

**GRAMMAR – LEVEL TWO**  
**Ohio Junior Classical League – 2012**

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1. What declension is the noun *exemplar, exemplaris*?  
a. 1<sup>st</sup>                      b. 2<sup>nd</sup>                      c. 3<sup>rd</sup>                      d. 4<sup>th</sup>
2. What conjugation is the verb *munio, munire*?  
a. 1<sup>st</sup>                      b. 2<sup>nd</sup>                      c. 3<sup>rd</sup>                      d. 4<sup>th</sup>
3. What degree of an adjective is *peior*?  
a. positive                      b. comparative                      c. superlative                      d. none of the above
4. What kind of pronoun is *qui, quae, quod*?  
a. interrogative                      b. personal                      c. intensive                      d. relative
5. What part of speech is *aut*?  
a. conjunction                      b. adverb                      c. preposition                      d. adjective
6. Which of the following verbs is **not** in the present tense?  
a. portamus                      b. ridemus                      c. cepimus                      d. ducimus
7. Which of the following verbs is **not** in the imperfect tense?  
a. poterat                      b. portaverat                      c. aberat                      d. scribebat
8. Which of the following verbs is **not** in the future tense?  
a. mitemus                      b. veniemus                      c. aberunt                      d. docemus
9. Which of the following verbs is **not** in the perfect tense?  
a. audit                      b. dedit                      c. nuntiavit                      d. iuvit
10. Which of the following pronouns **cannot** be in the nominative case?  
a. illud                      b. haec                      c. hoc                      d. se
11. Which of the following nouns **cannot** be genitive case?  
a. legis                      b. domini                      c. poetae                      d. gladiatorii
12. Which of the following **cannot** be in the dative case?  
a. ei                      b. huic                      c. illo                      d. uni
13. Which of the following **cannot** be in the accusative case?  
a. lucem                      b. matrum                      c. corpus                      d. nautam
14. Which of the following **cannot** be in the ablative case?  
a. libero                      b. legis                      c. celeri                      d. misera
15. Which of the following **cannot** be in the vocative case?  
a. Tiberi                      b. Gaius                      c. Cicero                      d. puellae
16. Which of the following is **not** a possible translation for *dormiebas*?  
a. you have slept                      b. you slept                      c. you used to sleep                      d. you were sleeping
17. Which of the following is **not** a possible translation for *venisti*?  
a. you had come                      b. you have come                      c. you did come                      d. you came
18. With which of the following nouns does *malum* **not** agree?  
a. regem                      b. tempus                      c. poetam                      d. senatorum
19. With which of the following nouns does *boni* **not** agree?  
a. senis                      b. nautae                      c. mercatores                      d. veritatis

20. With which of the following nouns does *magno* **not** agree?  
 a. capiti                      b. spei                      c. agricolae                      d. monte
21. Which one of the following **cannot** be an imperative?  
 a. audi                      b. lauda                      c. nuntiate                      d. vidi
22. Which one of the following **cannot** be an infinitive?  
 a. libere                      b. posse                      c. nolle                      d. ire
23. Which one of the following cannot be both an adjective and an adverb?  
 a. minime                      b. facile                      c. forte                      d. graviter
24. Which of the following is **not** 1<sup>st</sup> person singular?  
 a. laudabor                      b. tradidisti                      c. dedi                      d. veniam
25. Which one is **not** a preposition that takes its object in the accusative case?  
 a. pro                      b. prope                      c. per                      d. propter
26. Which of the following is **not** a 2<sup>nd</sup> declension noun?  
 a. puer                      b. liber                      c. inimicus                      d. tempus
27. Which of the following is **not** a 3<sup>rd</sup> declension noun?  
 a. virgo                      b. res                      c. pax                      d. corpus
28. Which of the following is **not** feminine?  
 a. veritas                      b. virtus                      c. senatus                      d. manus
29. Which of the following **cannot** be masculine?  
 a. amor                      b. mors                      c. mons                      d. dies
30. Which of the following is **not** neuter?  
 a. genera                      b. genua                      c. nomina                      d. audacia
31. Cicero epistulam \_\_\_\_ scripsit.  
 a. stilum                      b. stilus                      c. stili                      d. stilo
32. \_\_\_\_, festinate domum!  
 a. mei filii                      b. mi fili                      c. meus filius                      d. meum filium
33. dare est \_\_\_\_.  
 a. bonus                      b. bona                      c. bonum                      d. bono
34. \_\_\_\_ es equus pulcher.  
 a. tu                      b. tui                      c. tibi                      d. te
35. crede \_\_\_\_!  
 a. ego                      b. mei                      c. mihi                      d. me
36. Tiberius est meus \_\_\_\_.  
 a. pater                      b. patris                      c. patri                      d. patrem
37. quis saxa \_\_\_\_ vult?  
 a. iacio                      b. iacit                      c. iaciebat                      d. iacere
38. poeta fabulas de \_\_\_\_ dixit.  
 a. deus                      b. dei                      c. deum                      d. deis
39. quid \_\_\_\_ dabis?  
 a. dea                      b. deae                      c. deam                      d. dea
40. cras vos ad Italiam \_\_\_\_.  
 a. pervenimus                      b. pervenitis                      c. perveniemus                      d. pervenietis.

41. consul \_\_\_ totam veritatem dixit.  
 a. populus                      b. populo                      c. ad populum                      d. populum
42. meus pater \_\_\_ habitat.  
 a. Romae                      b. Romam                      c. Roma                      d. in Roma
43. discipuli \_\_\_ fabulam legebant  
 a. brevis                      b. breve                      c. brevium                      d. brevem
44. quis \_\_\_ animal invenit?  
 a. magnus                      b. magna                      c. magnum                      d. magnis
45. qui regem \_\_\_?  
 a. vidit                      b. viderunt                      c. vidi                      d. vidimus
46. Hannibal se necavit.  
 a. himself                      b. her                      c. him                      d. them
47. Caesar spoke briefly to the crowd.  
 a. breviter                      b. breve                      c. brevi                      d. brevem
48. Can you tell me where he is?  
 a. dico                      b. dicis                      c. dixisti                      d. dicere
49. A soldier's life is hard.  
 a. miles                      b. militis                      c. militi                      d. militem
50. He is sailing from Rome to Athens.  
 a. Athenae                      b. ad Athenas                      c. Athenis                      d. Athenas
51. The boys to whom you were speaking are my friends.  
 a. qui                      b. cui                      c. quos                      d. quibus
52. mea filia \_\_\_ cara est.  
 a. ego                      b. mihi                      c. me                      d. ad me.
53. We will stay in Rome for five months.  
 b. quinque menses                      b. quinque mensibus                      c. quinque mensium                      d. quinque mense
54. quis laudari non vult?  
 c. I am praised                      b. you are praised                      c. to praise                      d. to be praised
55. magister brevissime dixit.  
 a. very briefly                      b. too briefly                      c. rather briefly                      d. as briefly as possible

*For questions 56-70, select the letter of the word or phrase which best completes the meaning of the sentence and obeys the rules of Latin grammar.*

cavete, liberi, \_\_\_(56)\_\_\_ quod \_\_\_(57)\_\_\_ creaturae \_\_\_(58)\_\_\_ vestrum bibent. Lamiae \_\_\_(59)\_\_\_ vultusque feminarum pulchrarum habent, sed dei \_\_\_(60)\_\_\_ caudas serpentium pro \_\_\_(61)\_\_\_ dederunt. Lamiae verba \_\_\_(62)\_\_\_ non possunt, sed \_\_\_(63)\_\_\_ melicum sibili facere possunt. \_\_\_(64)\_\_\_ sonitu Lamiae pueros ac puellas ad \_\_\_(65)\_\_\_ eorum pellicunt. \_\_\_(66)\_\_\_ Lamiae parvos liberos a \_\_\_(67)\_\_\_ capiunt. ubi vos \_\_\_(68)\_\_\_ sonitum sibili in arboribus \_\_\_(69)\_\_\_, manete prope ignem et nolite umbras \_\_\_(70)\_\_\_.

#### Vocabulary Help:

Lamia, -ae sibilus, -i m. whistling  
 vultus, -us, m. face melicus, a, um: musical  
 cauda, -ae, f.: tail pellicio, -ere: lure  
 crus, cruris, n. leg mollis, -e: soft

56. a. Lamiae                      b. Lamiarum                      c. Lamias                      d. Lamiis
57. a. hae                              b. harum                              c. his                              d. has
58. a. sanguis                      b. sanguinis                      c. sanguinem                      d. sanguine
59. a. corpora                      b. corporum                      c. corporibus                      d. corpore
60. a. eae                              b. earum                              c. eis                              d. eas
61. a. crus                              b. cruris                              c. crura                              d. cruribus
62. a. dico                              b. dicere                              c. dicunt                              d. dicimus
63. a. sonitui                      b. sonitus                              c. sonitum                              d. sonitu
64. a. hoc                              b. hac                              c. haec                              d. hae
65. a. mors                              b. mortis                              c. mortem                              d. morte
66. a. nox                              b. noctis                              c. noctem                              d. nocte
67. a. parens                      b. parentium                      c. parentes                      d. parentibus
68. a. mollem                      b. molle                              c. mollium                      d. mollis
69. a. audio                      b. audis                              c. audiunt                      d. auditis
70. a. specto                      b. spectare                      c. spectate                      d. spectamus
71. Which of the following is not necessarily in the ablative case?  
a. genu                      b. re                              c. mare                      d. itinere
72. Milites ab omnibus laudati sunt.  
a. from                      b. by                              c. to                              d. for
73. Liberi ipsi tibi veritatem dicent.  
a. themselves                      b. himself                      c. yourself                      d. ourselves
74. The girls are much smarter than the boys.  
a. puerorum                      b. puero                              c. pueros                      d. pueris
75. He ran for five miles.  
a. mille passus                      b. milia passuum                      c. mille passuum                      d. milibus passibus