

**2007 National Junior Classical League
Grammar Test
Levels 3, 4 & 5**

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

1. Brūtus _____ sē interfēcit.
(A) maximā dolōre (B) pugiōne (C) maximō cum dolōrī (D) cum pugiōne
2. Senātor sē _____ esse dīxit.
(A) virī bonī (B) vir bonus (C) virum bonum (D) virō bonō
3. Is diēs erat ante diem _____ Kalendās Aprīlēs.
(A) quīntō (B) quīntā (C) quīntam (D) quīntum
4. Senātōrēs Lūcilium _____ praefēcērunt.
(A) exercitūs (B) exercitū (C) exercituī (D) prō exercitū
5. Mortuī _____ cārent.
(A) cūrā (B) cūram (C) cūrae (D) cūra
6. Caesar _____ cūrāvit.
(A) pontis faciendī (B) pontem faciendum (C) ponte faciendō (D) pontī faciendō
7. Ego manēre mālō, tū _____.
(A) necesse est discēdere (B) discēdere (C) discēdite (D) nōlī discēde
8. Racilius mē prīmum rogāvit _____.
(A) dē sentiatiās (B) quid sentiam (C) sententiam (D) nē ulterius dīcerer
9. In summō _____ fānum est Apollinis, ubi sacra fīunt.
(A) montis (B) monte (C) montem (D) montī
10. Tālis fuit _____ numquam anteā vīderam.
(A) quālis (B) quālem (C) quālī (D) quāle
11. _____, quod plērīsque grātissimum est, mihi molestissimum est.
(A) laudandō (B) ars laudandī (C) laudārī (D) laudātum
12. Hoc _____ velim.
(A) futūrum esse ut fēcissēs (B) facerēs (C) fēcissēs (D) faciās

13. Perītus _____ agricolam laudat.
 (A) iūrī lēgibusque (B) prō iūre lēgibusque (C) iūris lēgumque (D) in iūra legēsque
14. Interest _____ rēctē facere.
 (A) omnēs (B) omnium (C) omnibus (D) ab omnibus
15. Sum quī _____.
 (A) fēcimus (B) fēcistī (C) fēcī (D) fēcit
16. Difficile est _____ quantō in odiō _____.
 (A) dīcere . . . sumus (B) dīcere . . . sīmus (C) dictū . . . sumus (D) dictū . . . essēmus
17. Haec rēs _____ nocet.
 (A) omnēs hominēs (B) omnium hominum (C) omnibus hominibus (D) omnīs hominēs
18. Haec rēs _____ fuit.
 (A) salūtī nostrum (B) salūtī prō nōbīs (C) nōbīs salūtem (D) salūtī nōbīs
19. Germānī retinērī nōn poterant _____ tēla conicerent.
 (A) quīn (B) ut (C) quoad (D) vel
20. Iam pugnārī _____.
 (A) coepērunt (B) coepit (C) coeperat (D) coeptum est
21. _____ condemnātus est.
 (A) Prō furtō ac in rēbus repetundārum (B) Furtō ac repetundīs
 (C) In furtum ac repetundās (D) Fūrtī ac repetundārum
22. Hoc fēcī _____ tē _____.
 (A) ut . . . nōn laesissem (B) ut . . . laeserim (C) quīn . . . laedēbam (D) nē . . . laederem
23. Cōnsul dīxit eōs quī illud _____ poenās datūrōs esse.
 (A) fēcērant (B) fēcissent (C) fēcērint (D) faciant
24. “Et ego et soror mea,” inquit Mārcus, “ad praetōrem _____.”
 (A) vocātae erāmus (B) vocātī erāmus (C) nōs vocāvērunt (D) sē vocāvīmus
25. Strictō gladiō prōgrediēbātur, nē latrōnēs pecūniā _____ auferrent.
 (A) ā sē (B) sibi (C) both A and B (D) neither A nor B
26. Mīror cūr haec _____.
 (A) fēcērat (B) fēcisset (C) fēcērit (D) fēcit

27. Studiōsus est _____.
 (A) pācis petendae (B) prō pāce petendā
 (C) pācem petendam (D) pācis petendī grātiā
28. Publius erat homō ____ nātus.
 (A) servīle sanguine (B) cōram optimōs parentēs
 (C) ex familiā antiqūā (D) in annīs terribilīs
29. Trāditur _____.
 (A) ut Homērus caecus fuerit (B) Homērum caecum factū fore
 (C) Homērus caecus fuisse (D) Homērus caecum esse

Part B (30-49) - Select the BEST answer for each of the following questions. Some of these questions might have more than one possible answer, but certainly only one BEST answer:

30. What type of conditional clause usually uses present subjunctive in the protasis and apodosis?
 (A) contrary-to-fact present time (B) contrary-to-fact past time
 (C) future less vivid (D) future more vivid
31. “I fear that this will not be of benefit to you.”
 (A) Vereor ut hoc tibi prōfutūrum sit. (B) Vereor fore ut hoc tibi prōfutūrum sit.
 (C) Vereor nē hoc tibi prōfutūrum sit. (D) Vereor fore nē hoc tibi prōfutūrum sit.
32. “While they were speaking amongst themselves, it was getting dark.”
 Dum inter sē _____, advesperāscēbat.
 (A) locūtī sunt (B) loquēbantur (C) loquantur (D) loquuntur
33. “The guests, reclining in the dining room, are eating and drinking.”
 Convīvae, in tricliniō _____, edunt et bibunt.
 (A) accumbentēs (B) accumbunt (C) quī accumbēbat (D) accubitī
34. “If you had come, I would have been glad.”
 (A) Sī vēnissēs, gaudērem (B) Sī vēnissēs, gāvīsus essem
 (C) Sī vēnerīs, gāvīsus sim (D) Sī veniam, gaudeam
35. “Let them come then, provided they don’t interrupt us.”
 Veniant igitur, dum nē nōs _____.
 (A) turbāvissent (B) turbant (C) turbābunt (D) turbent
36. “The rumor came that a show of gladiators was to be given.”
 Rumor vēnit spectāculum gladiātōrium _____.
 (A) datum irī (B) dandī essent (C) darī (D) fore datūrōs

37. "I have enjoyed your friendship."
 _____ ūsus sum.
 (A) tuī amīcī (B) tibi amīcō (C) tē amīcum (D) tē amīcō
38. Omnia ūnō tempore _____ erant agenda.
 (A) nōbīs (B) nōstrum (C) nōs (D) ā nōbīs
39. "You must consult the interests of the citizens."
 Cīvibus _____ cōnsulendum est.
 (A) prō tē (B) tibi (C) abs tē (D) absque tē
40. "The consul was permitted to draft two legions."
 Cōsulī permissum est ut duās legiōnēs _____.
 (A) cōnscrībat (B) cōnscrīperit (C) cōnscrīberet (D) cōnscrīpsisset
41. "He stayed at home, not because he was sick, but because he was lazy."
 (A) in domō (B) domō (C) apud domum (D) domī
42. The general drew up elephants in front of the battle line in order to instill more fear into the enemy.
 (A) quī (B) ut (C) nē (D) quō
43. The general drew up elephants in front of the battle line in order to instill more fear into the enemy.
 (A) timōris (B) timōrī (C) timōrem (D) timōre
44. Utinam quidem illī prīncipēs vīverent.
 (A) deliberative subjunctive (B) hortatory subjunctive (C) optative subjunctive
 (D) potential subjunctive
45. "To have done is better than to have hoped."
 (A) fēcisse melius est quam spērāvisse (B) facere melius est quam spērāre
 (C) fēcisse melior est quam spērāvisse (D) facere melior est quam spērāre
46. Which of the following is NOT true about Indirect Discourse in Latin?
 (A) Subordinate clauses most often take the Indicative mood
 (B) Verbs of thinking, knowing, telling, and perceiving govern this construction
 (C) Its subject must always be expressed
 (D) The subject is placed into the Accusative case
47. "We were warned to be careful." would be translated into Latin using which of the following constructions?
 (A) Relative Clause (B) Result Clause (C) Indirect Command (D) *Ōrātiō Oblīqua*

48. “Ōs umerōsque deō similis.” (Vergil)
 (A) Accusative of Specification (B) Double Accusative
 (C) Accusative with Special Adjectives (D) Cognate Accusative
49. In what case is the subject of an Exclamatory Infinitive?
 (A) Nominative (B) Accusative
 (C) Either A or B: This construction does not discriminate between the two
 (D) Neither A nor B: This construction does not exist

Part C (50-59) - For each question, choose the answer that contains NO grammatical errors. Each choice is a complete sentence, and though they may have slightly different meanings, only one answer is free of errors. (HINT: Use a process of elimination. These are fun!)

50. (A) Tam altum erat flūmen ut nēmō id trānsīre posset.
 (B) Tam altum est flūmen ut mīlitēs eum trānsīre nōn possint.
 (C) Tam altum erat flūmen nē id mīlitēs trānsīre possent.
 (D) Tam altum est flūmen ut nēmō eum trānsīre possit.
51. (A) Poēta, cum multōs librōs lēgisset, quī magis ab omnibus laudābātur.
 (B) Is quī saepe librōs legit, maximē ab omnibus laudātur.
 (C) Quī saepissimē librōs lēgit, is maximē omnibus laudārī dēbet.
 (D) Sī multōs librōs legis, tū ab omnibus laudandus es.
52. (A) Magister, homō maximō ingeniō, hoc fēcit ut discipulī placērentur.
 (B) Magister, vir maximī ingeniī, hoc fēcit nē discipulōs displicēret.
 (C) Magister, quī fuit vir maximī ingeniī, hoc fēcit ad placendum discipulīs.
 (D) Magister, quī ā discipulīs homō maximō ingeniō esse crēdēbātur, hoc fēcit discipulōs placēre.
53. (A) Imperātor castra vallum duodecim pedum altum mūnīrī iussit.
 (B) Imperātor castra vallō duodecim pedēs altō mūnīvit.
 (C) Imperātor latera castrōrum vallō duodecim pedibus altō mūnīvit.
 (D) Imperātor mīlitibus imperāvit ut castra vallō duodecim pedum altō mūnīvissent.
54. (A) Caesar nūntiātus est hostēs celeriter appropinquāvisse.
 (B) Explōrātōrēs Caesarī nūntiāverunt equitēs crās appropinquātōs esse.
 (C) Caesarī nūntiātum est hostēs cum celeritāte appropinquāre.
 (D) Caesar mīlitibus nūntiāvit hostium celeriter appropinquāvisse.
55. (A) Rūsticus, cum paucum diērum Rōmae mānsisset, domum īvit.
 (B) Rūsticus, paucōs diēs Rōmae morātus, domum iit.
 (C) Rūsticus, quī quīnque diēs Rōmae mānserat, tandem domī īvit.
 (D) Rūsticus, quī numquam Rōmae vīsītāre volēbat, domī mānsit.

56. (A) Cārissima fēmina, nārrā mihi cūr manēre vīs!
 (B) Cārissima fēmina, ēloquere mihi cūr mānserītis!
 (C) Cārissima fēmina, loquī mihi cūr manēre velīs!
 (D) Cārissima fēmina, dīc mihi cūr maneās!
57. (A) Parvī hunc servum ēmī, quī tamen mihi multō māiōribus esse vidētur.
 (B) Parvō pretiō hunc servum ēmī; ille mihi tamen nihil floccī vidēre poterant.
 (C) Quantī hic servus ēmptus est? Is mihi multō plūre esse vidētur.
 (D) Quadrāgintā assibus hunc servum ēmī; multō tamen māiōris esse vidētur.
58. (A) Spērāvērunt filiōs suōs quam prīmum Rōmā Corinthum itūrās esse.
 (B) Spērāmus sē mox Athēnās itūrōs esse.
 (C) Spērō mē hāc aestāte in Graeciam itūram esse.
 (D) Spērat fore ut hōc annō Athēnīs ad Graeciam eat.
59. (A) Erant quī mundum cāsū factam esse crēderent.
 (B) Fuērunt quī mundum cāsū factum esse crēdant.
 (C) Fuērunt quī mundum cāsū factus fuisse crēderent.
 (D) Sunt quī mundum cāsū factum esse crēdant.

Part D (60-65) - Examine the following epitaphs (burial inscriptions). Choose the best answer for the question or for the underlined portions. **N.B.** - No macrons will be provided for these inscriptions. Additionally, context may determine the correct answer.

60. **Morte cita raptō tumulum fecere parentes.** (N.B. fecere = fēcērunt)
 (A) Ablative case, Separation (B) Dative case, Agency
 (C) Ablative case, Means (D) Dative case, Indirect Object
61. **Ulterius nihil est morte neque utilius.**
 (A) Manner (B) Separation (C) Comparison (D) Means
62. **Es, bibe, lude, veni.**
 (A) Present subjunctive of eō, īre (B) Present imperative of sum, esse
 (C) = ede (D) Present indicative of sum, esse
63. **Vixi quem ad modum volui; quare mortuus sum nescio.**
 What would be the proper Classical Latin version of the underlined word?
 (A) essem (B) sim (C) fueram (D) fuissem

64. **Si pro virtute et animo fortunam habuissem, magnificum monumentum hic aedificassem tibi Nunc quoniam omnes mortui idem sapimus, satis est.**
Which of the following is NOT correct regarding this inscription?
(A) It contains an indeclinable word.
(B) The first two lines comprise a contrary-to-fact conditional clause.
(C) It instructs the reader to think about the reasons for death.
(D) Lines 2 and 3 both contain adverbs.
65. **Vos qui transitis, nostri memores rogo sitis.**
(A) Genitive of Quality (B) Partitive Genitive
(C) Objective Genitive (D) Genitive of Possession

Part E (66-85) - Choose the correct answer.

66. Which of the following is NOT an intensive verb?
(A) petissō (B) vēnditō (C) parturiō (D) iactō
67. Which of the following is NOT a deponent verb?
(A) orior (B) struor (C) fruor (D) medeor
68. Which of the following verb is NEVER reduplicated in the perfect stem?
(A) tingō (B) pungō (C) currō (D) tundō
69. Which of the following prepositions is used only with the Ablative case, whereas the rest are used with both the Accusative and Ablative cases?
(A) super (B) sub (C) absque (D) subter
70. Which of the following CANNOT be used to introduce a double question with the Indicative Mood?
(A) vel . . . vel (B) -ne . . . -ne (C) utrum . . . an (D) utrum . . . annōn
71. Which of the following verbs regularly uses the future imperative when it means "consider"?
(A) habeō (B) rogō (C) meminī (D) sciō
72. Which of the following is not regularly used to express prohibition in Classical Latin prose?
(A) nē + present imperative (B) nōlī + present infinitive
(C) nē + perfect subjunctive (D) cavē + present subjunctive

73. Which of the following CANNOT be in the Locative case? Keep in mind that some words retain their more ancient locative forms, even in the Classical time period.
(A) animī (B) Lānuvī (C) forīs (D) caelī
74. Which of the following deponent verbs DOES have a supine stem (3rd principal part)?
(A) vescor (B) ulcīscor (C) līquor (D) medeor
75. Which of the following cardinal numbers CAN be declined?
(A) vīgintī (B) centum (C) septingentī (D) nōnāgintā
76. How many infinitives does the verb volō (wish) have?
(A) one (B) two (C) three (D) four
77. Which of the following indefinite forms means “however often”?
(A) quotiēscumque (B) quōquō (C) quālis cumque (D) undecumque
78. Which of the following is NOT an imperative formed from the verb vescor?
(A) vescere (B) vesciminī (C) vescitur (D) vescuntor
79. Which of the following sets of adjective IS compared correctly? That is, choose the answer with the correct comparative and superlative forms.
(A) magnificus, magnificior, magnificentissimus (B) hebes, hebetior, hebetissimus
(C) idōneus, magis idōneus, maximum idōneus (D) vetus, vetustior, vestustimus
80. Which one of the following statements IS TRUE regarding the supines of the verb rīdeō?
(A) rīsū is the Ablative form and it is used for comparison
(B) rīsū was originally a Dative form (later confused with the Ablative case) and it is used to express agency
(C) It is unique in that there are three supines
(D) rīsum may take a noun as its direct object, but rīsū may not.
81. Which of the following does NOT have -īus and -ī in the Genitive and Dative singular?
(A) neuter (B) ūnus (C) sōlus (D) aliēnus
82. Which of the following is NOT true about the verb ningere?
(A) It lacks all forms of the imperative (B) The perfect active infinitive is ninxisse
(C) only forms in the 2nd person occur (D) it is an impersonal verb
83. Why are “quispam and aliquis often used instead of quis after sī, nisi, nē, and num”? (see A&G 310.b)
(A) added emphasis (B) colloquialism (C) in order to add legal formality
(D) sloppy writing by students who ignore the preachings of teachers slavishly following prescriptive grammar rules.

84. The verb *sum, esse* has no regular present participle. However, which of the following simple forms CAN be found in philosophical Latin writing as a participle or abstract noun meaning “being”?
 (A) *praesēns, praesentis* (B) *sōns, sontis* (C) *īnsōns, īnsontis* (D) *ēns, entis*
85. Which of the following verbs has no regular perfect stem, but instead uses deponent forms for the past tenses?
 (A) *audiō* (B) *gaudeō* (C) *saliō* (D) *rubescō*

Part F (86-100) - Use the following passage from Livy’s *Ab Urbe Conditā* to answer the questions that follow:

1 Ancō rēgnante Lucumō, vir impiger ac dīvitiīs potēns, Rōmam commigrāvit
 2 cupidine maximē ac spē magnī honōris, cūius adipīscendī Tarquiniīs — nam ibi quoque
 3 peregrīnā stirpe oriundus erat—facultās nōn fuerat. Demarātī Corinthiī filiū erat, quī ob
 4 sēditiōnēs domō profugus cum Tarquiniīs forte consēdisset, uxōre ibi ductā duōs filiōs
 5 genuit. Nōmina hīs Lucumō atque Arrūns fuērunt. Lucumō superfuit patrī bonōrum omnium
 6 herēs: Arrūns prior quam pater moritur uxōre gravidā relictā. Nec diū manet superstēs filiō
 7 pater; quī cum, ignōrāns nurum ventrem ferre, immemor in testandō nepōtis dēcessisset,
 8 puerō post avī mortem in nūllam sortem bonōrum nātō ab inopiā Egeriō inditum nōmen.
 9 Lucumōnī contrā, omnium herēdī bonōrum, cum dīvitiāe iam animōs facerent, auxit ducta in
 10 mātrimonium Tanaquil, summō locō nāta et quae haud facile iīs in quibus nāta erat
 11 humiliōra sineret ea quō innūpsisset.

86. Which of the following would be equivalent to the first three words of this passage?
 (A) *Lucumō, ubi Ancus rēgnāverit* (B) *post Ancum rēgnantem, Lucumō*
 (C) *Ancō Lucumōneque rēgnātīs* (D) *cum Ancus rēgnāret, Lucumō*
87. “*Rōmam*” (line 1) is what use of the Accusative case?
 (A) Place to Which (B) Specification
 (C) Direct object (of *commigrāvit*) (D) Cognate
88. “*magnī honōris*” (line 2) is what use of the Genitive case?
 (A) Possession (B) Subjective (C) Quality (D) Objective
89. “*adipīscendī*” (line 2) is which of the following?
 (A) Gerundive (B) Gerund (C) Future passive infinitive (D) Supine
90. Which of the following uses of the Ablative case is NOT found in lines 1-4?
 (A) Accompaniment (B) Place from Which
 (C) Origin (D) Specification

91. What case and use is “hīs” (line 5)?
(A) Dative, Agency (B) Ablative, Agency
(C) Dative, Possession (D) Ablative, Reference
92. According to the context, what is the correct meaning of the word “bonōrum” (line 5)?
(A) good men (B) goodness (C) estate (D) good morals
93. The imperfect subjunctive form corresponding to “moritur” (line 6) is:
(A) morētur (B) morārētur (C) moriātur (D) morerētur
94. Why is “nurum” (line 7) in the Accusative case?
(A) Predicate Accusative (B) Apposition to ventrem (line 7)
(C) Direct object of ferre (line 7) (D) Subject in Indirect Statement
95. Which of the following IS true about the use of “nātō” (line 8)?
(A) It refers to “Arrūns” (line 6) (B) It is used here as a substantive (for “filiō”)
(C) It is in the Dative Case (D) The case usage here is “Source or Origin”
96. In line 8, Livy says, “ab inopiā Ēgeriō inditum nōmen.” What is he implying here?
(A) Inopia & Ēgerius are antonymous
(B) Ēgerius is related etymologically to the verb egeō
(C) The boy was so poor that only one name was given to him
(D) The poor boy was born in the town of Egerium
97. The best translation of “contrā” (line 9) is:
(A) in front of (B) on the other hand (C) against (D) moreover
98. Unlike “dīvitiae” (line 9), which of the following nouns would you find in the singular?
(A) māteriae (B) valvae (C) angustiae (D) scālae
99. The corresponding passive form of “facient” (line 9) is:
(A) fierent (B) faciant (C) facerentur (D) factī essent
100. The corresponding superlative form of “humiliōra” (line 11) is:
(A) humiliōrissima (B) maximē humilis (C) humillima (D) humilissima