

2010 NJCL Advanced Latin Grammar Test

I. Select the **BEST** choice to complete each sentence. N. B. Unless otherwise noted, MACRONS MATTER!

1. Trucīdāvistīne aprum _____?
A. cultrum B. culter C. cultrō D. cultrī
2. _____ arma relinquere iussit.
A. suī B. sibi C. suōs D. suīs
3. Tam dēfessus eram ut diū _____.
A. dormiam B. dormiēbam C. dormītum D. dormīrem
4. Catō saepe hortābātur liberōs Rōmānōs _____.
A. parentēs parēre B. ut parentibus parērent
C. quō parentibus pareant D. nē parentēs parērent
5. Nisi patriam ōdissent, numquam inimīcī nōbīs _____.
A. fuissent B. fuerint C. fuērunt D. fuisse
6. Vīlius est argentum _____.
A. aurī B. virtūtibus C. maximī D. nihil
7. Mīlitibus imperāvit _____ tēla _____.
A. nōn...rēicere B. nē...rēicerent
C. ut...rēiēcercint D. ut nōn...rēiēcissent
8. ēn, sūs mē _____!
A. cecidit B. cecidērunt C. ēdidērunt D. ēst
9. Haec _____ cēlāre nōn cōnābar.
A. tē B. ā tē C. tibi D. tuō
10. Estne pertaesum _____ vōs?
A. eī B. ille C. huius D. quibus
11. Nōn dubitō quīn tū fortiter _____.
A. pugnābis B. pugnārēs C. pugnāvissēs D. pugnēs
12. _____, tempestās magna coorta est.
A. mī dormientī
C. cum dormīveram
B. dum dormīvī
D. mē dormiente
13. Vidētur vulgus tibi _____?
A. turpiōris B. turpem C. turpe D. turpī
14. Liberī patrem _____ deī deaeque essent rogābant.
A. quōs B. quō C. quot D. quantō
15. _____ vōs!
A. cavē ūtāminī B. nē ūtēminī C. nōlīte verērī D. verēre
16. Sunt quī mē Tīmaeum _____.
A. vocāre B. vocent C. vocārent D. vocātī
17. Crīspus scrīpsit Sergium parum _____ habēre.
A. sapientia B. sapientiae C. sapientiam D. sapientiā
18. Ea es quae semper _____.
A. fuistī B. fuī C. fuit D. fuistis
19. Tū velim sīc _____.
A. exīstimās B. exīstimem C. exīstimēs D. exīstimō
20. Quid, pater invide, _____ obstās?
A. amantium B. amantēs C. amantibus D. amāns

21. Maiōre vōce loquere _____ tē melius audiam.
 A. ut B. utinam C. quoad D. quō
22. Cum adessem, nihil tamen _____.
 A. vidērem B. vīdissem C. vīdī D. vīsū
23. Magistra dīxit discipulās quae abessent _____.
 A. pūnītūram esse B. pūnītam irī C. pūnītam esse D. pūnīret
24. Athēnās ut mātrem morientem _____ eāmus.
 A. vīsum B. vidērēmus C. videndum D. videāmus
25. Nē arborēs reliquās dēcīderent _____.
 A. eīs persuādendum erat B. eum persuādendum est
 B. nōbīs persuādendī erant D. eīs ā nōbīs persuādendum est

II. Select the BEST answer for each of the following questions.

26. Is your mother **old**?
 A. vetus B. vetera C. veteris D. vetere
27. Do you go to bed **at sunset**?
 A. sōl occidēs B. sōlis occāsū C. sōlī occidentī D. sōle occāsū
28. When was Pupienus proclaimed **emperor**? - **Ubi erat Pupīenus nōminātus** ____?
 A. imperātōris B. imperātōrum C. imperātōrem D. imperātor
29. Ovidius **had been writing** poetry for a long time when he was exiled. - **Cum Ovidius exsulārētur, diū poēmata** _____.
 A. scrībit B. scrīpserat C. scrīpsit D. scrībēbat
30. **The young man needs help.**
 A. iuvenem auxilium necesse est B. iuvenī auxiliō opus est
 C. iuvenem auxiliō opus est D. iuvenī auxiliō necesse est
31. If **you cross** this river, you will destroy a great kingdom. - **Sī hoc flūmen** _____, **magnum rēgnum dēlēbis.**
 A. trānseās B. trānsīs C. trānsīrēs D. trānsieris
32. You ought **to have defended** your rights. - **Iūra tua** _____ **dēbuistī.**
 A. ad dēfendenda B. dēfendendum esse
 C. dēfendī D. dēfendere
33. He hopes **that** the army **will be saved.** - **Spērat** _____ **exercitus** _____.
 A. fore ut...servārētur B. fore ut...servētur
 C. ut...servātur D. ut...servētur
34. If only **I were alive** then! - **Utinam illō tempore** _____.
 A. vīverem B. vīxisse C. vīxeram D. vīvēbam
35. If you were listening **rather keenly**, you would hear him rattling his chains.
 A. ācritēr B. ācrius C. ācerrimē D. ācriōre
36. If **you should listen** rather keenly, you would hear him rattling his chains.
 A. attenderēs B. attendēbās C. attendissēs D. attendās
37. They say that **Cornelia had two sons.**
 A. Cornēliae duo filiī fuit B. Cornēlia duōs filiōs habuit
 C. Cornēliam duo filiī habēre D. Cornēliae duōs filiōs fuisse
38. **So long as you don't cry**, I will tell you everything.
 A. dum ut nōn lacrimēs B. tantum nē lacrimēs
 C. donec nōn lacrimārēs D. dummodo nē lacrimārēs
39. The bigger they are, **the harder** they fall.
 A. eō gravius B. tantō gravior
 C. quō gravior D. quantō gravius

40. I saw the famous gladiator **as he was dying**.
 A. moriens B. ut moritur C. morientem D. moriente
41. **Tradition says Servius built this wall.**
 A. Trāditur Servium hanc mūrum aedificāsse.
 B. Trādunt Servium hunc mūrum aedificāre.
 C. Trāditur Servius hunc mūrum aedificāvisse.
 D. Trāditus est Servius hunc mūrum aedificāre.
42. I enjoy **reading** a good book. - **Bonum librum** _____ **fruor**.
 A. legendī B. legendum C. legere D. legendō
43. I don't know where **we are going** tomorrow. – **Nesciō quō crās** _____.
 A. itūrī sīmus B. itūrī erimus C. fore eāmus D. ībimus
44. We are afraid the general **may not survive**.
 A. nē superstāret B. ut superstāret
 C. nē nōn superstet D. ut nōn superstet
45. Caesar could not be kept **from crossing** the Rubicon.
 A. quīn trānsīret B. quōminus trānseat
 C. ut trānsīret D. ut nōn trānseat
46. Filius dēcessit **eximiā pulchritūdine**. (*Epistulae Plīnī* 3.16)
 A. ablative of means B. ablative of specification
 C. ablative of description D. ablative absolute
47. In ulteriōrem Galliam **quī dēdūceret** [duās legiōnēs] Q. Pedium lēgātum mīsit. (*Dē Bellō Gallicō* II.2)
 A. substantive clause of result B. relative clause of purpose
 C. substantive clause of purpose D. relative clause of characteristic
48. Illud dē mē nōn **crēdās**.
 A. deliberative subjunctive B. optative subjunctive
 C. anticipatory subjunctive D. potential subjunctive
49. Forte accidit ut ipse **vulnerārer**.
 A. jussive subjunctive B. substantive clause of result
 C. relative clause of purpose D. proviso
50. Which of the following is NOT contained in: **nescīs quid mī obtigerit**. (*Andria* 966)
 A. dative of separation B. fourth conjugation verb
 C. indirect question D. perfect subjunctive
51. Which of the following words CANNOT BE in the locative case?
 A. animī B. Athēnae C. bellī D. Capuae
52. Which of the following comparisons contains NO errors?
 A. facile, facilius, facillimē
 B. laetē, laetiōre, laetissimē
 C. saepe, saepius, saepissimum
 D. bone, melius, optimē
53. Which of the following is NOT neuter?
 A. pelagus B. loca C. calcar D. pecten
54. Which of the following can be declined?
 A. sescentī B. septuāgintā C. sēsquiplez D. septem
55. Which of the following is NOT in the same conjugation as the others?
 A. vidēō B. vereor C. vieō D. vēneō
56. **Mirābile dictū!** Which of the following is NOT true regarding **dictū** ?
 A. It is a supine
 B. It is in the ablative case
 C. It is a fourth declension verbal noun
 D. It expresses purpose

57. Which of the following could be BOTH present tense AND perfect tense?
 A. rudit B. rūpit C. spuit D. sapit
58. Which of the following cases does not have an “exclamatory” use?
 A. nominative B. genitive C. accusative D. ablative
59. An infinitive of purpose can (albeit rarely) be used in place of the subjunctive with all of the following verbs EXCEPT
 A. dō B. ministrō C. ēnārrō D. habeō
60. Which of the following CANNOT be used with both the genitive and the ablative?
 A. prīdiē B. potior C. egeō D. tenus

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

61. A. Hic nōbīs laudandus est.
 B. Haec nōbīscum laudanda erat.
 C. Hoc ā nōbīs laudandum erit.
 D. Hī nōbīs laudandī fuit.
62. A. Nōn fierī potest nē Gallīs parcerētur.
 B. Ne fierī potest quīn Gallīs parcentur.
 C. Nōn fierī potest quīn Gallīs parcātur.
 D. Nōn potest ut nōn Gallīs parcerentur.
63. A. Clodius, homō praestāns stultitiae, nōbīs ut pullōs interficerent ōrāvit.
 B. Clodius, quī erat homō stultitiae, nōs ut pullōs interficerentur mandāvit.
 C. Clodius, stultissimus hominum, nōbīs ut pullōs interficiāmus persuāsit.
 D. Clodius, homō stultitiā praestantī, nōs pullōs interficere coēgit.
64. A. Ante diem Kalendīs Aprīlīs Capreīs nāvem solvēmus.
 B. Kalendīs Aprīlibus Capreās nāvigātūrī sumus.
 C. Kalendīs Aprīlīs ad Capreās nāvigēmus.
 D. Septimō diē ante Kalendīs Aprīlibus Capreae nāvem solvent.
65. A. Negāvit gladium quō ūsus esset nōn sibi esse.
 B. Dīcit gladiō quō ūsus esse nōn sibi esse.
 C. Nōn dīxit gladium quod ūterētur nōn sit.
 D. Negat gladium quōcum ūsus erat nōn sibi esse.
66. A. “Hae aquae,” inquit vātēs, “sunt frīgidiōrēs quam bibendō.”
 B. “Haec aquae,” ait vātēs, “sunt frīgidiōrēs quam bibam.”
 C. “Haec aqua,” vātēs, “est frīgidissima ad bibenda.”
 D. “Hae aquae,” inquit vātēs, “sunt frīgidiōrēs quam ut bibam.”
67. A. Mihi paenitet ut canī laedem.
 B. Mē paenitet canī laesisse.
 C. Meī paenitet ā canibus laedī.
 D. Mē paenitet canēs laedere.
68. A. Catō arbitrātur Carthāginem dēlendā esse.
 B. Catō arbitrātur Carthāgō dēlenda esse.
 C. Catō arbitrātur Carthāginem dēlendum fuisse.
 D. Catō arbitrātur fore Carthāgō dēlenda.
69. A. Mīrābātur quid agētur.
 B. Mīrābāmur quid agerēmus.
 C. Mīrābāminīne quid agendī essētis?
 D. Mīrābar quid actūrus eram.

70. A. Fingēbat sī apertē locūtus esset, occīsus esse.
 B. Fingit sī apertē loquātur, occīsurus esse.
 C. Fīnxit sē occīsum īrī sī apertē loquātur.
 D. Fingō sē occīsum esse quod apertē loquētur.

IV. Use the following passage to answer questions 71-85.

1 Tum Sabīnae mulierēs, ____ (71) ____ ex iniūriā bellum **ortum** erat, crīnibus passīs scissāque
 2 veste, victō **malīs** muliebrī ____ (74) ____, ausae **sē** inter tēla volantia īferre, ex trānsversō
 3 impetū factō **dīrimere** īfestās aciēs, dīrimere īrās, **hinc** patrēs, hinc virōs ōrantēs, nē sanguine
 4 sē **nefandō** socerī generīque respergerent, nē parricīdiō maculārent partūs suōs, nepōtum illī, hī
 5 liberum progeniem. "Sī adfīnitātis inter vōs, sī cōnūbiū ____ (79) ____, in nōs vertite īrās; nōs
 6 causa bellī, nōs vulnerum ac caedium virīs ac parentibus sumus; melius perībimus quam sine
 7 alterīs **vestrum** viduae aut orbae vīvēmus." movet rēs **cum** multitudīnem tum ducēs; silentium et
 8 repentīna **fit** quiēs; inde ad foedus ____ (83) ____ ducēs prōdeunt. Nec pācem modo sed
 9 cīvitatē ūnam ____ (84) ____ faciunt. Rēgnum cōnsociant: imperium omne cōferunt
 10 Rōmam. Geminātā urbe ut Sabīnīs tamen aliquid darētur Quirītēs ā Cūribus appellātī sunt.

adapted from T. Livius, *Ab Urbe Cōnditā* I.13

71. Which of the following is the correct substitution for # 71?
 A. quae B. cuī C. quārum D. quās
72. What is the first principal part of **ortum** (line 1)?
 A. ōrō B. ordior C. ordō D. orior
73. What is the case and construction of **malīs** (line 2)?
 A. ablative absolute B. ablative of means
 C. dative of purpose D. dative of reference
74. Which of the following is the correct substitution for # 74?
 A. pavōrī B. pavōre C. pavōris D. pavōrem
75. Which of the following is NOT true about **sē** (line 2)?
 A. it does not have a nominative case form
 B. it can be singular or plural, but in this context is plural
 C. it refers to bellum
 D. it has an old accusative form "sēd"
76. **dīrimere** (line 3) is
 A. an alternate form of the 3rd person plural, perfect active indicative
 B. an historical infinitive
 C. an exclamatory infinitive
 D. the 2nd person singular present passive imperative
77. **hinc** (line 3) : **hūc** :: **inde** (line 8) : _____
 A. istinc B. eō C. unde D. ibi
78. Which of the following IS TRUE about **nefandō** (line 4)?
 A. it is a gerund *loc. cit.* B. it is modifying **socerī**
 C. it is related to a deponent verb D. it is dative *loc. cit.*
79. Which of the following is the BEST substitution for #79?
 A. lubet B. sit C. ōdit D. piget
80. What is the case and construction of **vestrum** (line 7)?
 A. partitive genitive B. objective genitive
 C. accusative direct object D. genitive because of **viduae**
81. What is the best translation of **cum** (line 7)?
 A. both B. only C. when D. with
82. Which of the following is a pluperfect subjunctive form of **fit** (line 8)?
 A. fieret B. facta esset C. fīdisset D. fīsum erat

83. Which of the following is the best substitution for #83?
 A. faciendum B. faciendus C. facientēs D. factī
84. Which of the following is the best substitution of #84?
 A. duae B. duās C. duārum D. ex duābus
85. Which of the following does NOT occur in the final two lines of the passage?
 A. ablative of source B. an ablative absolute
 C. a result clause D. an indefinite pronoun

V. Use the following passage to answer questions 86-95.

- 1 Trium poētārum **illūstrium** epigrammata, Cn. Naeviī, Plautī, M. Pācuvīī, quae ipsī
 2 fēcērunt et incidenda sepulcrō suō reliquērunt, nōbilitātis eōrum **grātiā** et venustātis scrībenda in
 3 hīs commentāriīs esse dūxī.
 4 Epigramma Naevī plēnum superbiae Campānae, quod testimōnium iūstum esse
 5 **potuisset**, nisi ab ipsō dictum esset: **immortālēs mortālēs sī foret fās flēre**, fierent dīvae
 6 Camēnae Naevium poētam. itaque postquam est Orcō trādītus thēsaurō, oblītī sunt Rōmae
 7 **loquier** linguā Latīnā.
 8 Epigramma Plautī, quod **dubitāssēmus, an Plautī foret**, nisi ā M. Varrōne positum esset
 9 in librō dē poētīs prīmō: **postquam est mortem aptus Plautus**, Comoedia lūget, scaena est
 10 dēserta, dein Rīsus, Lūdus Iocusque et Numerī innumerī simul omnēs **conlacrimārunt**.
 11 Epigramma Pācuvīī verēcundissimum et pūrissimum dignumque eius ēlegantissimā
 12 gravitāte: adulēscēns, etsi properās, hoc tē saxulum rogat ut sē aspiciās, deinde, quod scrīptum
 13 est, legās. Hīc sunt poētae Pācuvī Marcī sita ossa. Hoc volēbam, nescius nē essēs. Valē.

adapted from A. Gellius, *Noctēs Atticae* I.24

86. **Quō cāsū est “illūstrium”** (line 1)?
 A. nōminātīvō B. genitīvō C. accūsātīvō D. ablātīvō
87. Which of the following is NOT true of **grātiā** (line 2)?
 A. it is in the ablative case
 B. three words in the passage depend on it for their case
 C. it is often equivalent in meaning and usage to **causā**
 D. it is almost always postpositive
88. **potuisset** (line 5) is
 A. imperfect subjunctive in the apodosis of a future less vivid conditional
 B. pluperfect subjunctive in the apodosis of a present contra-factual conditional
 C. imperfect subjunctive in the protasis of a negative past general conditional
 D. pluperfect subjunctive in the apodosis of a past contra-factual conditional
89. What tense is **foret** (line 5)?
 A. present B. pluperfect C. future D. imperfect
90. Which of the following COULD be a grammatically acceptable alternative for **immortālēs mortālēs sī foret fās flēre** (line 5)?
 A. **sī immortalibus mortālēs licēret flēre**
 B. **sī imortalēs mortālēs permissum est flēre**
 C. **sī immortalibus mortālēs permissum flendō**
 D. **sī immortalēs mortālēs licuit flēre**
91. The classical spelling of **loquier** (line 7) is
 A. **loquī** B. **loquēris** C. **loquitur** D. **loquere**
92. Which of the following is NOT a grammatically acceptable alternative for the phrase “**postquam est mortem aptus Plautus**” (line 9)?
 A. **Plautō mortuō** B. **post Plautī mortem**
 C. **ubi Plautus mortuus erat** D. **postea mortuus Plautus erat**

93. **dubitāssēmus : dubitāvissēmus :: conlacrimārun̄t : _____**
 A. **conlacrimāvērunt** B. **conlacrimārēre**
 C. **conlacrimāverant** D. **conlacrimāverint**
94. Which of the following is NOT true of **aptus** (line 9)?
 A. it is a form of a 1st conjugation verb
 B. as an adjective, rather than a perfect participle, it is often used with the dative
 C. it is the 3rd principal part of a deponent verb
 D. in the present system it contains an inchoative suffix
95. What use of the ablative is **ēlegantissimā gravitāte**
 A. because of **dignumque** B. ablative absolute
 C. manner D. quality

VI. Use the following passage to answer questions 96-100.

N. B. No macrons have been provided for this passage or the questions about it.

1 **Aeneadum genetr̄ix**, hominum divomque **voluptas**,
 2 alma Venus, caeli subter **labentia signa**
 3 **quae** mare **navigerum**, quae terras **frugiferentis**
 4 concelebras, per te quoniam genus omne animantum
 5 concipitur visitque exortum lumina solis:
 6 te, dea, te fugiunt venti, te **nubila** caeli
 7 adventumque tuum, tibi suavis daedala **tellus**
 8 summittit flores, tibi rident **aequora ponti**
 9 placatumque nitet diffuso lumine caelum.
 10 nam simul ac species patefactast **verna** diei
 11 et reserata viget genitabilis aura favoni,
 12 aeriae primum **volucris** te, diva, tuumque
 13 significant initum percussae **corda** tua vi.

T. Lucretius Carus, *De Rerum Natura* I.1-13

96. Which of the following words does NOT refer to the same person or thing as the others?
 A. **genetr̄ix** (line 1) B. **voluptas** (line 1)
 C. **labentia** (line 2) D. **quae** (line 3, both occurrences)
97. Which of the following words is NOT in the same case as the others?
 A. **Aeneadum** (line 1) B. **signa** (line 2)
 C. **navigerum** (line 3) D. **frugiferentis** (line 3)
98. The phrase **aequora ponti** (line 8) is an example of
 A. pleonasm B. simile C. homoeoteleuton D. polyptoton
99. Which of the following is NOT the same gender as the others?
 A. **nubila** (line 6) B. **tellus** (line 7)
 C. **verna** (line 10) D. **volucris** (line 12)
100. What is the case and construction of **corda** (line 13)?
 A. internal accusative B. accusative of respect
 C. cognate accusative D. predicate accusative