

**2003 National Junior Classical League
Grammar Test
Level 2**

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

1. Salvius Memorem mīsit quī rēgem _____.
(A) interficere (B) interficiat (C) interficeret (D) interfecerit
2. mīlitēs _____ nōn parēbant.
(A) imperātor (B) imperātorem (C) imperātōrī (D) imperātore
3. _____ oportet dīlīgenter labōrāre.
(A) tū (B) tuī (C) tē (D) tibi
4. Iūlius Caesar creātus est _____.
(A) dictātor (B) dictātorem (C) dictātōrī (D) dictātore
5. mīlitēs multōs hostēs _____ interfēcērunt.
(A) gladiī (B) gladiōrum (C) gladiōs (D) gladiīs
6. Marcus et tū in forō negōtium _____.
(A) agō (B) agimus (C) agitis (D) agunt
7. puer cōram _____ certābat.
(A) pater (B) patre (C) patrī (D) patrem
8. tam perītus erat fāber ut ab architectō _____.
(A) laudētur (B) laudātum esset (C) laudārī (D) laudārētur
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. scīmus _____ mortuam esse.
(A) Caesarem (B) rēx (C) pīnum (D) mātrī
12. videō ubi tē _____.
(A) cēlāre (B) cēlāret (C) cēlēs (D) cēlāvissēt
13. latrō, hortum _____, circumspēctāvit.
(A) ingressus (B) ingrediēntem (C) ingreditur (D) ingrederētur

14. pecūnia māt̄rī _____ danda est.
(A) tū (B) tē (C) tuī (D) ā tē
15. dominus ad forum ambulābat cibum _____.
(A) emeret (B) emit (C) emptum (D) emere
16. magistrī linguae Latīnae nimis _____ nōn habent.
(A) pecūnia (B) pecūniae (C) pecūniam (D) pecūniā
17. “_____ mihi, mī amīce. Quid est vēritās?”
(A) dīcitur (B) dīcite (C) dīcere (D) dīc
18. fortis gladiātor ab Imperātore _____.
(A) laudābātur (B) laudābat (C) laudārī (D) laudāmur
19. servī erant 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. Cornēlia dīcebātur _____ esse.
(A) pulcherrima (B) pulcherrimam (C) pulcherrimae (D) pulcherrimā
23. _____ est bonum.
(A) putandō (B) putāre (C) putandī (D) putandum
24. abhinc quattuor _____ profectī sumus.
(A) mēnsis (B) mēnse (C) mēnsēs (D) mēnsium
25. mīlitēs in urbe _____ positī erant.
(A) Athēna (B) Athēnīs (C) Athēnās (D) Athēnārum
26. mē _____ pertaesum est.
(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 _____ litterās mīsit.
 (A) duōs (B) bīnās (C) tantōs (D) duās
30. mē _____, omnēs superābimus.
 (A) dux (B) ducis (C) ducī (D) duce

Part B (31-42) - Select the word that does NOT belong to each group grammatically:

31. (A) interficiō (B) fallō (C) laudō (D) gaudeō
32. (A) servābimus (B) caperis (C) audiēs (D) ferar
33. (A) extrā (B) iūxtā (C) ob (D) tenus
34. (A) vescor (B) fruor (C) hortor (D) fungor
35. (A) Rōmae (B) forīs (C) Carthaginī (D) rūs
36. (A) cornuum (B) fēminārum (C) diērum (D) strepitum
37. (A) scrībēmus (B) audiam (C) amārētis (D) dūxerim
38. (A) portātus (B) laudātus (C) locūtus (D) monitus
39. (A) certāmen (B) senātus (C) poēma (D) aequor
40. (A) parum (B) māgnopere (C) facile (D) meliōre
41. (A) diēs (B) rēs (C) faciēs (D) spēs
42. (A) dīcī (B) scrīptum īrī (C) vituperātus esse (D) occurre

Part C (43-52) - For each question, choose the answer that contains no grammatical errors:

43. (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.

44. (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 et ōsculum eī dat.
45. (A) “Quālis est infāns meus?” inquit pater ad medicōrum p̄nceps.
 (B) “Quam pulcher est infāns!” inquit pater novus.
 (C) “Tam pulchra est infāns!” exclāmat pater familiā.
 (D) “Pulcrane est infāns meus?” dīxit pater medicō doctissimō.
46. (A) Etruscī Rōmam in proeliō superāvērunt nec montem Capitolīnum capere nōn potuerat.
 (B) Etruscī Rōmānōs in proeliō superāvērunt sed urbem capere nōn potuerunt
 (C) Etruscī Rōmam proeliō superābant sed montem Capitolīnum capī nōn potuerant.
 (D) Etruscī Rōmānōs proeliō superāvērunt sed urbem capere nōn poterit.
47. (A) Cincinnātus fuit Romānus minimae fortunae sed maximī fortitudinis.
 (B) Cincinnātus fuit pauper agricola et doctior quam aliīs hominibus.
 (C) Cincinnātus erat homo doctissimō et mīlitiae perītissimus.
 (D) Cincinnātus erat vir fortis et mīlitiae perītus.
48. (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) Dum familia dormiēbat, fūr domum intrāvit, nūllam sonum faciens.
 (D) Dum familia dormiēbat, fūr in domum ambulāvit ut multās rēs rapuerit.
49. (A) Ego Mercurius sum, deōrum fidēlis nūntius.
 (B) Mercurius sum, deōrum fidēlem nūntium.
 (C) Me Mercurium clāmō, deōrum fidēlem nūntius.
 (D) Nōmen mihi est Mercurius, fidēlis nūntius deōrum immortalēs.
50. (A) Ō pater, nōlī servum bonum verberāvisse!
 (B) Pater, amābō, nē verberāres servum bonum!
 (C) Ō pater, cavē servum bonum verberēs!
 (D) Pater, verberāre servum non est bonus.
51. (A) Imperātor ipsīus mīlitem iubēbat in Italiā nāvigāre.
 (B) Imperātor ipse mīlitī imperāvit ut ad Italiam nāvigāret.
 (C) Imperātor mīlitem ipsum mandāvit ut ex Italiam nāvigāret.
 (D) Imperātor mīlitī ipsī iussit Italiam nāvigāre.
52. (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 quī serēnum erat.

Part D (53-67) - Select the best answer for each of the following questions:

53. While the brothers were talking, mother left. dum frātrēs _____, māter discessit.
 (A) loquuntur (B) loquēbātur (C) loquerentur (D) locutī sunt
54. The rest of the students were walking in the forum. _____ in forō ambulābant.
 (A) cēterī ē discipulīs (B) cēterī dē discipulīs (C) cēterī discipulī (D) cēterī discipulīs
55. 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
56. Caesar mīsit Quīntum auxiliō nōbīs.
 (A) dative of reference (B) dative of indirect object (C) dative of purpose
 (D) dative of possession
57. You are ordering me to send a letter to you everyday.
 mihi imperās _____ cotīdiē ad tē litterās _____.
 (A) ut ... mittam (B) quīn ... mittam (C) ut nē ... mittam (D) quō ... mittam
58. You didn't sleep, did you?
 (A) num dormīvistī? (B) dormīvistīne? (C) nōne dormīvistī? (D) dormīvistī?
59. Caesar is a man of great bravery. Caesar est vir _____.
 (A) magnā fortitūdine (B) fortitūdinis magnī (C) magnus fortis (D) magnae fortitūdīnī
60. The senator, while walking, saw his wife. senātor _____ suam uxōrem vīdit.
 (A) ambulābat (B) ambulāre (C) ambulāns (D) dum ambulāvit
61. magister semper cāritātem discipulōrum habet.
 (A) subjective genitive (B) objective genitive (C) genitive of feeling
 (D) partitive genitive
62. pater est _____ perītus.
 (A) scrībendī (B) prōscrībendō (C) scrībendōrum causā (D) scrībendō
63. I am teaching students the Latin language. doceō linguam Lafīnam _____.
 (A) discipulī (B) discipulōrum (C) discipulīs (D) discipulōs
64. The teacher, honored by his student, was very moved.
 magister, _____ ā discipulō, erat valdē commōtus.
 (A) honorātus est (B) honorābātur (C) honorāre (D) honorātus

65. Which of the following is NOT a diphthong in Latin?
(A) *ae* (B) *ei* (C) *eu* (D) *oe*
66. *utinam nē mē mortuum vīdissēs.*
(A) deliberative subjunctive (B) hortatory subjunctive (C) potential subjunctive
(D) optative subjunctive
67. I am wondering what you will do. *mīror quid _____.*
(A) *faciēs* (B) *fēceris* (C) *factūrus sīs* (D) *facerēs*

Part E (68-85) - Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The Sabine Women

Iam rēs __(68)__ tam valida erat ut finitimīs cīvitatibus bellō pār __(69)__. Cum Rōmānī neque uxōrēs neque cum finitimīs iūs cōnūbiī __(70)__, Rōmulus lēgātōs in vīcīnās gentēs mīsīt quī cōnūbium nōvō populō __(71)__. Nusquam benignē lēgātiō audīta est; nam finitimī nōn solum __(72)__ spernēbant, sed etiam tantam in mediō __(73)__ urbem sibi ac posterīs suīs metuēbant.

Rōmulus lūdōs Neptūnō parāvit et vīcīnōs ad spectāculum __(74)__ iussīt. Multī mortālēs convēnerunt __(75)__ videndae __(76)__. Sabīnōrum omnis multitudō cum liberīs ac coniugibus ad lūdōs __(77)__ vēnit. Ubi spectāculī __(78)__ vēnit omnēsque mentēs in lūdōs conversae erant, tum, __(79)__, iuvenēs Rōmānī discurrerunt et virginēs rapuerunt.

Parētēs virginum fūgērunt accūsantēs __(80)__ hospitium __(81)__ deumque invocantēs ad cuius lūdōs dēceptī __(82)__. Nec raptae virginēs aut spem dē sē meliōrem aut indignātiōnem minōrem habēbant. Sed ipse Rōmulus circumibat ostendēbatque id superbiā patrum eārum __(83)__, quī cōnūbium populō __(84)__. “Quamquam __(85)__ raptae estis,” inquit, “omnia iūra Rōmānōrum cīvium vōbīs dabimus.”

68. (A) Rōmāna (B) Rōmānus (C) Rōmānum (D) Rōmānae
69. (A) erat (B) sit (C) esset (D) fuerit
70. (A) habet (B) habēre (C) habuerint (D) habērent
71. (A) petere (B) peterent (C) petīvissent (D) petīverint
72. (A) Rōmānī (B) Rōmānōrum (C) Rōmānīs (D) Rōmānōs
73. (A) crēscēte (B) crēscēns (C) crēscēntem (D) crēscētēs
74. (A) invītāvisse (B) invītātūrōs esse (C) invītārī (D) invītātum
75. (A) studium (B) studiī (C) studiō (D) studiōrum

76. (A) nova urbs (B) novae urbis (C) novam urbem (D) novā urbe
77. (A) spectandōrum (B) spectandōs (C) spectandī (D) spectandō
78. (A) tempus (B) temporis (C) temporī (D) tempore
79. (A) signum datum (B) signī datī (C) signō datō (D) signa data
80. (A) Rōmānī (B) Rōmānōrum (C) Rōmānōs (D) Rōmānīs
81. (A) violāvī (B) violāvisse (C) violātōs esse (D) violātūrum esse
82. (A) vēnissent (B) vēnisset (C) vēnerit (D) vēnī
83. (A) factōs esse (B) factās esse (C) factum esse (D) factās esset
84. (A) negāre (B) negāvissent (C) negātum essent (D) negātōs essent
85. (A) fraus (B) fraudis (C) fraudī (D) fraude

Part F (86-99) - 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 cōsilia 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 mīlitēs ad omnia tardiōrēs timidiōrēsque fēcisset, commissō proeliō
 6 magna clādēs ā Rōmānīs accepta est.
 7 Quārē Claudius postea ā populō condemnātus est damnātiōnisque ignōminiam voluntāriā
 8 morte praevēnit. Ea res calamitātī fuit etiam Claudiae, cōsulis sororī; quae ā lūdīs pūblicīs
 9 revertēns, carpentō in dēnsā multitudīne aegrē prōcēdente, magnā vōce optāvit ut frāter suus Pulcher
 10 revīvīsceret atque iterum classem āmitteret, quō minor turba Rōmae esset. Quam ob vōcem impiam
 11 Claudia quoque damnāta gravisque eī dicta est multa.

temeritās, -tātis - rashness

palam - openly

arguō, arguere, arguī, argūtus - accuse, blame

iactitō, iactitāre, iactitāvī, iactitātum - boast

auspicia habēret - was taking auspices

pullārius, -ī - chicken keeper

saltem - at least

clādēs, -is - slaughter

quārē - why, therefore

ignōminia, -ae - disgrace

optō, optāre - wish, choose

revīvīscō, revīvīscere - come to life again

multa dicta est - a fine was set

86. Which of the following correctly expresses the same idea as **vir stultae temeritātis**?
(A) **vir stultus temeritās** (B) **vir stultā temeritāte** (C) **vir stultam temeritātem**
(D) **vir quī stultus et temeritās**
87. Which of the following takes the same case as **adversus** (line 1)?
(A) **sine** (B) **dē** (C) **ob** (D) **ex**
88. **quae pars orātiōnis est “superiōrum”** (line 1)? (A) **prōnōmen** (B) **nōmen**
(C) **adverbium** (D) **adiectivum**
89. **in lineā secundā** (line 2), **quō cāsū est “ducum”**? (A) **nōminātīvō** (B) **genitīvō**
(C) **datīvō** (D) **ablātīvō**
90. 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
91. 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.**
92. What type of **cum**-clause is found in line 3?
(A) temporal (B) causal (C) **inversum** (D) circumstantial
93. 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**
94. What use of the ablative case is found in line 5?
(A) accompaniment (B) absolute (C) place where (D) separation
95. What use of the dative case is found in line 8?
(A) separation (B) agency (C) indirect object (D) double dative
96. The gender of “**revertēns**” (line 9) is:
(A) dual (B) masculine (C) feminine (D) neuter
97. Which of the following uses of the ablative case is NOT found in line 9?
(A) manner (B) origin (C) absolute (D) place where

98. 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
99. 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 (100) - Choose the answer that contains no grammatical errors:

100. **Sī quis tibi dīcit, "Salvē, quid agis?", quid respondēre dēbēs?**
(A) **Vae mihi victō. Tempus est meī dormīre. Quam fessus sum!**
(B) **Male. Quid dīcī possum? Haec examinātiō est tam longa ut morere velim!**
(C) **Bene, gratias. Haec examinātiō est longa et dēbet ab omnibus laudārī.**
(D) **Quid dīcis? Quis sum? Da mihi auxilium ut meō nōminī meminerim!**