

VISUAL LATIN 2

quizzes

31-60

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. Most Latin nouns are 5th declension nouns. A) true B) false
2. 5th declension nouns have no nominative forms. A) true B) false
3. Most 5th declension nouns are feminine. A) true B) false
4. All 5th declension nouns are feminine. A) true B) false
5. *Longest* is a superlative adjective. A) true B) false
6. *Longissimus* is a superlative adjective. A) true B) false
7. Which one is superlative? A) high B) higher C) highest
D) Super duper high
8. Which one is superlative? A) cold B) colder C) coldest
9. Which one is superlative? A) nice B) nicer C) nicest
10. Which one is superlative? A) full B) fuller C) fullest
11. *Hic vir fortissimus est.* A) This man is the strong. B) This man is stronger.
C) This man is strongest. D) This old man came rolling home.
12. *Luna non clarior est quam sol.* A) The moon is not brighter than the sun.
B) The stars are not brighter than the sun. C) The sun is not brighter than the
night light.
13. *Luna non clarissima est.* A) The moon is not bright. B) The moon is not
brighter. C) The moon is not brightest.
14. *Montes altiores sunt.* A) The mountains are high. B) The mountains are
higher. C) The mountains are highest.
15. *Montes altissimi sunt.* A) The mountains are high.
B) The mountains are higher. C) The mountains are highest.
16. *Illa via longior est.* A) That road is long. B) That road is longer.
C) That road is longest.
17. *Illa via longissima est.* A) That road is long. B) That road is longer.
C) That road is longest.
18. *Hic mons altus est.* A) This mountain is short. B) This mountain is high.
C) This road is high.
19. *Ille mons altior est.* A) That mountain is short. B) That mountain is high.
C) That mountain is higher.
20. *Ille mons altissimus est.* A) That mountain is short. B) That mountain is high.
C) That mountain is highest.
21. *Lux clara est.* A) The light is bright. B) This light is brighter. C) These lights
are brighter.
22. *Haec lux clarissima est.* A) The light is brightest. B) This light is brightest.
C) That light is brightest.
23. *Illa lux clarissima est.* A) The light is brightest. B) This light is brightest.
C) That light is brightest.
24. The horse is *fast*. A) celer B) celerior C) celerrimus

25. This horse is *faster*. A) celer B) celerior C) celerrimus
26. That horse is *fastest*. A) celer B) celerior C) celerrimus
27. The road is *long*. A) longus B) longa C) longior D) longissima
28. This road is *longer*. A) longus B) longa C) longior D) longissima
29. That road is *longest*. A) longus B) longa C) longior D) longissima
30. The light is *bright*. A) clara B) clarior C) clarissima
31. This light is *brighter*. A) clara B) clarior C) clarissima
32. That light is *brightest*. A) clara B) clarior C) clarissima
33. *To think* A) cogitare B) cantare C) credere D) monstrare
34. *Avunculus* A) uncle B) aunt C) mother D) father
35. *Apple* A) nimbus B) num C) malum D) duo
36. *Donkey* A) equus B) lupus C) asinus D) ovis
37. *Avis* A) bold B) field C) bird D) cow
38. *Cras* A) yesterday B) today C) tomorrow D) whenever
39. *Defendere* A) to believe B) to see C) to hear D) to defend
40. *Tomorrow* A) quando B) cras C) heri D) finis
41. *Hic puer* amat hanc puellam. A) this boy B) this man C) these boys
D) those boys
42. *Hic puer* amat *hanc puellam*. A) this girl B) this woman C) these girls
D) those girls
43. *Hae puellae* in fluvio natant. A) this girl B) this woman C) these girls
D) those girls
44. *Hae puellae in fluvio natant*. A) fly through the air B) swim in the sea
C) swim in the river
45. *Mater a filio suo vocatur*. A) Mom calls her son. B) Mom is called by her son.
46. Terrence did not join a *fraternity* in college. A) cooking class B) a brotherhood
C) a sisterhood D) a choir
47. A *glacier* is a slow moving river of A) water B) coffee C) ice cream D)
ice
48. Mom planned the *itinerary*. A) party B) evening C) dinner D) journey
49. The king abdicated, *relinquishing* all of his power. A) seizing B) enjoying
C) leaving
50. *Fido* was once a common name for a _____ dog. A) faithful B) cute
C) large D) vicious

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. English adjectives never change spelling as they compare. A) true B) false
2. The comparative of *good* is the word: *goodest*. A) true B) false
3. The superlative of *good* is the word: *best*. A) true B) false
4. The comparative of *bad* is the word: *badder*. A) true B) false
5. The superlative of *bad* is the word: *baddest*. A) true B) false
6. There are no Latin adjectives that radically change as they compare. A) true B) false
7. Which is the superlative of *malus*? A) *malus* B) *peior* C) *pessimus*
8. Which is the comparative of *malus*? A) *malus* B) *peior* C) *pessimus*
9. Which is the superlative of *magnus*? A) *magnus* B) *maior* C) *maximus*
10. Which is the superlative of *parvus*? A) *parvus* B) *minor* C) *minimus*
11. *Hic mons parvus est*. A) This mountain is small. B) This mountain is smaller. C) This mountain is smallest. D) This is the big rock candy mountain.
12. *Hic mons minor est*. A) This mountain is small. B) This mountain is smaller. C) This mountain is smallest. D) Unfortunately, there is no big rock candy mountain.
13. *Hic mons minimus est*. A) This mountain is small. B) This mountain is smaller. C) This mountain is smallest. D) I wish there were a big rock candy mountain.
14. *Ille mons magnus est*. A) That mountain is big. B) That mountain is bigger. C) That mountain is biggest. D) I would like it if the big rock candy mountain were made of mints.
15. *Ille mons maior est*. A) That mountain is big. B) That mountain is bigger. C) That mountain is biggest. D) I saw a big mountain once, but it wasn't made of candy.
16. *Ille mons maximus est*. A) That mountain is big. B) That mountain is bigger. C) That mountain is biggest. D) It was made of rocks and other "mountain stuff".
17. *Sol maior quam luna est*. A) The sun is larger than the moon. B) The moon is larger than the sun. C) The moon and the sun seem to be avoiding each other.
18. *Oppidum meum melius est quam oppidum tuum*. A) My town is your town. B) My town is bigger than your town. C) My town is better than your town. D) My town has a big rock candy mountain.
19. *Hae viae meliores sunt*. A) These roads are longer. B) These roads are better. C) These roads are more beautiful.
20. *Latina lingua optima est*. A) Latin is the best language. B) English is the best language. C) Actually, English has some wacky spelling rules. D) Latin is the better language.
21. The food is *good*. A) *bonus* B) *melior* C) *optimus*
22. This food is *better*. A) *bonus* B) *melior* C) *optimus*

23. That food is the *best*! A) bonus B) melior C) optimus
24. The house is *small*. A) parva B) minor C) minima
25. This house is *smaller*. A) parva B) minor C) minima
26. That house is *smallest*. A) parva B) minor C) minima
27. These houses are *small*. A) parva B) parvae C) minor D) minores
E) minimae
28. These houses are *smaller*. A) parva B) parvae C) minor D) minores
E) minimae
29. These houses are *smallest*. A) parva B) parvae C) minor D) minores
E) minimae
30. *Five* A) unus B) quinque C) quattuor D) septem
31. *To fear* A) timeo B) timere C) amare D) dormire
32. *To sleep* A) ascendere B) descendere C) dormire D) ambulare
33. *Daughter* A) femina B) puella C) filius D) filia
34. *Voice* A) vox B) sol C) luna D) mox
35. *Captive* A) vir B) inimicus C) captivus D) corona
36. *Herd* A) grex B) Greg C) Greeks D) green
37. *Sheep* A) os B) ovis C) ora D) ostium
38. *To climb* A) ascendere B) descendere C) dormire D) natare
39. *Domus* A) dome B) gnome C) home D) town
40. *Iter* A) eat B) rain C) door D) journey
41. *Ille mala* A) this apple B) these apples C) that apple D) those apples
42. Haec puella amat *illum puerum*. A) this boy B) these boys C) that boy
D) those boys
43. *Ille equus* in fluvio est. A) this horse B) that horse C) these horses D) those
horses
44. *Illi equi* in fluvio sunt. A) this horse B) that horse C) these horses D) those
horses
45. Mater *illud* videt. A) him B) her C) it D) this E) that
46. The climbers watched the weather on the mountain as they prepared for the ascent.
A) food B) climb C) party D) trip
47. During winter, the trees are dormant. A) dead B) sleeping C) tall
D) hyper
48. We stayed in the college dormitory. A dormitory is a place to A) party
B) eat C) sleep D) read
49. We moved to a farm to escape urban life. A) short B) long C) city
50. An ora report is a report delivered by A) stork B) email C) hand
D) mouth

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. The Romans used *letters* to represent numbers. A) true B) false
2. Ordinal numbers place numbers in *order*. A) true B) false
3. First, second, third, and fourth are *ordinal* numbers. A) true B) false
4. All Latin numbers use the Latin endings. A) true B) false
5. The plural of *unus* (one) is *uni*. A) true B) false
6. Ordinal numbers decline as 1st and 2nd declension adjectives. A) true B) false
7. *One boy* A) una puer B) unus puer C) unum puer
8. *Two boys* A) duae pueri B) duo pueri C) duae puellae
9. *Three boys* A) tres pueri B) tres puellae C) tria pueri
10. *One fish* A) una piscis B) unus piscis C) unum piscis
11. *Two fish* A) duo pisces B) red fish C) blue fish
12. *Unus puer* in oppido ambulat. A) one boy B) two boys C) three boys D) four boys
13. *Duae puellae* in oppido ambulant. A) one girl B) two girls C) three girls D) four girls
14. *Tres puellae* in oppido ambulant. A) one girl B) two girls C) three girls D) four girls
15. *Quattuor puellae* in oppido ambulant. A) one girl B) two girls C) three girls D) four girls
16. Mater cibum *duobus pueris* dat. A) two boys B) of two boys C) to two boys
17. Mater cibum *duabus puellis* dat. A) two girls B) of two girls C) to two girls
18. Mater cibum *tribus pueris* dat. A) three boys B) of three boys C) to three boys
19. Mater cibum *tribus puellis* dat. A) three girls B) of three girls C) to three girls
20. Pastor in campo *cum tribus ovibus* est. A) three sheep B) of three sheep C) to three sheep D) with three sheep
21. *One ring* to rule them all... A) unus anulus B) una anulus C) unum anulus D) duo anuli
22. *One nation* (country), under God... A) unus patria B) una patria C) unum patria
23. There are *three horses* near the water. A) tres equus B) tres equi C) tria equi
24. There are *two horses* near the water. A) duo equus B) duo equi C) duae equi
25. There are *four horses* near the water. A) quattuor equus B) quattuor equi C) quinque equi
26. I only heard *one woman* singing. A) unus femina B) unam feminam C) unum feminam

27. My *two good friends* are coming. A) duo amici boni B) duae amicae bonae
C) duo equi magni
28. I saw *five fish*. A) quinque equi B) quinque aves C) quinque pisces
D) septem pisces
29. I saw *five birds*. A) quinque equi B) quinque aves C) quinque pisces
D) septem pisces
30. *Five* A) unus B) quinque C) quattuor D) septem
31. *Seven* A) quattuor B) quinque C) sex D) septem
32. *Three* A) tres B) quattuor B) quinque C) sex D) septem
33. *Color* A) orange B) violet C) red D) color
34. *To descend* A) ascendere B) descendere C) audire D) videre
35. *Herd* A) grex B) bos C) ovis D) piscis
36. *Species* A) kind B) type C) species D) all of the above
37. *Ovis* A) dog B) cat C) cow D) sheep
38. *Ascendere* A) to run B) to climb C) to descend D) to swim
39. *Dormire* A) to run B) to see C) to hear D) to sleep
40. *Hodie* A) today B) yesterday C) tomorrow D) tonight
41. Ille puer *qui in aqua natat* laetus est. A) who is in the water B) who swims in the water
C) who walks near the water D) who is drinking the water
42. Illa puella *quae librum habet* laeta est. A) who has an apple B) who has water
C) who has a book D) who has the money
43. Illud malum, *quod in mensa est*, malum meum est. A) which is on the ground
B) which is on the table C) which I see D) which I found
44. Illi pueri, *qui sunt in horto*, filii mei sunt. A) who are in the field B) who are in the water
C) who are in the garden D) who are in the forest
45. Illae puellae, *quae in via ambulant*, filiae mea sunt. A) who are in the forest
B) who are in the street C) who are walking in the street D) who are walking to the house
46. The state of *Colorado* gets its name from the reddish _____ of the Colorado river. A) fish B) color C) rocks D) kayaks
47. A *patriot* is one who fights for his _____. A) mom B) dad C) rights
D) country
48. A *patriotic* celebration celebrates a _____. A) birthday B) battle
C) country D) cake
49. This river's *currents* are swift. *Current* comes from the Latin word A) currere
B) videre C) amare D) ascendere
50. We avoided the teacher's *ire* by bringing cupcakes. A) test B) quiz
C) anger D) assignment

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. Reflexive pronouns refer back to the subject of the sentence. A) true B) false
2. Reflexive pronouns are often used as verbs. A) true B) false
3. Reflexive pronouns *bend back* to rename someone in the sentence. A) true B) false
4. Both *eius* and *suus* could be translated with the English word, *his*. A) true B) false
5. Latin uses the intensive pronoun *ipse* to emphasize. A) true B) false
6. Third person personal pronouns are not reflexive. A) true B) false
7. The word *mecum* is best translated *with us*. A) true B) false
8. The word *tecum* is best translated *with you*. A) true B) false
9. The word *nobiscum* is best translated *with us*. A) true B) false
10. The word *secum* is best translated *with himself*. A) true B) false
11. Mater *eam* laudat. A) her B) herself
12. Mater *se* laudat. A) her B) herself
13. Pater *eum* audit. A) him B) himself
14. Pater *se* audit. A) him B) himself
15. *Sibi cibum dat*. A) He gives him food. B) He gives her food. C) He gives himself food.
16. *Veni mecum*. A) Walk with me. B) Come with me. C) Read with me.
17. *Ambulant nobiscum*. A) He walks with us. B) They walk with us. C) Come walk with us.
18. *Ambulant vobiscum*. A) He walks with you. B) They are walking with you. C) We are walking with you.
19. *Ea cibum secum fert*. A) She brings water with her. B) She brings fruit with her. C) She brings food with her.
20. *Pastor oves eius vocat*. A) The shepherd calls his sheep. B) The shepherd calls their sheep.
21. *Pastor oves eorum vocat*. A) The shepherd calls his sheep. B) The shepherd calls their sheep.
22. *Pastor oves suas vocat*. A) The shepherd calls his sheep. B) The shepherd calls his own sheep.
23. The farmer calls his sons *to him*. A) ad me B) ad te C) ad se
24. Mom praised *her*. A) eum B) eam C) se
25. Mom praised *herself*. A) eum B) eam C) se
26. They praise *him*. A) eum B) eam C) se
27. They praise *themselves*. A) eos B) eas C) se

28. Come with me. A) Veni mecum. B) Veni tecum. C) Veni nobiscum.
D) Veni vobiscum.
29. Come with us. A) Veni mecum. B) Veni tecum. C) Veni nobiscum.
D) Veni vobiscum.
30. *To honor; adore* A) ambulare B) laborare C) arbor D) adorare
31. *To devour; eat* A) devorare B) laborare C) adorare D) somniare
32. *Dum* A) while B) as long as C) until D) all of the above
33. *Color* A) orange B) violet C) red D) color
34. *Iratus* A) happy B) sad C) delighted D) angry
35. *Prius* A) before B) after C) later D) tomorrow
36. *Rex* A) queen B) tyrannosaurus C) king D) sheep
37. *Ovis* A) dog B) cat C) cow D) sheep
38. *Tacitus* A) loud B) quiet C) angry D) dream
39. *Excitare* A) to wake B) to see C) to hear D) to sleep
40. *Hodie* A) today B) yesterday C) tomorrow D) tonight
41. *Pater vester amico meo aquam et cibum dat.* A) my father B) your father
C) her father
42. *Pater vester amico meo aquam et cibum dat.* A) my friend B) of my friend
C) to my friend
43. *Puella quae in tua horto est mea amica est.* A) who is in the garden B) who is
in your garden
44. *Pastor et oves prope aquam sunt.* A) in the water B) near the water
C) under the water
45. *In mari magnus numerus piscium est.* A) a great number of men B) a great
number of fish C) a small number of fish D) a small number of animals
46. The students devoured the cupcakes. A) smelled B) liked C) ate
D) wanted
47. He later regretted that he had listened to bad council. A) music B) advice
C) audio books
48. Warren G. Harding was known for his taciturn personality. A) quiet B) angry
C) powerful.
49. The Tyrannosaurus Rex is considered the _____ of the dinosaurs.
A) prettiest B) smartest C) best dressed D) king
50. Oh, Come let us adore him.... A) call B) honor C) see D) hear

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. Reflexive pronouns refer back to the verb. A) true B) false
2. Indefinite adjectives in Latin are formed from verbs. A) true B) false
3. Latin Irregular adjectives are abnormal in every case. A) true B) false
4. Latin Irregular adjectives are only abnormal in the nominative case. A) true B) false
5. Latin Irregular adjectives only differ from regular adjectives in the genitive and dative case. A) true B) false
6. The acronym UNUS NAUTA makes it easy to memorize the nine most popular irregular adjectives. A) true B) false
7. UNUS NAUTA is an acronym. It means ONE TIME. A) true B) false
8. ONE TIME there was a question on a Latin quiz that had no answer.
9. ONE TIME there were two questions on a Latin quiz that had no answer!
10. The phrase *unius viri* is best translated *of one man*. A) true B) false
11. *Neuter puer* A) neither boy B) neither girl C) neither man D) neither woman
12. *Alius puer* A) the other boy B) the other girl C) the other man D) the other woman
13. *Alius pueri* A) of the other boy B) of the other girl C) of the other man D) of the other woman
14. *Aliorum puerorum* A) of the other boys B) of the other girls C) of the other man's D) of the other woman's
15. *Alii puero* A) the other boy B) of the other boy C) to the other boy D) with the other boy
16. *Uter vir..?* A) Which boy? B) Which man? C) Which dude? D) Which witch?
17. *Mater utrius pueri..?* A) the mother of which girl..? B) the mother of which boy..? C) the mother of all battles D) Ask your mother to make some cookies for you. You could eat them after the test. That would be nice.
18. *Nulli equi ambulant vobiscum.* A) No friends walk with you. B) No one walks with you. C) No horses walk with you. D) No, you may not walk off with my horse.
19. *Solo ambulo.* A) I walk on the floor. B) I walk on the sun. C) I walk alone.
20. *Utra femina hic est?* A) Which man is here? B) Which woman is here? C) Which way?
21. *Utrum oppidum maior est?* A) Which animal is larger? B) Which town is larger? C) Which horse is larger?
22. *Pastor multos oves vocat.* A) The shepherd calls many sheep. B) The shepherd calls mini sheep.
23. *Pastor omnes oves vocat.* A) The shepherd calls all sheep. B) The shepherd calls some sheep.

24. *Pastor alios oves vocat.* A) The shepherd calls all sheep. B) The shepherd calls other sheep.
25. *Each boy* went to London. A) quisque puer B) quisque vir C) quisque puella
26. *The other boy* went to London. A) alius vir B) alia femina C) alius puer D) alia puella
27. *Neither boy* went to London. A) neuter puer B) neuter vir C) neutra puella
28. *Two boys* went to London. A) unus puer B) duo pueri C) tres puellae
29. *No boys* went to London. A) nullus puer B) nulli pueri C) nullae puerae
30. *Three boys* went to London. A) unus puer B) duo pueri C) tres pueri
31. *Silver* A) aurum B) argentina C) argentum D) aroma
32. *Coin* A) nummus B) gummus C) numerus D) yummi
33. *Blood* A) eeeww, gross B) sanguis C) anguis D) sang
34. *To cry* A) plorare B) reddere C) Waaah! D) vendere
35. *To sell* A) plorare B) reddere C) Waaah! D) vendere
36. *Mortuus* A) alive B) dead C) mostly dead D) still partly alive
37. *Animus* A) mind B) intellect C) soul D) all of the above
38. *Mercator* A) trader B) merchant C) traitor D) mercenary
39. *Aroma* A) spice B) spicy C) spicy chicken D) I really like spicy chicken/
40. *Dormire* A) to sleep B) to live in a dorm C) to eat D) to see
41. *Illa via longior est.* A) That road is long. B) That road is longer. C) That road is longest.
42. *Illa via longissima est.* A) That road is long. B) That road is longer. C) That road is longest.
43. *Hic mons altus est.* A) This mountain is short. B) This mountain is high. C) This road is high.
44. *Ille mons altior est.* A) That mountain is high. B) That mountain is higher.
45. *Ille mons altissimus est.* A) That mountain is high. C) That mountain is highest.
46. Early explorers discovered _____ in Argentina. A) gold B) silver C) burritos
47. Heidi implored her mother to allow her to eat the waffle. A) begged with tears B) tricked
48. We are mortal. This means, that we will all A) move to Hawaii B) die C) dance D) run
49. Vending machines _____ treats. A) sell B) toss at nearby walkers C) give D) steal
50. The American Numismatic Society collects _____. A) coins B) ships C) stamps

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. To find the present stem, remove the -re from the infinitive. A) true B) false
2. To find the perfect stem of a Latin verb, remove the -i from the past. A) true B) false
3. The present stem of the verb *vocare* is *voca*. A) true B) false
4. The present stem of the verb *audire* is *audi*. A) true B) false
5. The present stem of the verb *monere* is *monu*. A) true B) false
6. The perfect stem of the verb *vocare* is *vocav*. A) true B) false
7. The perfect stem of the verb *audire* is *audi*. A) true B) false
8. The perfect gift for you this Christmas is the perfect stem of the verb *audire*. A) true B) false C) Mr. Thomas, how did you know?
9. Call it intuition, but, sometimes, I just know these things. Here you go: *audiv*. A) Thank you. B) Thank you, so much. C) I will treasure this gift forever.
10. The Romans always used macrons in their writings. A) true B) false
11. Give the present stem of the verb *vocare*. A) *voco* B) *voca* C) *vocav* D) *vocalist*
12. Give the present stem of the verb *monere*. A) *moneo* B) *mone* C) *monu* D) *admonish*
13. Give the present stem of the verb *audire*. A) *audio* B) *audi* C) *audiv* D) *audible*
14. Give the present stem of the verb *amare*. A) *amo* B) *ama* C) *amav* D) *amateur*
15. Give the perfect stem of the verb *vocare*. A) *voco* B) *voca* C) *vocav* D) *vocal*
16. Give the perfect stem of the verb *monere*. A) *moneo* B) *mone* C) *monu* D) *monitor*
17. Give the perfect stem of the verb *audire*. A) *audio* B) *audi* C) *audiv* D) *inaudible*
18. Give the perfect stem of the verb *amare*. A) *amo* B) *ama* C) *amav* D) *enamor*
19. Give the perfect stem of the verb *pugnare*. A) *pugno* B) *pugna* C) *pugnav* D) *pugnacious*
20. Give the perfect stem of the verb *navigare*. A) *navigo* B) *naviga* C) *navigav* D) *navigation*
21. Is this present stem or perfect stem: *amav* A) present B) perfect
22. Is this present stem or perfect stem: *ama* A) present B) perfect
23. Is this present stem or perfect stem: *ambula* A) present B) perfect
24. Is this present stem or perfect stem: *ambulav* A) present B) perfect
25. Is this present stem or perfect stem: *doce* A) present B) perfect

26. Is this present stem or perfect stem: docu A) present B) perfect
27. *Audio* A) I hear B) to hear C) I heard D) heard
28. *Audire* A) I hear B) to hear C) I heard D) heard
29. *Audivi* A) I hear B) to hear C) I heard D) heard
30. *Auditum* A) I hear B) to hear C) I heard D) heard
31. *Pallium* A) cloak B) pale C) pail D) paleontology
32. *Emere* A) to feed an emu B) to want C) to sell D) to buy
33. *Prosperare* A) to produce B) to believe C) to prosper D) to see
34. *Uxor* A) woman B) girl C) wife D) yes, dear
35. *Vitare* A) to live B) to hear C) to see D) to avoid
36. *Mortuus* A) wanted B) dead C) or D) alive
37. *Improbus* A) wicked B) good C) ship D) all of the above
38. *Carcer* A) the mall B) the mall during the holidays C) prison D) all of the above
39. *Accusare* A) to blame B) to accuse C) to find fault D) to visit E) almost all of the above
40. *Apprehendere* A) to run B) to seize C) where do you think you're going D) you aren't going anywhere, young man
41. *Hic vir fortissimus est.* A) This man is the strong. B) This man is stronger. C) This man is strongest. D) This old man came rolling home.
42. *Luna non clarior est quam sol.* A) The moon is not brighter than the sun. B) The stars are not brighter than the sun. C) The sun is not brighter than the night light.
43. *Luna non clarissima est.* A) The moon is not bright. B) The moon is not brighter. C) The moon is not brightest.
44. *Montes altiores sunt.* A) The mountains are high. B) The mountains are higher. C) The mountains are highest.
45. *Montes altissimi sunt.* A) The mountains are high. B) The mountains are higher. C) The mountains are highest.
46. In the past, *manufactured* items were made by A) kings B) machines C) hand
47. Anne learned to drive in a car with a *manual* transmission. This means that she shifted gears with A) her mind B) her feet C) her good looks D) her hand
48. Farmers often use *tractors* to A) go grocery shopping B) drag race C) drag plows D) go on road trips
49. The criminals were *incarcerated*. A) fed B) imprisoned C) set free D) educated
50. Henry feared the *inevitable* questions about his behavior. A) wonderful B) angry C) unavoidable D) happy

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. Verbs in the present tense take place in the future. A) true B) false
2. It is possible to translate a Latin verb, in the present tense, 3 different ways.
A) true B) false
3. To form the present tense, we simply add **o, s, t, mus, tis, and nt** to the **present** stem. A) true B) false
4. To form the present tense, we simply add **o, s, t, mus, tis, and nt** to the **perfect** stem. A) true B) false
5. To form the passive present tense, add **o, s, t, mus, tis, and nt** to the **present** stem. A) true B) false
6. To form the passive present tense, add **r, ris, tur, mur, mini, and ntur** to the **present** stem. A) true B) false
7. The difference between the conjugations are simply spelling differences. A) true B) false
8. *Audio.* A) I hear B) I am hearing C) I do hear D) all of the above
9. *Audis.* A) I hear B) You hear C) He, she, or it hears D) We hear E) They hear
10. *Audit.* A) I hear B) You hear C) He, she, or it hears D) We hear E) They hear
11. *Audimus.* A) I hear B) You hear C) He, she, or it hears D) We hear E) They hear
12. *Audiunt.* A) I hear B) You hear C) He, she, or it hears D) We hear E) They hear
13. *Voco.* A) I call B) I am calling C) I do call
14. *Vocas.* A) I call B) You call C) He, she, or it calls D) We call E) They call
15. *Vocat.* A) I call B) You call C) He, she, or it calls D) We call E) They call
16. *Vocamus.* A) I call B) You call C) He, she, or it calls D) We call E) They call
17. *Vocant.* A) I call B) You call C) He, she, or it calls D) We call E) They call
18. *Vocor.* A) I am called B) You are called C) He, she, or it is being called
19. *Vocaris.* A) I am called B) You are called C) He, she, or it is being called
20. *Vocatur.* A) I am called B) You are called C) He, she, or it is being called
21. *Sum.* A) I am B) You are C) He, she, or it is D) We are E) They are
22. *Es.* A) I call B) You are C) He, she, or it is D) We are E) They are
23. *Est.* A) I call B) You are C) He, she, or it is D) We are E) They are
24. *Sumus.* A) I call B) You are C) He, she, or it is D) We are E) They are

25. *Sunt.* A) I call B) You are C) He, she, or it is D) We are E) They are
26. Choose correct pronoun for *voco*. A) ego B) tu C) is, ea, id D) nos
E) vos
27. Choose correct pronoun for *vocas*. A) ego B) tu C) is, ea, id D) nos
E) vos
28. Choose correct pronoun for *vocat*. A) ego B) tu C) is, ea, id D) nos
E) vos
29. Choose correct pronoun for *vocamus*. A) ego B) tu C) is, ea, id D) nos
E) vos
30. Choose correct pronoun for *vocatis*. A) ego B) tu C) is, ea, id D) nos
E) vos
31. *Pistor* A) shepherd B) fisherman C) baker D) race care driver
32. *Poculum* A) pig B) peanut C) butter D) cup
33. *Uva* A) submarine B) grape C) a grape in a submarine D) a grape with a
periscope
34. *Mane* A) in the morning B) in the evening C) in the night D) we will fight
35. *Minister* A) servant B) merchant C) sailor D) pilot
36. *Memoria* A) memory B) to forget C) to believe D) to write
37. *Moneo* A) I warn B) You warn C) She warns D) they warn
38. *Mones* A) I warn B) You warn C) She warns D) they warn
39. *Monet* A) I warn B) You warn C) She warns D) they warn
40. *Moneor* A) I am being warned B) You are being warned C) She is being
warned
41. The food is *good*. A) bonus B) melior C) optimus
42. This food is *better*. A) bonus B) melior C) optimus
43. That food is the *best*! A) bonus B) melior C) optimus
44. The house is *small*. A) parva B) minor C) minima
45. This house is *smaller*. A) parva B) minor C) minima
46. After searching too long for an *alternative*, we finally called him. A) another
way B) a swimsuit C) a new book D) a website
47. The Vietnam *memorial* in Washington D.C. helps us _____ that war. A) learn
about B) forget C) remember
48. These days, *minister* is another word for pastor. A minister should be a _____
to his congregation. A) leader B) servant C) friend D) clown
49. Sometimes at night, Tara *somnambulates*. A) sings B) walks in her sleep C)
eats while sleeping D) watches TV
50. We hired an *interpreter* when we visited Italy. A) baker B) bodyguard C)
translator D) mime

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. The imperfect tense has no clear ending point in the past. A) true B) false
2. It is possible to translate the imperfect tense using the word: *was*. A) true B) false
3. It is possible to translate the imperfect tense using the word: *will*.
A) true B) false
4. To form the imperfect tense, we simply add **o, s, t, mus, tis, and nt** to the **present** stem. A) true B) false
5. To form the imperfect tense, add **bam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, and bant** to the **present** stem. A) true B) false
6. To form the imperfect tense, add **bam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, and bant** to the **perfect** stem. A) true B) false
7. *Voco*. A) I call B) I am calling C) I do call D) all of the above
8. *Vocabam*. A) I call B) I am calling C) I do call D) I was calling
9. *Vocabas*. A) I was calling B) You were calling C) He was calling D) We were calling
10. *Vocabat*. A) I was calling B) You were calling C) He was calling D) We were calling
11. *Vocabamus*. A) I was calling B) You were calling C) He was calling
D) We were calling
12. *Monebam*. A) I warn B) I was warning C) You were warning D) We were warning
13. *Moneo*. A) I warn B) I was warning C) You were warning D) We were warning
14. *Monebas*. A) I warn B) I was warning C) You were warning D) We were warning
15. *Monebamus*. A) I warn B) I was warning C) You were warning D) We were warning
16. *Eram*. A) I was B) You were C) He was D) We were E) They were
17. *Eras*. A) I was B) You were C) He was D) We were E) They were
18. *Eramus*. A) I was B) You were C) He was D) We were E) They were
19. *Erant*. A) I was B) You were C) He was D) We were E) They were
20. *Monebar*. A) I was warned B) I was warning C) You were warned D) We were warned
21. *Monebaris*. A) I was warned B) I was warning C) You were warned
D) We were warned
22. *Monebamur*. A) I was warned B) I was warning C) You were warned
D) We were warned
23. *2 videbantur*. A) I was seen B) You were seen C) We were seen D) They were seen
24. *Ego videbar*. A) I was seen B) You were seen D) We were seen

25. *Nos videbamus.* A) I was seen B) You were seen D) We were seen
26. Choose correct pronoun for *vocabar.* A) ego B) tu C) is, ea, id D) nos
E) vos
27. Choose correct pronoun for *vocabaris.* A) ego B) tu C) is, ea, id D) nos
E) vos
28. Choose correct pronoun for *vocabatur.* A) ego B) tu C) is, ea, id D) nos
E) vos
29. Choose correct pronoun for *vocabamur.* A) ego B) tu C) is, ea, id D) nos
E) vos
30. Choose correct pronoun for *vocabamini.* A) ego B) tu C) is, ea, id D) nos
E) vos
31. *Pistor* A) shepherd B) farmer C) baker D) torpedo
32. *Flumen* A) river B) lake C) waterfall D) ocean
33. *Dies* A) morning B) day C) evening D) night
34. *Mane* A) in the twilight B) in the evening C) in the morning D) in the daylight
35. *Splendidus* A) splendid B) dull C) dark D) free
36. *Memoria* A) memory B) to forget C) to believe D) to write
37. *Recordor* A) I remember B) I believe C) I snore D) I pod
38. *Cras* A) yesterday B) today C) tomorrow D) someday
39. *Hodie* A) today B) yesterday C) tomorrow D) tonight
40. *Apple* A) nimbus B) num C) malum D) duo
41. *Unus puer* in oppido ambulat. A) one boy B) two boys C) three boys
D) four boys
42. *Duae puellae* in oppido ambulat. A) one girl B) two girls C) three girls
D) four girls
43. *Tres puellae* in oppido ambulat. A) one girl B) two girls C) three girls
D) four girls
44. *Quattuor puellae* in oppido ambulat. A) one girl B) two girls C) three girls
D) four girls
45. Mater cibum *duobus pueris* dat. A) two boys B) of two boys C) to two boys
46. We were refreshed after stopping at the restaurant. The word restaurant comes from the Latin word A) splendidus B) restaurare C) recordor D) flumen
47. We hired a real estate agent to A) to take action for us B) take pictures
C) mow the yard
48. There are *splendid* stones and *splendid* jewels in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington D.C. A) glittering B) expensive C) large D) free
49. We recorded the speech in order to _____ the words of the speaker. A) alter B) believe C) hear D) remember
50. We have records of your progress. A) rumors B) paintings C) documents that help us remember

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. The future tense tells us about the past. A) true B) false
2. It is possible to translate the future tense using the word: *will*. A) true B) false
3. It is possible to translate the imperfect tense using the phrase: *used to*. A) true B) false
4. To form the future tense, we simply add **bam, bas, bat, bamus, batis**, and **bant** to the **present** stem. A) true B) false
5. To form the future tense of 1st and 2nd conjugation verbs, add **bo, bis, bit, bimus, bitis**, and **bunt** to the **present** stem. A) true B) false
6. To form the future tense of 3rd and 4th conjugation verbs, add **bo, bis, bit, bimus, bitis**, and **bunt** to the **present** stem. A) true B) false
7. *Voco*. A) I call B) I was calling C) I do call D) I will call
8. *Vocabam*. A) I call B) I was calling C) I do call D) I will call
9. *Vocabo*. A) I call B) I was calling C) I do call D) I will call
10. *Vocabis*. A) I will call B) You will call C) He will call D) We will call
11. *Vocabit*. A) I will call B) You will call C) He will call D) We will call
12. *Vocabimus*. A) I will call B) You will call C) He will call D) We will call
13. *Monebo*. A) I warn B) I was warning C) I will warn D) I will be warned
14. *Monebis*. A) I will warn B) I will be warned C) You will warn D) We will warn
15. *Monebimus*. A) I will warn B) I will be warned C) You will warn D) We will warn
16. *Ero*. A) I will be B) You will be C) He will be D) We will be E) They will be
17. *Eris*. A) I will be B) You will be C) He will be D) We will be E) They will be
18. *Erimus*. A) I will be B) You will be C) He will be D) We will be E) They will be
19. *Erint*. A) I will be B) You will be C) He will be D) We will be E) They will be
20. *Monebor*. A) I will be warned B) I will warn C) You will be warned D) We will be warned
21. *Moneberis*. A) I will be warned B) I will warn C) You will be warned D) We will be warned
22. *Monebimur*. A) I will be warned B) I will warn C) You will be warned D) We will be warned
23. *2 videbantur*. A) I will be warned B) I will warn C) You will be warned D) We will be warned E) They will be warned
24. *Ego videbor*. A) I will be seen B) You will be seen D) We will be seen

25. *Nos videbimur.* A) I will be seen B) You will be seen C) We will be seen
26. Choose correct pronoun for *vocabor.* A) ego B) tu C) is, ea, id D) nos
E) vos
27. Choose correct pronoun for *vocaberis.* A) ego B) tu C) is, ea, id D) nos
E) vos
28. Choose correct pronoun for *vocabitur.* A) ego B) tu C) is, ea, id D) nos
E) vos
29. Choose correct pronoun for *vocabimur.* A) ego B) tu C) is, ea, id D) nos
E) vos
30. Choose correct pronoun for *vocabimini.* A) ego B) tu C) is, ea, id D) nos
E) vos
31. *Aeternus* A) still B) eternal C) never D) avalanche
32. *Bos* A) holy B) cow C) cat D) dog
33. *Crassus* A) thick B) fat C) stout D) all of the above
34. *Foedus* A) ugly B) duckling C) beautiful D) swan
35. *Formosus* A) ugly B) duckling C) beautiful D) swan
36. *Memoria* A) memory B) to forget C) to believe D) to write
37. *Emergere* A) to emerge B) to sink C) to swim D) to see
38. *Filius* A) son B) sun C) sum D) someday
39. *Silva* A) silver B) gold C) air D) forest
40. *Mother* A) pater B) mater C) filius D) filia
41. *Mater eam* laudat. A) her B) herself
42. *Mater se* laudat. A) her B) herself
43. *Pater eum* audit. A) him B) himself
44. *Pater se* audit. A) him B) himself
45. *Veni mecum.* A) Walk with me. B) Come with me. C) Read with me.
46. It felt like we waited for an *eternity* at the emergency room. A) a short amount
of time B) an eternal amount of time C) five minutes D) five seconds
47. *Bovine* is another term for a A) rope B) ship C) cow D) cat
48. Slowly, the submarine *emerged.* A) sank B) flew C) rose out of the water
D) drove through town
49. The French word for Tuesday is *Mardi*. The French word *gras* comes from the Latin
word *crassus*. Therefore, the French celebration *Mardi Gras* means A) Ugly
Tuesday B) Beautiful Tuesday C) Big Tuesday D) Fat Tuesday
50. The Spanish word *hermosa* means *beautiful*. *Hermosa* comes from the Latin word
A) bos B) silva C) formosa D) agricola

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. To conjugate a verb is to serve it with dessert. A) true B) false
2. To conjugate a verb is to divide it into all the various tenses, moods, etc. A) true B) false
3. Verbs can be in the Active or Passive voice. A) true B) false
4. Verbs have three different moods: a good mood, a bad mood and an ambivalent mood. A) true B) false
5. Never conjugate a verb in a bad mood.
6. Indicative, imperative and subjunctive are the three moods of verbs. A) true B) false
7. Use the *indicative* mood to ask questions. A) true B) false
8. Use the *indicative* mood to give commands. A) true B) false
9. Use the *imperative* mood to give commands. A) true B) false
10. Use the *subjunctive* mood to talk about what might happen. A) true B) false
11. *Vocare* A) I call B) You will call C) He will call D) to call
12. *Vocavisse* A) to call B) to be called C) to have called D) to have a good time
13. *Vocabimus*. A) I will call B) You will call C) He will call D) We will call
14. *Monere* A) I warn B) I was warning C) to warn D) Hey! I'm warning you!
15. *Monebis* A) I will warn B) I will be warned C) You will warn D) We will warn
16. *Monuisse* A) to warn B) to be warned C) to have warned D) to have coffee
17. *Dormire* A) to yawn B) to yawn in church C) to sleep D) to have slept
18. *Dormivisse* A) to snore B) to snore in church C) to sleep D) to have slept
19. To find the *present* stem, remove the A) *-re* from the infinitive B) *-isse* from the perfect infinitive C) *-um* from the supine D) email the teacher and ask for the present stem
20. To find the *perfect* stem, remove the A) *-re* from the infinitive B) *-isse* from the perfect infinitive C) *-um* from the supine
21. Find the *present* infinitive. A) *voco* B) *vocare* C) *vocavisse* D) *vocatum*
22. Find the *present* infinitive. A) *amo* B) *amare* C) *amavisse* D) *amatum*
23. Find the *present* infinitive. A) *moneo* B) *monere* C) *monuisse* D) *money*
24. Find the *present* infinitive. A) *audio* B) *audire* C) *audivisse* D) auditorium
25. Find the *perfect* infinitive. A) *voco* B) *vocare* C) *vocavisse* D) *vocatum*
26. Find the *perfect* infinitive. A) *amo* B) *amare* C) *amavisse* D) *amatum*
27. Find the *perfect* infinitive. A) *moneo* B) *monere* C) *monuisse* D) *monitum*

28. Find the *perfect* infinitive. A) audio B) audire C) audivisse D) audible
29. *Audire* A) to hear B) to have heard
30. *Audivisse* A) to hear B) to have heard
31. *Aeternus* A) still B) fine C) never D) eternal
32. *Vocare* A) to see B) to hear C) to know D) to call
33. *Dormire* A) to run B) to smile C) to sleep D) to feel better
34. *Industrius* A) industrious B) diligent C) active D) all of the above
35. *Digitus* A) finger B) toe C) digit D) all of the above
36. *Rex* A) king B) queen C) a good name for a tough dog D) Tyrannasaurus
37. *Annus* A) day B) week C) month D) year
38. *Unus* A) one B) won C) two D) too
39. *Sum* A) I am B) you are C) we are D) everyone is
40. *Father* A) pater B) mater C) filius D) filia
41. The house is *small*. A) parva B) minor C) minima
42. This house is *smaller*. A) parva B) minor C) minima
43. That house is *smallest*. A) parva B) minor C) minima
44. These houses are *small*. A) parva B) parvae C) minor D) minores
E) minimae
45. These houses are *smaller*. A) parva B) parvae C) minor D) minores
E) minimae
46. The local *conservation* society _____ the historic building. A) burned
B) kept safe C) photographed D) painted
47. During a *competition*, everyone is _____. A) aiming for the goal.
B) cheating. C) staring at the scoreboard D) buying refreshments
48. The students all signed the *petition*. They are _____ for less homework.
A) asking B) dancing C) snoring D) raising money
49. *Industrious* students do not complain about their work. A) diligent B) lazy
C) tall D) selfish
50. Our *traditions* have been _____ to us by our ancestors. A) emailed B) sent
C) flown D) handed over

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. Participles are verbs used as adjectives. A) true B) false
2. Present participles end in *-ing*. A) true B) false
3. Past participles always end in *-ing*. A) true B) false
4. Past participles sometimes end in *-ed*. A) true B) false
5. To form Latin present participles, replace the *-re* of the infinitive with *-ns*. A) true B) false
6. In the phrase *swimming pool*, *swimming* is a present participle. A) true B) false
7. In the phrase *swimming pool*, *swimming* is a past participle. A) true B) false
8. In the phrase *hearing aid*, *hearing* is a present participle. A) true B) false
9. In the phrase *baked bread*, *baked* is a present participle. A) true B) false
10. In the phrase *setting sun*, *sun* is a present participle. A) true B) false
11. *puella ridens* A) the laughing girl B) the laughing boy C) the running girl
12. *puer ridens* A) the laughing girl B) the laughing boy C) the running girl
13. *puella legens* A) the running girl B) the reading girl C) the rampaging girl
14. *puellae legentis* A) the reading girl B) of the reading girl C) with the reading girl
15. *puellae legenti* A) the reading girl B) of the reading girl C) to the reading girl
16. *Audio puellam legentem* A) I hear the reading girl. B) I heard of the reading girl. C) I read to the girl.
17. *Puer timens* = A) puer qui ambulat B) puer qui audit C) puer qui timet
18. *Puer dormiens* = A) puer qui claudit B) puer qui audit C) puer qui dormit
19. *Puer audiens* = A) puer qui ambulat B) puer qui audit C) puer qui timet
20. *Puer ambulans* = A) puer qui ambulat B) puer qui audit C) puer qui timet
21. *Puella quae cantat* = A) puella cantans B) puer cantans C) puella legens
22. *Puella quae legit* = A) puella cantans B) puer cantans C) puella legens
23. *Puella quae ambulat* = A) puella cantans B) puella legens C) puella ambulans
24. *Puellae quae ambulant* = A) puellae cantantes B) puellae legentes C) puellae ambulantes
25. *Puer qui ambulat* = A) puer cantans B) puer legens C) puer ambulans
26. *Pueri qui ambulant* = A) pueri cantantes B) pueri legentes C) pueri ambulantes
27. *Puella, audiens matrem suam, venit in casa.* A) seeing her mother B) hearing her mother

28. Pueri, *videntes amicos suos*, currit in silva. A) seeing their mom B) seeing their friends
29. Pueri, *vocantes viros*, currit in casa. A) calling their dad B) calling the men
30. *Alimentum* A) food B) nourishment C) provisions D) sustenance E) all of the above
31. *Aeternus* A) still B) fine C) never D) eternal
32. *Domus* A) house B) home C) household D) all of the above
33. *Dormire* A) to fall B) to sleep C) to eat D) to fill the car with gas
34. *Scribere* A) to write B) to draw C) to color D) to paint
35. *Diligere* A) to love B) to hold dear C) all of the above
36. *Rex* A) king B) queen C) prince D) princess
37. *Cotidie* A) daily B) every day C) day by day D) all of the above
38. *Lex* A) law B) illegal C) book D) chariot
39. *Auris* A) head B) eyes C) ear D) nose
40. *Mother* A) pater B) mater C) filius D) filia
41. *Montes altiores sunt.* A) The mountains are high. B) The mountains are higher. C) The mountains are highest.
42. *Montes altissimi sunt.* A) The mountains are high. B) The mountains are higher. C) The mountains are highest.
43. *Illa via longior est.* A) That road is long. B) That road is longer. C) That road is longest.
44. *Illa via longissima est.* A) That road is long. B) That road is longer. C) That road is longest.
45. *Hic mons altus est.* A) This mountain is short. B) This mountain is high. C) This road is high.
46. After the draught, a great *famine* afflicted the region. A) famous person B) flame C) time of hunger D) infamous pirate
47. The word *prophet* derives from the Latin word A) diligere B) monere C) prophetus D) provincia
48. The *scribe* could read the *inscription*. Both words derive from the Latin word A) scribere B) postulare C) monere D) surgere
49. Industrious students are *diligent*. Diligent derives from the Latin word A) postulare B) audire C) vocare D) diligere
50. The English word *identical* comes from the Latin word *idem* meaning A) different B) the same C) similar D) various

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. Participles are verbs used as adjectives. A) true B) false
2. Present participles end in *-ing*. A) true B) false
3. Past participles always end in *-ing*. A) true B) false
4. Past participles end in *-ed, -en, -d, -t, -n, or -en*. A) true B) false
5. To form Latin present participles, replace the *-re* of the infinitive with *-ns*. A) true B) false
6. To form Latin past participles, we use the fourth principle part of the verb. A) true B) false
7. The past participle “agrees” in gender, number, and case with the noun it describes. A) true B) false
8. Future participles show action that is *about to happen*. A) true B) false
9. If we drop the *-us* and add *-urus* to the fourth principle part, we will create a future participle. A) true B) false
10. In the phrase *hearing aid*, *hearing* is a past participle. A) true B) false
11. In the phrase *baked bread*, *baked* is a past participle. A) true B) false
12. In the phrase *setting sun*, *sun* is a past participle. A) true B) false
13. *puella amata* A) the loving girl B) the loving boy C) a loved girl
14. *puer amatus* A) the loving girl B) a loved boy C) a loved girl
15. *verbum dictum* A) the bad word B) the good word C) the spoken word
16. *verba dicta* A) the bad words B) the good words C) the spoken words
17. *puellae laudatae* A) the praising girl B) the praised girls C) He is praising the girl.
18. *Vir armatus* A) the army man B) the army men C) an armed man
19. The four principle parts of *I see*, are *video, videre, vidi, visum*. Find the future participle. A) videns B) visum C) visa D) visurus
20. The four principle parts of *I call*, are *voco, vocare, voci, vocatum*. Find the future participle. A) vocans B) vocaturus C) vocal D) vocalist
21. *Puer nominatus Julius* A) a girl named Julia B) a boy named Julius C) Julius named the boy
22. *Puer Julius nominaturus est* A) the boy is about to be named Julia B) the boy is about to be named Julius C) Julius named the boy
23. *Librum meum in mensa positurus sum*. A) I am going to put my book on the bed. B) I am going to put myself to bed. C) I am going to put my book on the table.
24. *Oppidum meum oppugnaturus est*. A) He is going to attack my town. B) She is going to attack my town. C) He is going to attack me.

25. *Oppida tua oppugnatura sunt.* A) He is going to attack my town. B) They are going to attack your town. C) They are going to the movies together this weekend.
26. *Pueri vocaturi amicos suos currunt in silva.* A) about to call their mom B) about to call their friends
27. *Puer vocaturus viros currit in casa.* A) about to call dad B) about to call the men
28. *Includere* A) to exclude B) to include C) to see D) to whine
29. *Arbor* A) flower B) tree C) plant D) rose
30. *Sanctus* A) holy B) unholy C) hole D) whole
31. *Explorator* A) scout B) sailor C) farmer D) maid
32. *Numquam* A) once B) twice C) forever D) never
33. *Educere* A) to lead out B) to hold C) to believe D) to snore
34. *Vivus* A) dead B) alive C) mostly dead D) partly alive
35. *Carcer* A) home B) prison C) desert D) all of the above
36. *Lex* A) drawing B) illegal C) law D) horse
37. *Respondere* A) to answer B) to see C) to hear D) to smell
38. *Brother* A) pater B) mater C) frater D) soror
39. *Illa via longior est.* A) That road is long. B) That road is longer. C) That road is longest.
40. *Illa via longissima est.* A) That road is long. B) That road is longer. C) That road is longest.
41. *Hic mons altus est.* A) This mountain is short. B) This mountain is high. C) This road is high.
42. *Ille mons altior est.* A) That mountain is short. B) That mountain is high. C) That mountain is higher.
43. *Educators* are to _____ ignorance. A) lead students into B) lead students out of C) keep students in D) teach students the ways of
44. The doctors worked to *revive* the patient. *Revive* comes from the Latin word A) diligere B) credere C) vivus D) mortuus
45. We are not allowed to play in the *sanctuary* of our church. We are to treat it as if it were A) big B) holy C) clean D) small
46. On *Arbor* Day, we planted a A) flower B) seed C) spy D) tree
47. We called an *arborist* to remove the _____ near the window. A) firefighter B) doctor C) teacher D) tree

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. The supine, just like the participle, is a verb acting as an adjective. A) true
B) false
2. The supine is a verbal noun. A) true B) false
3. The supine has nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative endings. A) true
B) false
4. The supine has only accusative or ablative endings. A) true B) false
5. If the fourth principle part of the verb is supine, it ends in *-um*. A) true
B) false
6. The supine has two uses. It either shows motion, or purpose. A) true B) false
7. Sometimes, by removing the supine ending, and replacing the ending with a new ending, *-tion*, we are able to create an English word. A) true B) false
8. The supine is often translated into English with an infinitive. A) true B) false
9. The supine and the past participle have the same function. A) true B) false
10. *Veniunt oppidum visum*. A) to hear B) to see C) to build D) to stop
11. *Veniunt oppidum visum*. A) I am coming to town. B) They are coming to town.
12. *Veniunt magistrum auditum*. A) to hear the teacher B) to see the teacher
C) to meet the teacher
13. *Propter noctem*, *difficilis in silva visum*. A) because of the fog B) because of the camel C) because of the night
14. *Propter noctem*, *difficilis in silva visum*. A) it is difficult to see in the forest
B) it is difficult to hear in the forest C) it is easy to see in the forest
15. *Liber erat facilis lectu*. A) the book B) the children C) the newspaper
16. *Liber erat facilis lectu*. A) is B) was C) will be
17. *Liber erat facilis lectu*. A) easy to read B) easy to see C) easy to hear
D) difficult to read
18. *Eunt cibum petitem* A) they are going B) they are swimming C) they are wishing
19. *Eunt cibum petitem* A) to seek peace B) to seek books C) to seek food
20. *Hic sum visum*. A) I am here to hear. B) I am here to read. C) I am here to see.
21. *Incredible auditu* A) difficult to hear B) incredible to hear C) incredible to see
22. *Facilis dictu* A) difficult to say B) hard to say C) easy to say
23. *Bonus auditu* A) sad to say B) sad to hear C) good to hear
24. *Difficiles est nocte visu*. A) it is easy B) it is difficult C) it is nice
25. *Difficiles est nocte visu*. A) during the day B) during lunch C) at night
26. *Difficiles est nocte visu*. A) to believe B) to see C) to understand

27. Minima natu A) the youngest boy B) the youngest girl C) the oldest girl
28. Maxima natu A) the youngest boy B) the youngest girl C) the oldest girl
29. Minimus natu A) the youngest boy B) the youngest girl C) the oldest girl
30. *Frumentum* A) grain B) garden C) the sea D) apples
31. *Arbor* A) tree B) bark C) leaf D) vine
32. *Clam* A) loudly B) secretly C) openly D) happily
33. *Incredibilis* A) incredible B) yawn C) I am not that impressed D) boring
34. *Peccare* A) to sin B) to do wrong C) to make mistakes D) all of the above
35. *Pecunia* A) poor B) rich C) money D) food
36. *Saccus* A) rocks B) dirt C) tower D) sack
37. *King* A) rex B) lex C) hex
38. *to ask* A) rogare B) amare C) portare D) ambulare
39. *to answer* A) rogare B) respondere C) credere D) diligere
40. *Sister* A) pater B) mater C) frater D) soror
41. There are *three horses* near the water. A) tres equus B) tres equi C) tria equi
42. There are *two horses* near the water. A) duo equus B) duo equi C) duae equi
43. There are *four horses* near the water. A) quattuor equus B) quattuor equi C) quinque equi
44. I only heard *one woman* singing. A) unus femina B) unam feminam C) unum feminam
45. My *two good friends* are coming. A) duo amici boni B) dua amica bona C) duo equi magni
46. At the end of the day, class was *dismissed*. *Dismissed* comes from the Latin word: A) diligere B) amare C) dimittere D) dare
47. She worked hard to send money home to her *impecunious* family. A) crazy B) wild C) large D) poor
48. Mom's brother only calls when he is in *pecuniary* trouble. A) big B) no C) money D) legal
49. She was *intelligent* and she _____ the situation. A) understood B) confused C) ruined D) whined about
50. She lost her satchel on the train. A satchel, which comes from the Latin *saccus* is a type of A) horse B) rabbit C) staff D) sack

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. *To call* is a present active infinitive. A) true B) false
2. *To be called* is a present active infinitive. A) true B) false
3. *To be called* is a present passive infinitive. A) true B) false
4. Present passive infinitives will end in the letters *-are*. A) true B) false
5. Present passive infinitives will end in the letter *-i*. A) true B) false
6. Perfect infinitives are great gifts when you need that perfect gift. A) true B) false
7. Everyone will love that you brought them a perfect infinitive. A) true B) false
8. Perfect infinitives will end in the letters *-isse*. A) true B) false
9. Sentences with perfect infinitives *must* be translated word for word. A) true B) false
10. To believe A) present infinitive B) present passive infinitive C) perfect infinitive
11. To be believed A) present infinitive B) present passive infinitive C) perfect infinitive
12. To have believed A) present infinitive B) present passive infinitive C) perfect infinitive D) future infinitive
13. About to believe A) present infinitive B) present passive infinitive C) perfect infinitive D) future infinitive
14. To believe A) credere B) credi C) credisse D) crediturus esse
15. To be believed A) credere B) credi C) credisse D) crediturus esse
16. About to believe A) credere B) credi C) credisse D) crediturus esse
17. Video pueros pugnare. A) I see that the boys are fighting. B) I know the boys are fighting. C) I wish the boys would stop fighting.
18. Scio pueros pugnare. A) I see that the boys are fighting. B) I know the boys are fighting. C) I wish the boys would stop fighting.
19. Video pueros pugnasse. A) I see that the boys are fighting. B) I know the boys will be fighting. C) I see that the boys fought. D) What's with all the fighting on this test?
20. Video pueros pugnatos esse. A) I see that the boys are fighting. B) I know the boys will be fighting. C) I see that the boys fought. D) I see that the boys are about to fight.
21. Audio pueros vocari. A) I hear that the boys are being called. B) I hear that the boys have been called
22. Audio pueros vocatos esse. A) I hear that the boys are being called. B) I hear that the boys have been called
23. Puer dicit, se veniturum esse. A) Mom says B) Dad says C) The boy says
24. Puer dicit, se veniturum esse. A) that he is about to call B) that he is about to come

25. *Mater dicit, se vocaturam esse.* A) Mom says B) Dad says C) The boy says
26. *Mater dicit, se vocaturam esse.* A) that she is about to call B) that she is about to come
27. *Spero matrem vocare.* A) I hope mom calls. B) I hope dad calls. C) I'm calling the cops.
28. *Spero matrem vocavisse.* A) I hope mom calls. B) I hope mom called.
29. *Spero matrem vocaturam esse.* A) I hope mom called. B) I hope mom will call.
30. *Hortus* A) grain B) garden C) the sea D) apples
31. *Bonus* A) good B) bad C) ugly
32. *Terra* A) earth B) land C) ground D) all of the above
33. *Aqua* A) earth B) water C) air D) fire
34. *Puella* A) boy B) girl C) man D) squirrel
35. *Pastor* A) shepherd B) sheep C) goat D) wolf
36. *Thesaurus* A) rex B) treasure C) tiger D) bulldozer
37. *Arbor* A) herb B) grass C) plant D) tree
38. *Field* A) ager B) fluvius C) silva D) mensa
39. *Mountain* A) campus B) silva C) arbor D) mons
40. *To shout* A) clamare B) clamari C) clamatus D) calamari
41. *Ambulant vobiscum.* A) He walks with you. B) They are walking with you. C) We are walking with you.
42. *Ea cibum secum fert.* A) She brings water with her. B) She brings fruit with her. C) She brings food with her.
43. *Pastor oves eius vocat.* A) The shepherd calls his sheep. B) The shepherd calls their sheep.
44. *Pastor oves eorum vocat.* A) The shepherd calls his sheep. B) The shepherd calls their sheep.
45. *Pastor oves suas vocat.* A) The shepherd calls his sheep. B) The shepherd calls his own sheep.
46. Since we eat both plants and food we are considered tertiary *consumers*. *Consumer* comes from the Latin word: A) adducere B) consumere C) duplex D) scire
47. A *thesaurus*, like a dictionary is a _____ of words. A) pile B) treasure C) bike
48. The teachers had to confront the *pugnacious* student. A) eager to learn B) eager to fight
49. The *clamorous* students refused to listen to the teacher. A) shouting B) quiet C) happy D) timid
50. Finally, the *dormitory* was quiet. A *dormitory* is a place to A) eat B) drive C) work out D) sleep

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. *The Perfect tense* is a completed action. A) true B) false
2. *Perfect* comes from the Latin words *purr* and *kitten*. A) true B) false
3. *Purring kittens* are more popular on the internet than Latin. A) true B) false
C) Who knows?
4. To form the *perfect* tense in English, we add the suffix *-ing*. A) true B) false
5. To form the *perfect* tense in English, we can sometimes add the suffix *-ed*.
A) true B) false
6. *All perfect tense verbs* always end in *-ed*. A) true B) false
7. To form the *perfect* tense in Latin, we add the perfect endings to the *present* stem. A) true B) false
8. To form the *perfect* tense in Latin, we add the perfect endings to the *perfect* stem. A) true B) false
9. The perfect stem of the verb *voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatum* is *vocav*. A) true
B) false
10. The perfect stem of the verb *amo, amare, amavi, amatum* is *amav*. A) true
B) false
11. Find the perfect stem of *vocare*. A) *voco* B) *voca* C) *vocav* D) *vocat*
12. Find the perfect stem of *monere*. A) *moneo* B) *mone* C) *monu* D) *monit*
13. Find the perfect stem of *audire*. A) *audio* B) *audi* C) *audiv* D) *audit*
14. Find the perfect stem of *dormire*. A) *dormio* B) *dormi* C) *dormiv*
D) *dormit*
15. To form the *perfect passive* tense in Latin, we add *sum, esse* to the *participle*.
A) true B) false
16. *Vocat*. A) He calls. B) We call. C) He called. D) We called.
17. *Vocavit*. A) He calls. B) We call. C) He called. D) We called.
18. *Vocaverunt*. A) He calls. B) We call. C) He called. D) They called.
19. *Vocatus est*. A) He has been heard. B) He has been seen. C) He has been
called.
20. *Vocati sunt*. A) They have been heard. B) They have been called. C) He
has been called.
21. *Audivi pueros*. A) I hear the boys. B) I heard the boys. C) I saw the boys.
22. *Credivi pueros*. A) I see the boys. B) I saw the boys. C) I believed the boys.
23. *Monui pueros*. A) I saw the boys. B) I heard the boys. C) I warned the
boys.
24. *Te monui*. A) I am warning you. B) I will warn you. C) I warned you.
25. *Ea te amavit*. A) She is warning you. B) She will love you. C) She loved
you. D) Sheesh.

26. *Ea te audivit.* A) She is listening to you. B) She was listening to you. C) She listened to you.
27. *Deus creavit* caelum et terram. A) loved B) saw C) heard D) created
28. *Spero* matrem vocavisse. A) I hope mom calls. B) I hope mom called.
29. *Mater* vocavit. A) Mom is calling. B) Mom called. C) Mom will call.
30. *Monere* A) to moo B) to move C) to warm yourself D) to warn
31. *Planta* A) to plant B) young plant C) a spy D) hedge trimmers
32. *Terra* A) earth B) land C) ground D) all of the above
33. *Piscator* A) fisherman B) firefighter C) fighter pilot D) disc jokey
34. *Erro* A) I wander B) I go astray C) I make a mistake D) all of the above
35. *Dormire* A) to sleep B) to visit a dormitory on campus C) to eat D) to see
36. *Cras* A) yesterday B) today C) tomorrow D) one of these days
37. *Ovis* A) dog B) cat C) cow D) sheep
38. *Rex* A) cat B) dog C) king D) count
39. *Five* A) unus B) quinque C) quattuor D) septem
40. *Silver* A) aurum B) argentina C) argentum D) aroma
41. *Pastor multos oves vocat.* A) The shepherd calls many sheep. B) The shepherd calls mini sheep.
42. *Pastor omnes oves vocat.* A) The shepherd calls all sheep. B) The shepherd calls some sheep.
43. *Pastor alios oves vocat.* A) The shepherd calls all sheep. B) The shepherd calls other sheep.
44. *Each boy* went to London. A) quisque puer B) quisque vir C) quisque puella
45. *The other boy* went to London. A) alius vir B) alia femina C) alius puer D) alia puella
46. A *negative* response may include the word, "no". *Negative* comes from the Latin word: A) adducere B) apponere C) piscator D) negare
47. When we are *introduced* we are _____ a new friendship. A) pulled into B) tricked into C) lead into
48. The teachers circled the *errors*. A) names B) answers C) stars D) mistakes
49. Mom has to finish her long list of *errands*. *Errand* comes from the Latin word: A) abire B) errare C) negare D) lacrimare
50. Tears are produced by the *lachrymal* glands. *Lachrymal* comes from the Latin word: A) salvus B) firmamentum C) introducere D) lacrimare

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. *The Perfect tense* is a completed action. A) true B) false
2. *The Pluperfect tense* is also a completed action. A) true B) false
3. The *Pluperfect* is past before the past. A) true B) false
4. If you went back in time, by the time you arrived, the pluperfect would have already been past. A) true B) false C) Wait... what? D) This makes as much sense as Congress with a credit card.
5. *Pluperfect* stands for *plus quam perfectum*, which means: A) perfect B) just perfect C) more than perfect D) Potato Head is the perfect man. If he doesn't agree with you, you can rearrange his face.
6. If the helping verb *had* precedes the verb, the verb is in the *pluperfect* tense. A) true B) false
7. To form the *perfect* tense in Latin, we add the pluperfect endings to the *present* stem. A) true B) false
8. To form the *pluperfect* tense in Latin, we add the pluperfect endings to the *perfect* stem. A) true B) false
9. The perfect stem of the verb *voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatum* is *vocav*. A) true B) false
10. The perfect stem of the verb *amo, amare, amavi, amatum* is *amav*. A) true B) false
11. Find the perfect stem of *vocare*. A) *voco* B) *voca* C) *vocav* D) *vocat*
12. Find the perfect stem of *monere*. A) *moneo* B) *mone* C) *monu* D) *monit*
13. Find the perfect stem of *audire*. A) *audio* B) *audi* C) *audiv* D) *audit*
14. Find the perfect stem of *dormire*. A) *dormio* B) *dormi* C) *dormiv* D) *dormit*
15. The last five questions were exactly the same on the last test. A) true B) false C) It's OK. You needed the review.
16. *Vocat*. A) He calls. B) He was calling. C) He will call. D) He called.
17. *Vocabat*. A) He calls. B) He was calling. C) He will call. D) He called.
18. *Vocabit*. A) He calls. B) He was calling. C) He will call. D) He called.
19. *Vocavit*. A) He calls. B) He was calling. C) He will call. D) He called.
20. *Vocaverat*. A) He calls. B) He had called. C) He will have called. D) Call me maybe.
21. *Vocatus est*. A) He has been heard. B) He has been seen. C) He has been called.
22. *Vocatus erat*. A) He had been heard. B) He had been seen. C) He had been called.
23. *Vocaveram pueros*. A) I had called the boys. B) I had seen the boys.
24. *Monueram pueros*. A) I had seen the boys. B) I had warned the boys.

25. *Ea te amaverat.* A) She had warned you. B) She had loved you. C) She loved you.
26. *Ea te audiverat.* A) She listens to you. B) She had listened to you.
27. *Deus creaverat* caelum et terram. A) had loved B) had seen C) had created
28. *Ambulaverant* multas horas. A) They had walked B) They had listened
29. *Ambulaverant multas horas.* A) for many days B) for many years C) for many hours
30. *Expectare* A) to unlock B) to expect C) to anticipate D) to hope for
31. *Fur* A) thief B) robber C) animal hair D) a robber with a disguise made of animal hair
32. *Terra* A) earth B) land C) ground D) all of the above
33. *Manere* A) to love B) to see C) to believe D) to stay
34. *Ego sum* A) I wander B) I am C) I is D) I believe
35. *Diligere* A) to love B) to draw C) two plus seven D) equals nine
36. *Hodie* A) yesterday B) today C) tomorrow D) someday
37. *Sordidus* A) dirty B) unclean C) likely D) ewww! Like, so disgusting!
38. *Saccus* A) ask B) good C) look D) sack
39. *Sine* A) I can't live B) with, or C) without D) you
40. *Servus* A) slave B) me C) no, seriously D) I have a lot of chores
41. Give the perfect stem of the verb *vocare*. A) voco B) voca C) vocav D) vocal
42. Give the perfect stem of the verb *monere*. A) moneo B) mone C) monu D) monitor
43. Give the perfect stem of the verb *audire*. A) audio B) audi C) audiv D) inaudible
44. Give the perfect stem of the verb *amare*. A) amo B) ama C) amav D) enamor
45. Give the perfect stem of the verb *pugnare*. A) pugno B) pugna C) pugnav
46. The boys shot *furtive* glances at the new girl. *Furtive*, meaning *sneaky* comes from the Latin word A) expectare B) prope C) sine D) fur
47. The new *reporter* broke the story. Reporter comes from the Latin word: A) expectare B) redire C) reportare D) necare
48. Mom *inspected* the lunch I had made. She confiscated the cookie. A) looked at B) She did what? C) Does this mean... no cookie?!? D) Argh!
49. The word *satchel*, which is a type of bag, comes from the Latin word: A) dominus B) pastor C) saccus D) servus
50. A *unicorn* is a legendary horse with A) a credit card B) a rap sheet C) one horn D) one ring to find them all and in the darkness bind them

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. The *future perfect tense* is action that will take place in the future before another future event. A) true B) false
2. The *future perfect tense* is the most infrequent tense in Latin. A) true B) false
3. The *future perfect tense* endings are added to the perfect stem. A) true B) false
4. The helping verbs, “*will have*” accompany the *future perfect tense*. A) true B) false
5. The perfect stem of the verb *moneo, monere, monui, monitum* is *monu*. A) true B) false
6. The perfect stem of the verb *expecto, expectare, expectavi, expectatum* is *expecto*. A) true B) false
7. Find the perfect stem of *ambulare*. A) ambulo B) ambula C) ambulav D) ambulance
8. Find the perfect stem of *videre*. A) video B) vide C) vid D) visum
9. Find the perfect stem of *scribere*. A) scribo B) scrib C) scrips D) scribble
10. Find the perfect stem of *pugnare*. A) pug B) pugn C) pugnav D) plug
11. Vocat. A) He calls. B) He was calling. C) He will call. D) He called.
12. Vocabat. A) He calls. B) He was calling. C) He will call. D) He called.
13. Vocabit. A) He calls. B) He was calling. C) He will call. D) He called.
14. Vocavit. A) He calls. B) He was calling. C) He will call. D) He called.
15. Vocaverat. A) He calls. B) He had called. C) He will have called.
16. Vocaverit. A) He calls. B) He had called. C) He will have called.
17. Vocatur A) He is calling. B) He is being called. C) He has been called.
18. Vocabatur A) He was calling. B) He was being called. C) He has been called.
19. Vocabitur A) He will calling. B) He will be called. C) He has been called.
20. Vocatus est. A) He has been heard. B) He has been seen. C) He has been called.
21. Vocatus erat. A) He had been heard. B) He had been seen. C) He had been called.
22. Vocatus erit. A) He will calling. B) He will be called. C) He has called.
23. *Audivi pueros*. A) I heard the boys. B) I had heard the boys. C) I will have heard the boys
24. *Audiveram pueros*. A) I heard the boys. B) I had heard the boys. C) I will have heard the boys
25. *Audivero pueros*. A) I heard the boys. B) I had heard the boys. C) I will have heard the boys
26. *Ea te audiverit*. A) She had listened to you. B) She will have listened to you.

27. *Eae te audiverint.* A) They had listened to you. B) They will have listened to you.
28. *Ambulaverint multas dies.* A) They had walked B) They will have walked
29. *Ambulaverint multas dies.* A) for many days B) for many years C) for many hours
30. *Lex* A) king B) law C) hex D) Tex
31. *Nauta* A) sailor B) waitress C) animal D) pirate
32. *Biennium* A) one year B) two years C) three years D) four years
33. *Flere* A) to love B) to see C) to wander D) to cry
34. *Tu es* A) I am B) We are C) You are D) Oh, man.... only 16 more questions!
35. *Elevare* A) to lift up B) to raise C) to lessen D) all of the above
36. *Heri* A) yesterday B) today C) tomorrow D) someday
37. *Septem* A) six B) seven C) ate D) nine
38. *Femina* A) boy B) girl C) man D) woman
39. *Agricola* A) farm B) farmer C) field D) flight
40. *Defendere* A) attack B) hide C) defend D) run
41. *Sum.* A) I am B) You are C) He, she, or it is D) We are E) They are
42. *Es.* A) I call B) You are C) He, she, or it is D) We are E) They are
43. *Est.* A) I call B) You are C) He, she, or it is D) We are E) They are
44. *Sumus.* A) I call B) You are C) He, she, or it is D) We are E) They are
45. *Sunt.* A) I call B) You are C) He, she, or it is D) We are E) They are
46. Sailors measure the sea in *nautical* miles. *Nautical* comes from the Latin word
A) agricola B) vir C) femina D) nauta
47. *Astro* is the Greek word for star. This means that an *astronaut* is a A) "star sailor" B) "star salesman" C) "star namer" D) "star catcher"
48. *Elevators* _____ passengers. A) steal B) lift C) paint D) fire
49. Esther was *elevated* to the position of queen. A) fired B) lifted C) chased D) flown
50. Tyrannosaurus *Rex* was considered _____ of the dinosaurs. A) lamb B) queen C) king D) ugliest

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. There are no irregular verbs in Latin. A) true B) false
2. It would be really nice if there were no irregular verbs in Latin. A) true
B) false
3. Irregular verbs are *completely* different from regular verbs. A) true B) false
4. For the most part, irregular verbs follow the normal verb patterns. A) true
B) false
5. All irregular verbs have both active and passive forms. A) true B) false
6. Volo A) I want B) You want C) He, she, or it wants D) We want
7. Vis A) I want B) You want C) He, she, or it wants D) We want
8. Vult A) I want B) You want C) He, she, or it wants D) We want
9. Volumus A) I want B) You want C) He, she, or it wants D) We want
10. Volabam A) I was wanting B) You were wanting C) We will want
11. Nolebam A) I was not wanting B) You were not wanting C) We will not
want
12. Nolui A) I didn't want B) You didn't want C) We didn't want
13. Noluisti A) I didn't want B) You didn't want C) We didn't want
14. Noluimus A) I didn't want B) You didn't want C) We didn't want
15. Nolui A) I didn't want B) You didn't want C) We didn't want
16. Malui A) I preferred B) You preferred C) We preferred D) The cat
purred.
17. Malo A) I prefer B) You prefer C) We prefer D) They purred.
18. Eo A) I go B) You go C) We go D) They go E) He, she, or it goes
19. It A) I go B) You go C) We go D) They go E) He, she, or it goes
20. Imus A) I go B) You go C) We go D) They go E) He, she, or it goes
21. Eunt A) I go B) You go C) We go D) They go E) He, she, or it goes
22. Fertur. A) I am being carried. B) You are being carried. C) He is being
carried.
23. Feruntur. A) We are being carried. B) You are being carried. C) They are
carried.
24. *Ea natare vult.* A) She wants to fly. B) She wants to see. C) She wants to
swim.
25. *Ea natare non vult.* A) She wants to swim. B) She does not want to swim.
26. *Ea natare mavult.* A) She prefers to fly. B) She prefers to walk. C) She
prefers to swim.
27. *Is audire vult.* A) He wants to see. B) He wants to hear. C) He wants to run.
28. *Is credere vult.* A) He wants to see. B) He wants to hear. C) He wants to
believe.

29. *Is credere non vult.* A) He does not wants to hear. B) He wants to hear.
C) He does not want to believe.
30. *Auster* A) North B) South C) East D) West
31. *Fabula* A) story B) fabulous C) fantastic D) famous
32. *Nox, nocte* A) day B) morning C) night D) evening
33. *Infans* A) infant B) infantry C) instant D) rapid
34. *Collum* A) call B) neck C) colony D) continent
35. *Gens* A) tribe B) clan C) nation D) people E) all of the above
36. *Oceanus* A) river B) gulf C) sea D) ocean
37. *Pauper* A) poor man B) rich man C) strong man D) Oh man, this quiz is almost over.
38. *Magnus* A) big B) little C) blue D) green
39. *Unus piscis* A) one fish B) two fish C) red fish D) blue fish
40. *Duo pisces* A) one fish B) two fish C) red fish D) blue fish
41. *2 videbantur.* A) I was seen B) You were seen C) We were seen D) They were seen
42. *Ego videbar.* A) I was seen B) You were seen D) We were seen
43. *Nos videbamur.* A) I was seen B) You were seen D) We were seen
44. Choose correct pronoun for *vocabar.* A) ego B) tu C) is, ea, id D) nos
E) vos
45. Choose correct pronoun for *vocabaris.* A) ego B) tu C) is, ea, id D) nos
E) vos
46. *Australia*, a continent in the southern hemisphere, receives its name from the Latin word:
A) agricola B) auster C) astro D) astroid
47. A baby is also called an *infant*. *Infant* comes from the Latin word:
A) malle B) velle C) nolle D) infans
48. Well, here's an easy one. The word *ocean* comes from the Latin word:
A) oceanus B) mare C) fluvius D) aqua
49. Here's another easy one. The word *vision* comes from the Latin word:
A) visio B) venire C) viper D) velle
50. The Latin word *visio* itself actually comes from another Latin verb. Look at the supine/participle and choose the verb that *visio* comes from:
A) venio, venire, veni, ventum B) amo, amare, amavi, amatum
C) barko, barkare, puppi, bitum D) video, videre, vidi, visum

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. Deponent verbs *look* passive, but have active meanings. A) true B) false
2. Deponent verbs *look* passive, but have no meaning at all. A) true B) false
3. Since deponents have only passive forms, their infinitives are *passive*. A) true B) false
4. Deponent verbs have *five* principle parts. A) true B) false
5. Deponent verbs have only *three* principle parts. A) true B) false
6. Sequor A) I follow B) I am being followed C) Follow that car! D) Follow the leader.
7. Sequeris A) I follow B) You follow C) He, she, or it follows D) We follow
8. Sequitur A) I follow B) You follow C) He, she, or it follows D) We follow
9. Sequimur A) I follow B) You follow C) He, she, or it follows D) We follow
10. Conor A) I try B) You try C) He, she, or it tries D) We try E) Try, try again
11. Orior A) I rise B) You rise C) He, she, or it rises D) We rise
12. Oritur A) I rise B) You rise C) He, she, or it rises D) We rise
13. Oriobar A) I was rising B) You were rising C) He, she, or it rises D) We were rising
14. Oriar A) I rise B) I was rising C) I will rise D) We will rise
15. Ortus sum A) I rise B) I was rising C) I will rise D) I rose
16. Ortus est A) I rise B) I was rising C) He, she, or it rose D) We rose
17. Ortus eram A) I had risen B) I was rising C) He, she, or it rose D) We rose
18. Ortus ero A) I had risen B) I will have risen C) He, she, or it rose D) We rose
19. Ortus erit A) I had risen B) I will have risen C) He, she, or it will have risen
20. *Sol oritur.* A) The cloud rises. B) The moon rises. C) The sun rises.
21. *Sol occidit.* A) The cloud sets. B) The moon sets. C) The sun sets.
22. *Video solem oriri.* A) I see the sunset. B) I see the sunrise. C) I see that you have eaten my chocolate.
23. *Pater loquitur.* A) Dad is speaking. B) Mom is speaking. C) Everyone is speaking.
24. *Mater loquitur.* A) Dad is speaking. B) Mom is speaking. C) Everyone is speaking.
25. *Pater loquitus est.* A) is speaking. B) was speaking. C) spoke.
26. *Mater loquuta est.* A) is speaking. B) was speaking. C) spoke.
27. *Pueri nos sequuntur.* A) are following him B) are following us C) are following you

28. *Mecum loquitur.* A) He is speaking with me. B) He is speaking with you.
29. *Tecum loquitur.* A) He is speaking with me. B) He is speaking with you.
30. *Conor* A) try B) attempt C) endeavor D) make an attempt E) all of the above
31. *Ventus* A) wind B) water C) hole D) happy
32. *Vesper* A) wasp B) morning C) evening D) rainbow
33. *Infans* A) infant B) infantry C) instant D) shelf
34. *Optimus* A) the worst B) the best C) it's okay, I suppose D) everyone
35. *Crux* A) tribe B) cross C) outside D) crane
36. *Parabole* A) parachute B) paraglider C) parasailing D) parable
37. *Possessio* A) house B) houseboat C) possession D) strength
38. *Magnus* A) big B) little C) mean D) nice
39. *Bos* A) mule B) cow C) camel D) porcupine
40. *Aeternus* A) one of these days B) the line at the post office C) never D) eternal
41. *Voco.* A) I call B) I was calling C) I do call D) I will call
42. *Vocabam.* A) I call B) I was calling C) I do call D) I will call
43. *Vocabo.* A) I call B) I was calling C) I do call D) I will call
44. *Vocabis.* A) I will call B) You will call C) He will call D) We will call
45. *Vocabit.* A) I will call B) You will call C) He will call D) We will call
46. A parable, a short story that teaches a lesson, comes from the Latin word:
A) orior B) auster C) parabole D) crux
47. In English, *impetus* is the motivation to take action. The word *impetus* comes from the Latin word: A) pervenire B) egredi C) regio D) impetus
48. The phrase *ante meridian*, source of the abbreviation *A. M.*, means: A) before bedtime B) before the war C) before noon D) before the flood
49. The phrase *post meridian*, source of the abbreviation *P. M.*, means: A) after bedtime B) after the war C) after noon D) after eight
50. Some churches have special services in the *evening* called: A) noctes B) vespers C) Sunday school D) Christmas

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. An *impersonal* verb has no specific, *personal* subject. A) true B) false
2. “*It happens*”, is an example of an English *impersonal* verb. A) true B) false
3. “*I am snowing*” makes no sense in English. A) true B) false
4. In Latin, impersonal verbs use only the third person singular endings. A) true B) false
5. Latin *never* combines impersonal verbs with the *dative* case. A) true B) false
6. Latin *often* combines impersonal verbs with the *dative* case. A) true B) false
7. Pluit. A) I am raining. B) I am being rained. C) It is raining. D) We are raining.
8. Ningit. A) It is snowing. B) It is thundering. C) It is necessary. D) It is raining.
9. Tonat. A) It is snowing. B) It is thundering. C) It is necessary. D) It is raining.
10. Accidit. A) It happens. B) It is pleasing. C) It is raining. D) It is permitted.
11. Necesse est. A) It is snowing. B) It is thundering. C) It is necessary. D) It is raining.
12. Licet. A) It happens. B) It is pleasing. C) It is raining. D) It is permitted.
13. Ambulare mihi placet. A) Walking pleases me. B) I like running. C) He walks.
14. Currere mihi placet. A) Walking pleases me. B) Running pleases me. C) Running is necessary.
15. Currere tibi placet. A) Running pleases you. B) You ought to run. C) Running is good for you... D) especially if you are running from an angry bear... E) or a pack of hyenas.
16. Te mecum venire oportet. A) You should come with me. B) No, really. You should. C) I am running from a bear. D) You don't want to stick around to see what happens.
17. Licet mihi ire. A) I am allowed to go. B) You are allowed to go. C) We are allowed to go. D) They are allowed to go.
18. Non licet mihi ire. A) I am allowed to go. B) I am not allowed to go. C) We are not allowed to go. D) They are not allowed to go.
19. In montibus ningit. A) It is raining in the forest. B) It is snowing in the mountains.
20. In silvis pluit. A) It is raining in the forest. B) It is raining in the forests.
21. Nimbus pluit. A) The cloud rains. B) The moon rains. C) The sun rains.
22. Nimbus ningit. A) The cloud rains. B) The cloud snows. C) The cloud shines.
23. Nimbus tonat. A) The cloud rains. B) The cloud snows. C) The cloud thunders.

24. *Necesse est venire.* A) It is right B) It is good C) It is necessary
25. *Necesse est venire.* A) to run B) to listen C) to come
26. *Non decet est hic currere.* A) It is not good B) It is fitting C) It is not fitting
27. *Non decet est hic currere.* A) to be here B) to eat here C) to run here
28. *Non decet est hic natare.* A) to eat here B) to swim here C) to run here
29. *Non decet est hic esse.* A) to eat here B) to be here C) to run here
30. *Non licet mihi.* A) It is not permitted to me. B) It's not OK for me. C) I can't.
D) all of the above
31. *Accidit* A) I try B) It tries C) It happens D) It can't
32. *Centum* A) 5 x 20 B) 10 x 10 C) 20 x 5 D) 100
33. *Corpus* A) tree B) sheep C) body D) head
34. *Decet* A) it is good B) it is bad C) it is right D) it's okay, I suppose
35. *Dextra* A) left hand B) right hand C) take the right hand out D) then you
shake it all about
36. *Major* A) big B) bigger C) biggest D) biggezoid
37. *Parabole* A) pair of bowls B) pair of poles C) pair of bulls D) parable
38. *Medicus* A) doctor B) stunt man C) farmer D) a doctor working on a stunt
man
39. *Resistere* A) pause B) resist C) oppose D) all of the above
40. *Sinistra* A) left hand B) right hand C) I wonder if the right hand knows what I
am doing?
41. *Tonat* A) thunder B) lightning C) rain D) hurricane
42. *Vocare* A) I call B) You will call C) He will call D) to call
43. *Vocavisse* A) to call B) to be called C) to have called D) to have a good
time
44. *Vocabimus.* A) I will call B) You will call C) He will call D) We will call
45. *Monere* A) I warn B) I was warning C) to warn D) Hey! I'm warning you!
46. A century is a period of _____ years. A) 10 B) 20 C) 100 D) 1,000
47. There are 100 _____ in one American dollar. A) cents B) dimes
C) quarters D) bureaucrats
48. A centipede has, according to popular legend, _____ legs.
A) 1 B) 2 C) 100 D) I'm not sure. Let me go outside, find one, flip it over, and
count.
49. The Latin word *ambi* means: both. Therefore, to be *ambidextrous* is to have the
strength of two right arms. A) true B) false C) I'd give my right arm to be
ambidextrous.
50. This is the final question of this test. A) true B) false

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. Like the present participle, the *gerund* ends with “-ing”. A) true B) false
2. Like participles, gerunds *describe* nouns. A) true B) false
3. Gerunds do not *describe* nouns. Gerunds *are* nouns. A) true B) false
4. In the sentence, “Swimming is good for you”, the underlined word is a *participle*. A) true B) false
5. In the sentence, “Swimming is good for you”, the underlined word is a *gerund*. A) true B) false
6. The art of *writing* A) scribe B) pharisee C) scribere D) scribendi
7. The art of *sailing* A) ars scribendi B) ars navigandi C) ars pro gratia ars D) ars edendi
8. *Amor ambulandi* A) love of ambulances B) love of believing C) love of walking
9. *Amor legendi* A) love of hearing B) love of reading C) the love of money D) is the root of all evil
10. *Pater venit domum ad dormiendum*. A) Dad came home B) Yankee doodle went C) to Boston D) riding on a pony.
11. *Pater venit domum ad dormiendum*. A) to sleep B) to work out C) to eat
12. *Anna se dedit legendo*. A) gave herself to running B) gave herself to reading
13. *Mater legere amat*. A) to bake B) to fly C) to see D) to read
14. *Mater mittit filias suas ad laborandum*. A) to bake B) to work C) to swim
15. *Venimus ambulando*. A) We came by flying. B) We came by walking. C) We came by swimming.
16. *Vivimus edendo*. A) We live by running. B) We live by snoring. C) We live by eating.
17. *Paratus sum dormire*. A) I am ready to run. B) I am ready to sleep. C) I am ready to believe. D) We are ready to party.
18. *Paratus sum ad dormiendum*. A) I am ready to run. B) I am ready to sleep. C) I am ready to believe. D) We are ready to party.
19. *Discimus docendo*. A) We learn by video games. B) We learn by teaching.
20. *Discimus agendo*. A) We learn by doing. B) We learn by talking.
21. *Is non vivit centum annos*. A) He lived for fifty years. B) He did not live for 100 years.
22. *Modus operandi* A) a way of seeing B) a way of working C) a way of finding
23. *Modus vivendi* A) a way of living B) a way of working C) a way of finding
24. *Ars scribendi* difficilis est. A) the art of teaching B) the art of writing
25. *Necesse est venire*. A) to run B) to listen C) to come D) to stay
26. *Puer timens* = A) puer qui ambulat B) puer qui audit C) puer qui timet

27. Puer dormiens = A) puer qui claudit B) puer qui audit C) puer qui dormit
28. Puer audiens = A) puer qui ambulat B) puer qui audit C) puer qui timet
29. Puer ambulans = A) puer qui ambulat B) puer qui audit C) puer qui timet
30. Puella quae cantat = A) puella cantans B) puer cantans C) puella legens
31. *Pecunia* A) money B) trinkets C) cookies D) gift card
32. *Aves* A) cats B) dogs C) insects D) birds
33. *Soror* A) brother B) sister C) father D) mother
34. *Liber* A) bowl B) bison C) baboon D) book
35. *Centum* A) 10 B) 20 C) 50 D) 100
36. *Sumus* A) I am B) you are C) he is D) we are
37. *Os* A) stone B) bone C) scone D) phone
38. *Vertere* A) to turn B) invert C) inverted D) lamp
39. *Resistere* A) to pause B) to resist C) to oppose D) all of the above
40. *Cerebrum* A) head B) right hand C) left hand D) brain
41. *Ars* A) skill B) craft C) art D) all of the above
42. *Iniuria* A) injury B) in jury C) endure D) motorcycle
43. *Ala* A) wing B) feather C) bird D) fowl
44. *Causa* A) art B) heart C) reason D) cause
45. *Currere* A) to run B) to be run C) to walk D) to read
46. A river *current* _____. A) freezes B) runs C) strolls
47. *Injury* comes from the Latin word: A) currere B) os C) iniuria D) aroma
48. Advertisements are designed to _____ our attention. A) end B) turn C) lose
49. During the season of *Advent*, we celebrate the _____ of Christ. A) coming B) return C) ministry D) kingdom
50. Once again, you have reached the end of the quiz. A) true B) false

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. The word *adverb* comes from the Latin words: ad + verbum. A) true B) false
2. Adverbs answer the questions: How? When? Where? and To what extent?
A) true B) false
3. In English, adverbs *always* end in the suffix *-ly*. A) true B) false
4. Add *-ly* to the end of a Latin verb to create an adverb. A) true B) false
5. Remove the endings *us*, *a*, *um*, then add *-e* to the end of a Latin adjective to create an adverb. A) true B) false
6. To turn a third declension adjective into an adverb, drop the genitive ending *-is* and replace it with a new ending, *-iter*. A) true B) false
7. Adverbs, like adjectives, compare. A) true B) false
8. Identify the adverb. A) malus B) mala C) malum D) male
9. Identify the adverb. A) stultus B) stulta C) stultum D) stulte
10. Identify the adverb. A) fortis B) forte C) fortitude D) fortress
11. Identify the adverb. A) felix B) the cat C) feliciter D) felicity
12. *Hodie* epistulam scribam. A) yesterday B) today C) forever
13. *Hodie epistulam* scribam. A) pistol B) petal C) a letter D) epigram
14. *Hodie epistulam scribam*. A) I write B) I am writing C) I will write
D) I wrote
15. *Is stulte loquitur*. A) He writes well. B) He speaks foolishly. C) He speaks loudly.
16. *Is bene loquitur*. A) He speaks well. B) He speaks foolishly. C) He speaks loudly.
17. *Ea pulchre cantat*. A) She speaks well. B) She sings beautifully. C) She sings loudly.
18. *Ea pulchrius cantat*. A) She sings more beautifully. B) She sings beautifully.
C) She sings most beautifully
19. *Ea pulcherrime cantat*. A) She sings more beautifully. B) She sings beautifully.
C) She sings most beautifully
20. *Ea celeriter currit*. A) She runs well. B) She runs beautifully. C) She runs quickly.
21. *Is male pugnat*. A) He fights well. B) He fights badly. C) He runs away from fights.
22. *Celeriter ambulabimus*. A) slowly B) happily C) quickly D) slowly.
23. *Celeriter ambulabimus*. A) We walk B) We will walk C) Walk this way
24. *Dormi bene!* A) Eat well! B) Be well! C) Sleep well! D) Deep well
25. *Necesse est currere celeriter*. A) to run slowly B) to run well C) to run quickly
26. *Bad* A) malus B) male C) bonus D) bene

27. *Badly* A) malus B) male C) bonus D) bene
28. *Good* A) malus B) male C) bonus D) bene
29. *Well* A) malus B) male C) bonus D) bene
30. *Unhappily* A) miser B) misera C) miserum D) misere
31. The house is *small*. A) parva B) minor C) minima
32. This house is *smaller*. A) parva B) minor C) minima
33. That house is *smallest*. A) parva B) minor C) minima
34. These houses are *small*. A) parva B) parvae C) minor D) minores
E) minimae
35. These houses are *smaller*. A) parva B) parvae C) minor D) minores
E) minimae
36. *Saepe* A) always B) never C) often D) once
37. *Semper* A) always B) never C) often D) once
38. *Militia* A) military B) mile C) millenium D) milk
39. *Romanus* A) Roman B) German C) Greek D) French
40. *Vigilo* A) I am awake B) I will wake up C) I hate waking up
41. *Decem* A) 10 B) 20 C) 50 D) 100
42. *Custodire* A) to mop B) to guard C) mattress D) letter
43. *Epistula* A) letter B) book C) novel D) rice
44. *Non* A) not B) knot C) gnat D) newt
45. *Certe* A) happily B) sadly C) very D) certainly
46. To be *certain* is to be sure. *Certain* comes from the Latin word:
A) magis B) malus C) certe D) non
47. To *procrastinate* is to put off until tomorrow. *Procrastinate* comes from the Latin word:
A) hodie B) heri C) cras D) numquam
48. The motto of the U.S. Marines is *Semper Fidelis*, meaning, “_____ Faithful.”
A) sometimes B) always C) often D) usually
49. When we *applaud* we are _____ someone. A) calling B) mocking
C) chasing D) praising
50. Constantine issued an *edict* proclaiming Christianity the official religion of the Roman empire. *Edict* comes from the Latin word: A) gaudere B) orbis
C) edictum D) epistula

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. There are three moods in Latin, the *indicative*, the *imperative*, and the *subjunctive*.
A) true B) false
2. We use the *indicative* to ask questions and to make statements. A) true
B) false
3. We use the *imperative* to ask questions and to make statements. A) true
B) false
4. We use the *imperative* to give commands. A) true B) false
5. The *subjunctive* is used in *unreal* situations. A) true B) false
6. We use the *subjunctive* to give *opinions*. A) true B) false
7. Run! A) indicative B) imperative C) subjunctive
8. I like running. A) indicative B) imperative C) subjunctive
9. I wish I could run a mile as fast as he does. A) indicative B) imperative
C) subjunctive
10. Stay! A) indicative B) imperative C) subjunctive
11. There is no need for you to stay. A) indicative B) imperative
C) subjunctive
12. I wish you were able to stay longer. A) indicative B) imperative
C) subjunctive
13. *Utinam veniat!* A) If only he would listen! B) If only he would come!
14. *Utinam audiat!* A) If only he would listen! B) If only he would come!
15. *Utinam taceat!* A) If only he would hush! B) If only he would be quiet!
16. *Taceamus!* A) Let's shout! B) Let's sing! C) Let's be quiet! D) Let's get
out of here!
17. *Cantemus!* A) Let's shout! B) Let's sing! C) Let's be quiet! D) Let's get
out of here!
18. *Eam laudemus!* A) Let's shout at her! B) Let's sing to her! C) Let's praise
her!
19. *Pugnemus!* A) Let's shout! B) Let's fight! C) Let's run! D) Let's eat!
20. *Luceat lux vestra!* A) Turn on the light! B) Let your light shine! C) Shine!
21. *Nescio quid facias.* A) I know what you are doing. B) I don't know what you
are doing.
22. *Nescio quid faciat.* A) I know what he is doing. B) I don't know what he is
doing.
23. *Canis currat.* A) Let the horse run. B) Let the cat run. C) Let the dog run.
24. *Eque, curre!* A) Let the horse run. B) Run, horse! C) The horse runs.
25. *Equus currit.* A) Let the horse run. B) Run, horse! C) The horse runs.
26. *Equus currat.* A) Let the horse run. B) Run, horse! C) The horse runs.
27. *If only I were happy....* A) *Utinam laetus sim.* B) *Laetus sum.* C) *Es laetus!*

28. *If only I were strong....* A) Utinam fortis sim. B) fortis sum. C) Es fortis!
29. *Let's walk....* A) Ambula! B) Ambulat. C) Ambulemus.
30. *Let's stay....* A) Mane! B) Manemus. C) Maneamus.
31. *Tres puellae* in oppido ambulant. A) one girl B) two girls C) three girls
D) four girls
32. *Quattuor puellae* in oppido ambulant. A) one girl B) two girls C) three girls
D) four girls
33. Mater cibum *duobus pueris* dat. A) two boys B) of two boys C) to two
boys
34. Mater cibum *duabus puellis* dat. A) two girls B) of two girls C) to two girls
35. Mater cibum *tribus pueris* dat. A) three boys B) of three boys C) to three
boys
36. *Saepe* A) always B) never C) often D) once
37. *Semper* A) always B) never C) often D) once
38. *Apparere* A) to appear B) to disappear C) to stay D) to sleep
39. *Utinam* A) if only B) ultimate C) utility D) use
40. *Somniare* A) to appear B) to believe C) to dream D) to write
41. *Causa* A) art B) heart C) reason D) cause
42. *Resistere* A) pause B) to resist C) oppose D) all of the above
43. *Vesper* A) today B) morning C) evening D) tomorrow
44. *Cras* A) today B) morning C) evening D) tomorrow
45. *Oceanus* A) river B) gulf C) sea D) ocean
46. Stanley accepted the challenge. A) took B) saw C) heard D) ignored
47. After discovering the deception, she stopped seeing her friend. Deception comes from the Latin word: A) hodie B) infra C) decipere D) vesper
48. The students applauded the actors at the end of the play. A) praised
B) mocked C) ignored D) chased
49. A fortress is a stronghold. Fortress comes from the Latin word: A) fortis
B) vir C) puella D) utinam
50. To be omnipotent is to be *all* powerful. Omnipotent comes from the Latin word:
A) fortis B) omnis C) finis D) puer

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. To show purpose in a sentence, English uses an infinitive. A) true B) false
2. To show purpose in a sentence, Latin uses an infinitive. A) true B) false
3. To show purpose in a sentence, Latin does not use an infinitive. A) true B) false
4. To show purpose in a sentence, Latin uses *ut* plus a *subjunctive* verb. A) true B) false
5. For *negative* purpose in a sentence, Latin uses *ne* plus a *subjunctive* verb. A) true B) false
6. In general translate *ut* and a *subjunctive* verb as you would an English infinitive. A) true B) false
7. He came *to see me*. A) *me venire* B) *ut me videat*
8. He came *to listen to me*. A) *me audire* B) *ut me audiat*
9. They came *to see to us*. A) *nos videre* B) *ut nos videant*
10. They came *to listen to us*. A) *nos audire* B) *ut nos audiant*
11. We ran *so that we might see*. A) *vidire* B) *ut videamus*
12. They hid *so that they might not see*. A) *non videre* B) *ne videant*
13. *Utinam audiamus!* A) If only we could hear! B) If only we could see!
14. *Audiamus!* A) If only he would listen! B) Let's listen!
15. *Ne audiamus!* A) If only he would not listen! B) Let's not listen! C) Don't listen!
16. *Utinam Taceant!* A) If only they would be quiet! B) Be quiet! C) Let's be quiet!
17. *Mater eum monet ut taceat.* A) If only he would be quiet! B) Mom is warning him to be quiet. C) Mom is being quiet.
18. *Mater eum monet ne taceat.* A) Mom is warning him to be quiet. B) Mom is warning him not to be quiet.
19. *Pater eum interrogat ut veniat.* A) Dad is asking him to come. B) Dad is asking him not to come.
20. *Celeriter currit eam ut videat.* A) He runs quickly B) He speaks quickly
21. *Celeriter currit eam ut videat.* A) to see the city B) to see her C) to hear her
22. *Fortiter pugnat eam ut defendat.* A) He fights slowly B) He fights bravely
23. *Fortiter pugnat eam ut defendat.* A) to defend himself B) to defend her C) to defend it
24. *Venio Italiam ut Romam videam.* A) I am coming to Rome B) I am coming to Italy
25. *Venio Italiam ut Romam videam.* A) to see Italy B) to see Rome
26. *Mater imperat fratri mei ut currat.* A) Mom is telling B) Mom is asking

27. Mater imperat *fratri mei* ut currat. A) my sister B) my dad C) my brother
28. Mater imperat fratri mei *ut currat*. A) to walk B) to run C) to come
29. Mater imperat fratri mei *ne currat*. A) not to walk B) not to run C) not to come
30. Mater interrogat me *ut laetus sim*. A) to not be happy B) to be happy C) to be quiet
31. Mater *eam* laudat. A) her B) herself
32. Mater *se* laudat. A) her B) herself
33. Pater *eum* audit. A) him B) himself
34. Pater *se* audit. A) him B) himself
35. *Sibi cibum dat*. A) He gives him food. B) He gives her food. C) He gives himself food.
36. *Aquila* A) bird B) beaver C) eagle D) hawk
37. *Ut + subjunctive* A) so that B) in order that C) to D) all of the above
38. *Ne* A) so that not B) that not C) lest D) all of the above
39. *Utinam* A) If only B) once C) never D) try
40. *Thesaurus* A) treasure B) trash C) trip D) an educated dinosaur
41. *Turbare* A) to drive fast B) to disturb C) to distrust D) to sing
42. *Resistere* A) pause B) to resist C) oppose D) all of the above
43. *Reverti* A) to turn back B) to return C) to recur D) all of the above
44. *Scriba* A) scribble B) script C) transcribe D) scribe
45. *Color* A) orange B) violet C) red D) color
46. Thanks to his *aquiline* nose, his glasses rarely fell off. A) shaped like a fish
B) shaped like the beak of an eagle C) shaped like a pig's snout
47. A thesaurus is a _____ of words. A) treasure B) lack C) pile
D) speller
48. A painting involving sheep and their shepherd is a "pastoral painting". Pastoral comes from the Latin word: A) laudare B) pastor C) ovis D) canis
49. A *constellation* is a picture made of stars. Constellation comes from the Latin word: A) luna B) sol C) stella D) domus
50. The *orient* is another name for the far east. *Orient* comes from the Latin word: A) septentriones B) auster C) oriens D) occidens

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. The word, *subjunctive*, means: joined under. A) true B) false
2. Often, the subjunctive makes up part of a *dependent* clause. A) true B) false
3. There is not imperfect tense in the subjunctive. A) true B) false
4. To show purpose in a sentence, Latin uses *ut* plus a *subjunctive* verb. A) true B) false
5. For *negative* purpose in a sentence, Latin uses *ne* plus a *subjunctive* verb. A) true B) false
6. To form the imperfect subjunctive, start with the present infinitive of the verb. A) true B) false
7. The *main* clause determines the tense of the *dependent* clause. A) true B) false
8. The *main* clause does not affect the tense of the *dependent* clause. A) true B) false
9. If there is a *present* tense verb in the main clause, there will be a *present* tense subjunctive in the dependent clause. A) true B) false
10. If there is an *imperfect* tense verb in the main clause, there will be an *imperfect* tense subjunctive in the dependent clause. A) true B) false
11. *Pater mihi imperat ut veniam.* A) Dad is telling me to come. B) Dad is telling me not to come.
12. *Pater mihi imperat ne veniam.* A) Dad is telling me to come. B) Dad is telling me not to come.
13. *Pater mihi imperavit ut venirem.* A) Dad told me to come. B) Dad told me not to come.
14. *Pater mihi imperavit ne venirem.* A) Dad told me to come. B) Dad told me not to come.
15. *Mater mihi imperat ut audiam.* A) Mom is telling me to listen. B) Mom told me to listen.
16. *Mater mihi imperavit ut audirem.* A) Mom is telling me to listen. B) Mom told me to listen.
17. *Mater mihi imperat ne audiam.* A) Mom is telling me not to listen. B) Mom told me not to listen.
18. *Mater mihi imperavit ne audirem.* A) Mom is telling me not to listen. B) Mom told me not to listen.
19. *Venimus ut eum audiamus.* A) We are coming B) We were coming C) We had come
20. *Venimus ut eum audiamus.* A) to hear him B) to see him C) to find him
21. *Venibamus ut eum audiremus.* A) We are coming B) We were coming C) We did come
22. *Venibamus ut eum audiremus.* A) to hear him B) to see him C) to find him

23. *Navigo Italiam* ut Romam videam. A) I am going to Rome B) I am sailing to Italy
24. *Navigabo Italiam* ut Romam videam. A) I am sailing to Italy B) I will sail to Italy
25. *Navigabo Italiam ut Romam videam.* A) to see Rome B) so that I don't see Rome
26. *Mater imperat* fratri mei ut currat. A) Mom is telling B) Mom is asking
27. *Mater imperat* fratri mei *ut currat.* A) to walk B) to run C) to come
28. *Mater imperabat* fratri mei ut curreret. A) Mom is telling B) Mom was telling
29. *Mater imperabat* fratri mei *ut curreret.* A) to walk B) to run C) to come
30. *Mater interrogabat* me *ut laetus esset.* A) to not be happy B) to be happy C) to be quiet
31. *Neuter puer* A) neither boy B) neither girl C) neither man D) neither woman
32. *Alius puer* A) the other boy B) the other girl C) the other man D) the other woman
33. *Alius pueri* A) of the other boy B) of the other girl C) of the other man
34. *Aliorum puerorum* A) of the other boys B) of the other girls C) of the other man's
35. *Alii puero* A) of the other boy B) to the other boy C) with the other boy
36. *Aquila* A) bird B) osprey C) eagle D) hawk
37. *Docere* A) to hurt B) to be C) to come D) to teach
38. *Festum* A) holiday B) force C) to obey D) to sing
39. *Monumentum* A) memoria B) grave C) tomb D) all of the above
40. *Prudentia* A) nonsense B) foolishness C) handle D) good sense
41. *Remanere* A) to leave early B) to disturb C) to educate D) to remain
42. *Responsum* A) pause B) resist C) oppose D) response
43. *Templum* A) temple B) amphitheater C) bank D) all of the above
44. *Scriba* A) scribble B) scribe C) scripture D) inscribe
45. *Memoria* A) memory B) to forget C) to believe D) to write
46. My grandparents *remained* in Switzerland when the family moved to America.
A) stayed behind B) left C) visited D) gardened
47. Mom scowled while waiting for my *response*.
A) money B) dinner C) answer D) puppy
48. Dad was impressed by my sister's *prudence*.
A) driving skills B) writing C) good sense D) attitude
49. In the Bible, children are commanded to _____ their *parents*.
A) fire B) obey C) ignore D) tickle
50. I am having a hard time thinking of one last question.
A) true B) false

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. Gerunds are nouns. Gerundives are adjectives. A) true B) false
2. To form a gerundive, simply add the endings -ndus, -nda, -ndum. A) true B) false
3. When a gerundive is followed by the verb *est*, something *must* be done. A) true B) false
4. Always translate a gerundive with the word: *must*. A) true B) false
5. Never translate a gerundive with the word: *must*. A) true B) false
6. The genitive gerundive often follows the word: *causa*. A) true B) false
7. The accusative gerundive can be used with the preposition *ad* to show purpose. A) true B) false
8. Puer audiendus A) the boy to be called B) the boy to be heard C) the boy to be taught
9. Puella audienda A) the girl to be called B) the girl to be heard C) the girl to be taught
10. Verbum audiendum A) the word to be spoken B) the word to be heard
11. Verba audienda A) the word to be spoken B) the words to be heard
12. Oppida defendenda A) the town to be defended B) the towns to be defended
13. Hoc audiendum est. A) This must be said. B) This must be heard. C) This must be seen.
14. Hoc addendum est. A) This must be said. B) This must be heard. C) This must be added.
15. Hoc agendum est. A) This must be said. B) This must be heard. C) This must be done.
16. Hoc credendum est. A) This must be said. B) This must be believed. C) This must be done.
17. Hic liber *legendus est*. A) must be seen B) must be heard C) must be read
18. Domus *defenda est*. A) must be built B) must be defended C) must be restored
19. *Res agenda sunt*. A) Things must be said. B) Things must be done.
20. *Saccus portandus est*. A) The sack has to be carried. B) The sacks must be carried.
21. *Sacci portandi sunt*. A) The sack has to be carried. B) The sacks must be carried.
22. *Pater mihi imperat ut veniam*. A) Dad tells me to come. B) Mom told me to come.
23. *Pater mihi imperavit ut audirem*. A) Dad is telling me to listen. B) Dad told me to listen.
24. *Venimus ad eum audiendum*. A) We are coming B) We were coming C) We had come

25. Venimus *ad eum audiendum*. A) to hear him B) to see him C) to find him
26. *This book* should be read. A) Hic liber B) Haec liber C) Hoc liber
27. This book *should be read*. A) legendi est B) legendae sunt C) legendus est
28. These things *must be done*. A) legenda sunt B) vocanda sunt C) agenda sunt
29. *Hic sum legendae causa*. A) I am here for the cause of reading. B) I am here to be read.
30. Veni te videndae causa. A) I came to be seen by you. B) I came to see you.
31. Give the present stem of the verb *audire*. A) audio B) audi C) audiv D) audible
32. Give the present stem of the verb *amare*. A) amo B) ama C) amav D) amateur
33. Give the perfect stem of the verb *vocare*. A) voco B) voca C) vocav D) vocal
34. Give the perfect stem of the verb *monere*. A) moneo B) mone C) monu D) monitor
35. Give the perfect stem of the verb *audire*. A) audio B) audi C) audiv D) inaudible
36. *Agnus* A) sheep B) lamb C) bull D) horse
37. *Docere* A) to hurt B) to be C) to come D) to teach
38. *Baptizare* A) to swim B) to rain C) to baptize D) to fall
39. *Minister* A) servant B) pastor C) driver D) hunter
40. *Prudentia* A) nonsense B) foolishness C) handle D) good sense
41. *Pristinus* A) former B) original C) pristine D) all of the above
42. *Signum* A) sign B) signal C) all of the above
43. *Vinum* A) vine B) vineyard C) wine D) water
44. *Scribere* A) to write B) to draw C) to color D) to paint
45. *Diligere* A) to love B) to hold dear C) all of the above
46. After working all day, we were exhausted. Exhaust comes from the Latin word:
A) haurire B) hydria C) vinum D) hortus
47. The commander did not give the *signal* for the battle to begin.
A) permission B) invitation C) sign D) cry
48. John baptized Jesus. Baptize comes from the Latin word:
A) aedificiare B) scribere C) prudentia D) baptizare
49. The Prime Minister, in name at least, is to be the first _____ of the people.
A) shepherd B) member C) servant D) follower
50. The English word, "vine" is related to the Latin word _____.
A) tollere B) agnus C) hydria D) vinum

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. When the word "*cum*" is followed by a subjunctive, translate *cum* as. "*if*".
A) true B) false
2. If "*cum*" introduces a subjunctive verb, the translation will often be, "when".
A) true B) false
3. In Latin use the verb *timere* and *ne* to show that you *are* afraid something may happen.
A) true B) false
4. In Latin use the verb *timere* and *ne* to show that you *are* afraid something may not happen. A) true B) false
5. I fear war. A) Timeo bellum B) Timeo belle C) Timeo bells
6. I fear that war may come. A) Timeo ne bellum veniat. B) Timeo ut bellum venire.
7. I fear that peace may not come. A) Timeo ne non pax veniat. B) Timeo ut pax veniat.
8. I fear them. A) Timeo eum. B) Timeo eos. C) Timeo eunt.
9. I fear that they may come. A) Timeo ne eos veniant. B) Timeo eos.
C) Timeo ut eas.
10. I fear that they may not come. A) Timeo eos ne non veniant. B) Timeo eos ne veniant.
11. I fear that they may not come. A) Timeo eos ut veniant. B) Timeo eos ne veniant.
12. Oppida *defenderunt* cum viros viderint. A) they were defending B) they will defend
13. Oppida *defenderunt cum viros viderint*. A) when they see the men B) when they saw the men
14. *Cum ambulaverimus in silva*, lupum vidimus. A) when we walked in the forest
B) when we ran through the forest
15. *Cum ambulaverimus in silva, lupum vidimus*. A) we saw a fox B) we saw a wolf
16. *Cum audiverimus, verba eius audivimus*. A) when we were listening B) when we watched
17. *Cum audiverimus, verba eius audivimus*. A) we heard his word B) we heard his words
18. *Cum mater non nobiscum fuerit*, expectavimus. A) since mom was not with us
B) since mom is not with us
19. *Cum mater non nobiscum fuerit, expectavimus*. A) we will wait B) we waited
20. Hoc legendum est. A) This must be said. B) This must be heard. C) This must be read.
21. *Timeo is ne cantet*. A) I fear he may sing. B) I fear that he may not sing.

22. *Timeo ut cantet.* A) I fear she may sing. B) I fear that she may not sing.
23. *Timeo ne non cantet.* A) I fear she may sing. B) I fear that she may not sing.
24. *Timeo ne pugnet.* A) I fear he may fight. B) I fear that he may not fight.
25. *Timeo ne non pugnet.* A) I fear he may fight. B) I fear that he may not fight.
26. *Timeo ut pugnet.* A) I fear he may fight. B) I fear that he may not fight.
27. *Timeo ne hoc credeat.* A) I fear he may believe this. B) I fear he may not believe this.
28. *Timeo ne non credeat.* A) I fear he may believe this. B) I fear he may not believe this.
29. *Timeo ut credeat.* A) I fear he may believe this. B) I fear that he may not believe this.
30. *Venio te videndae causa.* A) I came for the cause of seeing you. B) I came for you.
31. *Sum.* A) I am B) You are C) He, she, or it is D) We are E) They are
32. *Es.* A) I call B) You are C) He, she, or it is D) We are E) They are
33. *Est.* A) I call B) You are C) He, she, or it is D) We are E) They are
34. *Sumus.* A) I call B) You are C) He, she, or it is D) We are E) They are
35. *Sunt.* A) I call B) You are C) He, she, or it is D) We are E) They are
36. *Agnus* A) sheep B) lamb C) bull D) horse
37. *Adhuc* A) now B) never C) not yet D) still
38. *Concludere* A) to conclude B) to swim C) to baptize D) to slip
39. *Minister* A) servant B) pastor C) driver D) farmer
40. *Lavare* A) to blow up B) to run C) to hide D) to wash
41. *Infirmare* A) to be well B) to be ill C) to be tired D) to be done
42. *Libere* A) to read B) to book C) to set free D) to get married
43. *Vinum* A) vine B) vineyard C) wine D) water
44. *Mergere* A) to plunge B) to immerse C) to sink D) all of the above
45. *Navicula* A) ship B) small ship C) aircraft carrier D) submarine
46. We left during the *conclusion* of the meeting. *Conclusion* comes from the Latin word: A) haurire B) hydria C) concludere D) cognoscere
47. The small patrol *liberated* the village. A) invaded B) burned C) set free D) toured
48. During the storm, the sand bar *submerged* below the waves. Submerged comes from the Latin word: A) aedificiare B) mergere C) regulus D) concludere
49. We could not see the bottom of the *stagnant* pond. *Stagnant* comes from the Latin word:
A) sanare B) stagnum C) piscator D) febris
50. The volcano *erupted*. *Erupt* comes from the Latin word:
A) sanare B) stagnum C) piscator D) rumpere

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. Latin combines an accusative plus an infinitive to form an indirect quote.
A) true B) false
2. Latin uses the subjunctive for indirect commands and questions. A) true
B) false
3. To form *positive* indirect *commands* in Latin, combine *ut* and a *subjunctive* verb.
A) true B) false
4. To form *negative* indirect *commands* in Latin, combine *ut* and a *subjunctive* verb.
A) true B) false
5. To form *negative* indirect *commands* in Latin, combine *ne* and a *subjunctive* verb.
A) true B) false
6. To form indirect *statements* in Latin combine *ut*, *ne*, and the *subjunctive* in the same sentence. A) true B) false
7. Mater imperavit pueris ut tacerent. A) Mom told the boys to be quiet. B) Mom tells the boys to be quiet. C) Mom told the boys to be kind.
8. Mater imperavit puellis ut venirent. A) Mom told the girls to be quiet. B) Mom tells the girls to come. C) Mom tells the girls to come.
9. Mater imperavit mihi ut audirem. A) Mom told me to be quiet. B) Mom tells me to listen. C) Mom told me to listen.
10. Mater imperavit nobis ut legeremus. A) Mom tells us to be quiet. B) Mom tells us to read. C) Mom told us to read.
11. Mater rogat quis sit. A) Mom asks who it is. B) Mom asks who it was.
12. Mater rogat quis esset. A) Mom asks who it is. B) Mom asks who it was.
13. Mater rogat quis sis. A) Mom asks who it is. B) Mom asks who you are.
14. Mater rogat quis esses. A) Mom asks who it is. B) Mom is asking who you were.
15. Video quid facias. A) I see what you are doing. B) I see what you did.
16. Video quid faceris. A) I see what you are doing. B) I see what you did.
17. Audio quid dicas. A) I hear what you are saying. B) I am listening to what you said.
18. Scio cur hoc dicas. A) I know why you are saying this. B) I know why you said this.
19. Scio cur hoc dixeris. A) I know why you are saying this. B) I know why you said this.
20. Scio quid videas. A) I know what you are seeing. B) I know what you saw.
21. Scio quid videris. A) I know what you are seeing. B) I know what you saw.
22. Rogo quid te dicis. A) I am asking what you are saying. B) I am asking what you said
23. Rogo quid te dixis. A) I am asking what you are saying. B) I am asking what you said

24. Rogavi quid te dixis. A) I am asking what you are saying. B) I asked what you said
25. Rogavi quid te dixisses. A) I asked what you said. B) I asked what you had said
26. *Monet nos ne ad oppidum veniamus.* A) He is warning us B) He warned us
27. *Monet nos ne ad oppidum veniamus.* A) to come to town B) not to come to town
28. *Timeo ut veniat.* A) I fear that he may come. B) I fear that he may not come.
29. *Timeo ne veniat.* A) I fear he may come. B) I fear that he may not come.
30. *Timeo ne non veniat.* A) I fear he may come. B) I fear that he may not come.
31. *Monebam.* A) I warn B) I was warning C) You were warning D) We were warning
32. *Moneo.* A) I warn B) I was warning C) You were warning D) We were warning
33. *Monebas.* A) I warn B) I was warning C) You were warning D) We were warning
34. *Monebamus.* A) I was warning B) You were warning C) We were warning
35. *Monebar.* A) I was warned B) I was warning C) You were warned
36. *Festus* A) holiday B) to be made C) to be done D) to be seen
37. *Adhuc* A) still B) now C) never D) someday
38. *Aridus* A) wet B) damp C) dry D) sand
39. *Caecus* A) lame B) blind C) sick D) sad
40. *Misericordia* A) grief B) mercy C) hate D) tears
41. *Piscina* A) pool B) lake C) pond D) ocean
42. *Propheta* A) scribe B) pharisee C) prophet D) elder
43. *Unicus* A) only B) sole C) single D) all of the above
44. *Triginta* A) 10 B) 20 C) 30 D) all of the above
45. *Visitare* A) to find B) to hope C) to sail D) to visit
46. Due to a recent *infirmity*, he could not attend. A) jackpot B) war C) fight D) sickness
47. He volunteered because he _____ to go. A) refused B) wanted C) hated
48. The police believed that the graffiti was an indication of *adolescent* behavior. A) old B) youthful C) crazy D) fun
49. We carried plenty of water as we hiked across *arid* terrain. A) crowded B) wet C) dry
50. We love *festive* parties. *Festive* comes from the Latin word: A) piscina B) festus C) piscator D) movere

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. Latin rarely uses the ablative absolute. A) true B) false
2. Latin uses the ablative absolute often. A) true B) false
3. It is necessary to have the ablative absolute in each and every Latin sentence.
A) true B) false
4. English also has “absolutes”. A) true B) false
5. English absolutes are called “nominative absolutes”. A) true
6. The Latin absolute is often a combination of a noun and a participle. A) true
B) false
7. There is only one way, ever, to translate the ablative absolute. A) true B) false
8. The ablative absolute can be translated with the words, *with*, *while*, *when*, and *since*.
A) true B) false
9. Only one noun and participle may team up to form the ablative absolute... ever.
A) true B) false
10. *All things considered* is a good example of an English absolute. A) true
B) false
11. Sole oriente A) with the sun rising B) while the sun rises C) all of the above
12. Sole oriente *navigaverimus* A) we set sail B) we sank C) we walked away
13. Sole oriente *ambulaverimus* A) we set sail B) we sank C) we walked
14. *Ostio aperto* intraverimus. A) since the door was opened B) we opened the door
15. *Ostio aperto* intraverimus. A) we will come in B) we entered C) we left
16. *Hoc viro exploratore* ambulabimus. A) with this man as our guide B) with our guide
17. *Hoc viro exploratore* ambulabimus. A) we walked B) we will walk C) we walk
18. *Mater vocata*, Pater venit. A) after mom was called B) with mom as our guide
19. *Mater vocata*, Pater venit. A) dad came B) dad left C) dad called
20. *Semper* fenestra clausa dormio. A) often B) sometimes C) always
21. *Semper* fenestra clausa *dormio*. A) I run B) I eat C) I sleep D) I write
22. *Semper fenestra clausa* dormio. A) with the window open B) with the window closed
23. *Numquam* fenestra aperta *dormio*. A) I never sleep B) I often sleep
C) I always sleep
24. *Numquam fenestra aperta* dormio. A) with the window open B) with the window closed

25. *Puella parva visa*, Mater venit. A) after the little girl was seen B) when the girl heard
26. *Puella parva visa*, *Mater venit*. A) mom cried B) mom rejoiced C) mom came
27. *Verbis dictis*, sorores meae venerunt.
A) with the words said B) as she was saying the words
28. *Verbis dictis*, *sorores meae* venerunt. A) my brothers B) my friends C) my sisters
29. *Verbis dictis*, sorores meae *venerunt*. A) they are coming B) they come
C) they came
30. *Epistula lecta*, *laetus eram*. A) After the letter was read, I was happy. B) I was happy until they read that letter.
31. *Ero*. A) I will be B) You will be C) He will be D) We will be E) They will be
32. *Eris*. A) I will be B) You will be C) He will be D) We will be E) They will be
33. *Erimus*. A) I will be B) You will be C) He will be D) We will be E) They will be
34. *Erint*. A) I will be B) You will be C) He will be D) We will be E) They will be
35. *Nos videbimur*. A) I will be seen B) You will be seen D) We will be seen
36. *Fama* A) fame B) infamous C) pirate D) 15 minutes
37. *Princeps* A) princes B) chief C) principle D) print
38. *Recedere* A) to recede B) to spy C) to drive D) to draw
39. *Tempestas* A) woman B) fire C) boat D) storm
40. *Emergere* A) to emerge B) to sink C) to swim D) to see
41. *Tranquillitas* A) moon B) lake C) tranquility D) ocean
42. *Navicula* A) small ship B) navy C) little navy D) naval
43. *Fluctus* A) flower B) fruit C) wave D) all of the above
44. *Universus* A) one B) only C) small D) all; all together
45. *Silva* A) silver B) gold C) air D) forest
46. To *deride* someone is to _____ them. A) mock B) love C) miss D) by them a ganster car
47. When a pilot *ejects* from an aircraft, he is _____ out. A) thrown
B) pulled C) painted D) called
48. The Wright brothers achieved *fame* when they flew the first airplane. Fame is from the Latin word: A) navicula B) fama C) orior D) tempestas
49. Shakespeare's play *The Tempest* takes place after a major _____. A) sale
B) invasion C) storm D) birthday party
50. Some believe English will one day become the *universal* language. If so, it will be spoke by the _____ world
A) grand B) whole C) American

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. Well, you have made it to the end. A) true B) false
2. If you are reading this, I am impressed. A) true
3. You have accomplished what few students in the modern world accomplish.
A) true
4. This is the last test in the Visual Latin 1 and 2 series. A) true B) false
5. OK. Enough fooling around. Time for the last few serious questions. A) true
B) awww, man!
6. Since *facere* has no passive forms, the verb *fio, fieri* does the job. A) true
B) false
7. Conditional subjunctive sentences often start with the word, *if*. A) true
B) false
8. If I were a robot, and you knew, but I didn't, I would not want you to tell me.
9. A) true B) false
10. The sentence above is a conditional sentence. A) true B) false
11. This was a short lesson, and this will be a short test. A) true B) false
12. After all, you deserve a break. A) true B) false
13. Si mater vocat, veni. A) If mom calls, listen. B) If mom calls, come.
14. Si mater vocet, veniam. A) If mom calls, come. B) If mom should call, I would come.
15. Si mater vocaret, venirem. A) If mom should call, come. B) If mom were to call, I would come.
16. Si mater vocavisset, venissem. A) If mom should call, I would come. B) If mom had called, I would have come.
17. Si ea scribit, respondebo. A) If she writes, I will respond. B) If she had written, I would have responded.
18. Si ea scribat, respondeam. A) If she writes, I respond. B) If she had written, I would have responded.
19. Si ea scriberet, responderem. A) If she were to write, I would respond.
B) If she had written, I would have responded.
20. Si ea scripsisset, respondissem. A) If she were to write, I would respond.
B) If she had written, I would have responded. C) If she had written, she will have responded.
21. Fiat finis. A) Let there be light. B) Let there be an end.
22. Congratulations, you have accomplished a major goal. You should celebrate!
A) true