

2019 NCJCL Grammar Test: Latin I and II

Grammar Test ID #s:

Latin 1 = 122

Latin 2 = 123

Choose the correct answer.

1. Multī amīcī ad Circum Maximum hodiē veniunt. A) out of B) by C) to D) from
2. Sunt multae linguae in Eurōpā. A) there were B) there will be C) there have been D) there are
3. Puerī ē silvīs _____ quod lupōs timent. A) currunt B) curris C) currimus D) currit
4. Decem minus trēs sunt _____. A) quīnque B) sex C) septem D) octō
5. Marcus currere in silvās timet. A) is running B) to run C) ran D) will run
6. What answer to this question is expected: *Nōnne fūgistī?* A) yes B) no C) maybe D) I don't know
7. Fēmina rēgī librōs dēmōnstrāvit. A) of the king B) by the king C) with the king D) to the king
8. Urbs est _____. A) pulcher B) pulchrum C) pulchra D) pulchrās
9. Fīlia senātōris per vīllam currit. A) of the senator B) with the senator C) to the senators D) by the senators
10. Pater puellārum est _____. A) clārum B) clāra C) clārus D) clārō
11. Quem in Viā Sacrā vidēs? A) whom B) why C) how D) where
12. Vir mīlitēs tubā convocāvit. A) a trumpet B) of a trumpet C) for a trumpet D) with a trumpet
13. Neptūnus nāvēs placidē spectābat. A) he calms B) calmly C) to calm D) he will calm
14. In Forō verba orātōris audiēbāmus. A) the words B) the word C) by the words D) of the word
15. Omnēs librī ā discipulīs lectī sunt. A) were reading B) will be read C) have been read D) had been read
16. Senātōrēs ā cōnsule convocābantur. A) of the consul B) by the consul C) to the consul D) near the consul
17. Cīvēs putāvērunt Caesarem esse optimū ducem. A) good B) well C) better D) best
18. Cuius puerī pater est medicus? A) to which boy B) from whose boy C) which boy's D) the boys who
19. Crās dux mīlitēs dē periculō monēbit. A) will warn B) has warned C) was warning D) warns
20. Cōsul Rōmānus hostēs fugientēs nōn cēpit. A) after they fled B) about to flee C) fleeing D) unable to flee
21. In Forō audiēs verba senātōris. A) you hear B) you will hear C) you have heard D) you will have heard
22. Flāvius suās sorōrēs ridēbat. A) her B) his C) they D) their
23. Laudārī ab populō summum bonum cōsulī erat. A) To be praised B) Praise C) Praising D) Having been praised
24. Omnēs puerī praeter Quintum in flūmine frīgīdissimō natāvērunt. A) with B) in addition to C) behind D) except
25. Aenēās, ā Mercuriō monitus, Carthāgine nāvīgāvit. A) warning B) about to warn C) warned D) to warn
26. Mīles arma audācter rapuit. A) bold B) boldly C) very bold D) more bold
27. Hic vir validus est; ille autem infirmus est. A) the same B) each C) that one D) who
28. Ego celerius quam tū currere possum. A) quickly B) more quickly C) very quickly D) as quickly as
29. Amicus meus, _____ mē in ātriō exspectat, canes nōn amat. A) quī B) cui C) quem D) quō
30. Caesar, cōpiās in proelium ductūrus, ā populō laudātus est. A) leading B) having been led C) about to lead D) to be led
31. Licet tibi puellam vidēre. A) You want to see the girl. B) The girl wants to see you. C) You may see the girl. D) You see the girl likes you.

32. mōns : montis :: manus : _____. A) manūs B) manuī C) manuum D) manibus
33. Quīdam mercātor in tabernam intrāvit. A) A certain B) The same C) That very D) Which
34. Crās ad Forum ībō. Quō ībis? A) who B) why C) when D) where
35. Ferō : tulī :: amō : _____. A) amārī B) amāvī C) amātī D) amā
36. Lesbia, quācum Catullus sedēbat, carmina in hortō audiēbat. A) by whom B) of whom C) with whom D) for whom
37. Imperātor tot Gallōs quot arborēs in magnā silvā cōnspexit. A) both...and B) so much...that C) not only...but also D) as many...as
38. Nōs discere oportet dē antīquīs Rōmānīs. A) We are able to learn B) Let us try to learn C) It is possible for us to learn D) We ought to learn
39. Styx est flūmen deīs immortālībus sacerrimum. A) very sacred B) sacred C) less sacred D) rather sacred
40. Duō splendidī gladiī imperātōrī erant. A) The general had two magnificent swords. B) The two magnificent swords pleased the general. C) The generals were proud of the two magnificent swords. D) They entrusted the magnificent swords to the two generals.
41. Quibus Octāviānus victōriam nūntiāvit? A) With whom B) Whose C) To whom D) By whom
42. Nōlī laudāre puerum molestum. A) I can't praise B) Don't praise C) He didn't want to praise D) They don't praise
43. Erat Augustō magnum studium philosophiae. A) He was the most famous philosophy pupil of Augustus. B) Augustus taught philosophy well. C) Augustus had a great enthusiasm for philosophy. D) Augustus must study philosophy.

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

Multī canēs in Aegyptō habitābant. Ubi sitiēbant, aquam ex flumine Nilō 1
bibēbant. Necessē tamen erat celeriter bibere quod erant multī crocodilī 2
qui semper esurīre vidēbantur et quī animalia edere volēbant. 3
Olim magnus canis aquam bibere incēpit. Crocodilus vōce dulcī 4
inquit, “Nōlī festināre! Aqua est optima. Bibe lentē et otiosē. Nōlī timēre!” 5
Sed magnus canis parvō risū respondit, “Maximās grātiās! Lentē et 6
otiosē bibere amō sed cognōscō tē semper esurīre et tē mē edere velle. 7
Herī tū meum amīcum bonum edistī. Tibi nōn crēdō. Igitur nōn manēbō.” 8
Aquam ex flumine celerrimē bibit et salvus fugit. 9

44. In line 1, we learn that the story takes place on the continent of A) Asia. B) Europe. C) North America. D) Africa.
45. In lines 1-2, when the dogs were thirsty they drank from the A) well. B) river. C) ocean. D) pool.
46. The dogs drank very quickly because (lines 2-3) A) they feared the crocodiles. B) the water was receding. C) they were in a hurry to get back home. D) the water was cold.
47. The crocodile said to the big dog (lines 4-5) A) “Drink quickly.” B) “Don't drink the water.” C) “The water is warm.” D) “Don't be afraid.”
48. In line 6, when the big dog replied, “Maximās grātiās!” he was A) sarcastic. B) tired. C) loyal. D) sad.
49. The big dog went on to say (lines 6-7) that A) he would drink slowly as the crocodile had suggested. B) he knew that the crocodile wanted to eat him. C) he was not thirsty. D) he trusted the crocodile.
50. The big dog continued speaking to the crocodile (line 8), saying A) “You helped my friend.” B) “My friend did not harm anyone.” C) “You ate my friend.” D) “My friend ran away.”

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

- Fill in the blank with the correct imperative form of the verb *dūcō*. _____ nōs ad pontem, Livī.
- Translate the following word, which is from *agō*: agī.
- Translate this verb (from *cōgō*): cōgeris.