

**2003 National Junior Classical League
Grammar Test
Levels 3, 4 & 5**

Part A (1-29) - Select the best choice to complete each sentence:

1. Salvius Memorem mīsit quī rēgem _____.
(A) interficere (B) interficiat (C) interficeret (D) interfecerit
2. Catō dīxit sē multōs librōs _____.
(A) lectūrum esse (B) lectum irī (C) lectūrus (D) lectum esse
3. Cleanthēs sōlem dominārī et _____ potīrī putat.
(A) rēs (B) rērum (C) rem (D) rēbus
4. Iūlius Caesar creātus est _____.
(A) dictātor (B) dictātōrem (C) dictātōrī (D) dictātōre
5. finis _____ est optimus.
(A) vīvendī (B) vīvere (C) vīvendum (D) vīvendīs
6. Marcus et tū in forō negōtium _____.
(A) agō (B) agimus (C) agitis (D) agunt
7. lēgem gravem esse oportet, _____ facilius ab imperītīs teneātur.
(A) utpote (B) ut (C) quō (D) quīn
8. tam perītus erat fāber ut ab architectō _____.
(A) laudētur (B) laudātum esset (C) laudārī (D) laudārētur
9. licet ipsa _____, Lesbia tormentīs amantis gaudet.
(A) ārdeat (B) ārdet (C) ārsit (D) ārsisset
10. numquam puellam pulchriōrem quam _____ vīdī.
(A) illa (B) illī (C) illam (D) illā
11. scīmus _____ mortuam esse.
(A) Caesarem (B) rēx (C) pīnum (D) mātrī
12. videō ubi tē _____.
(A) cēlāre (B) cēlāret (C) cēlāverīs (D) cēlāvissēt
13. latrō, hortum _____, circumspectāvit.
(A) ingressus (B) ingredientem (C) ingreditur (D) ingrederētur

14. pecūnia māt̄rī _____ danda est.
(A) tū (B) tē (C) tuī (D) ā tē
15. magistrī linguae Latīnae nimis _____ nōn habent.
(A) pecūnia (B) pecūniae (C) pecūniam (D) pecūniā
16. sī tū pecūniam _____, Rōmam festīnābō.
(A) inveniō (B) invēnissēs (C) invēneris (D) inventus es
17. _____ rēfert hoc facere.
(A) nōs (B) nostrī (C) nōbīs (D) nostrā
18. quamvīs ad castra _____, tamen Caesarem nōn vīdērunt.
(A) vēnissent (B) vēnerimus (C) venta sunt (D) veniēmus
19. mīlitēs, _____, celebrāvērunt.
(A) hostēs victī (B) hostēs victōs (C) hostium victōrum (D) hostibus victīs
20. pōns iter paene hostibus _____, nī ūnus vir fuisset.
(A) dedisset (B) dederat (C) dederint (D) dederant
21. Cornēlia dīcēbātur _____ esse.
(A) pulcherrima (B) pulcherrimam (C) pulcherrimae (D) pulcherrimā
22. fuēre cīvēs quī rem pūblicam _____.
(A) perditōs īrent (B) perditum īrent (C) perditum īrī (D) perditum iisset
23. abhinc quattuor _____ profectī sumus.
(A) mēnsis (B) mēnse (C) mēnsēs (D) mēnsium
24. diem praestitit _____.
(A) opus faciendam (B) opera facienda (C) opus faciendum (D) operī faciendō
25. mē _____ pertaesum est.
(A) labor (B) labōrem (C) labōrī (D) labōris
26. crās _____, dabitur.
(A) petendīs (B) petere (C) petitō (D) petīvit
27. rem crēditōrī palam _____ solvit.
(A) populus (B) populī (C) populum (D) populō
28. Cicerō ad amīcum _____ litterās mīsīt.
(A) duōs (B) bīnās (C) tantōs (D) duās

29. mē _____, omnēs superābimus.
 (A) dux (B) ducis (C) ducī (D) duce

Part B (30-49) - Select the best answer for each of the following questions:

30. He says that peace will be sought. dicit _____ pāx _____.
 (A) ut ... petātur (B) ut ... peteret (C) fore ut ... petātur (D) fore ut ... peteretur
31. Let the citizens hasten to him and not run away. Cīvēs ad sē _____ nē _____.
 (A) properent ... fugerent (B) properent ... fugant
 (C) properārent ... fugant (D) properārent ... fugerent
32. Since you are living in Rome, I shall not see you.
 cum Rōmae _____, tē nōn _____.
 (A) habitās ... videō (B) habitēs ... videō (C) habitēs ... vidēbō (D) habitārēs .. vidēbō
33. He will wait for Publius to arrive at this town to obtain water.
 exspectābit dum Pūblius ad hoc oppidum _____ ut aquam _____.
 (A) adveniat ... nanciscātur (B) advēnerit ... nanciscātur
 (C) adveniet ... nanciscetur (D) advēniret ... nanciscetur
34. I can't help but send a letter to you everyday.
 facere nōn possum _____ ad tē lītterās _____.
 (A) ut ... mittimus (B) quīn ... mittam (C) ut nē ... mittam (D) quō ... mittam
35. Surely you didn't sleep?
 (A) num dormīvistī? (B) dormīvistīne? (C) nōnne dormīvistī? (D) dormīvistī?
36. If it had been allowed, the soldiers would have approached the city.
 Sī licitum _____, mīlitēs urbī _____.
 (A) erat... appropinquāverant (B) esset... appropinquārent
 (C) esset... appropinquāvissent (D) fuerat... appropinquāverant
37. I was saying this, when you arrived. haec dīcēbam cum _____.
 (A) advēnistī (B) advēnerīs (C) adveniās (D) advēnissēs
38. magister semper cāritātem discipulōrum habet.
 (A) subjective genitive (B) objective genitive (C) genitive of feeling
 (D) partitive genitive
39. equum vēndiderat sestertium quattuor mīlibus.
 (A) ablative of price (B) ablative absolute
 (C) ablative of manner (D) ablative of degree of difference

40. The teacher praises the boys since they are excellent students.
magister puerōs laudat cum optimī discipulī _____.
(A) erant (B) sint (C) sunt (D) essent
41. The teacher, honored by his student, was very moved.
magister, _____ ā discipulō, erat valdē commōtus.
(A) honōrātus est (B) honōrābātur (C) honōrāre (D) honōrātus
42. I am wondering what you will do. mīror quid _____.
(A) fore faciās (B) fēceris (C) factūrus sīs (D) facerēs
43. He will be loved, provided only that he cease yelling. amābitur, dummodo _____.
(A) clāmāre dēsinat (B) clāmāret dēsinat (C) clāmāre dēsinet (D) clāmāvisset dēsinet
44. utinam mē mortuum vīdissēs.
(A) deliberative subjunctive (B) hortatory subjunctive (C) potential subjunctive
(D) optative subjunctive
45. Which of the following is NOT a diphthong in Latin?
(A) āe (B) ei (C) eu (D) oe
46. Consider the sentence: sī illud faciat, vincat. Which of the following correctly renders the same type of conditional statement in an indirect discourse?
(A) dīxit eum, sī illud faceret, victūrum fuisse
(B) dīxit eum, sī illud faceret, victūrum esse
(C) dīxit eum, sī illud fēcisset, victūrum fuisse
(D) dīxit eum, sī illud fēcisset, victūrum esse
47. I remember Cinna (fondly). _____ meminī.
(A) Cinna (B) Cinnae (C) Cinnīs (D) Cinnā
48. mīles femur trāgulā ictus est.
(A) double accusative (B) adverbial accusative (C) synecdochical accusative
(D) cognate accusative.
49. quid tibi vīs, senex?
(A) dative of separation (B) ethical dative (C) dative of purpose
(D) dative with special adjectives

Part C (50-60) - For each question, choose the answer that contains no grammatical errors:

50. (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.
51. (A) Marcus uxōrem accēdit ut eum ōsculet.
(B) Marcus uxōrī accessit ad danda ōscula illā.
(C) Marcus uxōrem accēdit et ōsculum suō dat.
(D) Marcus ad uxōrem accēdit ut ōsculum eī det.
52. (A) Pater ex medicō quaesīvit quālis esset infāns novus.
(B) Pater novus exclāmāvit quam pulcher infantem esse.
(C) "Tam pulchra est infāns!" exclāmāstī pater excitātus.
(D) "Pulcrane est infāns meus?" dīxit pater medicō doctissimō.
53. (A) Etruscī Rōmam in proeliō superāvērunt nē montem Capitolīnum capere nōn potuerat.
(B) Etruscī Rōmānōs in proeliō superāvēre sed urbem capere nōn potuērunt
(C) Etruscī Rōmam proeliō superābant sed montem Capitolīnum capī nōn potuerant.
(D) Etruscī Rōmānōs proeliō superāvēre sed urbem capere nōn posuerit.
54. (A) Cincinnātus fuit Rōmānus minimae fortūnae sed maximī fortitudinis.
(B) Cincinnātus fuit pauper agricola et doctior quam aliīs hominibus.
(C) Cincinnātus erat homo doctissimō et mīlītae perītissimus.
(D) Cincinnātus erat vir fortis et mīlītae perītus.
55. (A) Dum familia dormit, fūr ātrium intrāvit et multās rēs pretiōsōs rapuit.
(B) Dum familia dormit, fūr in ātrium ambulat multārum rērum capiendārum causā.
(C) Cum familia dormiēbat, fūr domum intrāvit, nūllam sonum faciens.
(D) Cum familia dormiret, fūr in domum ambulāvit ut multās rēs rapuerit.
56. (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.
57. (A) Ō pater, nōlī servum bonum verberāvisse!
(B) Pater, amābō, nē verberāverīs servum bonum!
(C) Ō pater, cavē servum bonum verberārēs!
(D) Pater, sōdēs, dēsine verberāre servum non bonam.

58. (A) Imperātor ipsius mīlitem iubēbat in Italiā nāvigāre.
 (B) Imperātor ipse mīlitī imperāvīt ut ad Italiam nāvigāret.
 (C) Imperātor mīlitem ipsum mandāvīt ut ex Italiam nāvigāret.
 (D) Imperātor mīlitī ipsī iussit Italiam nāvigāre.
59. (A) Flaccus spērābat ut mare proximā aestāte vīsītāverit, quia serēnum erat.
 (B) Flaccus spērābat fore ut mare proximā aestāte vīsītāret, quod serēnum futūrum erat.
 (C) Flaccus spērābat ut mare proximā aestāte vīsītābat, quia serēnum foret.
 (D) Flaccus spērābat fore ut mare hāc annō vīsītāret quod serēnum erat.
60. Sī quis tibi dīcat, “Salvē, quid agis?”, quid respondēre dēbēs?
 (A) Vae mihi victō. Tempus est mihi dormīre. Nūllum dubium est quīn dēfessus fuissem.
 (B) Male. Quid effārī possum? Haec examinātiō est longissima. Utinam mortuus essem!
 (C) Bene, gratias. Haec examinātiō est longa et dēbet ab omnibus sapientīs laudārī.
 (D) Unde vēnistī? Quis sum? Da mihi auxilium ut meō nōminī meminērim!

Part D (61-65) - Examine the following fragments from inscriptions. Choose the best answer for the question or for the underlined portions. **N.B.** - No macrons will be provided for the inscriptions.

61. **Est equos perpulcer, sed tu vehi non potes istoc.** (Oracular reply on bronze. 1st cent. B.C.)
 (A) not (B) through (C) by way of (D) very
62. **Est equos perpulcer, sed tu vehi non potes istoc.** (Oracular reply on bronze. 1st cent. B.C.)
 (A) Nominative (B) Genitive (C) Accusative (D) Ablative
63. **Non sum. Mendacis quas dixti; consulis stulte.** (Oracular reply on bronze. 1st cent. B.C.)
 (A) you (sing.) said (B) having been said (pl.)
 (C) he (sing.) said (D) you (pl.) said
64. **Amor med Flaca dede.** (Found on an ointment-pot near the Tiber. Made before 200 B.C.)
 What would be the classical Latin version of this inscription?
 (A) Amoris media Flacca dedet. (B) Amor ego a Flacca.
 (C) Amor me Flaccae datum. (D) Amor me Flaccae dedit.
65. **Ne atigas; non sum tua, Marci sum.** (From a lamp found on the Esquiline. pre-200 B.C.)
 Which of the following is NOT correct regarding this inscription?
 (A) The Latin name for this object has a neuter gender.
 (B) The owner of the lamp is Marcus.
 (C) It instructs the reader not to touch the lamp.
 (D) The verb used in the prohibition is of the third conjugation.

Part E (66-75) - Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Baculus to the Rescue

Baculus centuriō, cum aeger __(66)__, cum __(67)__ nōn profectus est, sed in praesidiō relictus erat. Iam diem quīntum __(68)__ caruerat. __(69)__, surgit et ex tabernāculō prōdit. Videt hostēs __(70)__ atque rem __(71)__ summō in discrīmine. Capit arma ā proximīs atque in portā cōnsistit. Cōnsequuntur hunc centuriōnēs eius cohortis quae in statiōne erat. Paulisper proelium sustinent. Relinquit animus Baculum, __(72)__; vix per __(73)__ trāditus servātur. Hōc spatiō interpositō, reliquī animīs cōfirmātīs in mūnitiōnibus cōsistere audent speciemque dēfensōrum praebent. Dīcitur tum militēs quī ex castrīs __(74)__ revertisse et Germānōs trāns Rhēnum sē __(75)__. Ita virtūte Baculī castra et impedīmenta conservāta sunt.

66. (A) erant (B) esse (C) esset (D) fuerat
67. (A) exercitūs (B) exercitum (C) exercituī (D) exercitū
68. (A) cibus (B) cibō (C) ergā cibum (D) ā cibō
69. (A) clāmor audītus (B) clāmōris audītī (C) clāmōrī audītō (D) clāmōre audītō
70. (A) imminēre (B) immineant (C) imminent (D) imminēte
71. (A) esse (B) est (C) erant (D) este
72. (A) accepta vulnera (B) acceptus vulnera (C) acceptī vulnera (D) acceptīs vulneribus
73. (A) manūs (B) manus (C) manuī (D) manuum
74. (A) ēgressī erant (B) ēgressī essent (C) ēgressōs esse (D) ēgredi
75. (A) rēcēpērunt (B) rēcēpissent (C) rēcēpēre (D) rēcēpisse

Part F (76-90) - Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Chicken Dinner

1 App. Claudius Pulcher, vir stultae temeritātis, cōsul adversus Poenōs profectus superiōrum
 2 ducum cōnsilia palam arguēbat sēque, quō diē hostem vīdisset, bellum cōfectūrum esse iactitābat.
 3 Quī cum, antequam nāvāle proelium committeret, auspicia habēret pullāriusque eī nūntiāvisset
 4 pullōs nōn exīre ē caveā neque edere, rīdēns iussit eōs in aquam mergī, ut saltem biberent, quoniam
 5 edere nōllent. Ea rēs cum milītēs ad omnia tardiōrēs timidiōrēsque fēcisset, commissō proeliō
 6 magna clādēs ā Rōmānīs accepta est.
 7 Quārē Claudius postea ā populō condemnātus est damnātiōnisque ignōminiam voluntariā
 8 morte praevenit. Ea rēs calamitātī fuit etiam Claudiae, cōsulis sorōrī; quae ā lūdīs publicīs
 9 revertēns, carpentō in dēnsā multitudīne aegrē prōcēdente, magnā vōce optāvit ut frāter suus Pulcher
 10 revivisceret atque iterum classem āmitteret, quō minor turba Rōmae esset. Quam ob vōcem impiam
 11 Claudia quoque damnāta gravisque eī dicta est multa.

iactitō, iactitāre, iactitāvī, iactitātum - boast
pullārius, -ī - chicken keeper

multa dicta est - a fine was set

76. Which of the following expresses the same idea as “**vir stultae temeritātis**” (line 1)?
 (A) **vir stultus temeritās** (B) **vir stultā temeritāte** (C) **vir stultam temeritātem**
 (D) **vir quī stultus et temeritās**
77. Which of the following takes the same case as “**adversus**” (line 1)?
 (A) **sine** (B) **dē** (C) **ob** (D) **ex**
78. **quae pars orātiōnis est “superiōrum”** (line 1)? (A) **prōnōmen** (B) **nōmen**
 (C) **adverbium** (D) **adiectivum**
79. **in lineā secundā** (line 2), **quō cāsū est “ducum”**? (A) **nōminātīvō** (B) **genitīvō**
 (C) **datīvō** (D) **ablātīvō**
80. In line 2, why is “**vīdisset**” in the subjunctive?
 (A) purpose clause (B) past contrary-to-fact conditional statement
 (C) subordinate clause in an indirect statement (D) indirect command
81. Which of the following would be a correct transformation into the passive of “**sē ... bellum cōfectūrum esse iactitābat**?” (line 2)
 (A) **bellum ā sē confectum īrī iactitābat.**
 (B) **bellum ā sē confectum esse iactitābat.**
 (C) **bellum ā sē conficiendum fuisse iactitābat.**
 (D) **bellum ā sē confectus esse iactitābat.**

82. What type of **cum**-clause is found in line 3?
(A) temporal (B) causal (C) **inversum** (D) circumstantial
83. Which of the following would be an equivalent for “**iussit eōs in aquam mergī**” in line 4?
(A) **mandāvit ut in aquam mergantur**
(B) **mandāvit nē in aquam mergerentur**
(C) **imperāvit ut in aquam mergerentur**
(D) **imperāvit nē in aquam mergantur**
84. What use of the ablative case is found in line 5?
(A) accompaniment (B) absolute (C) place where (D) separation
85. What use of the ablative case is “**voluntāriā morte**” in lines 7-8?
(A) separation (B) absolute (C) means (D) description
86. What use of the dative case is found in line 8?
(A) separation (B) agency (C) indirect object (D) double dative
87. The gender of “**revertēns**” (line 9) is:
(A) dual (B) masculine (C) feminine (D) neuter
88. Which of the following uses of the ablative case is NOT found in line 9?
(A) manner (B) origin (C) absolute (D) place where
89. What word introduces the subjunctive clause that ends with “**...Rōmae esset.**” (line 10)?
(A) **quō** (line 10) (B) **ut** (line 9) (C) **atque** (line 10) (D) no introductory word is needed
90. Which of the following would be an grammatically correct equivalent for “**quam ob vōcem impiam**” (line 10)?
(A) **quā propter vōce impiā** (B) **quā vōce impiā**
(C) **quod vōcem impiam** (D) **vōcis impiā grātiā**

Part G (91-100) - Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

394 tum pater aeternō fatur dēvīnctus amōre:
 395 “quid causās petis ex altō? fidūcia cessit
 396 quō tibi, dīva, meī? similis sī cūra fuisset,
 397 tum quoque fās nōbīs Teucrōs armāre fuisset:
 398 nec pater omnipotēns Trōiam nec Fāta vetābant
 399 stāre decemque aliōs Priamum superesse per annōs.
 400 et nunc, sī bellāre parās atque haec tibi mēns est,
 401 quidquid in arte meā possum prōmittere cūrae,
 402 quod fierī ferrō liquidōve potest ēlectrō
 403 quantum ignēs animaeque valent, absiste precandō
 404 vīribus indubitāre tuīs.”

Aeneid, Book VIII

91. The word “**dēvīnctus**” in line 394 is the perfect passive participle of what verb?
 (A) **dēvinciō** (B) **dēvigeō** (C) **dēvincō** (D) **dēvertō**
92. The word “**aeternō**” (line 394) is which of the following?
 (A) ablative absolute (B) dative, indirect object
 (C) dative, reference (D) ablative, agreeing with “**amōre**”
93. What is the best translation of “**quid**” in line 395?
 (A) who (B) why (C) where (D) what
94. **Quō cāsū est “dīva” in lineā CCCXCVI?**
 (A) **Nōminātīvō** (B) **Accūsātīvō** (C) **Ablātīvō** (D) **Vocātīvō**
95. What type of conditional clause is found in lines 396-397?
 (A) Future More Vivid (B) Future Less Vivid
 (C) Contrary-to-Fact, past time (D) Contrary-to-Fact, present time
96. Which of the following does NOT correctly describe the word “**fās**” (line 397)?
 (A) It is neuter in gender (B) It is regularly used with a gerund in the dative case
 (C) It is indeclinable (D) It can be found with supines in the ablative case
97. What is the subject of the verb “**stāre**” in line 399?
 (A) **Trōiam** (line 398) (B) **Fāta** (line 398)
 (C) **pater** (line 398) (D) **decemque aliōs** (line 399)
98. What is the subject of “**superesse**” in line 399?
 (A) **decemque aliōs** (line 399) (B) **Priamum** (line 399)
 (C) **Fāta** (line 398) (D) **pater omnipotēns** (line 398)

99. What use of the dative case is “**tibi**” in line 400?
(A) Possession (B) Purpose (C) Separation (D) Indirect Object
100. The verb “**fieri**” (line 402) is sometimes called a “neutral passive.” Which of the following is NOT a neutral passive?
(A) **gaudēre** (B) **vāpulāre** (C) **vēnīre** (D) **exsulāre**