fēcī (C) lectī sunt (D) laudor
40. (A) miserēscō (B) oblīvīscor (C) misereor (D) invidēō
41. (A) potuī (B) praestitistī (C) fuī (D) dedī
42. (A) diē (B) nōmine (C) cornū (D) pāvōnī
43. (A) amāverim (B) audīverint (C) poterit (D) mānsērītis
44. (A) propter (B) cōram (C) īnfā (D) extrā
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 fourth day mīlitēs hostēs oppugnāvērunt.
(A) quartō diē (B) quattuor diēs (C) quartum diem (D) quartīs diēbus
48. A normal verb such as **moneō** agrees with its subject in (A) gender, number, AND case
(B) number AND person (C) voice AND mood (D) number AND mood

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 master is too noble. meus dominus est _____.
(A) m̄ximē n̄bilis (B) n̄bilissimē (C) n̄bilior (D) n̄bilissimus
51. Iāson est melior cētēris discipulīs arte grammāticā linguae Latīnae.
(A) ablative of description (B) ablative of comparison (C) ablative of means
(D) ablative of specification
52. The king will kill each of you. rēx quemque _____ interficiet.
(A) tuōrum (B) tuī (C) vestrum (D) vestrī
53. We sailed for many months. _____ nāvīgāvimus.
(A) multī mēnsēs (B) multīs mēnsibus (C) multōrum mēnsium (D) multōs mēnsēs
54. He said that he would never do it. negāvit sē umquam id _____.
(A) factūrum esse (B) facere (C) faciet (D) fēcisse
55. Which of the following Latin words does NOT contain a diphthong?
(A) poena (B) audiō (C) āera (D) deinde
56. The teacher says that Jason is the best student. magister dīcit _____ optimum
discipulum esse.
(A) Iāson (B) Iāsōnem (C) Iāsōn (D) Iāsōne
57. puella parva ursam in silvā errantem vīdit.
(A) about to wander (B) having wandered (C) wandering (D) to wander
58. Caesar cum senātoribus ambulābat.
(A) ablative of means (B) ablative of accompaniment (C) ablative of agent
(D) ablative of manner
59. vir magnō auxiliō n̄bīs fuit.
(A) dative of purpose (B) dative of separation (C) dative of reference
(D) dative of agent
60. laudō : laudētur :: facit : _____.
(A) faciat (B) factus esset (C) factus sit (D) fiat

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

Hēros Rōmānus Antīquus

1 Tullius Hostilius, rēx tertius Rōmānōrum, proelia amābat et multa bellā gessit. ōlim
2 bellum fērōcissimum contrā Albānōs gerēbat, in quō nōn modo Albānī sed etiam Rōmānī nōn
3 superāvērunt. itaque trēs Rōmānī et trēs Albānī ēlectī sunt ad bellum finiendum, et illī sex in
4 certāmine magnō pugnāre coepērunt. duō Rōmānī mox humī mortuī cecidērunt, et omnēs trēs
5 Albānī vulnera accēpērunt. Horātius igitur (id nōmen erat Rōmānō tertiō quī vīvus erat) fugam
6 simulāvit, et Albānī eum sequēbantur, sed, propter vulnera, mox fatīgātī sunt, et Horātius eōs
7 sēparātīm interfēcīt. Horātium victōrem cīvēs laetissimī in urbem dūxērunt. ēius autem soror
8 spolia ūnīus Albānī vīdit et dolōre exclāmāvit—nam eī sponsa erat. Sorōre vīsā, frāter adeō irātus
9 erat ut eam statim occīderet. Mortem enim hostis dēplōrābat soror. Horātius apud iūdicēs
10 accūsātus est propter mortem sorōris, sed cīvēs vītā rogāvit. illī patriae servātōrem nōn
11 damnāvērunt, sed prōnūntiāvērunt eum liberum esse.

certāmen, -minis, n. - contest, struggle
fatīgō, -āre - to fatigue, tire

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

61. in lineā prīmā (1), cuius generis est “proelia”? (A) masculīnī (B) fēminīnī
(C) neutriūs (D) et masculīnī et fēminīnī
62. What is the best translation of gessit in line 1? (A) wore (B) carried (C) behaved
(D) waged
63. fērōx is to fērōcissimum (line 2) as malus is to ____? (A) pessimum (B) maximum
(C) peius (D) maius
64. What is the antecedent of quō in line 2? (A) Albānōs (B) bellum (C) rēx (D) gerēbat
65. The best translation for nōn modo ... sed etiam in line 2 is (A) both ... and (B) either ...
or (C) neither ... nor (D) not only ... but also
66. The best translation of ad bellum finiendum in line 3 is (A) in order to defeat the enemy
(B) to war’s end (C) that the war be begun (D) to end the war.
67. 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 gerēbāntur
(D) ōlim bellum fērōcissimum contrā Albānōs ā rēge gerēbat
68. What is the case of humī in line 4? (A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative
(D) locative

69. The best translation of **sequēbantur** in line 6 is (A) is following (B) were being followed (C) were following (D) would be followed
70. The perfect tense form for **sequēbantur** (line 6) is (A) **secūtī fuerint** (B) **secūtī sunt** (C) **secūtī sint** (D) **secūtī erant**
71. The case of **vulnera** in line 5 is (A) nominative (B) accusative (C) genitive (D) ablative
72. **in lineā septimā (7), quae pars orationis est "separatim"?** (A) **nōmen** (B) **prōnōmen** (C) **adverbium** (D) **adiectivum**
73. If it is true that **Horātius eōs separatim interfecit** (lines 6-7) then which of the following is also true:
 (A) **Albānī ab Horātiō interfecitī sunt**
 (B) **eī ab Albānīs interfecitī sunt**
 (C) **Rōmānī ab Horātiō interfecitī erant.**
 (D) **quattuor ē Rōmānīs ab Albānīs interfecitī erant**
74. What use of the ablative is **dolōre** in line 8? (A) ablative of means (B) ablative of manner (C) ablative of personal agent (D) ablative of cause
75. The best translation of **sorōre vīsā** in line 8 is? (A) when the sister saw (B) after the sister had been seen (C) since the sister was visited (D) because the sister could see
76. What use of the dependent subjunctive is found in lines 8-9? (A) indirect command (B) fearing clause (C) result clause (D) relative purpose clause
77. What use of the accusative case is NOT found in line 10?
 (A) subject of indirect statement (B) double accusative (C) direct object
 (D) object of preposition
78. To whom does **illī** in line 10 refer? (A) **Horātius** (B) **sorōris** (C) **cīvēs** (D) **patriae**
79. Which of the following is a more specific, and grammatically correct statement for **illī patriae servātōrem nōn damnāvērunt** (lines 10-11)?
 (A) **illī patriae servātōrem tenus homicidiō nōn damnāvērunt**
 (B) **illī patriae servātōrem homicidia nōn damnāvērunt**
 (C) **illī patriae servātōrem homicidiū nōn damnāvērunt**
 (D) **illī patriae servātōrem homicidiū nōn damnāvērunt**
80. Which of the following is an adequate substitution for **liberum esse** in line 11?
 (A) **liberāvit** (B) **liberantem** (C) **liberātūrum esse** (D) **liberārī**

A Paragon of Virtue

1 Rōma regēbātur ā tyrannō superbō, cuius filius erat Sextus Tarquinius. quādam nocte
2 cum Tarquinius vīnum biberet cum amīcīs, coepit quisque uxōrem suam laudāre. Collātīnus
3 dīxit suam Lucrētiam omnibus cētērīs praestāre: “nōs cōferāmus in meās aedēs videāmusque
4 quid mea uxor nunc agat. tum sciētis quāntō melior sit mea Lucrētia quam aliae.” omnēs
5 responderunt, “discēdāmus!” cum ad illās aedēs vēnissent, fidēlem Lucrētiam nōn lūdentem,
6 sed lānam dūcentem invēnerunt. Sextus, cum vidēret quam pulchra et pudīca Lucrētia esset,
7 malō amōre captus est. paucīs post diēbus, cum abesset Collātīnus, iste revēnit. cum,
8 cēnā oblātā, in hospitāle cubiculum ductus esset, ad dormientem Lucrētiam vēnit: “tacē!” inquit,
9 “Sextus Tarquinius sum; ferrum in manū ferō. cēde mihi aut tē necābō!” cum Lucrētia necārī
10 māllet, dēnique tamen vīcit Sextus ēius pudīcītam. tum discessit. sed Lucrētia omnia haec
11 narrāvit Collātīnō, quī iūrāvit sē Sextum necātūrum esse. tum Lucrētia sē necāvit nē aliīs
12 uxōribus viderētur malō exemplō esse: “ego mē culpā absolvō, sed poenā nōn liberō,”
13 moriēns dīxit.

81. Consider line 1: **Rōma regēbātur ... Tarquinius**. Which of the following correctly express the same idea?
(A) tyrannus superbus, cuius filius erat Sextus Tarquinius, Rōmam regēbat
(B) tyrannō superbō, cuius filius erat Sextus Tarquinius, Rōmam regēbātur
(C) tyrannus superbus, cuius filius erat Sextus Tarquinius, Rōma regēbat
(D) ā tyrannō superbō, cuius filius erat Sextus Tarquinius, Rōmam regēbat
82. Which of the following BEST renders the same idea as **cum Tarquinius vīnum biberet cum amīcīs** (line 2)?
(A) postquam Tarquinius cum amīcīs vīnum bibit
(B) quamquam Tarquinius cum amīcīs vīnum bibit
(C) dum Tarquinius cum amīcīs vīnum biberet
(D) ubi Tarquinius cum amīcīs vīnum bibēbat
83. What is the grammatical usage of **laudāre** in line 2? (A) subjective infinitive
(B) complementary infinitive (C) historical infinitive (D) objective infinitive
84. In lines 2-3, what change would you make to **praestāre** if the sentence were to say “Collatinus said that his own Lucretia would be superior to all others”?
(A) praestitisse (B) praestet (C) praestitūram esse (D) praestitam esse
85. What independent use of the subjunctive can be found in line 3?
(A) hortatory subjunctive (B) deliberative subjunctive (C) optative subjunctive
(D) indirect command
86. What use of the ablative is **quāntō** in line 4? (A) means (B) manner
(C) degree of difference (D) specification
87. Two examples of what use of the subjunctive can be found in line 4?
(A) indirect command (B) jussive noun clause (C) indirect question (D) purpose clause

88. **sum : sit (line 4) :: volō : _____?** (A) **volat** (B) **volet** (C) **velit** (D) **vellet**
89. What type of subjunctive use can be found in line 5? (A) potential subjunctive (B) deliberative subjunctive (C) indirect question (D) cum circumstantial clause
90. The superlative form of **pulchra** (line 6) is (A) **pulcrior** (B) **pulcherrimē** (C) **pulchrius** (D) **pulcherrima**
91. What is the comparative equivalent of the form **malō** in line 7? (A) **peior** (B) **peius** (C) **peiōrem** (D) **peiōre**
92. Which of the following is a grammatical equivalent of **cēnā oblātā** in line 8? (A) **post cenam oblāta** (B) **postquam cēnam oblātā** (C) **postea cēna oblāta** (D) **postquam cēna oblāta erat**
93. The active equivalent of **ductus esset** (line 8) is (A) **ductus erat** (B) **dūxisset** (C) **dūxerat** (D) **dūxerit**
94. In lines 9-10, what use of the **cum** clause can be found? (A) temporal (B) concessive (C) circumstantial (D) inverse **cum** clause
95. **in līnēā nōnā** (9), **quō cāsū est "manū"**? (A) **nōminātīvō** (B) **genitīvō** (C) **datīvō** (D) **ablātīvō**
96. Which of the following could NOT be modified by the adjective **omnia** (line 10)? (A) **verba** (B) **ōmina** (C) **supplicia** (D) **iniūria**
97. To whom does the first **sē** in line 11 refer? (A) **Lucretia** (B) **Tarquinius** (C) **Collatinus** (D) **Sextus**
98. **culpā** in line 12 is an example of what type of ablative? (A) means (B) manner (C) accompaniment (D) separation
99. What use of the dative is **aliīs uxōribus** in lines 11-12? (A) dative of purpose (B) dative of separation (C) dative of reference (D) dative of agent
100. Which of the following correctly restates "**ego mē ... dīxit**"(lines 12-13) in an indirect statement?
 (A) **moriēns dīxit sē culpā absolvere, sed poenā nōn liberāre**
 (B) **moriēns dīxit eam culpā absolvere, sed poenā nōn liberāre**
 (C) **moriēns dīcit sē culpam absolvere, sed poenam nōn liberāre**
 (D) **moriēns dīcit eam culpā absolvere, sed poenā liberāre**