

2009 NJCL Advanced Latin Grammar Test

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

1. Aurēlia hostēs suōs _____ superāvit.
A. magnā prō facultāte B. magnā cum facultāte C. magnā facultātā D. magnā cum facultātā
2. Nōnne _____ domī manēre debēmus?
A. paucās diēs B. paucō diē C. paucōs diēs D. per paucās diēs
3. Tempestās tempusque _____ nocēbunt.
A. aedem B. aedēs C. aedum D. aedibus
4. Scīmus tempus semper _____.
A. fugere B. fugit C. fugiat D. fugendī
5. Glādius meus, _____ ille interfectus est, lavandus est.
A. ā quō B. quō C. cum quō D. quōcum
6. Omnēs canēs cunīculōs edere _____.
A. malint B. malle C. mavult D. malunt
7. Exercitus Sūllae _____ proximō annō iter fēcit.
A. ad Rōmam B. Rōmam C. ē Rōmā D. in Rōmā
8. Ad urbem veniēmus ut templa populūmque _____.
A. videāmus B. vidērēmus C. vīderīmus D. vīdissēmus
9. Ad urbem vēnimus ut templa populūmque _____.
A. videāmus B. vidērēmus C. vīderīmus D. vīdissēmus
10. Cum deum flūminis rogāret, Daphnē _____ facta est.
A. arbor B. arbōrem C. in arbōrem D. ad arbōrem
11. Tot hominēs in rīpā convēnērunt _____ ūnus in flūmen caderet.
A. quod B. postquam C. ut D. quōminus
12. Dux _____ linguam aliēnam docēre conātus est.
A. omnēs mīlitēs B. omnibus mīlitibus C. omnem mīlitum D. omnī mīlitī
13. Dīxistīne cuius liber in carrō _____?
A. āmissus esset B. āmīssissēt C. āmissus sit D. āmīserit
14. Hic ager _____ colendus est.
A. ā tribus agricolīs B. tribus agricolīs C. ā tribus agricolārum D. tribus agricolārum
15. Placetne _____ tuās sorōrēs ridēre?
A. tū B. tē C. tuī D. tibi
16. Nostrum cōnsilium stultum _____ hostibus erat.
A. magnō auxiliō B. magnum auxilium C. magnī auxiliō D. magnīs auxiliīs
17. Vīdistīne unde ille equus _____?
A. currēbat B. currit C. curreret D. currat
18. Monstrāte mihi _____ manūs.
A. tuīs B. vestrās C. tuās D. tuōs
19. Quinta est ūna _____.
A. quīnque soror B. quīnque sorōrēs C. quīnque sorōrum D. ē quīnque sorōribus
20. Nēmō est quī hoc celeriter _____.
A. perficiet B. perficit C. perfectum est D. perficiat
21. Obses, sī aeger _____, a dūce līberārētur.
A. fiat B. faceret C. fieret D. factus sit

22. Puer putāvit sē vīdisse virōs quī in agrō _____.
 A. labōrāvissent B. labōrāverint C. labōrābant D. labōrāvērunt
23. _____ patronum occīderint, capitis arguentur.
 A. eī B. quī C. hī D. illī
24. Cum dignitāte morī _____ est quam cum ignōminiā vīvere.
 A. potior B. potius C. bene D. bonum
25. Semper _____ meminerō.
 A. tē B. tuīs C. tibi D. tuī
26. Coram _____ Cicero sē defendēbat.
 A. populum B. populō C. populī D. populus
27. Quotiēns lēgātus cōnsilium _____, dūx id repudiāvit.
 A. caperet B. cēperit C. capiat D. cēpit
28. _____ domō numquam licēbit.
 A. exeās B. tibi exīre C. exīrēs D. both A and B
29. Cum senex annum _____ ageret, uxōrem in matrimōnium tandem dūxit.
 A. octōgintā et quīnque C. octōgēsimum et quīnque
 B. octōgēsimum quīntum D. octōgintā quīntum
30. Cognoscit sē, sī hoc _____, errāre.
 A. facit B. faciat C. facere D. factūrum esse

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

31. **Sī hostēs superāmus, castra occupābimus.**
 A. Sī hostēs superāverimus, castra occupābimus.
 B. Sī hostēs superēmus, castra occupābimus.
 C. Sī hostibus superāverimus, castra occupābimus.
 D. Sī hostēs superāmus, castrum occupābimus.
32. **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. Sic nēmō est ut, patre occīsō, matrem in matrimōnium dūcat.
33. **Caesare perventō, mīlitēs gaudēbant.**
 A. Caesar perventō, mīlitī gaudēbant.
 B. Postquam Caesar perventus est, mīlitēs gaudēbant.
 C. Caesar, cum pervēnisset, mīlitēs gavisus est.
 D. Cum Caesar pervēnisset, mīlitēs gaudēbant.
34. **Rēge hostium accedentī, ad illam turrim mē recipiō.**
 A. Rēge hostium accendentī, 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.
35. **Gallisque Rōmānisque parcendī erit.**
 A. Gallisque Rōmānisque parcendum erit. C. Gallīque Rōmānīque parcendī erunt.
 B. Gallīs Rōmānisque parcendum erit. D. Gallisque Rōmānisque parcendī erunt.
36. **Claudius epistulam scrībendae studiōsus fuisse trāditur.**
 A. Claudius epistulae scrībendae studiōsus fuisse trāditur.
 B. Claudium epistulam scrībendī studiōsum fuisse trāditur.
 C. Claudius epistulam scrībendō studiōsus fuisse trāditur.
 D. Both A and B are correct.

37. **Scīre voluit utrum servī essētis liberīne.**
 A. Scīre voluit utrum servī essētis an liberī.
 B. Scīre voluit servīne essētis an liberī.
 C. Scīre voluit servī essētis an liberī.
 D. A, B, and C are all correct.
38. **Dīcēbat sē Rōmā nōn exitūrum esse.**
 A. Dīcēbat sē ē Rōmā nōn exitūrum esse.
 B. Dīcēbat eum Rōmā nōn exitūrum esse.
 C. Negēbat sē Rōmā exitūrum esse.
 D. Negēbat eum Rōmā exitūrum esse.
39. **Ubi gentibus poetam tam doctissimum invenīre poteras?**
 A. Ubi gentibus poetam tam doctissimam invenīre poteras?
 B. Ubi gentium poteras ut poetam tam doctissimum invenīrēs?
 C. Ubi gentibus tam doctissimum poetam invenīre poteras?
 D. Ubi gentium poetam tam doctissimum invenīre poteras?
40. **Salūtem suam parvī habet, matrium Rōmānārum maximī.**
 A. Salūtem suam parvō habet, matrum Rōmānārum maximō.
 B. Salūtem suum parvī habet, matrium Rōmānārum maximī.
 C. Salūtem suam parvī habet, matrum Rōmānārum maximī.
 D. Salūtem suam parvus habet, matrum Rōmānārum maximus.

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

41. **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.
42. **Rumor has it that your sword is sharper than Caesar's.**
 A. Traditur gladium tuum acriōrem esse quam Caesaris.
 B. Traditur gladius tuus acrior esse quam Caesaris.
 C. Fāma dīcit gladium tuum acriōrem quam Caesarem esse.
 D. Id est quod Fāma dīcit, ut gladius tuus acrior quam Caesaris sit.
43. **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.
44. **You who were sleeping at the house of Cicero will be seized.**
 A. Tū, quī in Cicerōnis villā dormiēbat, capiēris. C. Quī cum Cicerōne dormiēbās capiēris.
 B. Vōs domī Cicerōnis dormientēs capiēminī. D. Quī apud Cicerōnem dormiēbātis capiēminī.
45. **The son of a farmer works in the field from dawn to sunset.**
 A. Agricolae fīlius p̄mā lūce ad sōlis occāsum in agrō labōrat.
 B. Agricolae fīlius ab Aurōrā ad sōlem occāsum in agrō labōrat.
 C. Agricolae fīlius ā p̄mā lūce ad sōlis occāsum in agrō labōrat.
 D. Agricolae fīlius ā p̄mā lūce usque ad sōlem occāsum in agrō labōrat.
46. **Nobody knows the troubles I've seen.**
 A. Ā nullō cognoscitur tantās calamitātēs vīdī. C. Nēmō scit tantās calamitātēs quantās vīderīm.
 B. Ā nullō cognoscitur quantās calamitātēs vīdī. D. Nēmō scit tantās calamitātēs quantās vīdī.

47. **I gave more wine to neither boy.**
 A. Plūs vīnum neutrī puerōrum dedī. C. Plūs vīnī neutrō puerō dedī.
 B. Plūs vīnī neutrī puerō dedī D. Plūs vīnum neutrō puerōrum dedī.
48. **You ought not to have harmed the children.**
 A. Līberīs ā tē nōn nocendum fuit. C. Līberī tē nōn nocendī fuērunt.
 B. Nōn tibi decēbat līberīs nocēre. D. Līberīs nocuisse nōn debuistī.
49. **I fear that the general has received a mortal wound.**
 A. Timeō nē dux vulnus mortiferum accēperit.
 B. Timeō ducem vulnus mortiferum accēpisse.
 C. Timeō quōminus dux vulnus mortiferum accēperit.
 D. Timeō ut dux vulnus mortiferum accēperit.
50. **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.
51. **He had a daughter at home.**
 A. Fīliam domī habet. B. Erat eī domī fīlia. C. Fīliam domō habuit. D. Erat illō domī fīlia.
52. **Tigellius sold a poem for thirty talents.**
 A. Tigellius poēma trigintārum talentārum vendidit.
 B. Tigellius poēma trigintā talentārum vendidit.
 C. Tigellius poēma trigintā talentīs vendidit.
 D. Tigellius poēma trigintīs talentīs vendidit.
53. **Let them come into the city, provided they do not bring their arms.**
 A. Sinite eōs in urbem venīre, dummodo arma nōn ferant.
 B. In urbem veniant, dum nē arma ferant.
 C. Permite eīs ut in urbem veniant, solum sī arma nē ferant.
 D. Urbem veniant, dummodo nē arma ferant.
54. **He said that he would drink the poison that the philosopher scarcely touched.**
 A. Dīxit sē venēnum quod philosophus vix tetigisset bibitūrum esse.
 B. Dīxit sē venēnum quod philosophus vix tetigerat bibitūrum esse.
 C. Dīxit sē venēnum, vix ā philosophō tactum, bibere.
 D. Dīxit sē venēnum, philosophō vix id tangente, bibere.
55. **He urged them to corrupt the youth.**
 A. Eōs iuventūtem corrumpere hortātus est.
 B. Eōs hortātus est ut iuventūtem corrumperent.
 C. Eōs iuventūtem corruptūrōs esse hortātus est.
 D. Eīs hortātus est ut iuventūs corrumperētur.
56. **It falls to my lot to be hated by the consuls.**
 A. Meae sortī cadit ut ā consūlibus osūrus sim.
 B. Destinātus sum osūrus consūlibus esse.
 C. Fātō efficit ut consūlēs mē oderint.
 D. Mihi contingit ut odiō consūlibus sim.
57. **You would have thought that they caught sight of the famous city of Athens.**
 A. Crēderēs ut illī urbem perclāram Athēnās conspicerent.
 B. Crēderēs illōs urbem perclāram Athēnās conspicere.
 C. Putārēs illōs urbem perclāram Athēnārum conspicere.
 D. Putārēs ut illī urbem perclāram Athēnārum conspicerent.

58. **Fortune favors the brave and helps the bold.**

- A. Fortūna fortēs favet, audācēs adiuvat.
- B. Fortūna fortibus favet, audācibus adiuvat.
- C. Fortūna fortēs favet, audācibus adiuvat.
- D. Fortūna fortibus favet, audācēs adiuvat.

59. **The crowd could not be restrained from massacring the tribunes.**

- A. Vulgō retinērī nōn poterat quīn tribūnōs trucīdāret.
- B. Vulgus retinēre nōn poterant, et idcirco tribūnōs trucīdāvit.
- C. Vulgus retinērī nōn poterat quōminus tribūnōs trucīdāret.
- D. Sīc vulgus retinēre nōn poterat ut tribūnōs trucīdāret.

60. **He drank so much that he returned half the wine which he had received.**

- A. Tantum bibit ut dimidium vīnī quod accēperat referret.
- B. Tantum bibit ut solum dimidium vīnī quod accēperat referre posset.
- C. Tantum bibit ut vīnum dimidiō minus quod accēperat referret.
- D. Tantum bibit ut dimidium vīnī quam quod accēperat referret.

III. Use the following passages to answer the questions that follow. Note that these passages are adapted from Roman texts; macrons have not been added.

1 Nonum Kal. Septembres hora fere septima mater mea indicat ei [Pliniō Maiorī] apparere nubem inusitata¹ et
2 magnitudine et specie. ...[Plinius] gustaverat iacens studebatque; poscit soleas, ascendit locum ex quo
3 maxime miraculum illud conspici poterat. Nubes — incertum erat procul intuentibus ex quo monte;
4 Vesuvium fuisse postea cognitum est — oriebatur, cuius similitudinem et formam non alia magis arbor quam
5 pinus expresserit... Properat illuc unde alii fugiunt, rectumque cursum in periculum tenet adeo solutus metu,
6 ut omnes illius mali motus omnes figuras ut deprenderat² oculis dictaret enotaretque.

- Pliny the Younger, Epistle VI.16

1. **inusitatus, -a, -um – unusual**

2. **deprendo, -ere, deprendi, deprencus – detect**

61. What noun is modified by “septima” (1)?

- A. Kal. (Kalenda)
- B. hora
- C. fere
- D. mater

62. What is the subject of “apparere” (1)?

- A. mater
- B. ei
- C. nubem
- D. et magnitudine et specie

63. What is the case and function of “magnitudine” (2)?

- A. accusative subject of infinitive
- B. ablative of manner
- C. ablative of description
- D. ablative of respect

64. How could “iacens studebat” (2) could be rendered more paratactically?

- A. iacebat studebatque
- B. studens iacensque
- C. studens iacebat
- D. studens iacet

65. What is the subject of “poterat” (3)?

- A. locum
- B. miraculum
- C. conspici
- D. it has no subject

66. What form of the verb “venio” would be added after “ex quo monte” (3) to complete the sense of the sentence?

- A. veniat
- B. venire
- C. ventum est
- D. venisset

67. What is the antecedent of “cuius” (4)?

- A. nubes
- B. monte
- C. Vesuvium
- D. oriebatur

68. What is the tense and mood of “expresserit” (5)?

- A. present indicative
- B. perfect subjunctive
- C. future perfect indicative
- D. perfect indicative

69. "Unde" (5) introduces what kind of clause?
 A. indirect question B. relative clause C. alternative question D. directional purpose
70. What part of speech is "adeo" (5)?
 A. verb B. noun C. adverb D. adjective
71. What is the case and function of "metu" (5)?
 A. dative with the verb "solvo"
 B. accusative direct object C. ablative of manner
 D. ablative of separation
72. The first instance of "ut" (6) introduces what sort of subjunctive clause?
 A. result B. purpose C. indirect command D. substantive clause of result
73. The two instances of "omnes" (6) in the final sentence differ in what grammatical respect?
 A. case B. number C. gender D. they do not grammatically differ
74. The tense of "dictaret" and "enotaret" (6) depends on what preceding word?
 A. tenet B. solutus C. ut D. deprenderat
75. Which of the following nouns is not feminine?
 A. similitudinem B. arbor C. pinus D. all are feminine

1 Priori Remo augurium venisse fertur, sex vultures; iamque nuntiato augurio cum duplex numerus Romulo se
 2 ostendisset, utrumque regem sua multitudo consulaverat: tempore illi praecepto, at hi numero avium
 3 regnum trahebant.¹ Inde cum altercatione² congressi certamine irarum ad caedem vertuntur; ibi in turba ictus
 4 Remus cecidit. Vulgator fama est ludibrio³ fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros; inde ab irato Romulo,
 5 cum verbis quoque increpitans adiecisset, "Sic deinde, quicumque alius transiliet moenia mea," interfectum.
 6 Ita solus potitus imperio Romulus; condita urbs conditoris nomine appellata.

- Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* I.7

1. **trahebant** – "claimed" 2. **altercatio, -onis, F** – quarrel 3. **ludibrium, -i, N** – mockery

76. What is the subject of "fertur" (1)?
 A. Remo B. venisse C. augurium D. it has no subject
77. "Sex vultures" (1) acts in apposition to what preceding word?
 A. Remo B. augurium C. venisse D. fertur
78. What is the grammatical term for numbers like "duplex" (1)?
 A. multiplicatives B. ordinals C. distributives D. proportionals
79. The subjunctive mood of "ostendisset" (2) is determined by what word?
 A. nuntiato B. cum C. se D. consulaverat
80. "Utrumque" (2) has what word(s) as its antecedent(s)?
 A. Remo B. Romulo C. sua multitudo D. both A and B
81. The phrases "tempore praecepto" (3) and "numero (avium)" (3) perform what function of the ablative case?
 A. means B. origin C. absolute D. manner
82. What is the grammatical form of "ictus" (3)?
 A. nominative singular of 2nd declension noun C. perfect passive participle of 3rd conjugation verb
 B. nominative singular of 4th declension noun D. perfect passive participle of 4th conjugation verb
83. "Fama est" (4) introduces what grammatical construction?
 A. complementary infinitive C. substantive clause of result
 B. indirect statement D. substantive clause of purpose
84. What is the case and function of "ludibrio" (4)?
 A. ablative of means B. ablative of cause C. dative of purpose D. dative of reference
85. Why is "verbis" (5) ablative?
 A. accompaniment B. manner C. description D. means

86. “Increpitans” (5) modifies what understood noun?
 A. murus B. urbs C. Remus D. Romulus
87. The adverb “sic” (5) refers to the action explained by what later word?
 A. transiliet B. interfectum C. potitus D. appellata
88. What is the subject of “interfectum” (5)?
 A. quicumque B. alius C. Remum D. Romulum (understood)
89. What is the reason for the ablative case of “imperio” (6)?
 A. specification B. means C. potior takes the ablative D. both B and C
90. Which of the following pairs of words do NOT obtain their grammatical form for the same reason?
 A. Remo, Romulo C. utrumque regem, novos muros
 B. ostendisset, adiecisset D. avium, fratris

V. Select the right answer.

91. Complete the following analogy: ubi : quō :: hīc : _____.
 A. hic B. hinc C. hūc D. harem
92. Which of the following phrases is grammatically correct?
 A. ad multum noctis B. citrā Rhēnō C. mihi piget D. id omnibus ūtile
93. Which of the following is NOT true about expressions of obligation in Latin?
 A. the personal verb “dēbeō” may be used
 B. the impersonal construction “necessis est” may be used
 C. the passive periphrastic may be used
 D. the impersonal verb “oportet” may be used
94. Which of the following grammatical facts is NOT true?
 A. verbs take objects in the dative, accusative, and ablative, but not in the genitive
 B. singular forms of “hostis” may take a plural verb
 C. some nouns exist only in two cases, and thus are called diptotes
 D. the dative of “nēmō” is expressed by “nullī”
95. Which of the following is the most classical way to express “four years ago”?
 A. abhinc annōs quattuor B. abhinc annīs quattuor C. diū annōs quattuor D. diū annīs quattuor
96. Which of the following is NOT a pair of Latin correlatives?
 A. nōn iam...sed nunc B. nec...nec C. cum...tum D. nōn solum...sed etiam
97. Verbs like “cantō,” “volitō,” “pulsō,” and “dictito,” which are based on another verb’s fourth principal part and denote repeated action, are categorized as what?
 A. iteratives B. meditatives C. desideratives D. inceptives
98. Which of the following words is NOT used only in the plural?
 A. singulī B. paucī C. ūiversī D. bīnī
99. Which of the following is NOT a term for conditional sentences in which the verb of both protasis and apodosis is present subjunctive?
 A. future less vivid B. vague future C. ideal D. future supposition
100. Which of the following does NOT correctly express the date April 29?
 A. tertiō diē ante Kalendās Maiās C. tribus diēbus ante Kalendās Maiās
 B. tertiō Kalendās Maiās D. ante diem tertium Kalendās Maiās