

2015 NJCL Advanced Grammar Test
(Latin 3 and above)

1. Seven of the soldiers fought fiercely!
A. Septem ex mīlitibus B. Septem mīlitum C. Septem mīlitōrum D. Septem mīlitēs
2. We are being attacked by the cavalry!
A. ā equō B. ā equitātū C. equō D. equitātū
3. This man's name is Vergil.
A. hī virī B. huic virī C. huic virō D. hōc virō
4. ____ carmen Vergilius scrīpsit?
A. Quid B. Quod C. Quam D. Quae
5. For your crimes you ought to be killed!
A. interficiēris B. interfectus esse C. interfici D. interficerī
6. Dux cīvibus in Forō haec dīxit.
A. those people B. these things C. that woman D. to these men
7. The antecedent of quī in 'Matrēs virtūtem filiōrum laudant quī prō patriā pugnābant.' is:
A. mothers B. courage C. homeland D. sons
8. Heri māter vidēbātur _____.
A. miseram B. miser C. miserum D. misera
9. In Germānōs Publius fortius pugnāvit Marcō.
A. with Marcus B. than Marcus C. by Marcus D. from Marcus
10. She wrote the letter herself.
A. se B. ipsam C. sibi D. ipsa
11. Gracchum manūs ad caput tendentem vīdimus!
A. stretching B. about to stretch C. having been stretched D. must be stretched
12. Prīmum Bellum Punicum pugnābātur diūtius.
A. too long B. for a very long time C. for a long time D. NOT long enough
13. Will they go with us?
A. Ībuntne B. Īverintne C. Eantne D. Euntne
14. Coniūrātī apud ____ convēnērunt.
A. Laecus B. Laeci C. Laecum D. Laeco
15. Sēnsī mille vōcēs clāmāre et subitō tacēre.
A. were shouting B. had shouted C. are shouting D. were shouted
16. Caesar cōpiās ____ mīserō oppido mīsīt.
A. ad auxilium B. auxiliī C. auxiliō D. adiuvāre
17. Frumentum ab agricolā trans flūmen lātum est.
A. is wide B. was bringing C. is brought D. was brought
18. Caesar suōs quam prīmum discēdere iussīt.
A. himself B. themselves C. them D. his men
19. Nūllum mōnstrum pār ____ erat.
A. Herculēs B. Herculis C. Herculī D. Herculem
20. If a great danger arises, heroes will assemble.
A. surgit B. surget C. surrēxit D. surrēxerit
21. Caesarem in Theatrō Pompeī mortuum esse audīvimus.
A. had died B. was dying C. would die D. had been killed
22. Cum meō amīcō Athēnīs multōs diēs manēbam.
A. to Athens B. from Athens C. in Athens D. about Athens

23. Aurō inventō, ad Forum properāvimus.
 A. finding B. about to find C. having been found D. I find
24. Timor _____ barbarōs ē nostrō oppidō expulsi.
 A. nostrī B. nostrum C. nobis D. nostra
25. Clodius was approaching with an evil band.
 A. cum malō manō B. cum malā manū C. cum malō manū D. malō manū
26. They both love the same girl.
 A. quandam B. quamdam C. eamdem D. eandem
27. Post mortem Romulī Numa _____ factus est.
 A. rēx B. rēgis C. rēgī D. rēgem
28. Let us flee!
 A. Fugerēmus B. Fugiāmus C. Fugiēmus D. Fugēmus
29. Multōs virōs ad portās oppida properantēs vīdistī! The participle modifies:
 A. men B. gates C. towns D. understood subject
30. The mountain was so high that no one could climb it!
 A. ut B. nē C. illud D. quō
31. Ōrātor diū ad Rōstra locūsus est.
 A. is speaking B. is about to speak C. had spoken D. spoke
32. He is able to see the Forum.
 A. vidēre Forum B. ut vidēret Forum C. ut videat Forum D. causā videndī Forō
33. He is coming to see the Forum.
 A. vidēre Forum B. ut vidēret Forum C. ut videat Forum D. causā videndī Forō
34. Care for the fields shortened Cincinnatus' dictatorship considerably.
 A. agrōrum B. agrīs C. prō agrīs D. prō agrōs
35. We must save the city! Urbs _____ servanda est!
 A. nōs B. nostrum C. nōbīs D. ā nōbīs
36. Julia was much smarter than Lucius.
 A. multō B. multae C. multam D. multa
37. Si quid sciō, sciō tē falsum esse!
 A. what B. whatever C. anything D. a certain thing
38. Marcus dignus _____ nōn est.
 A. magnī honoris B. magnō honore C. magnō honorī D. magnus honor
39. Causā urbis videndae prīmā lūce profectī sumus.
 A. because we saw the city C. the city having been seen
 B. after seeing the city D. to see the city
40. Who knows what evil lurked in the heart of Catiline?
 A. latuerit B. latēret C. latuit D. latuisset
41. Sī ea ad meum ātrium _____, peream!
 A. vēnit B. vēnerit C. veniat D. vēnerat
42. He persuaded the soldier to depart.
 A. mīlitis B. mīlitī C. mīlitem D. mīlite
43. He persuaded the soldier to depart.
 A. discēdere B. ut discēdat C. ut discēderet D. ut discessisset
44. Herculēs magnum leōnem vīribus superāvit.
 A. with men B. from men C. with strength D. for strength
45. Mīles nōn scīvit sē ad mortem mittī.
 A. I sent B. was sending C. has sent D. was being sent
46. Bona magistra _____ verba Graeca docēbat.
 A. discipulās B. discipulīs C. ad discipulās D. prō discipulīs
47. Cum unō diē plūrimōs hostēs pugnārēmus, omnēs tamen vīcimur.
 A. with B. when C. since D. although

48. Caesar legātum, ____ ad oppidum nūntium ferret, mīsit.
 A. ut B. quō C. quī D. quīn
49. Caesar Sabīnum ____ praefēcit.
 A. ad castra B. prō castrīs C. castrīs D. castrōrum
50. Quis ____ utebātur?
 A. meus stylus B. meī stylī C. meum stylum D. meō stylō
51. Vir croceō petāsō amīcum invēnit. Ablative of:
 A. separation B. description C. cause D. agent
52. Driver, follow that wagon!
 A. sequī B. sequāris C. sequiminī D. sequere
53. I am afraid that he may come!
 A. ut veniat B. ut venīret C. nē veniat D. ne venīret
54. The picture is rather suitable for framing.
 A. magis idonea B. idoneior C. idoneissima D. maximē idonea
55. Fāma, mōnstrum ____ nihil celerius est, trāns Africam volat.
 A. ut B. quod C. quō D. quae
56. Nōnne mē in Forō mox fore dīxī?
 A. outside B. would be C. had been D. by chance
57. Vīsne scīre quōmodo hās cicatricēs ____?
 A. accipiō B. accēpī C. accēperim D. accēpisse
58. Would that Hector were still living!
 A. Utinam B. Sī tantum C. Nisi D. Quandō
59. It is worth the price to me. Est mihi ____.
 A. tantum B. tantī C. tantus D. tantō
60. Numquam oblivīscar ____!
 A. tū B. tuī C. tibi D. tē
61. Sī Achillēs pugnāvisset, superāvissēmus!
 A. we will win B. we would win C. we had won D. we would have won
62. Ōlim, ut fābula fertur, erant trēs fratres...
 A. in order to B. that C. lest D. as
63. Ad ____ iter fēcimus.
 A. altum turrem B. altam turrim C. altum turrim D. altam turrem
64. The emperor gave awards to each gladiator.
 A. utrōque B. utrīque C. utrumque D. utrisque
65. Cicero was skilled in the art of speaking.
 A. in arte B. arte C. in artem D. artis
66. Cicero was unskilled in the art of writing poems.
 A. scrībendī carminōrum B. scrībendōrum carminōrum C. scrībendōrum carminum D. scrībentis carmina
67. Nesciō cūr nōn labōrāre ____.
 A. mālīs B. mālīs C. māvīs D. māluistī
68. Māter, tē vocātūrus eram! Verē!
 A. had been called B. was about to call C. had to call D. had to be called
69. Miserī mīlitēs adesse cōram ____ iubēbantur.
 A. imperātōris B. imperātōrī C. imperātōrem D. imperātōre
70. Mementō morī. Person/number of the main verb:
 A. 1st/sing B. 2nd/sing C. 2nd/pl D. 3rd/sing
71. Nēmō dubitat ____ superēmus!
 A. ut B. nē C. quīn D. quō
72. Miseret mē ____!
 A. stultus B. stultī C. stultō D. stultum

73. Conveniēmus prope ____ laurum in silvā.
 A. magnum B. magna C. magnō D. magnam
74. Nōlī exīre ____ sine eō!
 A. domum B. domō C. domī D. ē domō
75. Valē, dum iterum ____...
 A. revenimus B. reveniēmus C. reveniāmus D. revenīrēmus
76. Which of these forms of the verb sum cannot be in the same mood as the others?
 A. sītis B. es C. este D. estō
77. Which of these forms of the verb ferō cannot be in the same tense as the others?
 A. ferēs B. ferrī C. fertor D. ferar
78. Which of these verbs cannot take a double accusative?
 A. cēlō B. quaerō C. postulō D. doceō
79. In the sentence caput nectantur, the word caput is:
 A. a cognate accusative B. accusative of exclamation C. nominative D. a Greek accusative
80. Killing is bad: *Est _____ malum.*
 A. occīdendum B. occīde C. occīdere D. occīdī
81. Grāta ergā _____ cīvitās fuit.
 A. tantam virtūtem B. tantae virtūtis C. tantae virtūtī D. tantā virtūte
82. Which is NOT a use of the genitive?
 A. value B. agency C. substance D. penalty
83. "The laws must be obeyed."
 A. lēgibus pāritum est. C. lēgibus pārēre debuistī.
 B. lēgēs pārendae sunt. D. lēgibus pārendum est.
84. Select the correct translation of "A friend comes to greet us."
 A. Amīcus vēnit ut nōs salūtāret. C. Amīcus nostrī salūtandī causā venit.
 B. Amīcus venit nōs salūtāre. D. Amīcus ad nōs salūtandī venit.
85. Vellem tam formōsus esse, _____ Maetius sibi vidētur.
 A. ut B. tam C. etsī D. quam
86. Select the incorrect translation of "they left when he had been killed."
 A. illō interfectō, hī discessērunt. C. hī, ubi interfectus erat, discessērunt.
 B. cum ille interficerētur, hī discessērunt. D. postquam ille occīsus est, hī discessērunt.
87. I asked whether he was going to come.
 A. Rogāvī num ventūrus esset. C. Rogāvī eum ut venīret.
 B. Rogāvī num vēnisset. D. Rogāvī ventūrusne esset.
88. In "Cōnsurrēxisse omnēs Lysandrō dīcuntur", Lysandrō is dative of _____.
 A. advantage B. agency C. possession D. purpose
89. Make sī errāverit, hūmānum est indirect speech: Dīcit _____.
 A. sī errāret, hūmānum esse C. sī errāvisset, hūmānum esse
 B. sī errāvisse, hūmānum fuisse D. sī errāverit, hūmānum esse
90. Which of these is never declined like miser in the positive degree?
 A. dexter B. līber C. aeger D. tener
91. I followed him because he had led me there yesterday: Illum secūta sum quia heri mē illūc _____.
 A. dūxerit B. dūxisset C. dūcēbat D. dūxerat
92. Which of these does have a fourth principal part (supine stem)?
 A. diffiteor B. līquor C. ringor D. vescor
93. Which of these prepositions is NOT used with the accusative?
 A. tenus B. secundum C. penes D. ūltrā
94. Which of these, given here in the singular, does NOT vary in gender from singular to plural?
 A. balneum B. aedēs C. epulum D. caelum
95. Recall the civil war: Recordāre _____.
 A. bellum cīvīle B. bellō cīvīlī C. bella cīvīlia D. bellōrum cīvīlium

Use the following passage to answer questions 96-100.

1 inter haec simul spēs simul cūra in diēs crescēbat, nec satis certum constāre apud
2 animōs poterat, ūtrum gaudiō dignius esset Hannibalem post sextum decimum annum
3 ex Italiā dēcēdentem vacuam possessiōnem eius relīquisse populō Rōmānō, an magis
4 metuendum, quod incolumī exercitū in Africam transisset: locum nīmīrum, nōn
5 perīculum mūtātum; cuius tantae dīmīcātiōnis vātem, quī nūper dēcessisset, Q.
6 Fabium haud frustrā canere solitum graviōrem in suā terrā futurum hostem
7 Hannibalem, quam in alienā fuisset.

(Livy, Ab Urbe Conditā 30.28)

96. What kind of dative is gaudiō (line 2)?

A. ethical

B. possession

C. indirect object

D. governed by a special adjective

97. The subject of dignius (line 2) is:

A. Hannibalem (line 2)

B. annum (line 2)

C. possessiōnem (line 3)

D. relīquisse (line 3)

98. What kind of ablative is incolumī exercitū (line 4)?

A. means

B. absolute

C. comparison

D. price

99. Why is transisset (line 4) subjunctive?

A. The clause is in indirect speech.

B. The clause expresses characteristic.

C. The clause is concessive.

D. Quod (line 4) always takes the subjunctive.

100. Which of the following is NOT true of solitum (line 6)?

A. It governs canere (line 6)

B. It is used here to show purpose.

C. It is part of a semi-deponent verb.

D. It agrees with Fabium (line 6).