

**2003 National Junior Classical League  
Grammar Test  
Levels ½ and 1**

**Part A** (1-30) - Select the best choice to complete each sentence:

1. Quīntus erat \_\_\_\_\_ Marcī.  
(A) amīcus (B) amīcī (C) amīcum (D) amīcō
2. cīvēs Rōmānī \_\_\_\_\_ nōn favēbant.  
(A) candidātus (B) candidātum (C) candidātō (D) candidātī
3. necesse erat \_\_\_\_\_ diligenter labōrāre.  
(A) tū (B) tuī (C) tuum (D) tibi
4. Iūlius Caesar creātus est \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) dictātor (B) dictātōrem (C) dictātōrī (D) dictātōre
5. mīlitēs multōs hostēs \_\_\_\_\_ interfēcērunt.  
(A) gladiī (B) gladiōrum (C) gladiōs (D) gladiīs
6. tū et ego in forō negōtium \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) agō (B) agimus (C) agitis (D) agunt
7. puer contrā \_\_\_\_\_ pugnābat.  
(A) fūr (B) fūris (C) fūrī (D) fūrem
8. \_\_\_\_\_ urbs est pulcherrima.  
(A) hic (B) haec (C) hae (D) hoc
9. mōns erat \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) altissimus (B) altissima (C) altissimum (D) altissimō
10. numquam puellam pulchriōrem quam \_\_\_\_\_ vīdī.  
(A) illa (B) illī (C) illam (D) illā
11. crās ad urbem \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) advēnimus (B) adveniēmus (C) advēnerāmus (D) advenīmur
12. ambulāvit \_\_\_\_\_ mīlia passuum.  
(A) duās (B) duae (C) duo (D) duōs
13. “redde meam pecūniam, \_\_\_\_\_!” exclāmāvit mercātor.  
(A) fūrēs (B) fūrum (C) fūre (D) fūr

14. prō \_\_\_\_\_ Pompēiī stābāmus.  
(A) vīlla (B) vīllae (C) vīllam (D) vīllā
15. Rōma, in \_\_\_\_\_ urbe Marius et Sulla habitāvērunt, erat pulchra.  
(A) quō (B) quā (C) quibus (D) quī
16. magistrī linguae Latīnae nimis \_\_\_\_\_ nōn habent.  
(A) pecūnia (B) pecūniae (C) pecūniam (D) pecūniā
17. “\_\_\_\_\_ mihi, mī amīce. Quid est vērītās?”  
(A) dīcitur (B) dīcite (C) dīcere (D) dīc
18. perītus gladiātor ab Imperātore \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) laudābātur (B) laudābat (C) laudāre (D) laudāmur
19. servī stābant in hortō, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) labōrantēs (B) labōrantī (C) labōrantibus (D) labōrandī
20. mīlitēs, \_\_\_\_\_, iter trēs diēs ac noctēs fēcērunt.  
(A) hostēs victī (B) hostēs victōs (C) hostium victōrum (D) hostibus victīs
21. aurīgae in Circō Maximō \_\_\_\_\_ certābant.  
(A) celeritātī (B) cum celeritāte (C) celeritās (D) celeritātis
22. erant multī discipulī \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) bonus magister (B) bonae magistrae (C) bonam magistrum (D) bonō magistrī
23. “quis est tuus pater, \_\_\_\_\_?”  
(A) Lūcium (B) Lūciō (C) Lūciī (D) Lūcī
24. iter quattuor \_\_\_\_\_ fēcimus.  
(A) diem (B) diēī (C) diē (D) diēs
25. mīlitēs in urbe \_\_\_\_\_ positī erant.  
(A) Athēna (B) Athēnīs (C) Athēnās (D) Athēnārum
26. mē \_\_\_\_\_ taedet.  
(A) labor (B) labōrem (C) labōrī (D) labōris
27. Scipiō Africānus \_\_\_\_\_ praefuerat.  
(A) exercitūs (B) exercituum (C) exercitibus (D) exercitum
28. servī, nōlīte \_\_\_\_\_!  
(A) dormiunt (B) dormīre (C) dormīte (D) dormī

29. Cicerō ad amīcum \_\_\_\_\_ epistulās mīsit.  
 (A) tria mīlia (B) dūcentī (C) multōs (D) centum
30. mē \_\_\_\_\_, hostēs superābimus.  
 (A) duce (B) ducis (C) ducī (D) dux

**Part B** (31-45) - Select the word that does NOT belong to each group grammatically:

31. (A) erat (B) amābam (C) ībās (D) potueram
32. (A) servābimus (B) caperis (C) audiēs (D) ferar
33. (A) extrā (B) iūxtā (C) ob (D) ex
34. (A) minimus (B) terminus (C) celerrimus (D) sapientissimus
35. (A) Aegyptus (B) poēta (C) ventus (D) mēnsis
36. (A) cornuum (B) fēminārum (C) diērum (D) strepitum
37. (A) lacrima (B) urna (C) scrība (D) ancilla
38. (A) placeō (B) faveō (C) persuādeō (D) videō
39. (A) amāvisse (B) amātūrus (C) amandus (D) amātus
40. (A) parum (B) māgnopere (C) facile (D) meliōre
41. (A) vīs (B) volābat (C) velle (D) voluit
42. (A) manus (B) frūctus (C) magistrātus (D) cāsus
43. (A) mīllēsimus (B) nōnāgintā (C) quasi (D) ter
44. (A) Rōmae (B) Ostiae (C) Carthāginī (D) rūs
45. (A) interfectus sum (B) falsī erimus (C) laudātur (D) fīsus es

Part C (46-60) - Select the best answer for each of the following questions:

46. Within four days the soldiers will seize the town. \_\_\_\_\_ mīlitēs urbem occupābunt.  
 (A) quattuor diēs (B) quattuor diēbus (C) quattuor diērum (D) quattuor diē
47. The rest of the students were walking in the forum. \_\_\_\_\_ in forō ambulābant.  
 (A) cēterī ex discipulīs (B) cēterī dē discipulīs (C) cēterī discipulī (D) cēterī discipulīs
48. urbs Rōma est multō pulchrior quam Londinium.  
 (A) ablative of comparison (B) ablative of specification (C) ablative of means  
 (D) ablative of degree of difference
49. Caesar mīsit Quīntum auxiliō nōbīs.  
 (A) dative of reference (B) dative of indirect object (C) dative of purpose  
 (D) dative of possession
50. Which of the following constructions usually requires the use of a preposition?  
 (A) ablative of time when (B) ablative of means (C) ablative of place from which  
 (D) ablative of specification
51. You didn't sleep, did you?  
 (A) num dormīvistī? (B) dormīvistīne? (C) nōne dormīvistī? (D) dormīvistī?
52. Caesar is a man of great bravery. Caesar est vir \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) magnō fortitūdine (B) fortitūdinis magnae (C) magnus fortis (D) magnā fortitūdini
53. The senator, while walking, saw his wife. senātor \_\_\_\_\_ suam uxōrem vīdit.  
 (A) ambulābat (B) dum ambulans (C) ambulans (D) ambulāns
54. magister semper cāritātem discipulōrum habet.  
 (A) subjective genitive (B) objective genitive (C) genitive of feeling  
 (D) partitive genitive
55. est tibi pater.  
 (A) dative of purpose (B) dative of the agent (C) dative of possession (D) double dative
56. I am teaching my students the Latin language. doceō linguam Latīnam \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) discipulī (B) discipulōrum (C) discipulīs (D) discipulōs
57. The teacher, honored by his student, was moved.  
 magister, \_\_\_\_\_ ā discipulō, erat valdē commōtus.  
 (A) honōrātus est (B) honōrābātur (C) honōrāre (D) honōrātus

58. Which of the following is NOT a diphthong in Latin?  
 (A) āe (B) ei (C) eu (D) oe
59. We can't see the gladiator. \_\_\_\_\_ gladiātōrem.  
 (A) vidēre nōn possumus (B) nōn vidēmus (C) possum nōn vidēre (D) possumus viderī
60. Which of the following words is not accented on the same syllable as the others?  
 (A) ardēbit (B) monētur (C) sēdecim (D) deaque

**Part D** (61-82) - Carefully read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

### Midas, The King of the Golden Touch

Ōlim erat rēx \_\_(61)\_\_ nōmen erat Midās. \_\_(62)\_\_ deus Bacchus erat amīcus et dīxerat: “\_\_(63)\_\_ beneficium, \_\_(64)\_\_, dare studeō. Id \_\_(65)\_\_ maximē petis, tibi dabō.” Sed sapientia rēgis pār \_\_(66)\_\_ nōn erat et respondit, “Cupiō omnia \_\_(67)\_\_ tangam \_\_(68)\_\_ in aurum mūtārī.” Statim rēx accēpit dōnum \_\_(69)\_\_ petīverat. Saxum tangit et saxum in aurum solidum \_\_(70)\_\_. Tum arborem tangit, et arbor est similis \_\_(71)\_\_. Rēx gaudet et \_\_(72)\_\_ grātiās agit. Sed ubi cibum et aquam tangit, et \_\_(73)\_\_ et \_\_(74)\_\_ in aurum mūtantur. Magnopere perterritus Midās \_\_(75)\_\_ timuit et deum vocāvit: “\_\_(76)\_\_ mē, Bacche! Dā auxilium \_\_(77)\_\_. Dōnum tuum nōn est beneficium, sed \_\_(78)\_\_ supplicium.” Bacchus \_\_(79)\_\_ precēs audīvit et iussit eum in flūmine \_\_(80)\_\_ suum \_\_(81)\_\_. Rēx pāruiet et \_\_(82)\_\_.

61. (A) quis (B) quae (C) quid (D) cuius
62. (A) eum (B) eī (C) is (D) eō
63. (A) tū (B) tuī (C) tibi (D) tē
64. (A) bone rēx (B) bonī rēgis (C) bonae rēgī (D) bonum rēgem
65. (A) quid (B) quae (C) quis (D) quod
66. (A) bona fortūna (B) bonae fortūnae (C) bonam fortūnam (D) bonā fortūnā
67. (A) quā (B) quae (C) quōrum (D) quibus
68. (A) meus corpus (B) meī corporis (C) meum corpus (D) meō corpore
69. (A) quid (B) quae (C) quod (D) quem
70. (A) mūtant (B) mūtāre (C) mūtātur (D) mūtāta

71. (A) aurō (B) aurīs (C) aura (D) aurum
72. (A) dea (B) deī (C) deum (D) deō
73. (A) cibum (B) cibō (C) cibī (D) cibus
74. (A) aqua (B) aquam (C) aquā (D) aquās
75. (A) mors (B) mortem (C) mortis (D) mortī
76. (A) servā (B) servās (C) servō (D) servat
77. (A) miser meus (B) meī miserī (C) mihi miserō (D) mē miserum
78. (A) gravis (B) gravī (C) gravem (D) grave
79. (A) illās (B) illae (C) illōs (D) illī
80. (A) corpus (B) corporum (C) corporī (D) corpore
81. (A) lavā (B) lavāre (C) lavāte (D) lavāvit
82. (A) liberātus est (B) liberāvērunt (C) liberāre (D) liberāta

**Part E** (83-92) - For each question, choose the answer that contains no grammatical errors:

83. (A) Postrīdiē Cicerō ad Rōmam quam celerrimē redībit.  
 (B) Postrīdiē Cicerō Rōmā quam celerrimē redībit.  
 (C) Postrīdiē Cicerō ad Rōmam quam celerrimum rediit.  
 (D) Postrīdiē Cicerō Rōmam quam celerrimē reditus est.
84. (A) Marcus uxōrem accēdit, eum ōsculāns.  
 (B) Marcus uxōrī accessit et ōscula illō dedit.  
 (C) Marcus uxōrem accēdit et ōsculum suō dat.  
 (D) Marcus ad uxōrem accēdit et ōsculum eī dat.
85. (A) “Quālis est ĩnfāns meus?” inquit pater ad medicōrum pŕinceps.  
 (B) “Quam pulcher est ĩnfāns!” inquit pater novus.  
 (C) “Tam pulchra est ĩnfāns!” exclāmat pater familiā.  
 (D) “Pulchrane est ĩnfāns meus?” dīxit pater medicō doctissimō.

86. (A) Etruscī Rōmam in proeliō superāvērunt sed montem Capitolīnum capere nōn potuerat.  
 (B) Etruscī Rōmānōs in proeliō superāvērunt sed urbem capere nōn potuērunt  
 (C) Etruscī Rōmam proeliō superābant sed montem Capitolīnum capī nōn potuerant.  
 (D) Etruscī Rōmānōs proeliō superāvērunt sed urbem capere nōn potuit.
87. (A) Cincinnātus fuit Romānus minimae fortūnae sed maximī fortitūdinis.  
 (B) Cincinnātus fuit pauper agricola et doctior quam aliīs hominibus.  
 (C) Cincinnātus erat homo doctissimō et mīlītiaē perītissimus.  
 (D) Cincinnātus erat vir fortis et mīlītiaē perītus.
88. (A) Dum familia dormit, fūr ātrium intrāvit et multās rēs rapuit.  
 (B) Dum familia dormit, fūr in ātrium ambulat et multa rapiēbant.  
 (C) Dum familia dormiēbat, fūr domum intrāvit, nūllam sonum faciēns.  
 (D) Dum familia dormiēbat, fūr in domum ambulāvit rapere multās rēs.
89. (A) Ego Mercurius sum, deōrum fidēlis nūntius.  
 (B) Mercurius sum, deōrum fidēlem nūntium.  
 (C) Mē Mercurium clāmō, deōrum fidēlem nūntius.  
 (D) Nōmen mihi est Mercurius, fidēlis nūntius deōrum immortalēs.
90. (A) Ō pater, nōlī servum bonam verberāvisse!  
 (B) Pater, amābō, nōn verberā servum bonum!  
 (C) Ō pater, nōlīte servum bonum verberāre!  
 (D) Pater, verberāre servum non est bonum.
91. (A) Imperator ipsīus mīlitem iubēbat in Italiā nāvigāre.  
 (B) Imperator ipse mīlitem iubet ad Italiam nāvigāre.  
 (C) Imperator mīlitem ipsum iussit ex Italiam nāvigāre.  
 (D) Imperator mīlītī ipsī iussit Italiam nāvigāre.
92. (A) Flaccus mare intentē spectābat, quod serēnum erat.  
 (B) Flaccus maria intentē spectābat, quem serēnum erat.  
 (C) Flaccus maria intentē spectābat, quod serēnum erat.  
 (D) Flaccus mare intentē spectābat quae serēna erant.

**Part F (93-100) - Choose the answer that correctly answers the question asked:**

93. Which of the following verbs does not have a monosyllabic present singular imperative form?  
 (A) **ferre** (B) **facere** (C) **dīcāre** (D) **ducere**
94. **cuius dēclīnātiōnis est “virtūs?”**  
 (A) **prīmae** (B) **secundae** (C) **tertiaē** (D) **quartaē**

95. **quae pars orationis est “statim”?**  
(A) **pronomen** (B) **nomen** (C) **adverbium** (D) **adiectivum**
96. Which of the following nouns is not an i-stem?  
(A) **corpus** (B) **turris** (C) **sitis** (D) **mare**
97. Which of the following nouns does not have a different or peculiar meaning in the plural?  
(A) **copia** (B) **castrum** (C) **auxilium** (D) **caelum**
98. Which of the following is not an impersonal verb?  
(A) **miseret** (B) **licet** (C) **vetat** (D) **pluit**
99. **causa** and **gratia** are used in conjunction with which case?  
(A) nominative (B) genitive (C) dative (D) ablative
100. **Si quis tibi dicit, “salve, quid agis?”, quid respondere debes?**  
(A) **Bene, gratias. Haec examinatio est longa et laude digna!**  
(B) **Male. Quid dici possum? Haec examinatio est longa!**  
(C) **Pessimē. Tempus est meum dormire.**  
(D) **Quid dicis? Da mihi auxilium. Meum nomen non iam meminī.**