

2011 NJCL Convention Latin 3/4/5 Grammar Test

1. Imperfect active subjunctive
A. expugnent B. expugnārent C. expugnāverant D. expugnāvissent
2. Future passive indicative
A. audiar B. audier C. audiam D. audias
3. Perfect active infinitive of ferre
A. ferre B. fore C. tulisse D. latus
4. The imperfect tense of esse
A. eram B. fueram C. fuī D. sum
5. The future active indicative of laudare
A. laudāvī B. laudābam C. laudabō D. laudāre
6. The positive adverbial form of facilis
A. facilius B. facile C. facilis D. facillimē
7. The comparative of malum, keeping the same gender
A. peior B. melius C. melior D. peius
8. Which adjective does NOT double the letter -l- to form the superlative?
A. nobilis B. gracilis C. similis D. difficilis
9. What is the superlative of pulcher (same gender)?
A. pulcherrimum B. pulchrior C. pulcherrimus D. pulchrius
10. The comparative of bonus
A. melior B. peior C. optimus D. malus
11. The dative case of the adjective mille
A. milia B. milium C. milibus D. mille
12. *Consul cum* (one hundred) *virīs vēnit*.
A. mille B. centum C. milibus D. centī
13. I have two eyes.
A. duo oculōs habēō B. erant mē duōs oculī C. duōs oculōs mihi sunt D. bīnī oculī mihi sunt
14. Quam dulcis est libertās!
A. whom B. what C. how D. than
15. Which of the following is not used to introduce a question?
A. nam B. -ne C. num D. nonne
16. The soldier, whom he saw, was fighting.
A. quī B. quem C. quam D. quōs
17. The farmer hurt himself.
A. suum B. eum C. eundem D. sē
18. The genitive singular feminine of ille
A. illae B. illūs C. illārum D. illī
19. She did this herself.
A. ipsa B. ea C. sē D. eadem
20. The consul came with 200 men.
A. ducentīs B. duo centum C. duo milia D. vīgintī centum
21. Did you see the boys running behind the house?
A. currentem B. cursōs C. currentēs D. cursūrōs
22. A relative pronoun must agree with its antecedent in
A. case and gender B. number and case C. number only D. gender and number

23. The accusative plural masculine of is
 A. eum B. eās C. ea D. eōs
24. Which of the following means that . . . of yours?
 A. iste B. hic C. ille D. tuus
25. The present passive infinitive of dūcō
 A. dūxī B. dūcere C. dūcī D. ductum esse
26. Quis _____ victōriam nūntiāverat?
 A. eum B. eī C. eae D. eō
27. inter _____
 A. mūrū B. mūrōs C. mūrō D. mūrīs
28. The merchants trust the senators.
 A. senātoribus B. senātōrēs C. senātōrī D. senātōrem
29. The accusative singular feminine of hic
 A. hanc B. hārum C. hāc D. hās
30. Brutus killed Caesar with a sword.
 A. cum gladium B. ad gladium C. gladiīs D. gladiō
31. Identify the form iungī
 A. singular active imperative C. present passive infinitive
 B. singular passive imperative D. present active infinitive
32. Which of the following does NOT take an accusative?
 A. in B. prō C. sub D. ad
33. The soldier, fighting bravely, was wounded.
 A. pugnātus B. pugnātō C. pignantēs D. pugnāns
34. Dīxit sē dōna mittere.
 A. sent B. will send C. had sent D. must send
35. (To whom) litterās das?
 A. ad quam B. ad quem C. cui D. quōs
36. apud _____
 A. rēx B. rēgis C. rēgī D. rēgem
37. Caesar will arrive within a few days.
 A. paucās diēs B. paucīs diēbus C. in paucōs diēs D. in paucīs diēbus
38. The girl was lying on the ground.
 A. humī B. humae C. ad humum D. de humō
39. *Nautae in insulā* (for four days) *morātī sunt*.
 A. quattuor diēbus B. quattuor diēs C. prō quattuor diēbus D. quattuor diērum
40. Cicero ipse amīcōs laudāvit.
 A. him B. her C. himself D. themselves
41. The perfect passive participle of audiō
 A. audiēns B. audī C. audītūrus D. audītus
42. They praised Caesar, the consul.
 A. cōnsule B. cōnsul C. cōnsulī D. cōnsulem
43. Hodīe _____ nōn ūtimur.
 A. librīs B. librōs C. librī D. ex librīs
44. Which of the following forms is a vocative singular form?
 A. Brūtus B. Cicerōnī C. fili D. puerī
45. Marcus has a sword. Marcō est _____.
 A. gladius B. gladium C. gladiō D. gladi
46. In winter, days are short.
 A. in hieme B. hiemēs C. hieme D. in hiemem
47. They persuaded us to call.
 A. nōs B. vōs C. vōbīs D. nōbīs

48. Which of the following prepositions always takes the accusative case?
 A. *dē* B. *ad* C. *in* D. *ex*
49. The present participle of *laudō*
 A. *laudāns* B. *laudāre* C. *laudātus* D. *laudātūrus*
50. Don't stay here, boys! _____, *puerī, hīc manēre!*
 A. *Nē* B. *Ut nōn* C. *Nōnne* D. *Nolīte*
51. Which is NOT an i-stem noun?
 A. *urbs* B. *nox* C. *ignis* D. *lux*
52. I am tired of those nasty barbarians!
 A. *sum dēfessus* B. *mē pudet* C. *mē taedet* D. *sum dēfessa*
53. I was so well prepared that I loved every question.
 A. *amārem* B. *amābam* C. *amāvī* D. *amem*
54. He asked what you had done.
 A. *fēcerās* B. *faciēbās* C. *fēcistī* D. *fēcissēs*
55. The infants' cries could be heard throughout the house.
 A. *infantium* B. *infantis* C. *infantēs* D. *infantem*
56. He persuaded (*persuāsit*) them not to do it.
 A. *nōn facere* B. *nē facere* C. *nē faciant* D. *nē facerent*
57. He is the sort of man who would do it.
 A. *fēcit* B. *faciat* C. *faceret* D. *faciet*
58. The men were talking about the next election.
 A. *loquēbātur* B. *locūtī sunt* C. *locūtus est* D. *loquēbantur*
59. Let him do it.
 A. *facit* B. *faciet* C. *faciat* D. *faceret*
60. The soldiers ran to the tower to escape the enemy.
 A. *turris* B. *turrim* C. *turrium* D. *turrēs*
61. The men followed the merchant to his store.
 A. *secūtus est* B. *sequuntur* C. *secūtī sunt* D. *sequitur*
62. I have come in order to see you.
 A. *vidērem* B. *vīdissem* C. *vīderim* D. *vidēre*
63. He demands that we flee.
 A. *nōs fugere* B. *ut fugiāmus* C. *nē fugerēmus* D. *ut fugimus*
64. Let us kill these robbers.
 A. *interficerēmus* B. *interfēcimus* C. *interficiāmus* D. *interficimus*
65. He asked what the consuls could do about the matter.
 A. *posse* B. *potuērunt* C. *possent* D. *possint*
66. We had urged the boys to go to the forum.
 A. *hortātī simus* B. *hortābāmur* C. *hortāmur* D. *hortātī erāmus*
67. He asked why he had fled.
 A. *fūgisset* B. *fūgisse* C. *fugere* D. *fūgerat*
68. He wants to find out why you have come.
 A. *vēnistis* B. *vēneritis* C. *vēnerātis* D. *veniātis*
69. It is proper for you to give praise to the emperor.
 A. *taedet* B. *placet* C. *decet* D. *tenet*
70. I am warning you not to go.
 A. *ut nōn is* B. *nē eās* C. *nōn irēs* D. *nē irētis*
71. He quenched his thirst with cold water from the well.
 A. *sitis* B. *sitem* C. *situi* D. *sitim*
72. We wondered who had destroyed the city of Carthage.
 A. *dēlēvisse* B. *dēlēvisset* C. *dēlētam esse* D. *dēlēverat*

73. Let Marcus not depart.
 A. Nōn Marcus abit B. Nōn Marcō abeat C. Nē Marcus abeat D. Nē Marcum abeat
74. The baggage was scattered on the wide sea.
 A. latō marī B. in latum mare C. latum mare D. in latō marī
75. If Cicero should come, the senate would praise him.
 A. venit B. veniat C. veniet D. vēnerit
76. Your actions keep me from feeling pity.
 A. ā B. nē C. quīn D. ut
77. He did not doubt that we believed him.
 A. ut B. nē C. quīn D. (no word in Latin)
78. He did not doubt that we believed him.
 A. crēdere B. crēdiderimus C. crēdēbāmus D. crēderēmus
79. When both the main clause and the result clause contain a negative, as seen in such a sentence as "No one is so stupid that he cannot answer this," what is the Latin word for "that"?
 A. quīn B. ut C. nē D. (no word in Latin)
80. They love each other.
 A. quemque alium B. sēsē C. inter eōs D. inter sē
81. Which word does NOT form its genitive singular in -ius?
 A. tōtus B. alius C. neuter D. all these choices use -ius
82. Which of these words canNOT have an accusative ending -im?
 A. turris B. calcar C. puppis D. situs
83. Inceptive (or inchoative) verbs are of which conjugation?
 A. 1st B. 2nd C. 3rd D. 4th
84. How does Latin best express "You are permitted?"
 A. tibi licet B. permitteris C. tibi permittit D. tē licet
85. What grammatical construction do we see when Vergil has Juno utter the words, "Mēne inceptō dēsistere victam?"
 A. indirect statement B. ablative absolute C. exclamatory infinitive D. rhetorical question
86. The dative of a gerund or gerundive is rare, but can be found with all the following words/phrases EXCEPT:
 A. praeesse B. operam dare C. modus D. diem dīcere
87. How does Latin express "you," using a passive periphrastic construction, in the following sentence? "You must give me that book."
 A. tū B. ā tē C. tibi D. tē
88. Change '*estne tibi canis?*' to an indirect question.
 A. rogō sitne tibi canis C. rogō utrum est canis tibi
 B. rogō num tibi sit canis D. rogō an canis tibi est
89. No one of you has annoyed me.
 A. vestrum B. vestrōrum C. vestrī D. vōbīs
90. Aeneas, I will never tire of your adventures!
 A. Aenēā B. Aenēās C. Aenēāde D. Aenē
91. What verb construction follows the conjunctions quamvīs and etsī?
 A. indicative after both C. quamvīs takes the indicative, etsī the subjunctive
 B. subjunctive after both D. quamvīs takes the subjunctive, etsī the indicative
92. I have been encouraging you for a long time.
 A. hortātus sum B. hortābar C. hortor D. hortātus sim
93. What is the third principal part of the verb pāscō?
 A. pāscī B. pāvī C. pepigī D. patuī
94. How do **meditative** verbs regularly end?
 A. -tō B. -scō C. -essō D. -tūriō

95. What is the accusative of Saturnālia?
 A. Saturnāliam B. Saturnāliās C. Saturnālian D. Saturnālia
96. It was of great use to us.
 A. magnō ūsuī B. magnī ūsūs C. magnō ūsū D. magnum ūsum
97. Which of the following adjectives is NOT followed by the dative case?
 A. idōneus B. propitius C. amīcus D. subitus
98. Which of the following sentences CANNOT be expressed using an ablative absolute?
 A. After Ariadne was deserted on Naxos, she was rescued by Dionysus.
 B. After the men disembarked from the ship, the barbarians howled.
 C. Since the soldiers were brave, the enemy fled.
 D. Catiline's conspiracy took place in the consulship of Cicero.
99. He attacked, relying on Brutus' army. *Oppugnāvit frētus Brutī* _____.
 A. exercitūs B. exercitū C. exercituī D. exercitum
100. The test is too hard. *Exāmen est* _____.
 A. difficilius B. difficillimus C. difficilior D. difficillimum