

2009 NJCL Latin 2 Grammar Test

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

1. Captīvī Trōiānī nōbīs frūmentum _____ voluērunt.
A. dedērunt B. datō C. dare D. dabant
2. Nōlīte _____, puerī, meās fenestrās.
A. rumpe B. rumpite C. rumpere D. rumpī
3. Bona fortūna magistrōrum nostrōrum _____.
A. nūntiat B. nūntiātum est C. nūntiābitur D. nūntiābimus
4. Labōre _____, Iūlia ad cēnam īre poterat.
A. perficiente B. perficientī C. perfectō D. perfectā
5. Ille dīxit _____ nōs secūtūrum esse.
A. vōs B. hostēs C. sē D. hic
6. Aurēlia hostēs suōs _____ superāvit.
A. magnā prō facultāte B. magnā cum facultāte C. magnā facultātā D. magnā cum facultātā
7. Nōnne _____ domī manēre debēmus?
A. paucās diēs B. paucō diē C. paucōs diēs D. per paucās diēs
8. Tempestās tempusque _____ nocēbunt.
A. aedem B. aedēs C. aedum D. aedibus
9. Scīmus tempus semper _____.
A. fugere B. fugit C. fugiat D. fugendī
10. Glādius meus, _____ ille interfectus est, lavandus est.
A. ā quō B. quōcum C. cum quō D. quō
11. Omnēs canēs cunīculōs edere _____.
A. malint B. malle C. mavult D. malunt
12. Exercitus Sūllae _____ proximō annō iter fēcit.
A. ad Rōmam B. in Rōmā C. ē Rōmā D. Rōmam
13. Ad urbem veniēmus ut templa populūmque _____.
A. videāmus B. vidērēmus C. vīderīmus D. vīdissēmus
14. Ad urbem vēnimus ut templa populūmque _____.
A. videāmus B. vidērēmus C. vīderīmus D. vīdissēmus
15. Cum deum flūminis rogāret, Daphnē _____ facta est.
A. arbor B. arbōrem C. in arbōrem D. ad arbōrem
16. Tot hominēs in rīpā convēnērunt _____ ūnus in flūmen caderet.
A. quod B. postquam C. ut D. quōminus
17. Dux _____ linguam aliēnam docēre conātus est.
A. omnēs mīlitēs B. omnibus mīlitibus C. omnem mīlitum D. omnī mīlitī
18. Dīxistīne cuius liber in carrō _____?
A. āmissus esset B. āmīssissēt C. āmissus sit D. āmīserit
19. Hic ager _____ colendus est.
A. ā tribus agricolīs B. tribus agricolīs C. ā tribus agricolārum D. tribus agricolārum
20. Placetne _____ tuās sorōrēs ridēre?
A. tū B. tē C. tuī D. tibi
21. Nostrum cōnsilium stultum _____ hostibus erat.
A. magnō auxiliō B. magnum auxiliūm C. magnī auxiliō D. magnīs auxiliīs

22. Vīdistīne unde ille equus _____?
 A. currēbat B. currit C. curreret D. currat
23. Monstrāte mihi _____ manūs.
 A. tuīs B. vestrās C. tuās D. tuōs
24. Quinta est ūna _____.
 A. quīnque soror B. quīnque sorōrēs C. quīnque sorōrum D. ē quīnque sorōribus
25. Nēmō est quī hoc celeriter _____.
 A. perficiet B. perficit C. perfectum est D. perficiat
26. Obses, sī aeger _____, a dūce liberārētur.
 A. fiat B. faceret C. fieret D. factus sit
27. Puer putāvit sē vīdisse virōs quī in agrō _____.
 A. labōrāvissent B. labōrāverint C. labōrābant D. labōrāvērunt
28. _____ patronum occīderint, capitis arguentur.
 A. eī B. quī C. hī D. illī
29. Cum dignitāte morī _____ est quam cum ignōminiā vīvere.
 A. potior B. potius C. bene D. bonum
30. Semper _____ meminerō.
 A. tē B. tuīs C. tibi D. tuī

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

31. **In summā monte cōpiae heri convēnerunt.**
 A. In summō monte cōpiae heri convenient. C. In summō monte cōpiae heri convēnerunt.
 B. In summā monte cōpiae crās convēnerunt. D. In summā monte cōpiae crās convenient.
32. **Tam grātus vestri 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.
33. **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.
34. **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.
35. **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.
36. **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.
37. **Gallisque Rōmānsque parcendī erit.**
 A. Gallisque Rōmānsque parcendum erit. C. Gallique Rōmānīque parcendī erunt.
 B. Gallīs Rōmānsque parcendum erit. D. Gallisque Rōmānsque parcendī erunt.

38. Claudius epistolam scribendae studio sus fuisse traditur.

- A. Claudius epistolae scribendae studio sus fuisse traditur.
- B. Claudium epistolam scribendi studio sum fuisse traditur.
- C. Claudius epistolam scribendo studio sus fuisse traditur.
- D. Both A and B are correct.

39. Scire voluit utrum servi essetis liberi.

- A. Scire voluit utrum servi essetis an liberi.
- B. Scire voluit servine essetis an liberi.
- C. Scire voluit servi essetis an liberi.
- D. A, B, and C are all correct.

40. Dicebat se Romam non exiturum esse.

- A. Dicebat se e Romam non exiturum esse.
- B. Dicebat eum Romam non exiturum esse.
- C. Negabat se Romam exiturum esse.
- D. Negabat eum Romam exiturum esse.

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

41. We knew that you would come back to Tarentum.

- A. Scivimus te ad Tarentum rediturum esse.
- B. Scivimus te Tarentum rediturum esse.
- C. Sciebamus ut tu Tarentum redires.
- D. Sciebamus fore ut ad Tarentum redires.

42. I saw the boy who was reading in the garden.

- A. Vidi puerum in horto legere.
- B. Vidi puerum in horto legentem.
- C. Vidi puerum in horto lectum esse.
- D. Vidi puerum in horto legere.

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

- A. Marcus pulcher e duis capris erat, sed Lucius satis cibi habebat.
- B. Marcus pulchrior e duis capris erat, sed satis cibi Lucio erat.
- C. Marcus pulcher duorum caprorum erat, sed satis cibi Lucio erat.
- D. Marcus pulchrior duorum caprorum erat, sed Lucius satis cibi habebat.

44. I have long desired to hear stories suitable for youth.

- A. Fabulis iuvenum idoneas audire diu cupivi.
- B. Fabulis iuvenibus idoneas audire diu cupivi.
- C. Fabulas iuvenum idoneas audire diu cupio.
- D. Fabulas iuvenibus idoneas audire diu cupio.

45. My sister runs eight miles every day.

- A. Mea soror octo milium passuum cotidie currit.
- B. Mea soror octo milia passus cotidie currit.
- C. Mea soror octo milium passuum cotidie currit.
- D. Mea soror octo milia passuum cotidie currit.

46. I will boldly go to that place where no man has gone before.

- A. Cum audacia ibo eo quo nemo prius ivit.
- B. Audacia ibo eo quo nemo prius ivit.
- C. Cum audacia eam eo quo nemo prius ivit.
- D. Audacia eam eo quo nemo prius ivit.

47. Rumor has it that your sword is sharper than Caesar's.

- A. Traditur gladium tuum acriorem esse quam Caesaris.
- B. Traditur gladius tuus acrior esse quam Caesaris.
- C. Fama dicit gladium tuum acriorem quam Caesarem esse.
- D. Id est quod fama dicit, ut gladius tuus acrior quam Caesaris sit.

48. Our soldiers, tired and desirous of peace, fought like cowards last year.

- A. Milites nostri, fessi cupidique pacis, ut ignavi posterio anno pugnabant.
- B. Milites nostri, fessi cupidique paci, similes ignavis posterio anno pugnabant.
- C. Milites nostri, quibus fessis pace cupiebatur, velut ignavi posterio anno pugnabant.
- D. Milites nostri, qui fessi pacem cupiebant, tamquam ignavis posterio anno pugnabant.

49. You who were sleeping at the house of Cicero will be seized.

- A. Tu, qui in Ciceronis villa dormiebat, capieris.
- B. Vos domi Ciceronis dormientes capiemini.
- C. Qui cum Cicerone dormiebatis capieris.
- D. Qui apud Ciceronem dormiebatis capiemini.

50. **The son of a farmer works in the field from dawn to sunset.**
 A. Agricolae filius p̄mā lūce ad s̄olis occāsum in agrō labōrat.
 B. Agricolae filius ab Aurōrā ad s̄olem occāsum in agrō labōrat.
 C. Agricolae filius ā p̄mā lūce ad s̄olis occāsum in agrō labōrat.
 D. Agricolae filius ā p̄mā lūce usque ad s̄olem occāsum in agrō labōrat.
51. **Nobody knows the troubles I've seen.**
 A. Ā nūllō cognoscitur tantās calamitātēs vīdī. C. Nēmō scit tantās calamitātēs quantās vīdī.
 B. Ā nūllō cognoscitur quantās calamitātēs vīdī. D. Nēmō scit tantās calamitātēs quantās vīderīm.
52. **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.
53. **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.
54. **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.
55. **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.
56. **He had a daughter at home.**
 A. Fīliam domī habet. B. Erat eī domī fīlia. C. Fīliam domō habuit. D. Erat illō domī fīlia.
57. **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.
58. **Let them come into the city, provided they do not bring their arms.**
 A. Sinīte 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.
59. **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.
60. **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.

(more on the next page)

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

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

61. “Patientēs” (1) is what form of the deponent verb “patior”?
A. present infinitive B. gerundive C. supine D. present participle
62. What word gives “eīs” (1) its number and gender?
A. Prometheus B. hominēs C. ignem D. deōrum
63. What is the case and function of “sē” (2)?
A. accusative direct object C. subject nominative
B. ablative of means D. subject accusative
64. What is the nominative form of “Iovis” (2)?
A. Iovis B. Iove C. Iovus D. Iuppiter
65. 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
66. What is the function of the genitive phrase “sacrī ignis” (2-3)?
A. partitive B. possessive C. subjective D. objective
67. “Ignī” (3) is ablative for what reason?
A. means B. respect C. careō takes the ablative D. coquere takes the ablative
68. The subject of “invadunt” (4) is what word?
A. quī B. illī C. igitur D. bacteria
69. What are the corresponding positive and superlative forms of “plūra” (4)?
A. multa, plūrima B. magna, maxima C. plūs, plūrēs D. maiōra, minōra
70. 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
71. Change “incendite” (5) to the passive.
A. incenditur B. incende C. incendiēminī D. incendiminī
72. What tense and mood is “cupiētis” (5)?
A. present subjunctive B. present indicative C. perfect subjunctive D. future indicative
73. 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
74. 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
75. 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”

(more on the next page)

N. B. The following passage has been adapted from Pliny the Younger's Epistle VI. 16, to Tacitus on the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. Macrons have not been added to the text.

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.

1. **inusitatus, -a, -um – unusual**

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

76. What noun is modified by “septima” (1)?
A. Kal. (Kalenda) B. hora C. fere D. mater
77. What is the subject of “apparere” (1)?
A. mater B. ei C. nubem D. et magnitudine et specie
78. What is the case and function of “magnitudine” (2)?
A. accusative subject of infinitive C. ablative of description
B. ablative of manner D. ablative of respect
79. How could “iacens studebat” (2) could be rendered more paratactically?
A. iacebat studebatque B. studens iacensque C. studens iacebat D. studens iacet
80. What is the subject of “poterat” (3)?
A. locum B. miraculum C. conspici D. it has no subject
81. What form of the verb “venio” would be added after “ex quo monte” (3) to complete the sense of the sentence?
A. veniat B. venisset C. ventum est D. venire
82. What is the antecedent of “cuius” (4)?
A. nubes B. monte C. Vesuvium D. oriebatur
83. What is the tense and mood of “expresserit” (5)?
A. present indicative C. future perfect indicative
B. perfect subjunctive D. perfect indicative
84. “Unde” (5) introduces what kind of clause?
A. indirect question B. relative clause C. alternative question D. directional purpose
85. What part of speech is “adeo” (5)?
A. verb B. noun C. adverb D. adjective
86. What is the case and function of “metu” (5)?
A. dative with the verb “solvo” C. ablative of manner
B. accusative direct object D. ablative of separation
87. The first instance of “ut” (6) introduces what sort of subjunctive clause?
A. result B. purpose C. indirect command D. substantive clause of result
88. 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
89. The tense of “dictaret” and “enotaret” (6) depends on what preceding word?
A. tenet B. solutus C. ut D. deprenderat
90. Which of the following nouns is not feminine?
A. similitudinem B. arbor C. pinus D. all are feminine

(more on the next page)

V. Select the right answer.

91. 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”
92. Which of the following words is NOT followed by a partitive genitive?
A. p̄rimus B. uterque C. octō D. nihil
93. 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
94. 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
95. Which of the following is not a legitimate use of the genitive case?
A. indefinite price B. separation C. charge D. quality
96. Complete the following analogy: ubi : quō :: hīc : _____.
A. hic B. hinc C. hūc D. harem
97. Which of the following phrases is grammatically correct?
A. ad multum noctis B. citrā Rhēnō C. mihi piget D. id omnibus ūtile
98. 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
99. Which of the following grammatical statements is NOT true?
A. Latin 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 Latin nouns exist only in two cases, and thus are called diptotes
D. the dative of “nēmō” is expressed by “nūllī”
100. 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