

**2007 National Junior Classical League  
Grammar Test  
Level 2**

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

1. Mārcus \_\_\_\_\_ inimīcum interfēcit.  
(A) maximā dolōre (B) gladiō (C) maximō cum dolōrī (D) cum gladiō
2. Senātor vir bonus esse \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) crēdit (B) habet (C) vult (D) est
3. Rēx \_\_\_\_ cibum reportāre iussit.  
(A) ministrī (B) ministrōrum (C) ministrōs (D) ministrīs
4. Satis \_\_\_\_\_, domine, in fundō habēmus.  
(A) cibum (B) cibī (C) cibō (D) dē cibō
5. \_\_\_\_\_, dolor ingēns in urbe erat.  
(A) Clāde nūntiātā (B) Cum clāde nūntiāta esset (C) post clādem nūntiātum  
(D) Ubi clādēs nūntiāverat
6. Ego manēre mālō, tū \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) necesse est discēdere (B) discēdere (C) discēdite (D) nōlī discēde
7. \_\_\_\_\_ epistula ab Augustō \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Haec . . . scrīpta est (B) Hoc . . . scrīptum est (C) Haec . . . scrīpsit  
(D) In hāc . . . multa scrīpta sunt
8. Aurēlia mē \_\_\_\_\_ rogāvit.  
(A) dē sentiētās (B) quid sentiam (C) sententiam (D) apud sententiam
9. In summō \_\_\_\_\_ est templum deōrum.  
(A) montis (B) monte (C) montem (D) montī
10. Tot hominēs in forō stābant \_\_\_\_\_ ego numquam vīderam.  
(A) quandō (B) quot (C) quālis (D) tot
11. Puerum epistulam \_\_\_\_\_ vīdimus.  
(A) scrībere (B) quae nōbīs trādīdit (C) scrībentem (D) both A and C
12. Marius hodiē ā populō Rōmānō \_\_\_\_\_ creātur  
(A) cōsul (B) cōsulis (C) cōsulem (D) cōsule

13. Cicerō erat perītus \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) lēgibus (B) prō lēgibus (C) lēgum (D) legēs
14. Gladiātōr \_\_\_\_\_ ūsus est.  
(A) gladiī (B) gladiō (C) cum gladiō (D) gladium
15. Sum quī \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) fēcimus (B) fēcistī (C) fēcī (D) fēcit
16. Difficile est \_\_\_\_\_ quantum tē \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) dīcere . . . amō (B) dīcere . . . amem (C) dictū . . . amō (D) dictū . . . amārem
17. Haec rēs \_\_\_\_\_ nocet.  
(A) in nōs (B) nostrum (C) nōbīs (D) nōs
18. Haec rēs \_\_\_\_\_ fuit.  
(A) salūtī nostrum (B) salūtī prō nōbīs (C) nōbīs salūtem (D) salūtī nōbīs
19. Ariovistus Germānīs imperāvit ut tēla \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) conicerent (B) conicēssent (C) conicere (D) coniciēbant
20. Iam mīlitēs pugnāre \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) coepērunt (B) coepit (C) coepisset (D) coeptum est
21. Quīnte, \_\_\_\_\_ mihi fābulam!  
(A) nārrāte (B) nōlīte nārrāre (C) nōlī nārrā (D) nārrā
22. Domūs, \_\_\_\_\_ habitant, in illō colle sunt.  
(A) Ubīque (B) in quā (C) in quō (D) in quibus
23. Mercātor dīcit sē mulierem quae piscēs \_\_\_\_\_ vīdisse.  
(A) vēndidit (B) vēndat (C) vēndēbat (D) vēnum dat
24. “Et ego et soror mea,” inquit Mārcus, “ad praetōrem \_\_\_\_\_.”  
(A) vocātae erāmus (B) vocātī erāmus (C) nōs vocāvērunt (D) sē vocāvīmus
25. Caesar exercitum iussit duo mīlia \_\_\_\_\_ prōgredī.  
(A) passūs (B) passuum (C) passibus (D) passū
26. Mīror cūr haec \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) fēcerat (B) fēcisset (C) fēcērit (D) fēcit

27. Lēgātī in castra Rōmānōrum pervēnērunt \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) pācem petītōs (B) pācis petendae causā  
 (C) ut pācem petīvissent (D) quod pāx petēbantur
28. Publius erat homō \_\_\_\_ nātus.  
 (A) servīle sanguine (B) ex familiā antīquā  
 (C) contrā suīs parentibus (D) in annīs terribilīs
29. \_\_\_\_\_ mē pudet.  
 (A) Stultitia mea (B) Stultitiae meae (C) Stultitiam meam (D) Stultitiā meā

**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. “He stayed at home, not because he was sick, but because he was lazy.”  
 (A) in domō (B) domō (C) apud domum (D) domī
31. “Our friends warned us to be careful” would be translated into Latin using which of the following constructions?  
 (A) Indirect Statement (B) Result Clause (C) Indirect Command (D) Relative Clause
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. Which of the following answers correctly changes every word in the sentence “Pictūrās nōbīs mōnstrāverātis” to the singular?  
 (A) Pictūra ā nōbīs mōnstrāta erat (B) Pictūram mihi mōnstrāverās  
 (C) Pictūram mihi mōnstrāvistī (D) Pictūram nōbīs mōnstrābās
34. “We have to do everything.”  
 Omnia \_\_\_\_\_ sunt agenda.  
 (A) nōbīs (B) nostrum (C) nōs (D) ā nōbīs
35. “Julia, where are you coming from?”  
 (A) Quandō (B) Ubi (C) Quō (D) Unde
36. “The young girl showed the maid the letters which her mother had taught (docuerat) her.”  
 (A) quae (B) quod (C) quās (D) quōs
37. “The young girl showed the maid the letters which her mother had taught (docuerat) her.”  
 (A) ea (B) eius (C) eī (D) eam

38. “The gladiators were fighting in the Circus Maximus as fiercely as possible.”  
 (A) ferōciter quod potuērunt (B) ferōciter (C) quam ferōciter (D) quam ferōcissimē
39. “More good exists in this world than evil.”  
 (A) plūs bonī (B) plūs bonum (C) plūs bona (D) plūs bonō
40. “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
41. What type of dependent subjunctive clause is found in the sentence: Tam fessus eram ut labōrāre nōn possem?  
 (A) Result (B) Purpose (C) Command (D) Hortatory
42. “The roosters were crowing in the first hour of the day.”  
 (A) in prīmam hōram (B) prīmam hōram (C) in prīmā hōrā (D) prīmā hōrā
43. “The foot soldier, having been wounded, demanded water.”  
 (A) Pedes vulnerātus aquam poposcit.  
 (B) Pedite vulnerātō, aquam poposcit.  
 (C) Cum pedes vulnerātum esset, aquam poposcit.  
 (D) Ubi pedes vulnerātus, aqua poscenda.
44. “I am asking you whether you can sing.”  
 (A) utrum canere potes (B) potesne cantāre  
 (C) num cantāre possīs (D) an canere potuerīs
45. “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) accubiti
46. “The senate permitted the consul to draft two legions.”  
 Senātus cōsulī permīsīt ut duās legiōnēs \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) cōscribat (B) cōscripserit (C) cōscriberet (D) cōscripsisset
47. What use of the Ablative case is found in the sentence: Inopiā cibī periērunt?  
 (A) Cause (B) Means (C) Manner (D) Comparison
48. The negative of “hoc facite” is:  
 (A) nōlī hoc facere (B) nōlīte hoc facere  
 (C) nōlī hoc fierī (D) nōlīte hoc fierī

49. “The rumor came that a show of gladiators had been given.”  
Rumor vēnit spectāculum gladiātōrium \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) datum esse (B) dedisse (C) darī (D) datōrum fuisse

**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) Quis fortior est Mārcō?  
(B) Quis fortiōrem est Mārcō?  
(C) Quis fortiōrem est Mārcus?  
(D) Quis fortior est quam Mārcum?
51. (A) Caesar nūntiātus est equitēs celeriter appropinquāvisse.  
(B) Explōrātōrēs Caesarī nūntiāverunt equitēs appropinquātum esse.  
(C) Caesarī nūntiātum est equitēs cum celeritāte appropinquāre.  
(D) Caesar mīlitibus nūntiāvit equitum celeriter appropinquāvisse.
52. (A) Cārissima fēmina, nārrā mihi cūr manēre vīs!  
(B) Cārissima fēmina, ēloquere mihi cūr mānsērītis!  
(C) Cārissima fēmina, loquī mihi cūr manēre velīs!  
(D) Cārissima fēmina, dīc mihi cūr maneās!
53. (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.
54. (A) Dominus vīlicō multam pecūniae dedit, quam servīs dabitur.  
(B) Dominus, postquam vīlicō multam pecūniam dederat, servīs pecūniae dedit.  
(C) Dominus, cum vīlicō multam pecūniam daret, servōs nihil dabat.  
(D) Dominus vīlicō multam pecūniam dedit, quae servīs dabitur.
55. (A) Senātor putābat filiōs suōs in Graeciam prōgressās esse.  
(B) Putāmus sē Athēnās recenter vīsītāvisse.  
(C) Putō mē hāc aestāte in Graeciam itūrum esse.  
(D) Putābat ut hōc annō ad Athēnīs in Graeciam īret.
56. (A) Tam altum erat flūmen ut equus id trānsīre nōn posset.  
(B) Tam altum est flūmen ut equus eum trānsīre nōn possint.  
(C) Tam altum erat flūmen nē equus id trānsīre possent.  
(D) Tam altum est flūmen ut equus eum trānsīre nōn possit.

57. (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 ut discipulīs placēret.  
 (D) Magister, quī ā discipulīs homō maximum ingenium esse crēdēbātur, hoc fēcit.
58. (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.
59. (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.

**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. **Quid lacrimas? Factum est, vir bone, vive vale!**  
 (A) Who (B) What (C) Where (D) Why
61. **Ave, Septima, sit tibi terra levis.**  
 (A) present indicative (B) imperfect subjunctive  
 (C) present subjunctive (D) perfect indicative
62. **Es, bibe, lude, veni.**  
 (A) Infinitives (B) Indicatives (C) Imperatives (D) Subjunctives
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. **Vos qui transitis, nostri memores rogo sitis.**  
 (N.B. that the word order is more easily understood as “rogo sitis memores nostri”)  
 (A) Relative Purpose (B) Indirect Question  
 (C) Result Clause (D) Indirect Command
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 an inceptive verb?  
(A) pellō (B) vēndō (C) calēscō (D) iactō
67. Which of the following nouns DOES HAVE a Genitive plural in -ium?  
(A) cōnsul (B) urbs (C) mīles (D) rēx
68. Which of the following verb is NOT reduplicated in the perfect stem?  
(A) persuādeō (B) caedō (C) currō (D) pellō
69. Which of the following prepositions IS used with the Ablative case?  
(A) propter (B) infrā (C) prō (D) apud
70. Which of the following correlatives means “either . . . or”?  
(A) tum . . . cum (B) et . . . et (C) vel . . . vel (D) iam . . . iam
71. Which of the following nouns, like arma and dīvitiae, is only found in the plural?  
(A) plēbēs (B) famēs (C) moenia (D) arcus
72. Take the number of declensions for Latin nouns, multiply by the number of verb conjugations, and subtract the number of principal parts for a standard transitive verb. Quot sunt?  
(A) XVI (B) XXIV (C) XII (D) XI
73. Which of the following is NOT in the Locative case?  
(A) Brundisī (B) Hortēnsī (C) Karthāginī (D) rūrī
74. Which of the following is NOT a deponent verb?  
(A) orior (B) struor (C) fruor (D) medeor
75. Which of the following cardinal numbers CAN be declined?  
(A) vīgintī (B) centum (C) ducentī (D) nōnāgintā
76. How many tenses are there of the infinitive?  
(A) one (B) two (C) three (D) four
77. Which of the following perfect active infinitive forms is translated into English using the present tense?  
(A) properāvisse (B) meminisse (C) gessisse (D) vēxisse
78. Which of the following is NOT a participle formed from the verb dūcō?  
(A) dūxisse (B) dūcendus (C) ductūrus (D) dūcēns

79. Which of the following sets of adjectives IS compared correctly? That is, choose the answer with the correct comparative and superlative forms.  
(A) magnificus, magnificior, magnificentissimus (B) multa, plūra, plūrima  
(C) idōneus, magis idōneus, maximum idōneus (D) hebes, hebetior, hebetimus
80. Which of the following verbs IS semi-deponent, having no regular perfect stem, but instead using deponent forms for the past tenses.  
(A) audiō (B) gaudeō (C) saliō (D) rubescō
81. Which of the following adjectives 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 ningit?  
(A) It is of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Conjugation (B) The perfect active infinitive is ninxisse  
(C) only forms in the 2<sup>nd</sup> person occur (D) it is an impersonal verb
83. What is often used instead of aliquis when it follows sī, nisi, nē, and num?  
(A) quis (B) nescioquis (C) quisquis (D) quispiam
84. Which of the following IS true about the verb sum, esse?  
(A) It is used with the future active participle to form the passive periphrastic  
(B) It is a transitive verb  
(C) It lacks a future infinitive  
(D) It has no true present participles
85. Which of the following is NOT true about Indirect Statements?  
(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



Part F (86-100) - Use the following passage to answer the questions that follow:

1 Mārcus Tullius Cicerō fuit homō maximā ēloquentiā optimāque fāmā, quī scripsit ōrātiōnēs,  
 2 litterās, et multōs librōs dē rēbus philosophīs. Nātus est equestrī genere, Arpīnī (quod est  
 3 Volscōrum oppidum). Cum ā patre Rōmam missus esset quī celeberrimōrum magistrōrum  
 4 scholīs interesset et eās artēs disceret quibus aetās puerīlis ad hūmānitātem īnfōrmārī solet,  
 5 tantō successū tantāque admirātiōne omnium id fēcit ut fāma dē Cicerōnis ingeniō per viās  
 6 urbis Rōmae volāret. Post paucōs annōs ēloquentiae causā Rhodum īvit, ubi Molōnem,  
 7 rhētozem Graecōrum ēloquentissimum, magistrum habuit. Quī cum Cicerōnem dīcentem  
 8 audīvisset, flēvisse dīcitur, quod huius ēloquentia tam magna fuit.

86. “maximā ēloquentiā” (line 1) is what case and use?  
 (A) Ablative, Manner (B) Ablative, Source  
 (C) Nominative, Subject (D) Ablative, Description
87. What is the corresponding imperfect tense form of “nātus est” (line 2)?  
 (A) nāscēbātur (B) nancīscēbātur (C) nascēbat (D) nancīscēbat
88. What is the case and use of “Volscōrum” (line 3)?  
 (A) Accusative, Direct Object (B) Nominative, Subject  
 (C) Locative, In Apposition to “Arpīnī” (line 2) (D) Genitive, Possession
89. What use of the Ablative case is “ā patre” (line 3)?  
 (A) Agency (B) Manner (C) Means (D) Respect
90. What type of dependent subjunctive clause is found in lines 3-4?  
 (A) Clause of Characteristic (B) Result  
 (C) Relative Purpose (D) Cum Concessive
91. What is the case and use of “scholīs” (line 4)?  
 (A) Ablative, With Prepositions (B) Ablative, Place Where  
 (C) Dative, Reference (D) Dative, with Compound Verbs
92. What is the antecedent of “quibus” (line 4)?  
 (A) artēs (line 4) (B) aetās (line 4)  
 (C) magistrōrum (line 3) (D) scholīs (line 4)
93. What use of the infinitive is “īnfōrmārī” (line 4)?  
 (A) Complementary (B) Subjective  
 (C) Objective (D) “īnfōrmārī” is not an infinitive
94. What type of dependent subjunctive clause is found in lines 5-6?  
 (A) Indirect Command (B) Result  
 (C) Purpose (D) Fearing

95. Which of the following is grammatically correct and equivalent to the phrase “Post paucōs annōs” (line 6)?  
 (A) Postquam ad paucōs annōs pervēnit (B) Paucīs annīs postquam  
 (C) Cum paucī annī praeteriissent (D) Ubi paucī annī praeteriēbant
96. What use of the Accusative case is “Rhodum” (line 6)?  
 (A) Duration of Time (B) Place to Which (C) Direct Object  
 (D) Rhodum is not Accusative. It is the Genitive plural of a 3<sup>rd</sup> declension noun.
97. What is the antecedent of “Quī” (line 7)?  
 (A) Annōs (line 6) (B) Molōnem (line 6)  
 (C) Rhodum (line 6) (D) Cicerōnem (line 7)
98. For the word “dīcentem” (line 7), what is the corresponding future form?  
 (A) dictum (B) dīcendum (C) dictūrum (D) It does not exist
99. For the word “flēvisse” (line 8), what is the corresponding passive form?  
 (A) flērī (B) flētus esse (C) flētum īrī (D) It does not exist
100. What tense of the infinitive is NOT found in this entire passage?  
 (A) present (B) perfect (C) future (D) all 3 of them are found in this passage