

2004 National Junior Classical League **1021**
Grammar Test--Level 2

Part A (1-15): Select the word that does NOT belong to each group *grammatically*:

1. (A) pulcher (B) minor (C) altior (D) plus
2. (A) semper (B) tandem (C) autem (D) saepe
3. (A) sub (B) sine (C) post (D) pro
4. (A) moves (B) audies (C) times (D) vides
5. (A) certamen (B) campus (C) tempus (D) nomen
6. (A) Euge! (B) Eheu! (C) Vae! (D) Exi!
7. (A) mille (B) passus (C) sex (D) centum
8. (A) propra (B) tene (C) saepe (D) dormi
9. (A) finitimus (B) optimus (C) maximus (D) pulcherrimus
10. (A) dici (B) audi (C) videri (D) regi
11. (A) utor (B) fungor (C) fruor (D) vereor
12. (A) tempora (B) anima (C) itinera (D) incendia
13. (A) tertius (B) quartus (C) novus (D) nonus
14. (A) sim (B) ibam (C) eam (D) velim
15. (A) eodem (B) hoc (C) illo (D) ipsum

Part B (16-20) For each question, select the version with NO grammatical errors:

16. (A) Caesar nuntium ad Pompeium misit.
(B) Nuntium Caesar ad Pompeium missus est.
(C) Nuntius Caesare ad Pompeium missus est.
(D) Nuntius a Caesare Pompeio misit.
17. (A) Ad bellum, O cives, nolite cedamus!
(B) Ad bellum, O cives, non cedamus!
(C) Ad bellum, O cives, ne cedamus !
(D) Ad bellum, O cives, ne cedemus!
18. (A) Flavius iter intente spectabat, qui longum erat.
(B) Flavius itinera intente spectabat, quae longa erat.
(C) Flavius itinera intente spectabat, quod longum erat.
(D) Flavius iter intente spectabat, quod longum erat.

19. (A) Orator ipse turbam conticescere iubebat
 (B) Orator ipsae turbae ut conticescat imperavit.
 (C) Orator ipse turbam conticescere imperavit.
 (D) Orator ipsius turbam ut conticescat imperavit.
20. (A) Exercitus iter fecit tam celerrime ut mox Romae advenit.
 (B) Exercitus iter fecit tam celerrime ut mox Romam adveniat.
 (C) Exercitus iter fecit tam celerrime ut mox Romam adveniret.
 (D) Exercitus iter fecit tot celerrime ut mox Romae adveniret.

Part C (21-30): Identify the case/grammar construction of the underlined portion of each sentence

21. Milites magno auxilio regi erant.
 (A) ablative of accompaniment (B) dative of purpose (C) indirect object (D) predicate nominative
22. Milites a Caesare missi sunt.
 (A) ablative of accompaniment (B) ablative of means (C) indirect object (D) ablative of agent
23. Apud Gallos erant multi viri magnae virtutis.
 (A) genitive of possession (B) dative of possession (C) genitive of description (D) indirect object
24. Omnium Germanorum hi sunt fortissimi.
 (A) subject (B) partitive genitive (C) genitive of possession (D) direct object
25. Haec res fuit magno usui hosti.
 (A) dative of purpose (B) dative of possession (C) predicate nominative (D) dative of reference
26. Mihi credite!
 (A) vocative (B) dative object of verb (C) indirect object (D) dative of reference
27. Putaverunt exercitus discessisse.
 (A) direct object (B) subject of indirect statement (C) subject of main verb (D) accusative of respect
28. Fugerunt summa celeritate.
 (A) ablative of manner (B) ablative of description (C) subject (D) ablative of respect
29. Nobili genere natus est.
 (A) subject (B) ablative of means (C) dative of agent (D) ablative of source
30. Cur, perfide, gemis?
 (A) subject (B) vocative (C) imperative (D) indirect object

Part D (31-45): Read the following passage and choose the correct form of the word for each numbered blank.

Post ---31--- Hannibal decem ex nostris militibus --32-- ceperat, Romam misit. Imperavit --33-- ut senatoribus Romanis --34-- Carthaginienses cum Romanis captivos permutare --35--. Priusquam profecti sunt, polliciti sunt se --36-- esse in castra Hannibalis si Romani captivos non permutarent.

Venerunt ad urbem --37-- decem captivi. Nuntiaverunt quid Carthaginienses fieri --38--. Hoc --39-- gratum non erat. Parentes captivorum --40-- affecti sunt. Filios implorabant ne ad hostes --41--. Tum octo ex his captivis responderunt se iure iurando --42-- , et ad Hannibalem redierunt. Duo --43-- manserunt et se iure iurando liberatos esse dicebant. Omnes Romani existimabant captivos --44-- mansissent esse sine honore et --45-- inimicissimi erant.

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|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 31. (A) proelio | (B) proelium | (C) proelii | (D) proeliorum |
| 32. (A) qui | (B) quibus | (C) quem | (D) quos |
| 33. (A) eum | (B) eos | (C) ei | (D) eis |
| 34. (A) dicerent | (B) dicere | (C) dixissent | (D) dicentes |
| 35. (A) voluissent | (B) velle | (C) vellet | (D) voluerunt |
| 36. (A) redituri | (B) rediturum | (C) redituros | (D) redituras |
| 37. (A) Roma | (B) Romam | (C) Romae | (D) Romanum |
| 38. (A) vellent | (B) velle | (C) velint | (D) voluisse |
| 39. (A) senatores | (B) senatoris | (C) senatoribus | (D) senatori |
| 40. (A) magnum dolorem | (B) magni doloris | (C) magno dolori | (D) magno dolore |
| 41. (A) redire | (B) redirent | (C) redeant | (D) redisse |
| 42. (A) teneri | (B) tenerunt | (C) tenentur | (D) tenti essent |
| 43. (A) Romam | (B) in Roma | (C) Romae | (D) ad Romam |
| 44. (A) quibus | (B) quos | (C) quo | (D) qui |
| 45. (A) eos | (B) eorum | (C) eis | (D) ea |

Part E (46-60): Select the best choice to make each sentence grammatically correct.

46. Cum Caesar in Gallia, commentarios scripsit.
 (A) erit (B) esset (C) est (D) esse
47. Hae gentes utuntur.
 (A) leges (B) legem (C) legibus (D) legi
48. Rogavit quid nos facere
 (A) possumus (B) possemus (C) possimus (D) poteramus

49. Conabar, sed non persuadebam.
 (A) eum (B) ei (C) is (D) eo
50. His verbis, Flavia domum rediit.
 (A) commota (B) commotis (C) commovere (D) commovens
51. Si aufugias, ego
- (A) consecutus sum (B) consequetur (C) consequar (D) consequerer
52. Audivimus verba orator dixit.
 (A) quas (B) qua (C) quae (D) quod
53. Germani in Galliam ...causa venerunt.
 (A) pugnandi (B) pugnandum (C) pugnandam (D) pugnare
54. Marcus est fortior quam.....
 (A) Sexto (B) Sextum (C) Sexti (D) Sextus
55. Miles ad bellum paravit.
 (A) sui (B) sibi (C) se (D) suis
56. Puer ad Graeciam navigabit ad urbes claras
 (A) videre (B) videret (C) ut videat (D) videndas
57. Caesar Labienum praefecit.
 (A) legio (B) legionis (C) legione (D) legioni
58. Scio Iuliam bene....
 (A) scribit (B) scribere (C) scriptam (D) scribens
59. Laudavit animum
- (A) unius viri (B) uni viri (C) unum virum (D) uno viro.
60. Aegypti erant amici Antonio, non(to her)
 (A) ad eam (B) illi (C) illae (D) illam

Part F (#61-65) Choose the letter of the word NOT in the specified case

61. ablative plural: (A) quibus (B) ipsius (C) vobis (D) illis
62. genitive singular: (A) cuiusdam (B) huius (C) mei (D) illae
63. accusative pl: (A) haec (B) illa (C) ipsum (D) vos
64. dative singular: (A) illo (B) huic (C) ipsi (D) mihi
65. genitive plural: (A) vestri (B) horum (C) quarum (D) ipsum

Part G. Read the following passage and answer the questions (66-78) that follow:

A Philosopher Justifies His Conduct

Mare vastum et violentum a Creta Brundisium navigabamus. Totam noctem primam ventus a latere navem aqua compleverat et omnia nobis impendere videbantur. In nave fuit philosophus clarus non parva auctoritate. Eum in tantis periculis et in tanta maris tempestate ego oculis quaerebam, scire cupiens in quo animo esset. Atque illum hominem conspeximus timidum et perterritum, colore et specie non multum dissimilem ceteris. Ubi mare factum est quietum, quidam 5 Graecus eum rogavit, “Cur, O Philosophe, timuisti sed palluisti? Ego neque timui neque pallui.” Philosophus respondit, “Ego sensi vitam meam esse magno pretio.”

impendeo, -ere to threaten

pallesco, -ere, pallui to grow pale

66. *Mare* (line 1) is case

- (A) nominative (B) dative (C) accusative (D) ablative

67. *noctem* (line 1) is accusative of

- (A) place to which (B) extent of time (C) direct object (D) subject of infinitive

68. *compleverat* (line 2) is tense

- (A) perfect Active (B) imperfect active (C) pluperfect passive (D) pluperfect active

69 *parva auctoritate* (line 3) is an ablative of

- (A) respect (B) description (C) absolute (D) time

70. *Eum* (line 3) is the direct object of

- (A) quaerebam (B) scire (C) cupiens (D) esset

71. *in quo animo esset* (line 4) is a..... clause

- (A) characteristic (B) indirect question (C) expression of doubt (D) result

72. *colore et specie* (line 5) is ablative of

- (A) means (B) manner (C) cause (D) specification/respect

73. *ceteris* (line 5) is

- (A) ablative of means (B) dative with adjective (C) ablative of comparison (D) indirect object

74. *quidam* (line 5) is

- (A) adverb (B) accusative singular (C) nominative singular (D) nominative plural

75. *esse* (line 7) is an infinitive used as

- (A) indirect statement (B) complementary (C) objective (D) subjective

76. *magno pretio* (line 7) is

- (A) ablative of description (B) dative of possession (C) ablative of means (D) ablative of value

77. Changing “*Cur, O Philosophe, timuisti sed palluisti?*” into an indirect question, the new verb is

- (A) timeres (B) timueris (C) timuit (D) timuisset

78. If “*Philosophicus respondit “Ego sensi.. “* is changed into an indirect statement, you would use:

- (A) sensisse (B) sensissem (C) sensisset (D) sentire

Part H. (79- 95): Choose the word or expression that correctly completes the sentence:

79. Romani multa milia ... ceperunt.
 (A) militum (B) milites (C) militis (D) ex militibus
80. Pueri vocabantur
 (A) matre (B) matrem (C) matri (D) a matre
81. Dux ... frumentum dedit.
 (A) nos (B) nobis (C) ad nos (D) ab nobis
82. Servi libertatem non poterant.
 (A) obtinendo (B) ut obtineant (C) obtinerent (D) obtinere
83. Ego tam timidus eram ut ...
 (A) fugi (B) fugere (C) fugiam (D) fugerem
84. Epistulam in me admones recepi.
 (A) qui (B) quae (C) qua (D) quam
85. Hi ad Caesarem misisti iam revenerunt.
 (A) qui (B) cui (C) quem (D) quos
86. M. Tullius Cicero creatus est.....
 (A) consul (B) consulem (C) consule (D) consulere
87. Exercitus Caesarem, a Gallia, sequentur.
 (A) rediturus (B) redientem (C) reditum (D) redito
88. Luciusne et tu in foro negotium?
 (A) agit (B) agunt (C) agitis (D) agite
89. Marcello, erat pax in urbe.
 (A) consul (B) consule (C) consulo (D) consulens
90. Puer bonus semper paret.
 (A) patre (B) patrem (C) patri (D) pater
91. Maneamus diu
 (A) in Roma (B) Romae (C) Romam (D) Roma
92. erat magna cupiditas rei publicae videndae.
 (A) Marcus (B) Marci (C) Marco (D) Marcum
93. Scisne ubi Catullus?
 (A) est (B) esset (C) sit (D) fuisset
94. Dic mihi,, quid vis.
 (A) Marcus (B) Marci (C) Marco (D) Marce
95. Vulnera recepisti a consule laudata sunt.
 (A) quae (B) quas (C) qui (D) quem
96. Milites ad castra cognovi.
 (A) ivisse (B) ivisset (C) ituri esse (D) ituri
97. Hostes tam acriter pugnauerunt ut non....
 (A) victus (B) vincantur (C) vicissent (D) vincerentur
98. Illa verba, orator e Foro discessit.
 (A) locutus (B) locuta (C) dicta (D) dicente
99. Cum milites fortiter, proelium tamen amissum est.
 (A) pugnantes (B) pugnaretur (C) pugnavissent (D) pugnatis
100. His quaestionibus....., ego relinquam.
 (A) rogantibus (B) rogaturis (C) rogatus (D) rogatis