

## 2013 NJCL Advanced Grammar Test (Latin 3 and above)

1. Pūblius dīcitur \_\_\_\_\_ discipulōrum esse.  
A. optimus                      B. optimum                      C. optimī                      D. optimō
2. ancilla, \_\_\_\_\_ dominus confidēbat, erat pulcherrima.  
A. quae                      B. quam                      C. cuius                      D. cui
3. erat memor \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. perīculum                      B. perīculī                      C. perīcula                      D. perīculō
4. servī \_\_\_\_\_ dīligenter labōrābant.  
A. duās diēs                      B. duābus diēbus                      C. duōs diēs                      D. duōbus diēbus
5. magistrī magnum amōrem \_\_\_\_\_ semper habent.  
A. discipulus                      B. discipulīs                      C. discipulōrum                      D. discipulōs
6. templa, \_\_\_\_\_ ā fabrīs, erant maxima.  
A. aedificātus                      B. aedificāta                      C. aedificātum                      D. aedificatō
7. fābula poētae \_\_\_\_\_ est.  
A. nārranda                      B. nārrandum                      C. nārrandus                      D. nārrandae
8. imperātor \_\_\_\_\_ castra \_\_\_\_\_ iussit.  
A. mīlitēs...pōnere                      B. mīlitibus...pōnere                      C. mīlitēs...pōnunt                      D. mīlitibus...pōnent
9. discipule, surge et \_\_\_\_\_!  
A. laudāte                      B. laudāminī                      C. laudās                      D. laudāre
10. Lūcius \_\_\_\_\_ praeest.  
A. exercitūs                      B. exercituī                      C. exercitum                      D. exercitū
11. āthlētae \_\_\_\_\_ currēbant.  
A. celeritāte                      B. magnō celeritātī                      C. cum celeritātī                      D. magnā celeritāte
12. gladiātor \_\_\_\_\_ praecēdit.  
A. virtūtem                      B. virtūtīs                      C. virtūtī                      D. virtūte
13. necesse est tibi plūs \_\_\_\_\_ ferre.  
A. vīnum                      B. vīnī                      C. vīna                      D. vīnō
14. Vergilius est perītus \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. scrībendum                      B. scrībendī                      C. scrībendō                      D. scrībenda
15. nātāre est \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. salūbris                      B. salūbrem                      C. salūbrī                      D. salūbre
16. meus frāter est altior \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. quam tē                      B. tē                      C. tibi                      D. tuī
17. mīlitēs urbī \_\_\_\_\_ missī sunt.  
A. ops                      B. opis                      C. opī                      D. opem
18. \_\_\_\_\_, dux laetissimus factus est.  
A. hostibus expulsīs                      B. hostēs expulsīs                      C. hostēs expulsī                      D. hostibus expulsus
19. gladiātor \_\_\_\_\_ ūtēbātur.  
A. gladius                      B. gladiī                      C. gladiō                      D. gladium
20. \_\_\_\_\_ grātulor.  
A. tū                      B. tuī                      C. tibi                      D. tē
21. While he was washing his hands, the slaves brought in the food.  
A. dum lavābat                      B. dum lavat                      C. cum lavat                      D. ubi lāvīt
22. If you study, you will do well.  
A. studuistī                      B. studuerās                      C. studueris                      D. studēbās
23. I want to leave from Athens.  
A. Athēnae                      B. Athēnārum                      C. Athēnās                      D. Athēnīs
24. You answered too quickly.  
A. celerius                      B. celerrimē                      C. celerrimus                      D. multō celere

25. You will be led.  
 A. dūc B. dūceris C. dūcēs D. dūcēris
26. I was about to go to Rome.  
 A. Rōmam itūrus sum B. Rōmam ībō C. Rōmam ībam D. Rōmam itūrus eram
27. Finish the job!  
 A. cōnficis B. cōnfiċī C. cōnfice D. cōnfēcī
28. We caught sight of the burning house.  
 A. ardēns B. ardentis C. ardentem D. ardentī
29. He and I are working diligently.  
 A. labōrāmus B. labōrat C. labōrant D. labōrō
30. I had two javelins.  
 A. habeō B. mihi sunt C. habueram D. mihi erant
31. Caesar will capture the town in three hours.  
 A. in tribus hōrīs B. trēs hōrās C. tribus hōrīs D. trēs hōrīs
32. Two of the soldiers were killed.  
 A. duo mīlitibus B. duo mīlitum C. duo mīlitēs D. duo ex mīlitibus
33. He was made consul.  
 A. faciēbat B. factum est C. fīēbat D. factus sunt
34. They stayed at my house.  
 A. in mea vīllā B. apud mē C. meae vīllae D. meā vīllā
35. He taught the old woman grammar.  
 A. anū B. anū C. anum D. anūs
36. An altar was built in front of the temple.  
 A. prō templum B. prō templō C. prō templī D. prō templa
37. He didn't want to be caught.  
 A. capere B. cēpī C. capī D. capitur
38. I am persuaded by him.  
 A. persuādeor B. mihi persuādētur C. mihi persuādendum est D. ego persuādendus sum
39. He marched for three miles.  
 A. trēs mīlia passūs B. tria mīlia passūs C. tria mīlia passuum D. trēs mīlle passuum
40. He is worthy of praise.  
 A. laudis B. laude C. laudī D. laudem
41. Oh! Poor me!  
 A. miser mihi B. miserum mē C. miserō mē D. miserō mihi
42. What use of the ablative is in the following sentence? mē metū liberābit.  
 A. specification B. manner C. means D. separation
43. What use of the dative is in the following sentence? quid tibi vīs?  
 A. possession B. with special verb C. purpose D. ethical
44. What use of the genitive is in the following sentence? servī mūrū trium pedum prōdūcunt.  
 A. measure B. objective C. subjective D. partitive
45. What use of the ablative is in the following sentence? paucīs post diēbus ad urbem advēnit.  
 A. manner B. description C. time when D. degree of difference
46. Which does NOT have a reduplicated third principal part?  
 A. caedō B. parcō C. tangō D. crēscō
47. Which of these is a different gender than the other three?  
 A. vulnus B. iter C. virtūs D. corpus
48. Which of these is NOT an i-stem noun?  
 A. canis B. ignis C. cīvis D. nox
49. Which of these has a third principal part that is formed differently than that of the other three verbs?  
 A. laudō B. iuvō C. secō D. crepō
50. Which of these forms has an ablative singular ending that is different than that of the other three verbs?  
 A. atrōx B. fortis C. ācer D. vetus

51. Nēmō erat quī hoc \_\_\_\_\_ (believed)  
 A. crēdebāt                      B. crēderet                      C. crēdat                      D. crēdidit
52. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to Rome, I shall see you.  
 A. veniō                      B. vērī                      C. veniam                      D. vēnerō
53. I am ashamed of my laziness.  
 A. mē pudet inertiae                      B. mihi pudet inertiae                      C. meī pudet inertiae                      D. mihi pudet inertia
54. I have come in order to see you.  
 A. vidēre                      B. videam                      C. vidērem                      D. vīdissem
55. He demands that we flee. Postulat \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. nōs fugere                      B. nē fugerēmus                      C. ut fugimus                      D. ut fugiāmus
56. Let us kill these robbers.  
 A. illōs latrōnēs interficerēmus.                      C. hōs latrōnēs interfēcimus.  
 B. hōs latrōnēs interficiāmus.                      D. illōs latrōnēs interficimus.
57. It happened that the moon was full. Accidit ut \_\_\_\_\_ luna plēna.  
 A. sint                      B. erunt                      C. esset                      D. sit
58. He orders (imperat) the General Crassus to set out.  
 A. Crassō ducī                      B. Crassum ducem                      C. Crassī ducis                      D. Crassō ducem
59. The noise was so great that the commander could not hear.  
 A. nē                      B. ut nōn                      C. nōnne                      D. num
60. We asked why he had fled. Quaesivimus cūr \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. fūgisse                      B. fugere                      C. fūgerat                      D. fūgisset
61. He ordered the arms to be handed over. Iussit \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. arma tradere                      B. arma tradī                      C. ut arma traderent                      D. arma tradēs
62. They desired a revolution.  
 A. novās rēs studēbat.                      B. novās rēs studēbant.                      C. novīs rēbus studēbant.                      D. novīs rēbus studēbat.
63. The soldier whom he saw was fighting.  
 A. quem vīdit pugnābat                      B. pugnābat quam vīdī                      C. quī vīdit pugnābat                      D. pugnābat quī videt
64. They are asking what you have.  
 A. habēs                      B. habērēs                      C. habēbās                      D. habeās
65. They didn't know what was best.  
 A. erat                      B. fuit                      C. sit                      D. esset
66. 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
67. He said that he would deny it.  
 A. negātūrum esse sē                      B. negāvisse sē                      C. ut neget                      D. ut negāret
68. There was nothing that he feared.  
 A. quid timēbat                      B. quae timuit                      C. quod timēret                      D. ut timeat
69. If he hears this, he will praise you.  
 A. si hoc audiet                      B. si hunc audit                      C. si haec audiat                      D. si hanc audit
70. He wants to find out why you have come.  
 A. vēnistis                      B. vēneritis                      C. veniātis                      D. vēnerātis
71. Who is so stupid that he doesn't realize the danger?  
 A. nē                      B. quid nōn                      C. quī nōn                      D. ut
72. The orator is going to speak to the citizens.  
 A. dicent                      B. dicendum est                      C. dictūrus est                      D. dīxerit
73. No one doubts that Catiline wishes to harm the consul.  
 Nēmō dubitat \_\_\_\_\_ Catilīna cōnsulī nocēre \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. quīn . . . . velit                      B. quī . . . . vult                      C. ut . . . . vult                      D. quōminus . . . . volet
74. While these things were going on, a messenger arrived. Dum \_\_\_\_\_, nuntius advenit.  
 A. hī gerunt                      B. haec geruntur                      C. hae gereret                      D. hae rēs gererentur
75. I am warning you not to go.  
 A. ut nōn                      B. nōn ire                      C. nē irētis                      D. nē eās

76. poscente magistrō verberibus iussās praebuit ille manūs. (Ovid, *Ars Amatoria*, 1.1.15-16)  
 A. ablative                      B. dative                      C. nominative                      D. locative
77. Perfacile factū esse illīs probat conāta perficere (Caesar, *De Bello Gallico*, 1.3)  
 A. future imperative              B. fifth declension              C. participle                      D. ablative supine
78. 'quod' que 'canās, vātēs, accipe' dīxit 'opus!' (Ovid, *Amores* 1.1.24).  
 A. present indicative                      C. future  
 B. subjunctive in a relative clause of characteristic              D. accusative plural
79. Quō usque tandem abutēre, Catilīna, patientīā nostrā? (Cicero, *In Catilinam* 1.1)  
 A. abl. of manner              B. abl. of description              C. abl. object of a special verb              D. imperative
80. Populus ... triumvirum reī publicae \_\_\_\_ creāvīt. (Augustus, *Res Gestae* 1)  
 A. constituendae              B. constituendum              C. constituendō                      D. constituēns
81. "Thaida Quintus amat." "Quam Thaida?" "Thaida luscam." (Martial 1.8)  
 A. nom. sg. fem.                      B. abl. sg. fem.                      C. nom. pl. neuter                      D. acc. sg. fem.
82. Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede liberō pulsanda tellus (Horace, *Odes* 1.37)  
 A. acc. pl. neuter                      B. Second Periphrastic              C. vocative                      D. gerund
83. principēs cīvītātum ad Caesarem grātulātum convēnērunt (Caesar, *De Bello Gallico*, 1.30)  
 A. genitive plural                      B. accusative supine              C. second declension              D. syncopated
84. inferretque deōs Latiō, genus unde Latīnum (Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.6)  
 A. ablative                      B. genitive                      C. nominative                      D. dative
85. conturbābimus illa, nē sciāmus, aut nē quis malus invidēre possit (Catullus 5)  
 A. who                      B. where                      C. anyone                      D. to whom
86. nec dubitet, quīn tantī facinoris reus \_\_\_\_\_ (Cicero, *Pro Caelio* 1)  
 A. arguitur                      B. arguētur                      C. arguātur                      D. arguerētur
87. Vīdēs ut altā stet nive candidum Sōracte nec iam sustineant onus (Horace, *Odes* 1.9.1-2)  
 A. masculine                      B. feminine                      C. neuter
88. Daedale, Lūcānō cum sic lacerēris ab ursō, quam cuperēs pinnās nunc habuisse tuās! (Martial 1.8)  
 A. purpose clause                      C. accusative plural with pinnās  
 B. present condition contrary to fact                      D. none of these
89. in tē fingēbam violentōs Troas itūrōs; nōmine in Hectoreō pallida semper eram. (Ovid, *Heroides* 1.13-14)  
 A. infinitive                      B. subjunctive                      C. nominative                      D. historical perfect
90. simul atque \_\_\_\_ in exsilium iussus est, paruit, īvit (Cicero, *In Catilinam* 2.12)  
 A. ut īret                      B. ut eat                      C. īre                      D. nē īret
91. Tantaene animīs caelestibus īrae? (Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.11)  
 A. dative of possession              B. dative of agent                      C. ablative of agent                      D. ablative of means
92. nam mellitus erat suamque norat ipsam tam bene quam puella matrem (Catullus 3)  
 A. present indicative                      B. present subjunctive              C. perfect subjunctive              D. pluperfect indicative
93. parātīōrēs ad omnia perīcula \_\_\_\_ (Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* 1.5)  
 A. subeundum                      B. subeuntēs                      C. subeunda                      D. subeundōs
94. ideō aquam addūxī, ut eā tū incestē uterēre? (Cicero, *Pro Caelio* 34)  
 A. 2nd person singular              B. present infinitive              C. 3rd person plural                      D. present subjunctive
95. Iucundum, mea vīta, mihi prōpōnis amōrem hunc nostrum inter nōs perpetuumque fore. (Catullus 109)  
 A. ablative singular                      B. future infinitive                      C. neuter acc. sg.                      D. adverb
96. first he stopped at Antioch, once a famous city (Cicero, *Pro Archia Poeta* 4)  
 A. urbs                      B. urbī                      C. urbe                      D. urbem
97. the one whom you defend, he hopes he will be acquitted (Cicero, *Pro Sulla* 21)  
 A. absolvētur                      B. ut absolvātur                      C. absolvī                      D. absolūtum īrī
98. Sed haec prīus fuēre; nunc recondītā senet quiēte (Catullus 4)  
 A. infinitive                      B. perfect indicative                      C. future                      D. none of these
99. Quibus Hector ab ōrīs expectāte venīs? (Vergil, *Aeneid* 2.283)  
 A. imperative                      B. ablative                      C. fifth declension                      D. vocative
100. nec aetās impedit \_\_\_\_ agrī colendī studia teneāmus [nor does age prevent us from retaining an interest in tilling the soil] (Cicero, *Cato Maior* 60)  
 A. quōminus                      B. quīn                      C. nē                      D. nisi