

**National Junior Classical League
Grammar ½ and 1, MMIV**

Always choose the best response for each item.
If a sentence has a word or words in bold type,
choose the correct translation.

1. Which sentence has a word that would be accusative in Latin?
 - A. She works hard for a living.
 - B. However, she will never get ahead.
 - C. That fact seems depressing.
 - D. So hit her boss over the head.

2. Which of the following has a linking verb?
 - A. Who's your daddy?
 - B. I am going to tell your mama.
 - C. Are you dissing me?
 - D. So, what do you make of that?

3. Show your **mother** your grade in Latin.
 - A. mater
 - B. matrem
 - C. matre
 - D. matri

4. The evil king tried to give bribes **to the good goddesses**.
 - A. bonis deis
 - B. bonae deae
 - C. bonis deabus
 - D. bonis deibus

5. The ___ case tells to whom something is given.
 - A. ablative
 - B. accusative
 - C. genitive
 - D. dative

6. You did your work **well**.
 - A. bene
 - B. bona
 - C. bone
 - D. bonus

7. Which of the following words could not be genitive?
 - A. agris
 - B. viri
 - C. agricolae
 - D. Gallorum

8. Come here at once, **Marcus Licinius Crassus!**
 - A. Marco Licinio Crasso
 - B. Marce Lincini Crassus
 - C. Marce Licini Crasse
 - D. Marci Licinii Crassi

9. Identify the object of the preposition in the following sentence: They debated the whole day about web crawler Spiderman's amazing abilities.
 A. day B. web crawler C. Spiderman's D. abilities
10. Which is not a Romance language?
 A. Latin B. Greek C. Romanian D. Portuguese
11. Which could not be a translation of the imperfect tense?
 A. She was pirouetting. B. She used to pirouette.
 C. She kept on pirouetting. D. She has pirouetted.
12. In the expression *Senatus populusque Romanus*, translate *populusque*.
 A. and people B. or people C. with people D. quiet people
13. When you are speaking to someone directly, use the ___ case.
 A. genitive B. dative C. vocative D. accusative
14. Which preposition can take the accusative case?
 A. *sine* B. *de* C. *prope* D. *ex*
15. Which preposition can take the ablative case?
 A. *post* B. *ante* C. *ab* D. *inter*
16. What is the long mark over a Latin vowel called?
 A. umlaut B. cradle C. diacritical mark D. macron
17. Which of the following is not a participle?
 A. *curator* B. *currens* C. *cursus* D. All are participles.
18. Complete the following analogy: Conjugation:verb:: ___: noun.
 A. voice B. declension C. case D. mood
19. **These are bad apples.**
 A. *Haec sunt mala mala.* B. *Hae sunt mala mala.*
 C. *Hic est malum malum.* D. *Hi sunt mala malum.*
20. Which of the following is not a part of speech?
 A. subject B. preposition C. noun D. verb
21. For which of the following would you use the imperative?
 A. a noun B. asking a question C. making a command
 D. making a wish
22. Which noun is masculine?
 A. *poeta* B. *pictura* C. *puella* D. *porta*

23. What does *habere* mean?
A. to behave B. to live in C. to have D. to have a habit
24. ___ is the adverbial form of *magnus*.
A. *magne* B. *magno* C. *magni* D. *magnopere*
25. Which of the following is a linking verb?
A. *teneo* B. *sum* C. *sto* D. *habeo*
26. The scientific study of word origin is _____.
A. epigraphy B. entomology C. etymology D. erudition
27. **Once upon a time we sang.**
A. *Diu cantavimus.* B. *Olim cantivimus.* C. *Diu cantaverunt.*
D. *Olim cantamus.*
28. An adjective must agree with its noun in number, gender, and _____.
A. declension B. conjugation C. case D. mood
29. How would you pronounce *iam* (meaning “now”) in classical Latin?
A. yahm B. yam C. I am. C. ee-am
30. What is the mood of *intrate*?
A. indicative B. infinitive C. imperative D. subjunctive
31. What is the third principal part of *do, dare*?
A. *dedi* B. *dederam* C. *davi* D. *datum*
32. **Give me my horse!**
A. *Da equus mihi.* B. *Da meum equum.* C. *Da mihi equum meum.*
D. *Da mei equum.*
33. The case showing possession is the _____.
A. nominative B. genitive C. dative D. ablative
34. Which word below is not a possessive adjective?
A. *tu* B. *meus* C. *noster* D. *tuus*
35. Which is not a correct translation of *dabam*?
A. I gave B. *I am da bomb.* C. I used to give D. I was giving.
36. **They will walk** with us.
A. *ambulabimus* B. *ambulant* C. *ambulabant* D. *ambulabunt*
37. What is the ordinal number for *septem*.
A. *septem* B. *septimus* C. *sextus* D. *steteram*

38. Keeping the same person, make *ambulant* singular.
 A. *ambulo* B. *ambulas* C. *ambulamus* D. *ambulat*
39. The slave ran **into the farmhouse**.
 A. *in villa* B. *villae* C. *in villam* D. *in villas*
40. Which word is never a conjunction?
 A. *quis* B. *sed* C. *nec* D. *et*
41. Of all the vowels below, which two can be ab ablative singular ending?
 A. A, I B. O, U C. A, E D. E, I
42. Which word is not an adverb?
 A. *bene* B. *hodie* C. *pro* D. *strenue*
43. What is the English subject in the sentence Which songs of J'Lo did the girls hear?
 A. songs B. J'Lo C. girls D. which
44. In the same sentence, what is the direct object?
 A. girls B. songs C. J'Lo D. which
45. Once more! What word would be in the genitive case?
 A. girls B. songs C. J'Lo D. which
46. And finally! *Which* is ____.
 A. an interrogative pronoun B. an interrogative adjective
 C. a relative pronoun D. a relative pronoun
47. ____ *curabo*.
 A. *puella* B. *puellae* C. *paellas* D. *puellarum*
48. Which of the following could not be vocative?
 A. *Maria* B. *Gaius* C. *pueri* D. *canes*
49. What is the term for two vowels sounded together as one?
 A. inflection B. macron C. diphthong D. penult
50. How many Latin words would be needed to say "There used to be dinosaurs"?
 A. two B. three C. four D. five
51. I finally decided **to send** a letter home.
 A. *mitto* B. *mittunt* C. *mitti* D. *mittere*
52. Which of the following forms is an adverb?
 A. *clare* B. *clarus* C. *clarrissimus* D. *clariorem*

53. Change *agri* to the plural.
 A. *agris* B. *agros* C. *agrorum* D. *agri*
54. What verb form would you use with **ego et tu**.
 A. *pugnamus* B. *pugnant* C. *pugnatis* D. *pugnas*
55. Which of the following has an irregular imperative singular?
 A. *timere* B. *terrere* C. *monere* D. *dicere*
56. Complete the following sentence, using the grammatically correct form: “*Leones in ___ cucurrerunt.*”
 A. *silvam* B. *silvarum* C. *agri* D. *agrorum*
57. Follow the directions for number 56. “___ *cras laborabimus.*”
 A. *vos* B. *tu* C. *ego* D. *nos*
58. Which word is not a preposition?
 A. *sine* B. *sub* C. *eheu* D. *trans*
59. Multiply the number of declensions by the number of conjugations, and the product is what?
 A. four B. eight C. fifteen D. twenty

The next set of questions will be based on a Latin story taken from Hans Oerberg’s *Lingua Latina*.

1. Equus et ovis, canis et lupus bestiae sunt.
 2. Leo quoque et aquila bestiae sunt
 3. Cauda leonis longa est.
 4. Lupus et leo bestiae ferae sunt.
 5. Bestiae ferae alias bestias edunt.
 6. In Africa multi leones sunt.
 7. Pastores Africae leones timent, nam leones non solum oves pastorum edunt sed etiam pastores ipsos!
 8. Felis amicus hominis est, neque bestia fera est.
60. How many subjects are in sentence one?
 A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
61. The correct translation of *bestiae* is _____.
 A. best B. beast C. beasts D. better
62. In sentence 2, what part of speech is *et*?
 A. noun B. conjunction C. preposition D. interjection

63. What case and number is *leonis* in sentence 3?
 A. ablative singular B. dative plural C. genitive singular
 D. nominative plural
64. In sentence 4, *leo* and *bestiae* are the same ____.
 A. gender B. number C. case D. declension
65. In sentence 5 the object is ____.
 A. *bestiae* B. *ferae* C. *alias* D. *bestias*
66. In sentence 6, if *leones* were to become singular, it would be ____.
 A. *leo* B. *leonis* C. *leonem* D. *leone*
67. In sentence 7 what are the two objects of *edunt*?
 A. *solum & etiam* B. *pastorum & ipsos* C. *leones & pastores*
 D. *oves & pastores*
68. Make *felis* in sentence 8 plural.
 A. *felibus* B. *feles* C. *fele* D. *feli*

For numbers 69 – 80 identify the tense of the verb using the key below.

- A. present B. imperfect C. future D. perfect
69. *tulisti* 70. *reges* 71. *mittebant* 72. *portamus* 73. *curabit*
74. *vult* 75. *volebat* 76. *voluit* 77. *volet* 78. *ambulabat*
79. *ambulabit* 80. *ambulavit*

For number 81 – 90 use the following key.

- A. pluperfect B. future perfect C. imperative D. infinitive
81. *tulerat* 82. *ferre* 83. *tulerit* 84. *ferre* 85. *porta*
86. *portare* 87. *portavero* 88. *portaveram* 89. *dixerit* 90. *dicite*

For 91 – 100 use the following key.

- A. genitive B. dative C. accusative D. vocative
91. *civibus* 92. *Sexte* 93. *ossum* 94. *felem* 95. *Maria*
 96. *Mariae* 97. *felibus* 98. *magnorum* 99. *pueros* 100. *tibi*

