

2012 NJCL Latin 3/4/5 Grammar Test

1. Boys, don't run in the house.
A. nōlīte currere B. nōn currunt C. nōn est currere D. nōn cucurrerunt
2. The sailors, who were sailing the ship, did not see the approaching boat.
A. quōs B. quem C. quō D. quī
3. The omens had been consulted. (ōmen, ōminis, n.)
A. cōnsulta erant B. cōnsultī erant C. cōnsulta sunt D. cōnsultae sunt
4. What do you see?
A. quis B. quō C. quid D. quī
5. The soldiers were being taught how to fight in battle.
A. docentur B. docēbuntur C. docēbātur D. docēbantur
6. Marcus gave them a message.
A. eōs B. eīs C. eās D. eum
7. The children will learn Greek.
A. discunt B. discēbant C. discit D. discent
8. On the sixth day, we arrived at the estate.
A. sextum B. sextus C. sex D. sextō
9. The emperor himself approached the altar.
A. suus B. ipse C. tuum D. sē
10. The thief was afraid of the barking dogs.
A. lātrantēs B. lātrant C. lātrō D. lātrāns
11. Their mother was walking in the garden.
A. eorum B. eius C. ei D. eis
12. The farmer approached (appropinquo) the house. *Agricola _____ appropinquāvit.*
A. vīllae B. vīlla C. vīllam D. vīllīs
13. The students had been in school for six months.
A. possunt B. fuerant C. poterant D. fuērunt
14. The leaders took money for themselves.
A. suī B. sē C. sibi D. suus
15. He marched on the enemy with a thousand soldiers.
A. mīlia B. mīlibus C. mīlle D. mīlium
16. The dog was running near the wall.
A. ē mūrō B. in mūrūm C. ab mūrō D. prope mūrūm
17. The father was away for a long time.
A. adfuerat B. aderat C. āfuerat D. aberat
18. The legate gave the very old soldier an award.
A. veterrimō B. veterī C. veteriōrī D. veterrimus
19. Two rings were found in the ruins. _____ *anulī in ruinīs inventī sunt.*
A. duōrum B. duo C. duae D. duābus
20. I know what you are doing.
A. scīvī B. sciunt C. sciō D. scīvit
21. He walked toward his father slowly.
A. lentē B. lentius C. lentissimē D. lentus
22. The man returned the money which he had stolen. *Vir pecūniam rettulit _____ cēperat.*
A. quid B. quam C. quod D. qui
23. There is a large atrium in this house. *Est magnum ātrium in _____ vīllā.*
A. hōc B. haec C. hāc D. hic
24. He lived for many years.
A. multīs annīs B. multōs annōs C. prō multīs annīs D. in multīs annīs
25. The crowd ran through the streets.
A. per viās B. prope viam C. in viam D. ad viam

26. He will go to Rome.
 A. Romae B. Romam C. in Romam D. ad Romam
27. The merchants had many items with them.
 A. mēcum B. vōbīscum C. sēcum D. nōbīscum
28. Metella saw the beautiful house on the hill. *Metella _____ villam in colle vīdit.*
 A. pulcher B. pulchrum C. pulchra D. pulchram
29. The mother of the three girls was in the forum.
 A. trium B. tribus C. tertia D. tertiae
30. We saw nine animals in the forest.
 A. nōna B. novem C. nōnī D. nōnus
31. Part of the soldiers went to the left.
 A. mīlitēs B. mīles C. mīlitibus D. mīlitum
32. Capture those slaves!
 A. illōs B. hunc C. hōs D. illum
33. The boys moved quietly through the house.
 A. tacitissimē B. tacitē C. tacitior D. tacitius
34. The good merchant showed the farmer a plow.
 A. bona B. bonus C. bonum D. bonī
35. We listened to the man of highest virtue.
 A. summa virtūs B. summārum virtūtum C. summīs virtūtibus D. summae virtūtis
36. In order to introduce a question to which the answer "no" is expected, the word used is _____
 A. nōn B. nōnne C. num D. numne
37. A gerund may be used in all of the following cases except
 A. ablative B. accusative C. nominative D. dative
38. Verbs signifying *favor, help, please, trust, believe, persuade, obey* and *serve* generally govern what case?
 A. genitive B. ablative C. accusative D. dative
39. Words of remembrance and forgetfulness generally take what case?
 A. genitive B. ablative C. dative D. accusative
40. Which adjective does not double the -l to form the superlative?
 A. similis B. nōbilis C. facilis D. gracilis
41. *Fruor, fungor, potior, ūtor* and *vēscor* generally take what case?
 A. dative B. accusative C. ablative D. genitive
42. Which adjective uses the adverb magis to form the comparative?
 A. idōneus B. similis C. pulcher D. bonus
43. Adverbs of the the third declension are normally formed by adding what to the base of the adjective?
 A. -ior B. -e C. -iter D. -ius
44. Optime is the superlative of _____ .
 A. magnus B. bene C. magnopere D. bonus
45. The relative pronoun must agree with its antecedent in _____ .
 A. case and number B. case, gender and number C. case and gender D. number and gender
46. Which of the following is not an i-stem noun?
 A. nox B. mōns C. pater D. animal
47. Which noun belongs to the second declension?
 A. agrī B. lēgī C. exercitūī D. spēī
48. Which adjective is ablative?
 A. celere B. tenuis C. liberī D. mirābilī
49. Which form is one of the three perfect tenses?
 A. potes B. poterant C. poterimus D. potuerim
50. Pessimus is the superlative of _____ .
 A. prior B. melior C. malus D. parvus
51. He said that he had read the books which you had sent.
 A. mīserās B. mīssissēs C. mittās D. mitterēs
52. Who is crueller than you?
 A. tē B. quam tē C. tibi D. quam tibi

53. He was seen at Rome.
 A. Romae B. in Romā C. ad Romam D. Roma
54. He will do it within a few hours.
 A. inter paucās hōrās B. paucās hōrās C. paucīs hōrīs D. in paucīs hōrīs
55. They didn't know what was best.
 A. fuit B. erat C. esset D. sit
56. He did it to help me.
 A. iuvāre B. iūvisse C. ut iuuet D. ut iuvāret
57. The presence of tam or tantus in the main clause would indicate that the subordinate clause was likely a clause of _____.
 A. degree B. fear C. purpose D. result
58. Let us speak.
 A. dīcāmus B. dīximus C. dīcēmus D. dīcerēmus
59. He does this in order not to be captured.
 A. in imperiō nōn capī B. nē capiātur C. ut nōn capiātur D. ut nōn capī
60. He built it with friends.
 A. ab amīcīs B. cum amīcīs C. ad amīcōs D. amīcīs
61. The plural imperative of conor is _____.
 A. conāre B. conārī C. conāminī D. conantur
62. I fear that they will believe this.
 A. ille B. illud C. ut D. nē
63. This will please him. (using the verb placere) _____ *eī placēbit*.
 A. hunc B. illum C. eī D. hoc
64. He built it with great care.
 A. magnae cūrae B. ā cūrā magnā C. ad magnam cūram D. magnā cum cūrā
65. Of the numerals one through four, which is indeclinable?
 A. unus B. duo C. trēs D. quattuor
66. Gaius, filius Caesaris, dīcit litterās puellae scriptās esse ā sē. The word *se* refers to _____.
 A. puella B. Gaius C. Caesar D. another person
67. I said he had been warned.
 A. monitum esse B. monitus esset C. monērī D. monuī
68. Hī librī sunt clariōrēs quam illī. What is another way to express the underlined phrae?
 A. illīs B. atque illī C. quam eae D. illōrum
69. He built it with his hands.
 A. cum manibus B. manibus C. ab manibus D. ad manus
70. Which word is not an indefinite pronoun?
 A. quīdam B. aliquis C. quīdem D. quisque
71. It was built by friends.
 A. amīcīs B. cum amīcīs C. ad amīcōs D. ab amīcīs
72. What is the comparative of *parvus*?
 A. peior B. melior C. minor D. prior
73. Which form is not in the subjunctive mood?
 A. audiam B. ducet C. laudet D. moneās
74. "Quid Gaius facit?" If this is made an indirect question after the main verb rogant, the word facit will become _____.
 A. faciat B. facit C. faciet D. fēcerit
75. Which of the following is not an adverb?
 A. longē B. difficile C. dīligenter D. fēliciter
76. I have been persuaded.
 A. persuāsus sum B. mē persuāsit C. mihi persuāsum est D. mihi persuāsus est
77. A Roman *ianua* consists of two "French" doors. *Ianua cōnstat*
 A. ex duābus foribus B. duārum forium C. duābus foribus D. duābus forīs
78. What was I to say?
 A. dīcere eram? B. dīcendum erat ā mē? C. dīcēbam? D. dīcerem?

79. You ought to have been led to death long ago. *Ad mortem ...*
 A. tē dūcī iam prīdem oportēbat. C. tē dūcī iam prīdem oportuit.
 B. iam diū ductum esse dēbēs. D. iam diū dūcī dēbuisī.
80. They were declared innocent, however guilty they might have been.
 A. scelerātī autem fuissent C. etsī scelerātī fuissent
 B. quamquam scelerātī fuissent D. quamvīs scelerātī fuissent
81. The state does ot lack authority.
 A. Rēs pūblica auctōritātem nōn caret. C. Reī pūblīcae nōn dēest auctōritās.
 B. Auctōritās reī pūblīcae nōn caret. D. Rē pūblīcā nōn dēest auctōritās.
82. You said that you had a slight delay because I was alive. *Dīxistī*
 A. tibi erat paulum morae C. tē paulum morātum esse
 B. tibi esse paulum morae D. tē habuisse paulum morae
83. You said that you had a slight delay because I was alive. ... *quod ...*
 A. ego vīvēbam B. ego vīverem C. mē vīvere D. mēi vīvendī causā
84. Caesar waited for the remaining ships to join him. *Caesar exspectāvit*
 A. dōnec reliquae nāvēs cōnvēnērunt. C. dum reliquae nāvēs cōnvēnīrent.
 B. reliquīs nāvibus eum coniungere. D. dum reliquae nāvēs cōnvēnērunt.
85. He thought that the soldiers could not be restrained from bursting into the city.
 A. quīn inrumperent B. āb inrumpendō C. nē inrumperent D. inrumpere
86. There was no one of the soldiers who was not wounded.
 A. quīn vulnerārētur B. quī nōn vulnerātus est C. quī nōn vulnerātus sit D. quīn vulnerātus est
87. Oops! I forgot about you all! *Eheu! _____ oblitus sum.*
 A. vōs B. vōbīs C. vestrum D. vestrī
88. Which of the following forms of the defective verb *fārī* does NOT exist in any written Latin which has come down to this century?
 A. fābitur B. fāns C. fāre D. fātus sum
89. The adverbs *simpex*, *duplex*, and *triplex* are examples of which of these?
 A. distributives B. multiplicatives C. numerals D. ordinals
90. What case and number are non-existent for the nouns *crux*, *lūx*, *ōs*, and *pāx*?
 A. ablative pl. B. genitive pl. C. dative sing. d. ablative sing.
91. The nominative singular of third declension nouns can end in any of the following letters EXCEPT ...
 A. c B. l (ell) C. m D. t
92. Which of the following canNOT express "don't ask!" in classical Latin?
 A. nē quaerās B. nōlī quaerere C. cavē quaerās D. fuge quaerere
93. The standard rule of sequence of tenses can be violated when the main verb is which of the following?
 A. est B. locūtus est C. vēnit D. it
94. What is the indefinite form of *tum* ("then")?
 A. cum B. quāndō C. quāndōcumque D. aliquāndō
95. Which of the following is NOT an "oblique" case?
 A. nominative B. accusative C. genitive D. dative
96. A noun such as *aurum*, *ferrum*, or *argentum* can be changed to an adjective by substituting which of the following endings?
 A. -ius-a-um B. -eis-e C. -eus-a-um D. -us-a-um
97. Which of the following fourth declension nouns is NOT feminine?
 A. quercus B. casus C. tribus D. porticus
98. Which of the following best expresses "I ask you" in Latin?
 A. tē petō B. ā tē quaerō C. tē demandō D. ā tē rogō
99. Vergil describes the goddess Venus as *nūda genū* (*Aen.* I.320). What is the construction of *genū* in that citation?
 A. ablative of description C. accusative, place to which
 B. ablative of respect D. accusative of respect
100. The Latin *verēre* is which of the following?
 A. present infinitive C. singular imperative
 B. ablative singular D. neuter nominative-accusative singular