

2019 NCJCL Advanced Latin Grammar Test

Grammar Test ID#s:

Latin 3 = 124

Latin 4 = 125

Latin 5+ = 126

1. Illō annō erat inōpia frūmentī Rōmae. A) Rome B) in Rome C) toward Rome D) from Rome
2. Clōdia est altior suā sorōre. A) by her sister B) of her sister C) than her sister D) with her sister
3. Vīdī virōs simillimōs illīs. A) of those B) by those C) from those D) to those
4. Pomeius ipse cum mīlitibus ad Graeciam profectus est. A) proceeded B) will proceed C) proceeds D) had proceeded
5. Mīles _____ ūtēbātur ut signum daret. A) tubae B) tubam C) tubārum D) tubā
6. Pluit! Domī maneāmus. A) In order to stay B) We will stay C) We are staying D) Let's stay
7. Tomorrow you will be called together. A) convocābitis B) convocāminī C) convocābiminī D) convocāverātis
8. Erat fēmina magnā intelligentiā. A) by great intellect B) of great intellect C) in great intellect D) for great intellect
9. Ille mihi vidētur āmīssisse mentem! A) about to lose B) to have lost C) he had lost D) to lose
10. Debent legere quam alacerrimē. A) how eagerly B) who were eager C) than the eager one D) as eagerly as possible
11. Cicerō artem dīcendī bene intellexit. A) by speaking skillfully B) the art of speaking C) to speak skillfully D) without speaking of art
12. Cīvēs nōn intellēxērunt cūr portae clausae essent. A) had been closed B) were closing C) will close D) are closed
13. Rēx sē multōs annōs rēctūrum esse putāvit. A) had ruled B) would rule C) is ruling D) was ruling
14. Rōmānī, cum Caesarem maximē timeant, eum tamen laudant. A) with B) since C) while D) although
15. Cum hominēs ōrātōrem audīre vellent, ad Forum vērērunt. A) Nevertheless B) Since C) With D) During
16. Octāvius loquendō populum tranquillābat. A) by speaking B) was speaking C) about to speak D) to have spoken
17. Mors nōn nōbīs metuenda est! A) is not fearing B) was not fearing C) must not be feared D) had not been feared
18. Nautae in silvam vēnātum ībant. A) hunted B) by hunting C) to hunt D) hunt
19. Nūntius dīcit classem parārī. A) is being prepared B) will prepare C) had been prepared D) is preparing
20. Dīdō nescit num suus frater urbem oppugnātūrus sit. A) had attacked B) was attacking C) will attack D) had attacked
21. Scīpiō cum cōpiīs multīs Carthāginem nāvīgāvit. A) in Carthage B) from Carthage C) with Carthage D) to Carthage
22. Librum āmissum invenīre cōnābimur. A) We were trying B) We were being tried C) We will try D) We are trying
23. Vīdī tot hominēs ut eōs nūmerāre nōn possem. A) I might not be able B) I was not able C) I will not be able D) I had not been able
24. Gāius Plīnius ad vīllam suam ībat ut epistulās scrīberet. A) by writing letters B) as he wrote letters C) because he wrote letters D) in order to write letters
25. Duce vulnerātō, mīlitēs ē proeliō effugiēbant. A) After wounding the leader B) As the leader is wounded C) By wounding the leader D) After the leader had been wounded
26. Sī viam per silvam invenīās, maximās grātiās nostrās habeās. A) you were having B) you had C) you would have D) you have
27. Epistulā lēctā, māter mea multō laetior facta est. A) happier than most B) rather happy C) very happy D) much happier
28. Sī nūntius rediisset, victōriam nūntiāvisset. A) he had announced B) he was announcing C) he might announce D) he would have announced
29. Verba tua mē timōre līberāvērunt. A) fear B) to fear C) for fear D) from fear
30. Gaius Manīlius auxiliō legiōnī ad Galliam missus est. A) as an aid for the legion B) by an aid of the legion C) by aiding the legions D) with an aid in the legion

31. Dīxistī nostrum amōrem perpetuum futūrum esse. A) would be B) has been C) is D) had been
32. Sequere Italiam ventīs; pete regna per undās. A) Follow B) To follow C) Following D) Having been followed
33. Tribūnus cīvēs in Forō brevius quam senātor adlocūtus est. A) briefly B) very briefly C) more briefly D) brief
34. Mīlitēs mātrōnam rogāvērunt quō īret. A) where she was going B) when she would go C) why she was going D) how she is going
35. Senātōribus loquentibus, omnēs cīvēs tacēbant. A) after the senators spoke B) the eloquence of the senators C) speaking to the senators D) while the senators were speaking
36. Tūne, Aenēās, spērāstī mē relinquere? A) are you hoping B) did you hope C) had you hoped D) would you hope
37. “Sī quis artem amandī nōn nōvit, hoc legat.” A) If the same one B) If that one C) If anyone D) If a certain one
38. Catullus crēdidit multa mīlia bāsiōrum danda fuisse. A) must be given B) are being given C) have been given D) had to be given
39. P. Ovidius, Augustō īrātō, in exsiliō remānsit. A) to anger Augustus B) of Augustus’ anger C) Augustus made him angry D) because Augustus was angry
40. Eurystheus Herculem mīsīt quī Hydram necāret. A) to kill the Hydra B) when the Hydra was killed C) why he killed the Hydra D) whom the Hydra killed
41. Nē Psychē excitet deum dormientem. A) Let Psyche not awaken B) Psyche is not awaking C) If Psyche should awaken D) Don’t awaken Psyche now
42. Omnēs nāvēs litus Italiae tetigēre. A) touched B) to touch C) about to touch D) to have touched
43. Ovidius scīvit multa genera puellārum esse. A) there had been B) there will be C) there would have been D) there were

Read the passage below, and answer questions 44-50.

Formīca, cum ad fontem dēscendisset ut biberet, in aquam cecidit 1
 putāvitque sē certē mortitūram esse. Sed columba quaedam in arbore 2
 sedēns, misericordiā tacta, rāmulum in aquam iniēcit. Hōc celeriter 3
 captō, formīca mortem effūgit et in lītus salva advēnit. Paulō post 4
 vēnit auceps, quī columbae īnsidiābātur. Formīca, ut columbae 5 **auceps = birdcatcher; īnsidior = set a trap for**
 auxilium ferret, ad aucupem arrepst et tam vehementer eum 6 **arrepst = crept up**
momordit ut ob dolōrem harundinēs dēiceret. Columba, strepitū 7 **momordit = bit; harundō, -inis, f. = a rod**
 harundinum territa, āvolāvit ac perīculum incolumis et salva ēvāsit. 8 **used to catch birds**

44. The ant came down to the stream to A) to escape a dove. B) escape the heat. C) join the other ants. D) get a drink.
45. In line 2 we learn that the ant A) thought of her friends. B) expected death. C) formed a plan. D) was killed by the dove.
46. *Tacta* (line 3) means A) touching B) about to touch C) to be touched D) having been touched
47. Why did the dove throw the branch into the water (lines 2-4)? A) to escape the birdcatcher B) to signal the ant C) to save the ant D) to drown the ant
48. *Hōc* (line 3) refers to the A) ant. B) birdcatcher. C) branch. D) stream.
49. Quis effūgit mortem (line 4)? A) columba B) rāmulus C) formīca D) auceps
50. Quis momordit aucupem (line 5-7)? A) columba B) harundō C) dolor D) formīca

Tiebreaker Questions: Write the answer to each question on the back of your scan sheet. Write legibly.

1. Translate the underlined words into English: Vereor nē Caesar moriātur.
2. Keeping the same mood, number and tense, give the Latin passive form of *facient*.
3. Translate the underlined word in the context of the sentence. Vidistīne mīlitēs humī iacentēs?