

**2002 National Junior Classical League  
Grammar Test  
Levels 3, 4, 5, & 6**

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

1.     necesse est servō plūs \_\_\_\_\_ ferre.  
      (A) aqua (B) aquae (C) aquam (D) aquās
2.     \_\_\_\_\_ adīre voluimus.  
      (A) Syrācūsae (B) Syrācūsārum (C) Syrācūsīs (D) Syrācūsās
3.     flōrēs pulchriōrēs quam \_\_\_\_\_ numquam vīdī.  
      (A) illōs (B) illī (C) illīs (D) illō
4.     liber mihi \_\_\_\_\_ reddendus est.  
      (A) tū (B) tuī (C) tibi (D) ā tē
5.     domīnus labōrāre māvult quam \_\_\_\_\_ esse.  
      (A) ōtiōsus (B) ōtiōsum (C) ōtiōsī (D) ōtiōsō
6.     erat mīrābile \_\_\_\_\_.  
      (A) vidēre (B) videndī (C) vīsum (D) vīsū
7.     iūdicēs \_\_\_\_\_ eum accūsant.  
      (A) prōditiō (B) prōditiōnis (C) prōditiōnī (D) prōditiōnēs
8.     crās Rōmiam \_\_\_\_\_.  
      (A) revēnimus (B) reveniēbāmus (C) reveniāmus (D) revēnerāmus
9.     \_\_\_\_\_ mē ad aulam, puerī!  
      (A) sequere (B) sequitor (C) sequendus (D) sequiminī
10.    dux mīsīt mīlītēs \_\_\_\_\_ auxiliū invenīrent.  
      (A) ut nōn (B) quem (C) quōs (D) quī
11.    utinam ad Italiā \_\_\_\_\_.  
      (A) adīte (B) adībāmus (C) adīrēmus (D) adīre
12.    captīvum \_\_\_\_\_ vetuerant cūr in carcere \_\_\_\_\_.  
      (A) rogāvīsse ... fuerīt (B) rogāverīt ... esset (C) rogāre ... esset (D) rogāret ... esse
13.    Bellerophōn Chimaeram \_\_\_\_\_ necāvīt.  
      (A) hasta (B) hastae (C) hastam (D) hastā
14.    marītus pecūniam \_\_\_\_\_ nōn cēlāvīt.  
      (A) uxōrem (B) uxor (C) uxōre (D) ab uxōrī

15. sī suēs volāre \_\_\_\_\_, rēx fuisset.  
(A) potuerant (B) potuissent (C) poterant (D) possint
16. rogat ubi puella \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) erat (B) sint (C) esse (D) fuerit
17. Ovidius erat perītus \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) scrībendī (B) scrībendum (C) scrībentī (D) scrībere
18. fac domī \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) manēs (B) manēre (C) maneās (D) manē
19. mala puella \_\_\_\_\_ nocēre volēbat.  
(A) puer (B) puerī (C) puerum (D) puerō
20. māter filium \_\_\_\_\_ ad lūdum spectābat.  
(A) ambulāntibus (B) ambulābat (C) ambulāntī (D) ambulāntem
21. abhinc quīnque \_\_\_\_\_ Rōmam vēnit.  
(A) annī (B) annōrum (C) annōs (D) annō
22. tē rogō quid crās \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) faciēs (B) facerēs (C) fēcerīs (D) factūrus sīs
23. tē \_\_\_\_\_ aestimō  
(A) maximōrum (B) maximus (C) maximōs (D) maximī
24. ita aeger est ut exīre nōn \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) posset (B) possit (C) poterat (D) potuisset
25. nēmō prohibet tē hōc \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) quīn facerēs (B) facere (C) nē facerēs (D) facerēs
26. agricola celerius cucurrit \_\_\_\_\_ facilius vaccam caperet  
(A) quam (B) nē (C) ut eī (D) quō
27. pars cēdere, aliī \_\_\_\_\_; neque sīgna neque ōrdinēs observāre.  
(A) īnsequere (B) īnsequātur (C) īnsequī (D) īnsecūtus est
28. mē \_\_\_\_\_ sapientior est.  
(A) multō (B) multī (C) plūs (D) plūrimī
29. scīvit eum litterās \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) mīsisse (B) mīsit (C) mitte (D) mittat
30. sordidī dentēs \_\_\_\_\_ sunt.  
(A) quaedam (B) quōdam (C) cuidam (D) quādam

**Part B** - Please select the best answer for each of the following question:

31. Julius did whatever she ordered. \_\_\_\_\_ iussit, id Iūlius fēcit.  
(A) quodcumque (B) quibuscumque (C) quiscumque (D) quōcumque
32. Was Cornelia afraid that she might be killed? verēbāturme Cornēlia \_\_\_\_\_ necārētur?  
(A) ut (B) quīn (C) num (D) nē
33. We need a chief. \_\_\_\_\_ nōbīs opus est.  
(A) duce (B) ducum (C) ducī (D) ducem
34. Don't do this, Lucius. cavē hōc \_\_\_\_\_, Lūcī.  
(A) facere (B) fac (C) faciās (D) fēcerit
35. Vergil hoped that his poems would be read. Vergilius spērāvit carmina \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) legī (B) lectūra esse (C) lecta esse (D) lectum īrī
36. Publius is too sick to go out. Pūblius \_\_\_\_\_ est quam ut exīre \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) infirmior ... potest (B) infirmior ... possit (C) infirmissimus ... possit  
(D) infirmissimus ... potuerit
37. Swimming is very beneficial. \_\_\_\_\_ est salūberrimum.  
(A) nāns (B) nandum (C) nātūrum (D) nāre
38. The consul led his soldiers out before the envoys could come to the camp.  
antequam lēgātī ad castra \_\_\_\_\_, cōsul mīlītēs ēdūxit.  
(A) eīs ventum est (B) venīrent (C) vērunt (D) venīre
39. The young man is innocent of guilt. iuvenis est īnsōns \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) culpae (B) prae culpā (C) culpa (D) culpam
40. I see what is for my good and for the good of us both.  
videō quid \_\_\_\_\_ intersit et quid \_\_\_\_\_ nostrum.  
(A) meā ... utrīusque (B) mē ... utrīusque (C) meī ... utrumque (D) meae ... utrīusque
41. He said that peace was going to be sought. dīxit \_\_\_\_\_ ut pax \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) fore ... petitur (B) futūrum esse ... peterētur (C) fore ... petātur  
(D) futūrum esse ... peteret
42. He could not help but smile. nōn potuit \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) ut rīdeat (B) ut rīdēret (C) quīn rīdēret (D) quō mīnus rīdet
43. While the slave-girl was cleaning the bedroom, the cook was preparing dinner.  
dum ancilla cubiculum \_\_\_\_\_, coquus cēnam parābat.  
(A) purgāverit (B) purgat (C) purget (D) purgāret
44. Far from doing this you want to go away. tantum abest ut hoc \_\_\_\_\_ ut abīre \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) facerēs ... velīs (B) facis ... vīs (C) facerēs ... vellēs (D) faciās ... velīs

45. Let them stay, provided that they work. \_\_\_\_\_, dummodo \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) manent ... lābōrant (B) maneant ... lābōrant (C) maneant ... lābōrent  
 (D) manent ... lābōrent
46. The female-philosopher thinks that the midgets are handsome.  
 philosopha putat pūmiliōnēs pulchrōs \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) esse (B) sint (C) sunt (D) essent
47. We are going to hear the poet. īmus poētam \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) audīrēmus (B) audītum (C) audīvisse (D) audīvimus
48. Which of the following is NOT an iterative verb?  
 (A) iactō (B) venditō (C) capessō (D) parturiō
49. Iāson est melior cētēris discipulīs arte grammaticā linguae Latīnae.  
 (A) ablative of description (B) ablative of comparison (C) ablative of means  
 (D) ablative of specification
50. Caesar equitātū praemissō subsequēbātur omnibus cōpiīs. (*Dē Bellō Gallicō*. II. 19)  
 (A) ablative of manner (B) ablative of agent (C) ablative of accompaniment  
 (D) ablative of separation
51. huncine hominem, huncine impudentiam, iūdicēs, hanc audāciam!  
 (*In Verrem*. V. 62)  
 (A) accusative of exclamation (B) double accusative (C) cognate accusative  
 (D) accusative of specification
52. nīl equidem tibi abstulī. (*Aululāria*. Act IV. 4.8)  
 (A) ethical dative (B) dative of separation (C) double dative (D) dative of agent
53. Fortūna lūdum insolentem lūdit. (*Carmina* III)  
 (A) accusative of specification (B) predicate accusative (C) double accusative  
 (D) cognate accusative
54. ego quoniam videō virginem asportārier... (*Rūdēns*. *Prolōgus*. 67)  
 (A) perfect active infinitive (B) present passive infinitive (C) future active infinitive  
 (D) future passive infinitive
55. rēgibus exāctīs cōsulēs creātī sunt. (*Ab Urbe Conditā*. IV)  
 (A) ablative of cause (B) ablative of separation (C) ablative of price  
 (D) ablative absolute
56. Consider the following line from Plautus' *Rūdēns*: tetulī eī auxiliū et lēnōnī exitiū  
 simul. The form tetulī is an archaic form of which of the following verbs:  
 (A) sufferō (B) ferō (C) auferō (D) tollō
57. Which of the following is NOT a defective verb? (A) coepī (B) ōdī (C) meminī  
 (D) scripsī

58. The deponent verbs **ūtor**, **fruor**, and **fungor** govern primarily what case?  
 (A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) ablative
59. What word would you use to negate **exeāmus**? (A) **minimē** (B) **nōn** (C) **nē**  
 (D) **sivē**
60. Two nouns in apposition must agree with each other in (A) gender ONLY  
 (B) number ONLY (C) case ONLY (D) gender, number, AND case

**Part C** - Please examine the following fragments from inscriptions. Each fragment will have a set of word or words underlined. Choose the best answer for the underlined words. **N.B.** - No macrons will be provided for the inscriptions. When possible, inscription fragments are cited for their listing in the C.I.L. database (*Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*):

61. **per deos superos inferosque te rogo ne ossuaria velis violare.** *C.I.L. XIV 2535*  
 (A) 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, present subjunctive of **volō, velle** (B) dative plural of **vēlum**  
 (C) 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, present subjunctive of **vēlō, vēlāre** (D) ablative plural of **vēlum**
62. **Dis manibus Marci Iuni Pudentis pistori magnario pepsiano.** *C.I.L. VI. 9810*  
 (A) 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, present indicative of **dō, dare**  
 (B) 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, present subjunctive of **dō, dare**  
 (C) dative plural of **deus**  
 (D) nominative singular of **Dis** (alternate name for Pluto)
63. **hunc tumulum ponendum curaverunt Numonia Bellia uxor et...** *C.I.L. XIII 2000*  
 (A) future passive participle (B) future active participle (C) present participle  
 (D) subject of **curaverunt**
64. **nive quis vim facito neive prohibeto quo minus...** *Sententia Municiorum*  
 (A) 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, iterative verb (B) perfect passive participle  
 (C) 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, present tense (D) future active imperative
65. **vixi quemadmodum volui; quare mortuus sum, nescio.** *C.I.L. VI. 23942*  
 For normal classical prose, these words should be:  
 (A) **volui...fuero** (B) **vellem...sim** (C) **velim...essem** (D) **velim...sim**
66. **Alexander bucularius de macello... anima bona, omniorum amicus.**  
 The form **omniorum** shows a likely low literacy level for the stone cutter of this inscription. What should the form **omniorum** properly be?  
 (A) **omnium** (B) **omnem** (C) **ominum** (D) **omina**
67. **hospitium hic locatur. Triclinium cum tribus lectis.** *C.I.L. IV 807*  
 (A) from here (B) here (C) this man (D) this (modifies **hospitium**)
68. **qui venerit, melius utetur post.** *C.I.L. XIII 2301*  
 (A) it shall be used (B) he uses (C) may it be used (D) he will use

69. **quisquis huic sepulchro nocere conatus fuerit, manes eius eum exagitent.**  
*C.I.L. VI. 29471*  
 Forms such as **conatus fuerit** are common in colloquial and late Latin. What should this form properly be for classical Latin?  
 (A) **conatus esset** (B) **conatus est** (C) **conatus erit** (D) **conatus fuit**
70. **invida Parcarum series livorque malignus bis septena mea ruperunt stamina lucis.**  
*C.I.L. III 6384*  
 (A) 7 (B) 14 (C) 21 (D) 28

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

*Coriolanus, a Roman, had gone over to the enemies of Rome and was about to lead them on an attack on the city when the following incident forced him to change his mind.*

Veturia m̄ter et Volumnia uxor, duos parvos filiōs (71) ferēs, in castra (72) prōcēdēbant et, quod armīs virī urbem dēfendere nōn poterant, mulierēs (73) et (74) dēfendēbant. ubi ad castra (75) et nūntiātum est Coriolānō ingēns (76) agmen adesse, prīmum cognoscere nōluit quae (77). deinde quīdam (78), “nisi mē fallunt oculī,” inquit, “m̄ter tua et coniunx et liberī adsunt.” cum igitur Coriolānus ut m̄trem (79) cucurrisset, mulier in iram ē precibus versa, “dic mihi,” inquit, “utrum ad hostem an ad filium (80).”

71. (A) cum eīs (B) suus (C) sēcum (D) eae
72. (A) hostēs (B) hostium (C) hostem (D) hoste
73. (A) precēs (B) precum (C) precibus (D) precis
74. (A) lacrimae (B) lacrimārum (C) lacrimīs (D) lacrimās
75. (A) vēnērunt (B) venīre (C) veniō (D) veniant
76. (A) mulierēs (B) mulierum (C) mulieribus (D) mulierī
77. (A) volumus (B) velle (C) vellent (D) voluisse
78. (A) amīca (B) ab amīcō (C) amīcōs (D) ex amīcīs
79. (A) salūtat (B) salūtāvit (C) salūtāre (D) salūtāret
80. (A) vēnisse (B) venīre (C) ventum īrī (D) vēnerim

Gaius Marius

- 1 Gaius Marius humili locō nātus, p̄ma s̄p̄ndia in Hispāniā duce Scīpiōne f̄cit.  
2 impr̄mīs ob ēgregiam virtūtem cārus erat; Scīpiō enim dīxit, sī quid sibi accidisset, rem  
3 p̄blicam n̄llum alium successōrem Mariō meliōrem inventūram esse. quā laude excitātus  
4 Marius sp̄ritūs dignōs r̄bus quās postea gessit concēpit.  
5 postea l̄gātus fuit Quīntū Metellī, quī bellum in Numidiā contrā Iugurtham r̄gem  
6 gerēbat. Rōmam missus Metellum apud populum incūsāvit, quod Metellus bellum dūcēbat.  
7 Marius dīxit sē cōsulem appellātum brevī tempore aut vīvum aut mortuum Iugurtham  
8 captūrum esse. itaque cōsul creatus in Numidiā rediit atque superāvit Bocchum, r̄gem  
9 Gaetulōrum, ad quem Iugurtha profūgerat. deinde Sulla, quaestor Mariī, persuāsit Bocchō ut  
10 Iugurtham trāderet.

inpr̄mīs - especially

incūsō, -āre - to blame, find fault with, accuse

apud populum - "before the people"

dūcō, dūcere - to lead; prolong

81. In line 1, **humili locō** is what use of the ablative? (A) absolute (B) means  
(C) manner (D) origin
82. In line 1, **duce Scīpiōne** is what use of the ablative? (A) absolute (B) means  
(C) manner (D) origin
83. **cūr verbum "ēgregiam" in lineā secundā cāsū accūsātīvō est?**  
(A) propter praepositionem "ob" (B) propter adiectivum "cārus"  
(C) quod id est subiectivum in oratione obliquā (D) propter adverbium "impr̄mīs"
84. What is the superlative equivalent of the form **ēgregiam** in line 2?  
(A) maximē ēgregiam (B) magis ēgregiam (C) ēgregissimus (D) maximē ēgregiē
85. After which of the following conjunctions would **aliquid** NOT become **quid** as "**sī quid**"  
in line 2? (A) num (B) nē (C) nisi (D) utrum
86. What use of the ablative is **Mariō** in line 3? (A) origin (B) agent (C) comparison  
(D) absolute
87. Which of the following sentences correctly states in a direct statement the same idea as  
expressed in lines 2-3: **Scīpiō enim dīxit ... inventūram esse?**  
(A) Scīpiō dīxit, "rem p̄blicam n̄llum alium successōrem Mariō meliōrem inveniet"  
(B) Scīpiō dīxit, "r̄s p̄blica n̄llum alium successōrem Mariō meliōrem inveniet"  
(C) Scīpiō dīxit, "rem p̄blicam n̄llam aliam meliōrem Marius inveniet"  
(D) Scīpiō dīxit, "rem p̄blicam n̄llus alius successor Marius melior inveniet"
88. What use of the ablative is **brevī tempore** in line 7? (A) description (B) comparison  
(C) time within which (D) absolute
89. What use of the dependent subjunctive is found in lines 9-10? (A) indirect question  
(B) indirect command (C) result clause (D) fearing clause
90. **in lineā decimā (10), cuius generis est "Iugurtham"?** (A) masculinī (B) femininī  
(C) neutrius (D) et masculinī et femininī

- 1 Hunc Polydōrum aurī quondam cum pondere magnō
- 2 infēlix Priamus fūrtim mandārat alendum
- 3 Thrēiciō rēgī, cum iam diffideret armīs
- 4 Dardaniae cingīque urbem obsidiōne vidēret.
- 5 ille, ut opēs frāctae Teucrum et Fortūna recessit,
- 6 rēs Agamemmoniās victrīciaque arma secūtus
- 7 fās omne abrumpit: Polydōrum obruncat, et aurō
- 8 vī potitur. quid nōn mortālia pectora cōgis,
- 9 aurī sacra famēs! postquam pavor ossa reliquit,
- 10 dēlectōs populī ad procerēs primumque parentem
- 11 mōnstra deum referō, et quae sit sententia poscō.

91. mandārat (line 2) is best translated as (A) he will order (B) he was ordering (C) he shall have ordered (D) he had ordered
92. Thrēiciō rēgī (line 3) is in the dative case due to the following reason: (A) agency with alendum (line 2) (B) object of mandārat (line 2) (C) object of diffideret (line 3) (D) indirect object
93. Which of the following would be an adequate (but non-poetical) substitution for cingīque (line 4)? (A) circumvenīrique (B) circumvēnīque (C) circumvenīque (D) circumvenīreque
94. secūtus (line 6) is a form of which of the following verbs: (A) sēclūdere (B) sequī (C) secāre (D) sequestrāre
95. Which of the following attributes does NOT apply to fās (line 7)? (A) it is commonly found followed by an infinitive in the phrase fās est (B) it is indeclinable and is neuter (C) the opposite is nefās (D) it nearly always applies to human law
96. The case and construction of aurō (line 7) is: (A) dative, indirect object (B) ablative, object of potitur (line 8) (C) dative, separation (D) ablative, specification
97. The case and construction of aurī (line 9) is: (A) genitive, indefinite price (B) genitive, objective (C) genitive, with verbs of remembering and forgetting (D) genitive, specification
98. mōnstra (line 11) is best classified as: (A) an imperative singular (B) a nominative singular (C) a nominative plural (D) an accusative plural
99. The case of deum (line 11) is: (A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) accusative
100. Which of the following constructions is found in line 11? (A) indirect question (B) indirect command (C) optative subjunctive (D) deliberative subjunctive