

2006 NJCL Grammar Level 2

test code 1012

No questions on this test will ask about early forms, rare or poetic forms, or exceptions to the rules.

I. Select the Latin which best completes the sentence given.

1. Ire non poteram propter _____.
A. laboris B. labori C. laborem D. labore
2. Navigaverunt _____.
A. multis diebus B. multos dies C. multum dierum D. multi dies
3. _____ liber est hic?
A. Cuius B. Quos C. Quod D. Quo
4. Caesar legatum _____ praeposuit.
A. bellum B. belli C. bella D. bello
5. _____ te videbam.
A. ego B. tu C. nos D. vos
6. _____, quid tibi accidit?
A. Meus amicus B. mi amice C. mi amici D. mei amice
7. Quid est nomen _____?
A. tuus B. tua C. tuum D. tuo
8. Marius _____ creatus est.
A. consul B. consulis C. consulem D. consule
9. Eamus _____!
A. Pompeii B. Pompeios C. Pompeius D. Pompeiorum
10. Naves _____ iactatae sunt.
A. ventus B. venti C. vento D. ventum
11. Iulia erat parva puella quae saepe _____.
A. ludit B. ludebat C. ludet D. lusit
12. Germani erant hostes _____ Romani maxime timebant.
A. qui B. quem C. cui D. quos
13. Audite istum _____ canem!
A. latrans B. latrandum C. latrari D. latrantem
14. Veni, vidi, _____.
A. valli B. vici C. vi D. vitari
15. Nemo _____ imperare potest.
A. meum B. mei C. mihi D. me
16. Servus in _____ intrat.
A. atrium B. atrii C. atrio D. atriorum
17. Magister _____ inimicus est.
A. tu B. tuo C. tibi D. te
18. _____, Caesar omnes interfecit.
A. oppidum captum B. oppido capto C. oppidi capti D. oppida capta
19. Femina tam territa erat ut timore _____.
A. mortua est B. mortua sit C. moreretur D. moriatur
20. Necesse est _____ spirare et edere.
A. homini B. hominem C. homo D. homine

II. General questions about basic Latin grammar. **We are not asking about rare or poetic forms!**

21. Which of the following is NOT an imperative?
A. loquere B. scribi C. memento D. hortamini
22. Which of the following is NOT an indicative?
A. vocet B. ridemus C. demittent D. poterit

23. What mood is used in an Indirect Statement?
 A. indicative B. infinitive C. jussive D. subjunctive
24. What mood is used in an Indirect Command?
 A. indicative B. infinitive C. imperative D. subjunctive
25. What mood is used in an Indirect Question?
 A. indicative B. jussive C. imperative D. subjunctive
26. What mood is used for a Direct Command?
 A. indicative B. infinitive C. imperative D. subjunctive
27. What mood is used for a Direct Statement?
 A. indicative B. infinitive C. imperative D. jussive
28. Which of the following is NOT ablative?
 A. leve B. animali C. cornu D. portis
29. Which of the following is NOT genitive?
 A. mercatoris B. exercitūs C. auxilium D. aestatis
30. Which of the following is NOT nominative?
 A. legio B. tempestas C. cornus D. bellum
31. Which of the following is NOT dative?
 A. illo B. diei C. vobis D. huic
32. Which of the following is NOT accusative?
 A. tempus B. vim C. res D. aetas
33. The perfect tense equivalent of possumus is
 A. posuimus B. potuimus C. potavimus D. ponimus
34. The perfect tense equivalent of tolluntur is
 A. triti sunt B. sublati sunt C. suggesti sunt D. tacti sunt
35. The perfect tense equivalent of ascendo is
 A. ascendi B. ascensi C. ascivi D. ascripsi
36. The perfect tense equivalent of sumis is
 A. summis B. fuisti C. sumpsisti D. surrexisti
37. The perfect tense equivalent of est is
 A. fit B. fuit C. iit D. ferit
38. The present tense equivalent of iussus est is
 A. iubetur B. uritur C. iungitur D. imbuitur
39. The two possible genitives of nos are
 A. nostris & nostrum B. nostri & nostrorum
 C. nostri & nostrum D. nostris & nostrorum
40. “She had obviously been beaten to death, but we could not find the weapon itself.
 A. telum ipsum B. telum ipse C. telum suum D. telum ipsius
41. Lucius warned me that I should not hit him (Lucius).
 A. ei B. ipsum C. ipse D. se
42. Change this sentence from a direct statement to an indirect statement.
 Pater: “Puella laeta est.”
 A. Pater puella laeta est dicit. B. Pater puellam laetam esse dicit.
 C. Pater puellam laetam est dicit. D. Pater puella laeta esse dicit
43. Change this sentence from a direct statement to an indirect statement.
 Cleopatra: “Romae regam.”
 A. Cleopatra eam Romae regere dicit. B. Cleopatra se Romae recturum esse dicit.
 C. Cleopatra eam Romae recturam esse dicit. D. Cleopatra se Romae recturam esse dicit.
44. The adverb of perversus-a-um is
 A. perversum B. perverse C. perversi D. perverso
45. The adverb of gravis-e is
 A. grave B. gravus C. graviter D. gravi

46. The adverb of malus-a-um is
 A. malo B. melius C. mali D. male
47. The adverb of diligens is
 A. diligenter B. diligenti C. diligentis D. diligent
48. Comparative adverbs end
 A. -ius B. -ior C. -iore D. -iora
49. The superlative of clarus is
 A. clare B. clarior C. clarius D. clarissimus
50. The comparative of parvus is
 A. melior B. peior C. minor D. pastor

III. Which word in the following groups is GRAMMATICALLY different from the others?

51. A. portari B. mitti C. tuli D. legi
52. A. huius B. illius C. cuius D. levius
53. A. servi B. cecidi C. iussi D. tuli
54. A. hastam B. ducam C. avem D. faciem
55. A. amare B. hortare C. vocare D. appellare
56. A. magno B. breviter C. late D. saepe
57. A. puellae B. manui C. imaginis D. lauri
58. A. infra B. inter C. pro D. prope
59. A. urbs B. aestas C. vox D. soror
60. A. tertius B. centesimus C. decimus D. unus
61. A. niger B. sacer C. alter D. pulcher
62. A. totus B. solus C. unus D. salvus
63. A. persuadere B. credere C. discedere D. favere
64. A. apud B. ab C. ex D. prae
65. A. magnopere B. claudere C. demere D. incipere

IV. More general questions about Latin grammar.

66. What is the genitive plural of idem?
 A. eundem B. ibidem C. eorundem D. earundem
67. Which is NOT a possessive adjective?
 A. meus B. tuus C. noster D. suus
68. What is the passive of facit?
 A. fuit B. fit C. factus est D. fertur
69. What is the 3rd person singular, pluperfect passive subjunctive of scribo, scribere?
 A. scripsisset B. scriptus sit C. scriptus esset D. scriberetur
70. Which is NOT an interjection?
 A. ideo B. ecce C. eheu D. heus
71. What case expresses a definite price?
 A. nominative B. genitive C. dative D. ablative
72. What case other than the genitive shows possession?
 A. nominative B. dative C. accusative D. ablative
73. Romae, Athenis, and domi are all examples of what case?
 A. dative B. locative C. genitive D. vocative
74. What case is the thing that someone uses to accomplish a task?
 A. genitive B. dative C. accusative D. ablative
75. Which use of the subjunctive expresses a wish?
 A. purpose B. optative C. future less vivid D. anticipatory
76. Which verb form is an adjective?
 A. infinitive B. gerund C. participle D. supine
77. Which verb form has no passive?
 A. present participle B. future infinitive C. imperative D. future participle

78. What does Latin mean by the term “voice”?
 A. active/passive B. present/past C. indicative/subjunctive D. singular/plural
79. Trees are usually what gender?
 A. masculine B. feminine C. neuter D. both a and b
80. Words which end in -x are usually what gender?
 A. masculine B. feminine C. neuter D. all genders

IV. Give the best Latin answer for the underlined word in these English sentences.

81. I don't have enough food.
 A. cibum B. cibi C. cibus D. cibo
82. He worked as slowly as possible.
 A. quam tardissime B. tam tarde quam potest C. tam tardissime D. tardissime
83. “If anyone should believe me, I would faint.”
 A. Si quisquam me credat B. Si quisquam mihi credat C. Si quis me credat D. Si quis mihi credat
84. “You aren't a ghost, are you?”
 A. Nonne phantasma es? B. Num phantasma es? C. Es-ne phantasma? D. Non es phantasma, es-ne?
85. I teach my students Latin.
 A. discipulos linguam Latinam B. discipulis linguam Latinam
 C. discipulos linguae Latinae D. discipulis linguā Latinā
86. A fox is smarter than a pig.
 A. quam porco B. porci C. porco D. quam porcum
87. I study hard so I can do well in school.
 A. possum B. possim C. possem D. potero
88. Did I ever believe that I would be here, taking a Latin grammar test?
 A. esse B. fuisse C. sim D. futurum esse
89. I have been working on this test for a very long time.
 A. diu B. maxime diu C. diutius D. diutissime
90. They are going to the Forum.
 A. eant B. eunt C. ientes sunt D. ei
91. I fear that they may be taken away.
 A. auferantur B. auferrentur C. ablati sint D. ablati essent
92. I fear that they may be taken away.
 A. ut B. ne C. quin D. ut non
93. We shall gain much booty by fighting.
 A. pugnandi B. pugnandum C. pugnando D. pugnante
94. I do not know what I have done.
 A. feci B. fecero C. fecerim D. facerem
95. I have two daughters.
 A. duo B. duas C. duabus D. duarum
96. All the things he has done are well known to me.
 A. omnia B. omnia rerum C. omnes D. omnium
97. The Latin language has five declensions.
 A. quintas B. quinquies C. quinquaginta D. quinque
98. He jumped into the lake.
 A. lacu B. lacum C. lacui D. lacus
99. They will not stop until they (will) have punished all the criminals.
 A. puniti erunt B. puniverunt C. puniverint D. puniti sunt
100. Since this test has been completed, I can leave. (or take another test!)
 A. Cum hoc examen finitus est B. hoc examine finito
 C. Cum hoc examen finiretur D. hoc examine finitus