

2010 NJCL Latin 2 Grammar Test

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

1. Ego et meae sorōrēs ex urbe effugere _____.
A. cōnātae sumus B. nōn poteram C. vocāta est D. incipiunt
2. Urbēs in Ītaliā sunt _____.
A. pulchriōra B. pulchrī C. pulcherrimae D. pulchrē
3. Exercitus Scīpiōnis Hannibalem _____ superāvit.
A. maximās difficultātēs B. cum difficultāte
C. maximā difficultāte D. difficultāte
4. Sunt quattuordecim orātīōnēs in Antōnium apud _____.
A. Cicerōnis B. Cicerōnem C. Cicerōnī D. Cicerōne
5. Animī mortuōrum ad Orcum ā Mercuriō _____.
A. dūcunt B. dūxī C. ductī erat D. dūcēbantur
6. Vīnum potius quam lac bibere _____.
A. mālō B. ferō C. eō D. praesum
7. Trēs porcōs, casās sibi _____, lupus magnus et malus vīdit.
A. struentī B. struentium C. struentēs D. struēns
8. Mōnstrum, ubi sēnsit vulnus _____, fremitum horribilem ēdidit.
A. grave B. gravium C. gravī D. gravem
9. Urbī, Fabī, et omnibus cīvibus _____ fuistī.
A. salūtis B. salūtī C. salūtem D. salūte
10. _____ lēgātus Caesaris adveniet.
A. duās hōrās B. tertiā mēnsī C. quīnta diē D. octō annīs
11. Ossa _____ pia soror reppererat _____ tēxit.
A. haec...pulverī B. quam...cum pulvere
C. quae...pulvere D. hae...cum pulverī
12. Mea māter semper dīcit nōn satis _____ spatiō diēi ūnīus esse.
A. temporī B. tempore C. temporum D. temporis
13. Dīcunt Cornēliam esse fēminam _____.
A. maximam fōrnam B. maximae fōrmae
C. maximā cum fōrmā D. maxima fōrma
14. Tam dēfessus eram ut diū _____.
A. dormīrem B. dormiēbam C. dormiō D. dormiam
15. Didicistīne umquam Rōmam ā filiō Martis _____.
A. condere B. condēbātur C. conditam esse D. condidisse
16. Poēta iubet: “ _____, Rōmānī, colere deōs deāsque!”
A. mementōte B. mementō C. meministī D. meminī
17. Catō hortābātur liberōs Rōmānōs ut _____ parērent.
A. parentēs B. parentis C. parentium D. parentibus
18. Tē id facere _____.
A. imperō B. vetō C. cōnor D. persuādeō
19. Poēta, _____ ad lūdōs īveram, versūs scurrīlēs recitābāt.
A. quōcum B. quācum C. cum quibus D. cū
20. Nē arborēs reliquās dēcīderent _____.
A. eīs persuādendum erat B. eum persuādendum est
C. nōbīs persuādendī erant D. eīs ā nōbīs persuādendum est
21. Nisi patriam ōdissent, numquam inimīcī nōbīs _____.
A. fuissent B. fuerint C. fuērunt D. fuisse

22. Cum adessem, nihil tamen _____.
- A. vidēre B. vidērem C. vīdī D. vīdisse
23. Haec _____ cēlāre nōn temptābam.
- A. tē B. ā tē C. ad tē D. tuō
24. Estne pertaesum _____ vōs?
- A. eī B. ille C. huius D. istum
25. ēn, sūs mē _____!
- A. cecidit B. cecīdērunt C. ēdidērunt D. ēst

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

26. Julia gave (*dedit*) her **mother** a beautiful new stola.
- A. mātrem B. mātē C. mātris D. mātī
27. Roman boys **used to follow** a paedagogus to school.
- A. sequēbantur B. sequuntur
C. sequentur D. secūtī erant
28. Is your mother **old**?
- A. vetera B. vetus C. veteris D. vetere
29. How can anyone stand to wake up **at dawn**?
- A. pīma lūx B. in pīmam lūcem
C. pīmam lūcem D. pīmā lūce
30. According to some, the Hydra **had** nine heads.
- A. erant B. sunt C. fuit D. fuerat
31. Publius and Pupienus were **best** friends.
- A. optimī B. bonus C. optimōs D. bonōs
32. Once again, Nemo's friends are trying to find **him**.
- A. sē B. suum C. eum D. eī
33. **We must defend** our rights.
- A. nōs dēfendendī sumus B. nōbīs dēfendenda sunt
C. ā nōbīs dēfendenda erunt D. nōs dēfendendī esse
34. **Don't use** a sword to cut an apple.
- A. nōlī ūtī B. nē ūteris
C. nē ūtēre D. nōlī ūtere
35. This test (*exāmen*) is **rather easy**.
- A. facile B. facilius C. facillimum D. facilis
36. Ovidius and his girlfriend **have been writing** letters to each other for a long time now
- A. scrīpsērunt B. scrībēbant C. scrīpserant D. scrībunt
37. Odysseus lost **all of his men** on the open sea.
- A. omnēs suōs B. omnēs virōrum
C. omnēs virī D. omnēs suōrum
38. **For how long** have you been unable to sleep?
- A. diūne B. quamdiū
C. quomodō longum tempus D. longumne tempus
39. Lucius loves to go shopping **with his mother**.
- A. cum suō mātī B. cum suā mātē C. suā mātī D. suō mātē
40. **I am not allowed to go** to the party.
- A. est nōn licet mihi īre B. mihi nōn licet īre
C. nōn sum licet īre D. mē nōn licēre īre
41. Who knew you could **sing**?
- A. cantārēs B. cantāvistī C. cantāre D. cantandō

42. **When their daughters had been freed**, the worried parents rejoiced.
- A. filiīs liberandīs
 B. cum filiae liberāverant
 C. postquam filiae liberatī erant
 D. filiābus liberātīs
43. Do not disturb **those who are sleeping**.
- A. quōs dormiunt
 B. dormientēs
 C. quī dormiēns
 D. eī quī dormiunt
44. I saw the famous gladiator **as he was dying** in the arena.
- A. moriēns
 B. ut moritur
 C. morientem
 D. moriente
45. We hope **we will win**. Spērāmus nōs _____.
- A. vincēmus
 B. victūrōs esse
 C. victum irī
 D. vincere
46. Hoc in memoriā tenē: Tū quoque **moriēre**.
- A. have died
 B. to die
 C. are dying
 D. will die
47. Sī **rūrī** vīvam, tē probē ulcīscar.
- A. from the country
 B. of the country
 C. in the country
 D. to the country
48. Dum **cēnāmus**, dē rēbus novīs loquēbāmur.
- A. we could eat
 B. we were eating
 C. we are eating
 D. we must eat
49. Mīlitem **interfici** iussit.
- A. to kill
 B. to be killed
 C. to have killed
 D. I killed
50. **Paulisper locūta, iterum puella lacrimāre incipit**.
- A. Speaking briefly, the girl began to cry again.
 B. Having spoken for a short time, the girl begins to cry again.
 C. Having spoken briefly, the girl began to cry again.
 D. About to speak for a short time, the girl begins to cry again.
51. **Caesar negāvit sē ā Gallīs umquam victum esse**.
- A. Caesar denied that he himself would ever be conquered by the Gauls.
 B. Caesar said that he had never been conquered by the Gauls.
 C. Caesar denied that they had ever been conquered by the Gauls.
 D. Caesar said that he would never be conquered by the Gauls.
52. Which of the following constructions is found in this sentence: **Ad urbem iter fēcimus ad templum vīsītandum** ?
- A. passive periphrastic
 B. gerundive of purpose
 C. accusative supine to express purpose
 D. accusative of extent of space
53. What type of dependent subjunctive clause is found in this sentence: **Mangō adeō ēbrius est ut vix loquī possit**.
- A. purpose
 B. result
 C. concessive
 D. jussive
54. What type of dependent subjunctive clause is found in this sentence: **Rēx ā fabrō quālia facere posset petīvit**.
- A. indirect command
 B. relative clause in *oratio oblique*
 C. indirect question
 D. relative clause of purpose
55. How many tenses of the subjunctive does Latin have?
- A. three
 B. four
 C. five
 D. six
56. Which of the following cases is NEVER used for the object of a Latin preposition?
- A. genitive
 B. ablative
 C. accusative
 D. dative
57. Which of the following is formed from the fourth principal part of a Latin verb?
- A. perfect active infinitive
 B. future passive participle
 C. future active participle
 D. present passive infinitive

58. Which of the following is TRUE about relative pronouns in Latin?
 A. They agree with their antecedents in gender, number, and case.
 B. They use endings also found in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd declensions.
 C. They agree only in gender with their antecedents.
 D. They must be immediately preceded by a noun, pronoun, or adjective.
59. Which of the following is NOT in the same conjugation as the others?
 A. creō B. nūntiō C. nō D. misceō
60. With which of the following words does “cum” NOT act as an enclitic?
 A. nōbīs B. sē C. illō D. quā
61. Which of the following is an ordinal number?
 A. mīlle B. ter C. simplex D. vīgēsīmus
62. Which of the following words is NOT a pronoun?
 A. quondam B. quiddam C. quicquid D. quispiam
63. Which of the following words is NOT a heteroclite (i.e., varies in declension, either between different declensions or between different stems within a declension)?
 A. domus B. pecus C. colus D. opus
64. Which of the following is a different gender from the rest?
 A. humus B. salūs C. artus D. Īdūs
65. Which of the following is NOT defective?
 A. inquam B. ōdī C. queō D. nāscor
66. Which of the following is the third principal part of a first conjugation verb?
 A. cēnsuī B. fricuī C. coluī D. aperuī
67. Which of the following forms CANNOT BE in the imperative mood?
 A. capiminī B. scītō C. fer D. iactō
68. Which of the following verbs is regularly used with the dative case?
 A. orior B. opprimō C. occurrō D. doleō
69. Which of the following could be a grammatically correct answer to the question:
Quō ibis?
 A. hinc B. ibi C. illūc D. hīc
70. Which of the following is NOT a comparative degree adjective?
 A. ēgregius B. humilīus C. plūra D. maius

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

71. A. Trēs virī ut leōnem pugnārent cōgerentur.
 B. Trēs virōs ut leōnem pugnārent cōgerent.
 C. Trēs vīrēs leōnem pugnāre coāctī sunt.
 D. Trēs virī leōnem pugnāre cōgēbantur.
72. A. Servī Syrācūsās profectī sunt ut dominum servārent.
 B. Servī ad Syrācūsās proficīscēbātur ut dominum servārentur.
 C. Servī Syrācūsārum profectī sunt ut dominō servārent.
 D. Servī ā Syrācūsīs proficīscēbātur ut dominus servārētur.
73. A. Mīles aurum in ducis praetōriō condidērunt.
 B. Mīlitis aurum in ducis praetōriō conditum erat.
 C. Mīlitis aurum in ducī praetōrium conditum est.
 D. Mīles aurī in duce praetōriō conditī erant.
74. A. Aurēlia, quam improbus nōn crēdidit, eum interfice.
 B. Aurēlia, cuī improbus nōn crēdidī, eam interficit.
 C. Aurēlia virum cuī improbē nōn crēdidit, eam interfecta est.
 D. Aurēlia virō improbō quem interfēcit nōn crēdidit.

75. A. Cum multī iam mortuī essent, tamen pugnātum est ab utrīque ācriter.
 B. Quamquam multī utrīque iam mortuī erant, tamen pugnāta est ācriter.
 C. Cum multī iam diū moriuntur, tamen utrīque exercitūs pugnārent ācrē.
 D. Quamquam multī iam moriēbantur, utrīusque exercitūs pugnābant ācre.
76. A. Hic nōbīs laudandus est.
 B. Haec nōbīscum laudandae erat.
 C. Hoc ā nōbīs laudandum erit.
 D. Hī nōbīs laudandī fuit.
77. A. Catō arbitrābātur Carthāgō dēlenda est.
 B. Catō arbitrātur Carthāginem dēlendā esse.
 C. Catō arbitrātus est Carthāginī dēlenda esse.
 D. Catō arbitrābitur Carthāginem dēlendā erat.
78. A. Sī reliquī porcī lupus cōnsūpsisset, māter sua trīstis fuisset.
 B. Sī reliquōs porcōs lupus cōnsūpsisset, māter eōrum trīstis fuisset.
 C. Sī reliquōs porcōrum lupus cōnsūmeret, māter eius trīstis esset.
 D. Sī reliquī porcōrum lupus cōnsūmeret, māter suōrum trīstis esset.
79. A. Ad urbem vēnimus līberīs nostrīs cūrātum.
 B. Ad urbem vēnērunt ut līberōs suōs cūrārentur.
 C. Ad urbem vēnit ad cūrāndum līberīs suīs.
 D. Ad urbem vēnī līberōrum meōrum cūrāndōrum causā.
80. A. Gāius legendō magis quam scrībendō fruitur.
 B. Gāius legere magis quam scrībēre fruēbātur.
 C. Gāius ab legendō magis quam scrībendō fruēbātur.
 D. Gāius legendum magis quam scrībendum fruitur.

IV. Use the following passage to answer questions 81-90.

1 Dux praelārus, nōmine Phōcion, exercitibus ____ (81) ____ summōsque
 2 ____ (82) ____ cēpit. Is tamen **multō** nōtior est ob prīvātā vītā quam ob fāmā reī
 3 mīlītāris. Fuit enim semper pauper, quamquam **dītissimus** esse poterat propter honōrēs
 4 dēlātōs potestātēsque summās quae ____ (85) ____ ā populō dabantur. Magnīs
 5 pecūniae **mūneribus** recūsātīs, lēgātī dīxērunt: “Cūr tū hanc pecūniā nōn **vīs**? Nam
 6 līberīs tuīs prōspicere tē **oportet**, quod difficile erit eīs sine magnā pecūniā tantam patris
 7 glōriam servāre.” **Quibus** respondet “Exīstimō hunc parvum agrum eīs satis futūrum
 8 esse. Nōlō eōrum lūxuriā meā pecūniā alī ____ (90) ____.”

81. Which of the following is the correct substitution for #81?
 A. prae fuit B. fuit C. prae posuit D. posuit
82. Which of the following is the correct substitution for #82?
 A. magistrātuum B. magistrātūs C. magistrātibus D. magistrātūs
83. What use of the ablative is **multō** (line 2)?
 A. degree of difference B. comparison
 C. respect D. separation
84. What is the positive degree of **dītissimus** (line 3)?
 A. dīvus B. dītus C. dīves D. diū
85. Which of the following is the correct substitution for #85?
 A. eī B. eō C. eīs D. eum
86. Which of the following is NOT true about **mūneribus** (line 5)?
 A. it is being used in an ablative absolute B. it is neuter
 C. it is normally a fourth declension noun D. it is modified by **recūsātīs** (line 5)

87. **vīs** (line 5) : _____ :: **es** : _____.
- A. vellēs...fuissēs B. vellēs...sīs
C. velīs...essēs D. velīs...sīs
88. Which of the following verbs can take the same construction as **oportet** (line 6)?
- A. decet B. ningit C. libet D. portat
89. What is the antecedent of **quibus** (line 7)?
- A. liberīs (line 6) B. patris (line 6) C. lēgātī (line 5) D. eīs (line 6)
90. Which of the following is the correct substitution for #90?
- A. augērīque B. auxērēque C. auxīque D. auctīque

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

1 Tum Sabīnae mulierēs, quārum ex iniūriā bellum **ortum** erat, **ausae sunt** sē inter tēla
2 volantia īferre ut pācem ā patribus virīsque implōrārent nē sanguine nefandō socerī
3 generīque sē spargerent. “Sī adfinitātis inter vōs, sī cōnūbiī **piget**, in nōs vertite īrās;
4 nōs causa bellī atque caedis sumus; perīre mālumus potius quam sine alterīs **vestrum**
5 viduae et orbae **vīvere**. Hīs verbīs commōtī, ducēs nōn modo pācem sed etiam
6 cīvītātem ūnam ex duābus **faciunt**; rēgnum quoque cōnsociant atque Rōmam faciunt
7 **sēdem** imperiī. Multitūdō ita aucta novō nōmine Quirītēs appellāta est ex Curibus,
8 quae urbs caput Sabīnōrum erat. Deinde Rōmulus, **populō** in cūrīās **trīgintā** dīvīsō,
9 nōmina mulierum raptārum cūrīīs dedit.

socer: father-in-law **gener:** son-in-law **vidua:** widow **orba:** orphan

91. What is the first principal part of **ortum** (line 1)?
- A. ordō B. ōrō C. orior D. ōrdior
92. **Ausae sunt** (line 1) belongs to a class of verbs that are deponent in the perfect system only. All of the following verbs belong to this same class EXCEPT
- A. gaudeō B. cōnfīdō C. exsulō D. soleō
93. What use of the subjunctive appears in line 2?
- A. purpose B. anticipatory C. proviso D. result
94. Which of the following is NOT true about the verb **piget** (line 3)?
- A. it is an impersonal verb of emotion B. it is a 2nd conjugation verb
C. its object is **vōs** (line 3) D. it is in the protasis of the conditional in line 3
95. What is the case and construction of **vestrum** (line 4)?
- A. accusative direct object B. genitive possession
C. partitive genitive D. accusative subject
96. What use of the infinitive is **vīvere** (line 5)?
- A. complementary B. subjective C. exclamatory D. historical
97. What is the passive form of **faciunt** (line 6)?
- A. fierent B. fiunt C. fiant D. faciuntor
98. What use of the accusative is seen in **sēdem** (line 6)?
- A. direct object B. place to which C. predicate D. cognate
99. What is the case and construction of **populō** (line 8)?
- A. dative indirect object B. dative of advantage
C. ablative absolute D. ablative of means
100. **trīgintā** (line 8) : **ter** :: **centum** : _____.
- A. decem B. decimus C. deciēns D. dēnī