

2010 NJCL Latin 1/2 and 1 Grammar Test

I. Select the BEST choice to complete each sentence. N.B. MACRONS MATTER!

1. _____ multī porcī in magnō agrō.
A. fuī B. erant C. est D. es
2. Puella multum cibum _____ dabat.
A. mīlitī B. mīlitem C. mīlite D. mīlitum
3. Urbēs in Ītaliā sunt _____.
A. pulchrē B. pulchrī C. pulcherrimae D. pulchriōra
4. Exercitus Scīpiōnis Hannibalem _____ superāvit.
A. maximās difficultās B. cum difficultāte
C. cum maximam difficultātem D. difficultāte
5. Sunt quattuordecim ōrātiōnēs contrā _____.
A. Antōniō B. Antōnī C. Antōnī D. Antōnium
6. mihi necesse est _____.
A. effugere B. effugiō C. effugiēns D. effūgī
7. Habitāsne _____ ?
A. Rōma B. Rōmae C. Rōmam D. Rōmā
8. “Nōn,” inquit pater, “satis _____ habeō”
A. pecūniae B. pecūniam C. pecūniā D. pecūnia
9. Imperātor _____ novum amphitheātrum aedificāvit.
A. duās diēs B. quattuor annīs C. tertiā mēnsī D. quīnta hōra
10. Vīnum potius quam lac bibere _____.
A. sum B. eō C. mālō D. ferō
11. Animī hominum mortuōrum ad Orcum _____ dūcēbantur.
A. ā Mercuriō B. Mercurius C. per Mercuriō D. Mercurium
12. Catō iubēbat servōs _____
A. labōrāmus B. labōrant C. labōrātum D. labōrāre
13. Mīles est fortior quam _____.
A. huic B. hunc C. hic D. hōc
14. Aurēlia ancillam _____ in culīnā vidēbat.
A. dormientēs B. dormientēm C. dormientium D. dormiēns
15. Stola _____ cupiō est pretiōsa.
A. quae B. quam C. quod D. quā
16. Mōnstrum, ubi sēnsit vulnus _____, fremitum horribilem ēdidit.
A. gravem B. gravī C. gravis D. grave
17. Vīdī _____ dē tuīs filiābus in silvā herī.
A. ūnum B. tribus C. omnēs D. duās
18. Sine _____ id nōn faciam.
A. amīcā B. amīcam C. amīca D. amīcae
19. Nāvis Rēgulī erat _____.
A. celer B. celeris C. celere D. celerius
20. Id est quod _____ dīxit.
A. sē B. quae C. ea D. mē
21. Nōnne vēnistī in illum locum _____ nocte .
A. priōre B. proxima C. multam D. hōc

22. Quō ībis, _____?
 A. meus filius B. mē filium C. meō filiō D. mī filiī
23. Habēsne magnum timōrem _____?
 A. mortis B. mortī C. mortem D. mors
24. Hoc solum _____ rogō.
 A. tū B. tē C. ā tē D. tuī
25. Cantāre _____ illī puellae est.
 A. grātissimum B. laetissimō C. amandae D. cāra

II. Select the BEST translation of the underlined word(s). This is not poetry, so there will always be only one BEST answer!

26. The trainer gave the winning charioteer's horses sugar.
 A. equī B. equōrum C. equīs D. equōs
27. Roman boys used to go to school with a paedagogus.
 A. īverant B. ībant C. ībunt D. īvērunt
28. Where is your father's new toga?
 A. novā B. novam C. novae D. nova
29. According to some, the Hydra had nine heads
 A. caput B. capita C. capitum D. capitibus
30. Lucius loves to go shopping with his mother.
 A. cum suō mātrī B. suā mātrī C. cum suā mātrem D. suō mātrem
31. Help, I can't swim!
 A. nātō B. nātā C. nātāre D. nātātum
32. Whose bones did Medea scatter in the Black Sea?
 A. cuius B. cui C. quibus D. dē quō
33. How can anyone stand to wake up at dawn?
 A. in prīma lūce B. prīmam lūcem C. prīma lūx D. prīmā lūce
34. Publius and Pupienus were best friends.
 A. optimōs B. bonī C. optimī D. bonōs
35. Once again, Nemo's friends are trying to find him.
 A. inveniunt B. invenīte C. invenī D. invenīre
36. When will we go to Rome again?
 A. quō B. quandō C. quomodō D. quotiēns
37. Don't cry over spilled milk!
 A. nōlī lacrimāre B. nōlī lacrimāte C. nōn lacrimā D. lacrimāsne
38. This test (*exāmen*) is very easy.
 A. facile B. facillimum C. facilius D. maximē facillimē
39. Ovidius and his girlfriend write letters to each other every day.
 A. scrībit B. scrībent C. scrīpsit D. scrībunt
40. Odysseus overcame many dangers on the open sea.
 A. perīcula B. perīculōsōs C. perīculum D. perīculōsī
41. I was unable to sleep for many nights.
 A. prō multīs B. multās noctēs C. multārum noctium grātiā D. multae noctēs
42. I don't believe (*crēdō*) those crazy stories.
 A. hās B. illīs C. hīs D. illās
43. Our men fought valiantly at the Battle of Cannae.
 A. nōs virī B. nostrī C. nostrum D. noster virī
44. It is necessary for you to do well.
 A. vōbīs B. tuī C. prō tē D. per vōs

45. By the time you arrive, **I will have been here** for hours.
 A. aderam B. āfueram C. aberō D. adfuerō
46. Mīles in proeliō **interficiētur**.
 A. will kill B. is killed C. will be killed D. kills
47. Dictum **sapientī** sat est.
 A. of the wise B. from the wise C. the wise D. to the wise
48. Sī **rūrī** vīvimus, valēmus.
 A. of the country B. to the country C. in the country D. the country
49. Quid est **peius** eō?
 A. smaller B. worst C. worse D. smallest
50. Pyrrhus omnia **ferrō ignīque** vastāvit.
 A. the sword and fire B. for sword and fire
 C. with sword and fire D. of sword and fire
51. **Dum cēnāmus**, dē rēbus novīs dīcēbāmus.
 A. while we are eating B. while we were eating
 C. until we ate D. before we could eat
52. Putābam tē **discēdere**.
 A. were departing B. to have departed
 C. would depart D. depart
53. Dux filium suum **sacrificārī** iussit.
 A. to sacrifice B. to be sacrificed C. to have sacrificed D. sacrificing
54. **Ipse** dīcitur multās gentēs vīcisse.
 A. with whom B. by himself C. himself D. he himself
55. **Priamō rēge filiisque interfectīs**, urbem dēlēvērunt.
 A. When you killed the sons of King Priam
 B. After King Priam and his sons had been killed
 C. Since King Priam and his sons were dying
 D. While King Priam and his sons were being killed

III. Select the answer choice that contains NO grammatical errors. (Hint: Process of elimination *est tuus amicus!*)

56. A. Duo vīrēs contrā trēs leōnēs pugnābant.
 B. Duo virī contrā tribus leōnibus pugnābant.
 C. Duo vir contrā trēs leōnēs pugnābas.
 D. Duo virī contrā trēs leōnēs pugnābant.
57. A. Servōs tunicae lavābant quae sordidae erant.
 B. Servī tunicās lavābant quod sordidae erant.
 C. Servī tunicās lavābant quī sordidās erant.
 D. Servī tunicam lavābat quam sordidam erat.
58. A. Mīles aurum in ducis cubiculō condidērunt.
 B. Mīlitis aurum in ducis cubiculō conditum erat.
 C. Mīlitis aurum in ducī cubiculum conditum est.
 D. Mīles aurī in duce cubiculō conditī erant.
59. A. Fert mihi cibō aquaeque, ancillam!
 B. Feretne mē cibum aquamque, ancillae!
 C. Fer mihi cibum aquamque, ancilla!
 D. Ferte mē cibō aquaeque, ancillā!
60. A. Puellae quibus arcam dea dedit ea aperuit.
 B. Puellae arcam ā deā datus aperuērunt.
 C. Puellae arcam quam eīs dea dederat aperuērunt.
 D. Puellae quae arcam deae dabat eam aperit.

61. A. Crās tibi in forō conveniam.
B. Heri tē in forō conveniēbam.
C. Mox tibi in forum convenīre.
D. Hodiē tē in forum conveniō.
62. A. Clauditis, liberī, oculōs tuōs.
B. Aperītis, liberī, oculōs suī.
C. Claudite, liberī, oculōs vōs.
D. Aperīte, liberī, librōs vestrōs.
63. A. Exercitus iter quinque mīlia passuum fēcit.
B. Exercitus iter quattuor mīlle passuum fēcērunt.
C. Exercituī iter mīlia passūs faciēbant.
D. Exercitum iter quinque mīlia passūs facit.
64. A. Pars mīlitum castra posuērunt; alter pars pontem trāns flūminum aedificāvit.
B. Aliī castrīs pōnunt; aliī pontem trāns flūminum aedificāvērunt.
C. Castrīs positīs, cōpiaie pontem trāns Rhēnum aedificāre coepērunt.
D. Postquam exercitum castra posuit, paucī pontem ingentem aedificāvērunt.
65. A. Postquam Caesar dictātor factus est, omnēs eum laudātī erant.
B. Caesar, dictātōrem factus, omnēs laudābant.
C. Caesar, ubi dictātōrem factus est, omnibus laudātus est.
D. Caesar, dictātor factus, ab omnibus laudātus est.

IV. Select the correct answer.

66. Which of the following words is stressed on the antepenult?
A. aurīga B. incola C. incendunt D. ēgērunt
67. Which of the following is NOT a diphthong in Latin?
A. -ae- B. -oe- C. -ui- D. -oa-
68. “Imperative,” “indicative,” and “subjunctive” are examples of what aspect of Latin verbs?
A. voice B. mood C. tense D. inflection
69. What case, in either the singular or plural, positively identifies a noun’s declension?
A. nominative B. accusative C. genitive D. ablative
70. Which of the following is NOT a **regular** case ending in any declension in standard classical Latin prose?
A. -ū B. -on C. -ērum D. -ēī
71. What tense denotes incomplete or habitual action in the past?
A. perfect B. imperfect C. pluperfect D. passive
72. Which of the following is formed from the third principal part of a Latin verb?
A. present passive B. imperfect active
C. pluperfect passive D. perfect active
73. Which of the following is NOT neuter?
A. onus B. spēs C. animal D. genū
74. Which of the following is NOT the same tense as the others?
A. mitteris B. praeerunt C. nōlam D. nābō
75. Which of the following CANNOT have an object in both the ablative AND accusative cases?
A. prae B. sub C. super D. in
76. How many participles does the verb **faciō** have?
A. one B. two C. four D. six
77. The passive of which of the following verbs can be translated actively?
A. videō B. ferō C. agō D. habeō
78. Which of the following is NOT a use of the accusative case?
A. duration of time B. extent of space
C. indefinite price D. place to which

79. Which of the following is NOT a comparative degree adjective?
 A. minor B. ēgregius C. plūs D. humilius
80. How must an appositive agree with the word to which it refers?
 A. gender, number, and case
 B. gender and number
 C. number and case
 D. case only
81. What kind of adjective is **suus, sua, suum**?
 A. reflexive B. intensive C. demonstrative D. personal
82. Which of the following is NOT an impersonal verb?
 A. vult B. licet C. ningit D. paenitet
83. Which of the following is NOT in the same conjugation as the others?
 A. fleō B. noceō C. creō D. misceō
84. In what declension(s) do neuter nouns exist?
 A. second and third
 B. second, third, and fourth
 C. all but the first declension
 D. all declensions
85. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the Latin language?
 A. Word order in Latin is more fluid than in English.
 B. A Latin sentence can consist of a single word.
 C. Latin has fewer parts of speech than English.
 D. Latin case endings often function the way prepositions do in English.

V. Use the following passage to answer questions 86-90.

- 1 Quamquam pauper sum, cēnābis bene **apud mē, mī** amīce, sī **tuleris** tēcum cēnam
 2 bonam atque magnam. Candidam puellam et vīnum et salem et omnēs cachinnōs quoque
 3 ferre dēbēs; nam meus sacculus est plēnus arāneārum. Accipiēs autem aliquid melius,
 4 nam unguentum tibi dabō et cum tū id olfaciēs, hoc deōs rogābis: Ō dī omnipotēns, fac
 5 mē nāsum tōtum!

sal: "sense of humor"

sacculus: purse, moneybag

unguentum: perfume

cachinnus: laugh, laughter

aranea: spider-web

olfacio: to smell

86. Which of the following can replace **apud mē** (line 1)?
 sine mē B. domī meae C. mē absente D. mihi
87. What case is **mī** (line 1)?
 A. dative B. vocative C. genitive D. nominative
88. Which of the following can replace **tuleris** (line 1) without affecting the grammar or meaning of the sentence?
 A. ferēs B. tulistī C. fers D. tulistis
89. What use of the genitive is seen in **arāneārum** (line 3)?
 A. special adjective B. possession C. subjective D. description
90. Which of the following words is NOT the same gender as the others?
 A. melius (line 4) B. aliquid (line 3) C. tōtum (line 5) D. hoc (line 4)

VI. Use the following passage to answer questions 91-100.

- 1 Erat (91) magna domus sed infāmis. Per silentium noctis (92)
2 vinculōrum, **longius** primō, deinde ē proximō audiēbātur. Tum apparēbat imāgō senis
3 **horrentī capillō** et intōnsā barbā catēnās (95) gerēbat **quatiēns**. Deinde malae
4 noctēs erant **eīs** quī ibi habitābant; morbus et mors sequēbantur. Dēserta domus est et **illī**
5 imāginī relicta. tum vēnālis erat, sed nēmō **vel** emere **vel** condūcere (100).

catēna: chain

vēnālis: for sale

condūcō: I rent

91. Which of the following can replace number 91 (line 1)?
A. Athēnīs B. Rōmā C. Rōma D. Athēnās
92. Which of the following can replace number 92 (line 1)?
A. sonō B. sonōs C. sonī D. sonus
93. What is the BEST translation of **longius** (line 2)?
A. rather far off B. very far off C. far off D. by far
94. What is the case and function of **horrentī capillō** (line 3)?
A. ablative of comparison B. ablative of means
C. dative with a compound verb D. ablative of description
95. Which of the following can replace number 95 (line 3)?
A. quae B. quod C. quās D. quibus
96. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about **quatiēns** (line 3)?
A. it is in the active voice
B. it is feminine
C. it is a present participle
D. it is modifying **catēnās** (line 3)
97. What is the case and function of **eīs** (line 4)?
A. accusative direct object B. ablative of cause
C. ablative of accompaniment D. dative of possession
98. What is the gender, number, and case of **illī** (line 5)?
A. masculine nominative plural B. masculine dative singular
C. feminine dative singular D. neuter genitive singular
99. What is the meaning of the correlative conjunctions **vel...vel** (line 5)?
A. either...or B. neither...nor C. whether...or D. both...and
100. Which of the following can replace number 100 (line 6)?
A. cōstituērunt B. fuit C. voluit D. nōlle