

2009 NJCL Latin 1/2 and 1 Grammar Test

I. Select the best choice to complete each Latin sentence.

1. Bellum Pūnicum _____ erat.
A. longissimum B. nōbilis C. dūra D. vulgum
2. Castra _____ magna.
A. facit B. est C. bene D. sunt
3. Māter flōrēs _____ dōnābit.
A. puella B. puellam C. puellae D. puellā
4. Ad _____ celeriter nāvīgābāmus.
A. mārī B. īnsulam C. tū D. Rōmam
5. Cūr Gallī cum copiīs _____ pugnant?
A. nostrō B. nostrīs C. nōbīs D. nōs
6. Captīvī Trōiānī nōbīs frūmentum _____ voluērunt.
A. dare B. datō C. dedērunt D. dabant
7. Nōlīte _____, puerī, meās fenestrās.
A. rumpere B. rumpite C. rumpe D. rumpī
8. Bona fortūna magistrōrum nostrōrum _____.
A. nūntiat B. nūntiātum est C. nūntiābitur D. nūntiābimus
9. Labōre _____, Iūlia ad cēnam ire poterat.
A. perficiente B. perficientī C. perfectō D. perfectā
10. Ille dīxit _____ nōs secūtūrum esse.
A. sē B. hostēs C. vōs D. hic
11. Aurēlia hostēs suōs _____ superāvit.
A. magnā prō facultāte B. magnā cum facultāte C. magnā facultātā D. magnā cum facultātā
12. Nōnne _____ domī manēre debēmus?
A. paucās diēs B. paucō diē C. paucōs diēs D. per paucās diēs
13. Tempestās tempusque _____ nocēbunt.
A. aedem B. aedēs C. aedum D. aedibus
14. Scīmus tempus semper _____.
A. fugere B. fugit C. fugiat D. fugendī
15. Glādius meus, _____ ille interfectus est, lavandus est.
A. ā quō B. quō C. cum quō D. quōcum
16. Omnēs canēs cunīculōs edere _____.
A. malint B. malunt C. mavult D. malle
17. Exercitus Sūllae _____ proximō annō iter fēcit.
A. ad Rōmam B. Rōmam C. ē Rōmā D. in Rōmā
18. Ad urbem veniēmus ut templa populūmque _____.
A. videāmus B. vidērēmus C. vīderīmus D. vīdissēmus
19. Ad urbem vēnimus ut templa populūmque _____.
A. videāmus B. vidērēmus C. vīderīmus D. vīdissēmus
20. Cum deum flūminis rogāret, Daphnē _____ facta est.
A. arbor B. arbōrem C. in arbōrem D. ad arbōrem
21. Tot hominēs in rīpā convēnērunt _____ ūnus in flūmen caderet.
A. quod B. postquam C. ut D. quōminus

22. Dux _____ linguam aliēnam docēre conātus est.
 A. omnēs mīlitēs B. omnibus mīlitibus C. omnem mīlitum D. omnī mīlitī
23. Dīxistīne cuius liber in carrō _____?
 A. āmissus esset B. āmīssissēt C. āmissus sit D. āmīserit
24. Hic ager _____ colendus est.
 A. ā tribus agricolīs B. tribus agricolīs C. ā tribus agricolārum D. tribus agricolārum
25. Placetne _____ tuās sorōrēs ridēre?
 A. tū B. tē C. tuī D. tibi
26. Nostrum cōnsilium stultum _____ hostibus erat.
 A. magnō auxiliō B. magnum auxilium C. magnī auxiliō D. magnīs auxiliīs
27. Vīdistīne unde ille equus _____?
 A. currēbat B. currit C. curreret D. currat
28. Monstrāte mihi _____ manūs.
 A. tuīs B. vestrās C. tuās D. tuōs
29. Quinta est ūna _____.
 A. quīnque soror B. quīnque sorōrēs C. quīnque sorōrum D. ē quīnque sorōribus
30. Nēmō est quī hoc celeriter _____.
 A. perficiet B. perficit C. perfectum est D. perficiat

II. Each bold sentence has at least one error; select the choice that correctly amends the sentence.

31. **Narrā, pater, fābulam dē rēgēs Rōmānōs.**
 A. Narrāre, pater, fābulam dē rēgēs Rōmānīs. C. Narrāte, pater, fābulam dē rēgibus Rōmānīs.
 B. Narrā, pater, fābulam dē rēgibus Rōmānīs D. Narrā, pater, fābulam dē rēgīs Rōmānīs.
32. **Quis Catōnem interfēcērunt?**
 A. Quis Catōnem interfēcīt? C. Quis Catōnī interfēcērunt?
 B. Quī Catōnem interfēcīt? D. Quis Catōnī interfēcīt?
33. **Cornēlia gladiatōrēs spectat potest.**
 A. Cornēlia gladiatōrem spectāre posse. C. Cornēlia gladiatōrēs spectāre potest.
 B. Cornēlia gladiatōrēs spectāre possit. D. Cornēlia gladiatōrum spectāre potest.
34. **In summā monte cōpiāe heri convēnērunt.**
 A. In summō monte cōpiāe heri convenient. C. In summō monte cōpiāe heri convēnērunt.
 B. In summā monte cōpiāe crās convēnērunt. D. In summā monte cōpiāe crās convenient.
35. **Tam grātus vestrī est canis.**
 A. Tam grātus voster est canī. C. Tam grātō vobīs est canis.
 B. Tam grātus vobīs est canis. D. Tam grātus vestrīs est canis.
36. **Sī hostēs superāmus, castra occupābimus.**
 A. Sī hostēs superāverimus, castra occupābimus. C. Sī hostibus superāverimus, castra occupābimus.
 B. Sī hostēs superēmus, castra occupābimus. D. Sī hostēs superāmus, castrum occupābimus.
37. **Nēmō est quī, patre occīsō, matrem in matrimōnium dūcit.**
 A. Nēmō est cui, patre occīsō, matrem in matrimōnium dūcātur.
 B. Nēmō est quī, patrī occīsō, matrem in matrimōnium dūcit.
 C. Nēmō est quī, patre occīsō, matrem in matrimōnium dūcat.
 D. Sīc nēmō est ut, patre occīsō, matrem in matrimōnium dūcat.
38. **Caesare perventō, mīlitēs gaudēbant.**
 A. Caesar perventō, mīlitī gaudēbant.
 B. Cum Caesar pervēnisset, mīlitēs gaudēbant.
 C. Caesar, cum pervēnisset, mīlitēs gavisus est.
 D. Postquam Caesar perventus est, mīlitēs gaudēbant.

39. **Rēge hostium accedentī, ad illam turrim mē recipiō.**

- A. Rēge hostium accedentī, ad illam turrem mē recipiō.
- B. Cum rēx hostium accēdat, ad illam turrem recipiō.
- C. Rēge hostium accedente, ad illam turrim mē recipiō.
- D. Cum rēx hostium accēditur, ad illam turrim recipiō.

40. **Gallisque Rōmānisque parcendī erit.**

- A. Gallisque Rōmānisque parcendum erit.
- B. Gallīs Rōmānisque parcendum erit.
- C. Gallīque Rōmānīque parcendī erunt.
- D. Gallisque Rōmānisque parcendī erunt.

III. Select the best Latin translation of the English sentence.

41. **The soldiers were fighting strongly.**

- A. Mīlitī fortiter pugnābant.
- B. Mīlitēs fortēs pugnābant.
- C. Mīlitī fortēs pugnābant.
- D. Mīlitēs fortiter pugnābant.

42. **The teacher is friendly to the queen, isn't he?**

- A. Num magister rēgīnae amīcus est?
- B. Num magister rēgīnā amīcus est?
- C. Nōne magister rēgīnae amīcus est?
- D. Nōne magister rēgīnā amīcus est?

43. **After destroying the town, the army will march to the territory of the Greeks.**

- A. Oppidō vastātō, exercitus ad Graecōrum finēs iter faciēbit.
- B. Oppidō vastātō, exercitus ad Graecōrum finēs iter faciet.
- C. Postquam oppidum vastat, exercitus ad Graecōrum finēs iter faciet.
- D. Postquam oppidum vastat, exercitus ad finēs Graecōrum iter faciēbit.

44. **The boy to whom you entrusted the money is a thief.**

- A. Puer quī pecuniam mandāvistī est fūr.
- B. Puer quō pecuniam mandāvistī est fūr.
- C. Fūr est puer cui pecuniam mandāvistī.
- D. Fūr est puer quō pecuniam mandāvistī.

45. **A person of the greatest virtue will always be cherished.**

- A. Homō maximā cum virtūte semper colētur.
- B. Homō virtūtis maximae semper colētur.
- C. Homō virtūtis maximī semper colētur.
- D. Homō virtūtis maximī semper colātur.

46. **We knew that you would come back to Tarentum.**

- A. Scīvimus tē ad Tarentum reditūrum esse.
- B. Scīvimus tē Tarentum reditūrum esse.
- C. Sciēbāmus ut tū Tarentum redīrēs.
- D. Sciēbāmus fore ut ad Tarentum redīrēs.

47. **I saw the boy who was reading in the garden.**

- A. Vīdī puerum in hortō legere.
- B. Vīdī puerum in hortō legentem.
- C. Vīdī puerum in hortō lectum esse.
- D. Vīdī puerum in hortō legēbat.

48. **Marcus was the more beautiful of the two goats, but Lucius had enough food.**

- A. Marcus pulcher ē duīs caprīs erat, sed Lūcius satis cibī habēbat.
- B. Marcus pulchrior ē duīs caprīs erat, sed satis cibī Lūciō erat.
- C. Marcus pulcher duōrum caprōrum erat, sed satis cibī Lūciō erat.
- D. Marcus pulchrior duōrum caprōrum erat, sed Lūcius satis cibī habēbat.

49. **I have long desired to hear stories suitable for youth.**

- A. Fabūlās iuvenum idoneās audīre diū cupīvī.
- B. Fabūlās iuvenibus idoneās audīre diū cupīvī.
- C. Fabūlās iuvenum idoneās audīre diū cupiō.
- D. Fabūlās iuvenibus idoneās audīre diū cupiō.

50. **My sister runs eight miles every day.**

- A. Mea soror octō mīlium passuum cotidiē currit.
- B. Mea soror octō mīlia passūs cotidiē currit.
- C. Mea soror octō milium passuum cotidiē currit.
- D. Mea soror octō mīlia passuum cotidiē currit.

51. **I will boldly go to that place where no man has gone before.**
 A. Cum audāciā ībō eō quō nēmō prius īvit.
 B. Audāciā ībō eō quō nēmō prius īvit.
 C. Cum audāciā eam eō quō nēmō prius īvit.
 D. Audāciā eam eō quō nēmō prius īvit.
52. **Rumor has it that your sword is sharper than Caesar's.**
 A. Traditur gladium tuum acriōrem esse quam Caesaris.
 B. Traditur glādius tuus acrior esse quam Caesaris.
 C. Fāma dīcit glādiū tuū acriōrem quam Caesarem esse.
 D. Id est quod Fāma dīcit, ut glādius tuus acrior quam Caesaris sit.
53. **Our soldiers, tired and desirous of peace, fought like cowards last year.**
 A. Mīlitēs nostrī, fessī cupidīque pācis, ut ignāvī posterō annō pugnābant.
 B. Mīlitēs nostrī, fessī cupidīque pācī, similēs ignāvīs posterō annō pugnābant.
 C. Mīlitēs nostrī, quibus fessīs pāx cupiēbātur, velut ignāvī posterō annō pugnābant.
 D. Mīlitēs nostrī, quī fessī pācem cupiēbant, tamquam ignāvīs posterō annō pugnābant.
54. **You who were sleeping at the house of Cicero will be seized.**
 A. Tū, quī in Cicerōnis villā dormiēbat, capiēris.
 B. Vōs domī Cicerōnis dormientēs capiēminī.
 C. Quī cum Cicerōne dormiēbās capiēris.
 D. Quī apud Cicerōnem dormiēbātis capiēminī.
55. **The son of a farmer works in the field from dawn to sunset.**
 A. Agricolae filius p̄mā lūce ad s̄lis occāsum in agrō labōrat.
 B. Agricolae filius ab Aurōrā ad s̄lem occāsum in agrō labōrat.
 C. Agricolae filius ā p̄mā lūce ad s̄lis occāsum in agrō labōrat.
 D. Agricolae filius ā p̄mā lūce usque ad s̄lem occāsum in agrō labōrat.
56. **Nobody knows the troubles I've seen.**
 A. Ā nūllō cognoscitur tantās calamitātēs vīdī.
 B. Ā nūllō cognoscitur quantās calamitātēs vīdī.
 C. Nēmō scit tantās calamitātēs quantās vīdī.
 D. Nēmō scit tantās calamitātēs quantās vīderīm.
57. **I gave more wine to neither boy.**
 A. Plūs vīnum neutrī puerōrum dedī.
 B. Plūs vīnī neutrī puerō dedī.
 C. Plūs vīnī neutrō puerō dedī.
 D. Plūs vīnum neutrō puerōrum dedī.
58. **You ought not to have harmed the children.**
 A. Līberīs ā tē nōn nocendum fuit.
 B. Nōn tibi decēbat līberīs nocēre.
 C. Līberī tē nōn nocendī fuērunt.
 D. Līberīs nocuisse nōn debuistī.
59. **I fear that the general has received a mortal wound.**
 A. Tīmeō nē dux vulnus mortiferum accēperit.
 B. Tīmeō ducem vulnus mortiferum accēpisse.
 C. Tīmeō quōminus dux vulnus mortiferum accēperit.
 D. Tīmeō ut dux vulnus mortiferum accēperit.
60. **After he had spoken, he was punished for the violated treaty.**
 A. Cum locūtus esset, poenae eī foederis violātī datae sunt.
 B. Postquam locūtus est, poenās prō foedere violātō dedit.
 C. Locūtus poenās foederis violātī dedit.
 D. Ubi locūtus erat, poenās foedere violātō sumpsit.

(continued on the next page)

IV. Use each of the following passages to answer the questions that follow it.

1 Magnum longumque erat carmen Mūsārum dē Danaō, quī p̄rimus ē suā familiā rēx factus est. Quinquāgintā 2
filiae illō erant, sed maritōs invenīre Danaō nōn necesse est, quod fratrī eius Aegyptō filiī quoque
3 quinquāgintā erant. Tum autem filia nōmine Hypermnestra Danaō inquit, “Ab hīs virīs, pater, in
4 matrimōnium dūcī nōn cupimus. Sunt inīquī rūdēsque et crūdēlēs.” Puellā, quae vēra loquēbātur, auditā,
5 Danaūs cōnsilium cēpit. “Ad Graecam igitur navigēmus,” inquit. “Omnēs crēdent mē ā deīs deābusque
6 missum esse, quod pulcherrima erit nāvis nostra.”

61. “Carmen” (1) is predicated by what word(s)?
A. magnum B. longum C. Mūsārum D. both A and B
62. What is the case and grammatical function of “rēx” (1)?
A. subject nominative B. predicate nominative C. direct object accusative D. ablative of means
63. The grammatical function of “illō” (2) is paralleled by what word later in the same sentence?
A. maritōs B. Danaō C. eius D. Aegyptō
64. What is the nominative singular masculine form of “eius” (2)?
A. is B. eius C. id D. ille
65. Why must autem be placed after “tum” (3)?
A. “autem” is an adverb C. “tum” always comes first
B. “autem” is postpositive D. for mild alliterative delight
66. What is the case and grammatical function of “nōmine” (3)?
A. ablative of means B. ablative of respect C. subject nominative D. dative of purpose
67. “Dūcī” (4) is an example of what type of infinitive?
A. complementary B. subjunctive C. objective D. main verb in indirect statement
68. The adjective “vēra” (4) is acting in what capacity?
A. double modifier C. copulative qualifier
B. instrumental appositive D. substantive
69. In what tense and mood is “nāvigēmus” (5)?
A. present indicative B. future indicative C. present subjunctive D. future subjunctive
70. If Danaūs had decided to sail to Athens (5), how would his statement change?
A. the “ad” would disappear
B. the “igitur” would move to the beginning
C. “navigēmus” would more idiomatically be rendered “navigāmus”
D. the word “urbem” would have to be inserted after “ad”
71. What is the case and number of “deābus” (5)?
A. genitive plural B. dative plural C. accusative plural D. ablative plural
72. “Missum esse” (6) is what form of the verb “mittō”?
A. supine C. future active infinitive
B. perfect passive indicative D. perfect passive infinitive
73. The translation of “pulcherrima” (6) which best reflects its grammatical characteristics is
A. beautiful B. more beautiful C. too beautiful D. very beautiful
74. Which of the following is a form of a deponent verb?
A. erat B. factus est C. inquit D. loquēbātur
75. Which ablative phrase is an example of an ablative absolute?
A. ē suā familiā B. ab hīs virīs C. puellā auditā D. ā deīs deābusque

(continued on the next page)

1 Prometheus, quī ipse sēcūrus¹ erat, hominēs patientēs spectāre nōn volēbat, et constituit ut ignem deōrum eīs
 2 donāret. Intellexit sē poenās Iovis datūrum esse, sed tamen in summō monte Olympō minimam partem sacrī 3
ignis abstulit.² Nōn iam erant hominēs hieme frigidī, aestāte aegrī (quod quī ignī carent, illī carnem coquere 4
 nōn possunt, et bacteria eōs igitur invadunt). Tum Prometheus plūra hominēs docuit. “Cum,” inquit, “in
 5 templīs animālia interficiātis, nōlīte incendere carnem. Incendite ossa, quae edere nōn cupiētis.” Prometheus
 6 nōn solum ignem sed etiam cibum bonum ā deīs abstulit.

1. *sēcūrus, -a, -um – carefree*

2. *auferō, -ferre, abstulī, ablātum – steal*

76. “Patientēs” (1) is what form of the deponent verb “patior”?
 A. present infinitive B. gerundive C. supine D. present participle
77. What word gives “eīs” (1) its number and gender?
 A. Prometheus B. hominēs C. ignem D. deōrum
78. What is the case and function of “sē” (2)?
 A. accusative direct object C. subject nominative
 B. ablative of means D. subject accusative
79. What is the nominative form of “Iovis” (2)?
 A. Iovis B. Iove C. Iovus D. Iuppiter
80. What is the grammatical term for a noun like “Olympō” (2) which agrees in case with another noun to which it is added?
 A. postpositive B. appositive C. gerundive D. adjectival nominative
81. What is the function of the genitive phrase “sacrī ignis” (2-3)?
 A. partitive B. possessive C. subjective D. objective
82. “Ignī” (3) is ablative for what reason?
 A. means B. respect C. careō takes the ablative D. coquere takes the ablative
83. The subject of “invadunt” (4) is what word?
 A. quī B. illī C. igitur D. bacteria
84. What are the corresponding positive and superlative forms of “plūra” (4)?
 A. multa, plūrima B. magna, maxima C. plūs, plūrēs D. maiōra, minōra
85. Why is “interficiātis” (5) subjunctive?
 A. in a cum-concessive clause C. in a purpose clause
 B. in a cum-circumstantial clause D. an independent jussive
86. Change “incendite” (5) to the passive.
 A. incenditur B. incende C. incendiēminī D. incendiminī
87. What tense and mood is “cupiētis” (5)?
 A. present subjunctive B. present indicative C. perfect subjunctive D. future indicative
88. What is the grammatical term for pairs of words that work together like “nōn solum...sed etiam” (6)?
 A. correspondents B. connubials C. conjugates D. correlatives
89. What is the best description of the syntactical function of “deīs” (6)?
 A. ablative of agent C. ablative of separation
 B. ablative of place from which D. ablative of means
90. Which of the following would wreak no grammatical havoc upon this passage?
 A. delete “quī” and “erat” from the first sentence C. change “docuit” to “dixit”
 B. change “hominēs” to “hominibus” D. add “in” before “hieme” and “aestāte”

V. Select the right answer.

91. How many noun declensions does Latin have?
 A. three B. four C. five D. six

92. Which of the following words does NOT assume a secondary meaning in the plural?
 A. cōpia B. fuga C. impedīmentum D. aqua
93. Which of the following words is indeclinable?
 A. ūnus B. duo C. trēs D. quattuor
94. What term is given to a third-declension noun that has a genitive plural in -ium instead of -um?
 A. i-insert B. special-i C. i-stem D. i-posterior
95. What part of speech is “postea”?
 A. noun B. verb C. adjective D. adverb
96. In what two ways may Latin express comparison?
 A. with the ablative, and after “quam” C. with the ablative, and after “magis”
 B. with the dative, and after “quam” D. with the dative, and after “magis”
97. Which of the following words is NOT followed by a partitive genitive?
 A. p̄rimus B. uterque C. octō D. nihil
98. Which of the following is NOT true about deponent Latin verbs?
 A. they have passive forms but active meanings
 B. they retain some active forms, including the present participle
 C. they are translated just as if they were active
 D. they belong only to the third conjugation
99. The idiom “certiōrem fierī,” meaning “to be informed,” contains examples of what?
 A. a comparative adjective C. neither A nor B
 B. a neutral passive verb D. both A and B
100. Which of the following is not a legitimate use of the genitive case?
 A. indefinite price B. separation C. charge D. quality