

A N S W E R K E Y

VISUAL LATIN 1

quizzes

1-30

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. The Latin word *est* means is. A) **true** B) false
2. The Latin word *est* never means *he, she, or it is*. A) true B) **false**
3. The Latin word *sunt* means *is*. A) true B) **false**
4. In Latin, the verb is *always* at the end of the sentence. A) true B) **false**
5. Latin uses the article adjectives *a, an, and the* A) true B) **false**
6. To form a negative sentence in Latin, simply add the word A) **non** B) *est* C) *sunt*
7. To form a question in Latin, simply add _____ to the end of the verb.
A) *non* B) *est* C) *sunt* D) **-ne**
8. Mom in America _____. A) **est** B) *sunt*
9. Mom et Dad in America _____. A) *est* B) **sunt**
10. Andrew in Asia _____. A) **est** B) *sunt*
11. Andrew et Carl in Asia _____. A) *est* B) **sunt**
12. Sarah non in Asia _____. A) **est** B) *sunt*
13. Sarah et Mary non in Asia _____. A) *est* B) **sunt**
14. Mary et Sarah et Hannah in Australia _____. A) *est* B) **sunt**

MATCH THE LATIN WORD WITH THE ENGLISH DEFINITION.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 15. angelus e | a. good |
| 16. sunt c | b. sky, heaven |
| 17. bonus a | c. are |
| 18. caelum b | d. in |
| 19. in d | e. angel |
| 20. est f | f. is |

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. The Latin word *est* means *is*. A) **true** B) false
2. The Latin word *est* may also mean *he, she, or it is*. A) **true** B) false
3. The Latin word *sunt* means *are*. A) **true** B) false
4. When a noun follows a linking verb, the noun is a predicate nominative. A) **true**
B) false
5. When a noun follows a linking verb, the noun is a predicate adjective. A) true
B) **false**
6. When an adjective follows a linking verb, it is a predicate adjective. A) **true**
B) false
7. Angeli in caelo _____. A) est B) **sunt**
8. Michael et Gabriel angeli _____. A) est B) **sunt**
9. Zebra magna _____. A) **est** B) sunt
10. Penguin non magna _____. A) **est** B) sunt
11. Zebra in Africa _____. A) **est** B) sunt
12. Zebra et lion in Africa _____. A) est B) **sunt**
13. Mom non in Africa _____. A) **est** B) sunt
14. Mom et Dad non in Africa _____. A) est B) **sunt**

MATCH THE LATIN WORD WITH THE ENGLISH DEFINITION.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 15. caelum b | a. angry |
| 16. iratus a | b. sky, heaven |
| 17. non e | c. is |
| 18. laetus d | d. happy |
| 19. et f | e. not |
| 20. est c | f. and |

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. Masculine nouns in Latin always end with the letter *a*. A) true B) **false**
2. In Latin, the verb is *never* at the end of the sentence. A) true B) **false**
3. Latin uses the article adjectives *a*, *an*, and *the*. A) true B) **false**
4. It feels good to hug a cactus. A) true B) **false**
5. In Latin there are _____ genders. A) one B) two C) **three** D) four
6. English has _____ genders. A) one B) **two** C) three D) four
7. Feminine nouns in Latin end with the letter A) **a** B) e C) r D) x
8. Which word is *not* a feminine word? A) stella B) casa C) mamma D) **cactus**
9. Which word *is* a feminine word? A) stylus B) angelus C) **mamma** D) cactus
10. Masculine nouns in Latin end with A) a B) **us** C) r D) um
11. Which word is *not* a masculine word? A) **terra** B) cactus C) tyrannosaurus D) stylus
12. Which word *is* a masculine word? A) stella B) casa C) mamma D) **cactus**
13. To form a negative sentence in Latin, simply add the word A) **non** B) est C) sunt
14. Adding the suffix *-ne* to a verb in Latin creates a A) sentence B) **question** C) verb
15. Circle the gender of *casa*. A) masculine B) **feminine** C) neuter
16. Circle the gender of *mamma*. A) masculine B) **feminine** C) neuter
17. Circle the gender of *antenna*. A) masculine B) **feminine** C) neuter
18. Circle the gender of *cactus*. A) **masculine** B) feminine C) neuter
19. Circle the gender of *hippopotamus*. A) **masculine** B) feminine C) neuter

MATCH THE LATIN WORD WITH THE ENGLISH DEFINITION.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 20. angelus e | a. war (can also mean: beautiful) |
| 21. angeli c | b. sky, heaven |
| 22. bellum a | c. angels |
| 23. caelum b | d. sing |
| 24. cantant d | e. angel |
| 25. cum f | f. with |

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. All plurals are formed the same way in Latin. A) true B) **false**
2. Masculine nouns in Latin always end with the letter *a*. A) true B) **false**
3. To form the plural of a feminine noun in Latin, change the final *a* to A) *a*
B) ***ae*** C) *r*
4. To form the plural of a masculine noun in Latin, change *us* to A) *a* B) *ae*
C) *us* D) ***i***
5. Feminine nouns in Latin end with the letter A) ***a*** B) *e* C) *r* D) *x*
6. Feminine *plural* nouns in Latin end with the letters A) *ai* B) ***ae*** C) *ao*
D) *au*
7. Which word is *not* a plural word? A) *stellae* B) *casae* C) ***mamma***
D) *antennae*
8. Which word *is* a plural word? A) *stella* B) *casa* C) *mamma* D) ***antennae***
9. *Plural* masculine nouns in Latin end with A) *us* B) ***i*** C) *a* D) *um*
10. Which word is *not* a plural word? A) *cacti* B) ***cactus*** C) *tyrannosauri*
D) *hippopotami*
11. Circle the plural of *casa*. A) *casa* B) ***casae*** C) *casar* D) *case*
12. Circle the plural of *mamma*. A) *mamma* B) ***mammae*** C) *mamma mia!*
13. Circle the plural of *antenna*. A) *antenna* B) ***antennae*** C) *rabbit ears*
14. Circle the plural of *cactus*. A) *cactus* B) *cacta* C) ***cacti***
15. Circle the plural of *hippopotamus*. A) ***hippopotami***
16. Circle the plural of *angelus*. A) *angela* B) *angelus* C) ***angeli*** D) *angelic*
17. To form the plural of a neuter noun, change the ending to A) ***a*** B) *us* C) *i*
D) *ae*
18. Circle the plural of *caelum* A) *caeli* B) ***caela*** C) *caelum*
19. Circle the plural of *bellum* A) *bellum* B) ***bella*** C) *belly* D) *button*

MATCH THE LATIN WORD WITH THE ENGLISH DEFINITION.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 20. <i>bestia</i> <i>c</i> | a. empty |
| 21. <i>bestiae</i> <i>d</i> | b. new |
| 22. <i>terra</i> <i>e</i> | c. beast |
| 23. <i>vacua</i> <i>a</i> | d. beasts |
| 24. <i>ubi?</i> <i>f</i> | e. earth |
| 25. <i>novus</i> <i>b</i> | f. where? |

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. The genitive case shows possession. A) **true** B) false
2. The subject of a sentence is in the nominative case. A) **true** B) false
3. Translate the *italicized* word: *Angeli* sunt in caelo. A) **angels** B) an angel
C) angle
4. *Angeli sunt* in caelo. A) is B) were C) **are** D) will be
5. *Angeli sunt in caelo.* A) on earth B) **in heaven** C) in the water D) on the ceiling
6. Which word is not a plural word? A) **angleus** B) angeli C) bestiae
D) herbae
7. Which word *is* a plural word? A) **herbae** B) herba C) herb D) herbie
8. Masculine nouns in Latin end with A) **us** B) r C) a D) um
9. *Plural* masculine nouns in Latin end with A) us B) **i** C) a D) um
10. Which word is *not* a plural word? A) cacti B) **cactus** C) tyrannosauri
D) hippopotami

MATCH THE LATIN WORD WITH THE ENGLISH DEFINITION.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 11. aqua d | a. now |
| 12. iam a | b. night |
| 13. terra e | c. day |
| 14. nox b | d. water |
| 15. dies c | e. earth |
| 16. lux f | f. light |
| 17. ubi? j | g. dark |
| 18. sub h | h. below, under |
| 19. oppidum i | i. town |
| 20. obscura g | j. where? |

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. Adjectives _____ nouns. A) rename B) replace
C) **describe**
2. English has _____ genders. A) one B) **two** C) three D) four
3. Latin adjectives “agree” with nouns in A) gender B) number C) case
D) **all of the above**
4. Choose the correct adjective to describe *terra*. A) bellus B) **bella** C) bellum
5. The big room = *cubiculum* A) magnus B) magna C) **magnum**
6. The large plant = *herba* A) magnus B) **magna** C) magnum
7. The empty place = *locus* A) **vacuus** B) vacua C) vacuum
8. Good water = *aqua* A) bonus B) **bona** C) bonum
9. The large beast = *bestia* A) magnus B) **magna** C) magnum
10. The long war = *bellum* A) longus B) longa C) **longum**
11. The beautiful sky = *caelum* A) bellus B) bella C) **bellum**
12. The angry beast = *bestia* A) iratus B) **irata** C) iratum
13. The small beast = *bestia* A) parvus B) **parva** C) parvum
14. New land = *terra* A) novus B) **nova** C) novum
15. The dark land = *terra* A) obscurus B) **obscura** C) obscurum
16. The large town = *oppidum* A) magnus B) magna C) **magnum**
17. The small town = *oppidum* A) parvus B) parva C) **parvum**
18. The beautiful town = *oppidum* A) bellus B) bella C) **bellum**
19. The good town = *oppidum* A) bonus B) bona C) **bonum**

MATCH THE LATIN WORD WITH THE ENGLISH DEFINITION.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 20. lignum b | a. the end |
| 21. piscis f | b. tree, wood |
| 22. finis a | c. day |
| 23. dies c | d. water |
| 24. mare e | e. the sea |
| 25. aqua d | f. fish |

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. The subject of the sentence is in the _____ case. A) **nominative**
B) genitive
2. The genitive case shows _____. A) the subject B) **possession**
C) action
3. Mater *familiae* A) family B) families C) **of the family** D) of the families
4. Mater *pueri* A) **of the boy** B) of the boys C) of the girl D) of the girls
5. *Finis terrae* A) **end of the land** B) landed end C) end of the road D) the end of it all
6. *Lux lunae* A) light of the sun B) light of the earth C) **light of the moon**
7. *Lux stellae* A) light of the sun B) light of the earth C) **light of the star**
8. *Lux stellarum* A) light of the sun B) light of the star C) **light of the stars**
9. *Terra obscura est.* A) **The land is dark.** B) The land is light. C) The land is empty.
10. The dark moon = *luna* A) obscurus B) **obscura** C) obscurum
11. The bright moon = *luna* A) clarus B) **clara** C) clarum
12. The clear sky = *caelum* A) clarus B) clara C) **clarum**
13. The father of the boy A) puer B) **pueri** C) pueris
14. The father of the boys A) puer B) pueri C) **puerorum**
15. The mother of the girl A) puella B) **puellae** C) puellarum
16. The mother of the girls A) puella B) puellae C) **puellarum**
17. The people of the town A) oppidum B) **oppidi** C) oppidorum
18. The people of the towns A) oppidum B) oppidi C) **oppidorum**
19. My town = *oppidum* A) meus B) mea C) **meum**

MATCH THE LATIN WORD WITH THE ENGLISH DEFINITION.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 20. sol <u>c</u> | a. and |
| 21. et <u>a</u> | b. bright, clear |
| 22. luna <u>d</u> | c. sun |
| 23. clarus, a, um <u>b</u> | d. moon |
| 24. quoque <u>f</u> | e. two |
| 25. duo <u>e</u> | f. also |

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

- English words that come from other languages are _____. A) **derivatives**
- Which word does not come from *unus*? A) unite B) **dual** C) union D) unicorn
- Which word does not come from *duo*? A) dual B) duel C) duo D) **tricycle**
- Which word does not come from *tres*? A) tripod B) trio C) **unified** D) tricycle
- Which word does not come from *quattuor*? A) **dual** B) quart C) quarter D) quadrant
- Which word does not come from *octo*? A) octagon B) October C) octopus D) **helicopter**
- Henry exchanged a dollar for *quarters*. How many coins did he receive? A) one B) two C) three D) **four**
- In America, the colonies *united*. In other words, the colonies became A) **one** B) two C) three
- September* was once the _____ month. A) first B) second C) sixth D) **seventh**
- November* was once the _____ month. A) sixth B) seventh C) eighth D) **ninth**
- December* was once the _____ month. A) first B) second C) ninth D) **tenth**
- Birds of the sky...* A) **aves caeli** B) *aves lunae* C) *aves terrae* D) *aves aquae*
- People of the town...* A) **populi oppidi** B) *populi oppido* C) *populi oppidorum* D) *aves oppidi*
- Aves volant in caelo.* A) walk B) **fly** C) swim D) live
- Aves volant in caelo.* A) in the water B) on the land C) on the moon D) **in the sky**
- Pisces natant in aqua.* A) walk B) fly C) **swim** D) live
- Pisces natant in aqua.* A) **in the water** B) on the land C) on the moon D) in the sky
- Una femina in via est.* A) one man B) **one woman** C) one boy D) one girl
- Unus puer in via est.* A) one man B) one woman C) **one boy** D) one girl
- Una luna in caelo est.* A) one man B) one woman C) **one moon** D) one star
- one moon = *luna* A) unus B) **una** C) unum
- one sky = *caelum* A) unus B) una C) **unum**
- Deus creat *duo magna luminaria.* A) one large light B) **two large lights**
- Die sol est *lux terrae.* A) **light of the earth** B) light of the moon C) light of the town
- What is the meaning of the word *quoque*? A) fifth B) five C) **also**
- What is the meaning of the word *animal*? A) fish B) bird C) **animal** D) people
- The English word *aviator* comes from the Latin word A) **avis** B) aqua C) dies D) luna
- The English word *solar* comes from the Latin word A) dies B) luna C) **sol** D) stella
- A *constellation* is a sky picture made with A) the sun B) the moon C) **stars** D) fish
- A *lunar* model is a reconstruction of the A) the sun B) **the moon** C) stars D) fish

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. *Voco* means A) ***I call*** B) You call C) He calls D) They call
2. *Vocas* means A) I call B) ***You call*** C) He calls D) They call
3. *Vocat* means A) I call B) You call C) ***He calls*** D) They call
4. *Vocant* means A) I call B) You call C) He calls D) ***They call***
5. *Amo* means A) ***I love*** B) You love C) He loves D) They love
6. *Amas* means A) I love B) ***You love*** C) He loves D) They love
7. *Amant* means A) I love B) You love C) He loves D) ***They love***
8. *Angelus cantat.* A) ***The angel sings.*** B) The angels sing.
9. *Angeli cantant.* A) The angel sings. B) ***The angels sing.***
10. *Vir navigat.* A) ***The man sails.*** B) The men sail.
11. *Viri navigant.* A) The man sails. B) ***The men sail.***
12. *Femina et vir ambulat.* A) I walk B) you walk C) he walks D) ***they walk***
13. *Femina ambulat.* A) I walk B) you walk C) ***she walks*** D) they walk
14. *In terra bestiae magnae et bestiae parvae sunt.* A) ***large beasts*** B) small beasts
C) beauty and the beast
15. *In terra animalia multa sunt.* A) large animals B) small animals C) ***many animals*** D) mini animals
16. *Femina et vir in horto ambulat.* A) are B) live C) ***walk*** D) swim
17. *Femina et vir in horto ambulat.* A) ***in the garden*** B) in the forest C) in the water
18. *Viri in oppido ambulat.* A) ***men*** B) beasts C) birds D) animals
19. *Viri in oppido ambulat.* A) in the garden B) ***in town*** C) on land D) on the moon
20. *Hortus locus bonus est.* A) a large place B) ***a good place*** C) a far place
D) a bad place
21. *The fish swim in the water.* A) ***pisces*** B) avis C) bestia D) animalia
22. The fish *swim* in the water. A) ambulant B) pugnare C) amant D) ***natant***
23. The desert is known for its *arid* climate. A) dark B) safe C) wet D) ***dry***
24. *Aviation*, from Latin *avis*, is the study of A) water B) animals C) ***flight*** D) gardening
25. He praised her *pulchritudo*. A) intelligence B) ***beauty*** C) speed
D) motorcycle
26. Babies in England ride in *pre-ambulatories*, or *Prams*. The word means, “pre-walker”. A *pram* is a A) car B) scooter C) ***stroller*** D) roller coaster
27. A *diary* is a personal daily record. *Diary* comes from the Latin A) clarus
B) ***dies*** C) etiam
28. *Obscure*, meaning *dark*, comes from the Latin word A) aridus B) ***obscurus***
C) non D) dies

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. The direct object is the word that *shows* action. A) true B) **false**
2. A complete sentence must contain a subject and a verb. A) **true** B) false
3. In Latin, the direct object will be in the *accusative* case. A) **true** B) false
4. Mom bought a new car. _____ is the direct object. A) Mom B) **car** C) bought
5. Tom built a raft. _____ is the direct object. A) Tom B) built C) **raft**
6. *Marcus Juliam videt.*
 - a. **Marcus sees Julia.**
 - b. Marcus loves Julia.
 - c. Julia loves Marcus.
 - d. Marcus stole Julia's skateboard.
7. *Marcus Juliam amat.*
 - a. Marcus sees Julia.
 - b. **Marcus loves Julia.**
 - c. Julia loves Marcus.
 - d. Julia sees Marcus.
8. *Mom vocat Marcum.*
 - a. **Mom calls Marcus.**
 - b. Mom loves Marcus.
 - c. Marcus calls Mom.
 - d. Marcus loves Mom.
9. *Julia in horto ambulat.*
 - a. Julia loves the garden.
 - b. Julia is in the garden.
 - c. **Julia walks in the garden.**
 - d. Marcus walks in the garden.
10. *Julia familiam amat.*
 - a. Julia loves the sister.
 - b. Julia loves the brother.
 - c. **Julia loves the family.**
 - d. Julia loves Mom.
11. *Vir laetus est.* A) He is happy. B) She is happy. C) **The man is happy.** D) The woman is happy.
12. *Femina laeta est.* A) I am happy. B) The man is happy. C) **The woman is happy.**
13. *Cibus viri in horto est.* A) **The food of the man** B) The woman's food C) His food

14. *Cibus feminae* in horto est. A) **The food of the woman** B) The man's food C) Her food
15. *Cibus bestiarum* in horto est. A) **The food of the beasts** B) The food of the beast
16. Which noun is in the *accusative* case? A) mensa B) mensae C) mensis D) **mensam**
17. Which noun is in the *accusative* case? A) femina B) feminae C) **feminam** D) feminis
18. Which noun is in the *accusative* case? A) hortus B) horti C) **hortum** D) horto
19. Which noun is *not* in the *accusative* case? A) hortum B) feminam C) virum D) **mensa**
20. Which noun is *not* in the *accusative* case? A) **bestia** B) puellam C) bestiam D) terram
21. Which noun is *not* in the *accusative* case? A) **dominus** B) dominum C) filium D) filiam
22. Which noun is in the *genitive* case? A) bestia B) **bestiae** C) bestiam D) bestias
23. Which noun is in the *genitive* case? A) **terrae** B) terra C) terram D) terras
24. Which noun is *not* in the *genitive* case? A) **puella** B) bestiae C) terrae D) mensae
25. Which noun is *not* in the *genitive* case? A) **hortus** B) pueri C) viri D) loci
26. The *man* and the woman walk in the garden. A) **vir** B) puer C) viri D) pueri
27. The man and the *woman* walk in the garden. A) **femina** B) puella C) feminae D) puellae
28. The man and the woman *walk* in the garden. A) navigat B) ambulat C) navigant D) **ambulant**
29. The man and the woman walk *in the garden*. A) in terra B) in luna C) in aqua D) **in horto**
30. *There are* many plants in the garden. A) est B) estne? C) **sunt** D) suntne?
31. There are *many plants* in the garden. A) multi herbi B) multa herba C) **multae herbae**
32. The *garden* is good and beautiful. A) **hortus** B) horti C) herba D) herbae
33. The garden *is* good and beautiful. A) **est** B) estne? C) sunt D) suntne?
34. The garden is *good and beautiful*. A) bonus et magnus B) **bonus et pulcher**
35. Mom calls *Marcus*. A) Marcus B) **Marcum** C) Marco D) Polo
36. The book was her *magnum opus*. A) great enemy B) great friend C) **great work**
37. *Multitudes* gathered in front of the building. A) **many people** B) few people
38. The phone is a modern *innovation*. An *innovation* is a _____ idea.
A) dumb idea B) **new idea** C) old idea D) big idea
39. *Terrain* is another word for land. Terrain comes from the Latin word A) **terra** B) opus C) dies
40. *Horticulture* is the study of gardens. It is based on the Latin word A) omnes B) non C) **hortus**

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. To speak directly to people in Latin, use the *vocative* case. A) **true** B) false
2. The word *vocative* comes from the Latin word *amo*. A) true B) **false**
3. If a name ends in *-a*, no change is necessary to form the *vocative*. A) **true** B) false
4. If a name ends in *-us*, replace it with _____ to form the *vocative*.
a. -a B) **-e** C) -d D) -i
5. Which is the *vocative* spelling of the name *Tacitus*. A) Tacitus B) Taciti C) **Tacite** D) Tact
6. Which is the *vocative* spelling of the word *dominus*? A) dominus B) domino C) **domine**
7. Which is the *vocative* spelling of the name *Marcus*? A) Marcus B) **Marce** C) Marci
8. Which is the *vocative* spelling of the name *Davus*? A) Davus B) Davi C) **Dave** D) David
9. Which is the *vocative* spelling of the name *Quintus*? A) Quintus B) Quint C) **Quinte**
10. *Julia in aqua est.*
a. **Julia is in the water.**
b. Julia is in the sea.
c. Julia is in the family.
d. Julia is in the room.
11. *Casa familiae non magna est.*
a. the house of the man
b. **the house of the family**
c. the house of the woman
12. *Femina in aqua est.*
a. **The woman is in the water.**
b. The man is in the water.
c. The family is in the water.
d. The family is drinking the water.
13. *Cibus viri fructus est.*
a. Fruit is the food of the woman.
b. **The man's food is fruit.**
c. Vegetables are the food of the man.
d. The man is eating fruit.
14. *Femina et vir in horto ambulat.* A) **the man and the woman** B) the man C) the woman

15. Femina et vir in horto *ambulant*. A) **walk** B) swim C) call D) see
16. *Animalia* in aqua non sunt. A) **the animals** B) the boys C) the girls D) the men
17. *Animalia in aqua non sunt*. A) are in the water B) **are not in the water** C) are in the field
18. *Fructus* cibus bonus est. A) the vegetable B) **the fruit** C) the bread D) the pie
19. *Fructus cibus bonus est*. A) good fruit B) bad fruit C) **good food** D) bad food
20. Puellae sunt laetae. A) The boys are happy. B) **The girls are happy.** C) Everyone is happy.
21. Which name is in the *nominative* case? A) **Marcus** B) Marci C) Marcum D) Marce
22. Which name is in the *genitive* case? A) Marcus B) **Marci** C) Marcum D) Marce
23. Which name is in the *accusative* case? A) Marcus B) Marci C) **Marcum** D) Marce
24. Which name is in the *vocative* case? A) Marcus B) Marci C) Marcum D) **Marce**
25. *My friend swims*. A) **Amicus meus natat.** B) Amici mei natant. C) Filius meus natat.
26. *My friend (feminine) swims*. A) Amicus meus natat. B) **Amica mea natat.** C) Filia mea natat.
27. *My friends swim*. A) Amicus meus natat. B) **Amici mei natant.** C) Filius meus natat.
28. The *friend of the woman* is a good friend. A) **amica feminae** B) amica viri C) amica pueri
29. The *happy girls* sing. A) puella laeta B) **puellae laetae** C) puella irata D) puellae iratae
30. The happy girls *sing*. A) ambulant B) natant C) **cantant** D) amant
31. The *happy boys* sing. A) puer laetus B) **pueri laeti** C) puer iratus D) pueri irati
32. *Marcus loves Julia*. A) Marcus Annam amat. B) **Marcus Juliam amat.** C) Marcus est amicus Juliae.
33. *Marcus sees the town*. A) Marcus Juliam videt. B) Marcus oppidum amat. C) **Marcus oppidum videt.**
34. Marcus sees the *man*. A) vir B) viri C) **virum** D) viro
35. Marcus sees the *woman*. A) femina B) feminae C) **feminam**
36. Because of her *amicable* personality, she has many friends. A) mean B) happy C) **friendly**
37. She spoke *amicably* to us. A) harshly B) **friendly** C) slowly D) smurfily
38. The car was parked in the *median*. A) basement B) garage C) **middle of the road**
39. The doctor examines *vital* signs for evidence of A) **life** B) health C) energy D) money
40. Charles Lindbergh flew *solo* over the Atlantic. A) high B) happily C) rapidly D) **alone**

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. To call people by name, use the *vocative* case. A) **true** B) false
2. To point things out in Latin use the *indicative* mood. A) **true** B) false
3. To give commands in Latin use the *indicative* mood. A) true B) **false**
4. *Imperative* comes from which Latin word? A) indico B) **impero** C) voco
D) video
5. The word *impero* means A) I hear. B) I see. C) **I command.** D) I point out.
6. Which is the *imperative* form of the word *voco*? A) voco B) vocas C) vocat
D) **voca**
7. Which is the *imperative* form of the word *video*? A) video B) vides C) videt
D) **vide**
8. Which is the *imperative* form of the word *audio*? A) **audi** B) audio C) audis
D) audit
9. Which is the *imperative* form of the word *amo*? A) amo B) **ama** C) amas
D) amat
10. Which is the *imperative* form of the word *venio*? A) venio B) **veni** C) venis
D) venit
11. Which word is not a verb? A) audio B) comedo C) venio D) **vir**
12. Which word is not a verb? A) amo B) **femina** C) video D) voco
13. Which word is not a verb? A) timeo B) habeo C) voco D) **serpens**
14. Which word is not a noun? A) **timeo** B) vir C) puer D) puella
15. Which word is not a noun? A) mensa B) hortus C) **respondeo** D)
vestimentum
16. *Julia feminam audit.* A) Julia hears the man. B) **Julia hears the woman.**
C) Julia sees the man.
17. *Casa feminae parva est.* A) the house of the man B) the house of the family
C) **the house of the woman**
18. *Puer et puella cibum habent.* A) The boy and the girl have water. B) **The boy
and the girl have food.** C) The boy and the girl walk.
19. *Serpens virum timet.* A) The man fears the serpent. B) The man sees the
serpent. C) **The serpent fears the man.**
20. *In horto serpens est.* A) There is a man in the garden. B) **There is a serpent in
the garden.** C) There are snakes in the forest.
21. Fructus non *malus* est, sed bonus. A) good B) **bad** C) ugly
22. Fructus non malus est, sed *bonus*. A) **good** B) bad C) ugly
23. Femina *carpit* fructum. A) **picks** B) sees C) hears D) likes
24. Femina *comedit* cibum. A) picks B) sees C) hears D) **eats**
25. Femina *non aquam* in culina *habet*. A) has water B) has food C) **does not
have water**

26. Femina non aquam *in culina* habet. A) in the garden B) ***in the kitchen*** C) in the field
27. *Non verum est.* A) ***It is not true.*** B) It's true. C) It's good. D) It's not good.
28. *Verum est.* A) It is not true. B) ***It's true.*** C) It's good. D) It's not good.
29. Femina *vestmentum* facit. A) a vest B) invest C) ***clothing*** D) a robe
30. Which name is in the *nominative* case? A) ***Julia*** B) Juliae C) Juliam
31. Which name is in the *genitive* case? A) Julia B) ***Juliae*** C) Juliam
32. Which name is in the *accusative* case? A) Julia B) Juliae C) ***Juliam***
33. Which name is in the *vocative* case? A) ***Julia*** B) Juliae C) Juliam
34. The *man* calls the woman. A) Vir vocant B) ***Vir vocat*** C) Vir audit
D) Vir videt
35. The man calls the *woman*. A) femina B) feminae C) ***feminam*** D) feminas
36. The man *makes* clothes. A) videt B) amat C) audit D) ***facit***
37. The man *calls* a friend. A) ***vocat*** B) amat C) audit D) facit
38. The man calls a *friend*. A) hortum B) ***amicum*** C) virum D) puerum
39. The woman *has* wisdom. A) vocat B) amat C) ***habet*** D) facit
40. The woman has *wisdom*. A) sapientia B) sapientiae C) ***sapientiam***
D) serpens
41. *Does he hear* the man? A) vocatne? B) amatne? C) habetne? D) ***auditne?***
42. Does he hear the *man*? A) vir B) femina C) ***virum*** D) feminam
43. *Marcus loves the town.* A) Marcus Juliam amat. B) ***Marcus oppidum amat.***
C) Marcus oppidum videt.
44. Marcus sees the *woman*. A) femina B) feminae C) ***feminam*** D) puella
45. She spoke in an *audible* voice. A) quiet B) happy C) friendly D) ***hearable***
46. The *audience* should be A) shouting B) ***listening*** C) smiling D) snorting
47. An *interrogative* sentence is a sentence that A) declares B) commands
C) ***asks*** D) exclaims
48. Dad was tired of driving on the *serpentine* road. A) straight B) long
C) ***snakelike*** D) short
49. He was far too *timid* to speak in public. A) tall B) ***fearful*** C) short D) happy

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. The *ablative* has one use only. A) true B) **false**
2. Prepositions are often used with the *ablative* case. A) **true** B) false
3. Join the preposition to the *ablative* noun. *Sine* A) **aqua** B) aquae C) aquam D) aquas
4. Join the preposition to the *ablative* noun. *Sine* A) inimicus B) inimici C) **inimico**
5. Join the preposition to the *ablative* noun. *Sine* A) **tunica** B) tunicae C) tunicam
6. Join the preposition to the *ablative* noun. *Pro* A) bonus B) boni C) **bono** D) bonum
7. Join the preposition to the *ablative* noun. *Pro* A) patriam B) **patria** C) patriae
8. Join the preposition to the *ablative* noun. *Cum* A) amicus B) **amico** C) amici D) amicum
9. Join the preposition to the *ablative* noun. *Cum* A) **femina** B) feminam C) feminae
10. Join the preposition to the *ablative* noun. *Ex* A) terrae B) **terra** C) terram D) terrible
11. Which word is not a verb? A) custodio B) amo C) **tunica** D) voco
12. Which word is not a verb? A) intro B) habeo C) voco D) **pellica**
13. Which word is not a noun? A) dolor B) **intro** C) puer D) puella
14. Which word is not a noun? A) pellica B) inimicus C) pectus D) **audio**
15. Animalia *in terra* sunt. A) **on earth** B) on the moon C) on the sun D) in the field
16. *Bellum in terra* est. A) **There is war on earth. and/or** B) **There is war in the land.** C) There are wars on the earth. D) There were wars in those territories.
17. *Herbae in horto* sunt. A) **herbs** B) **plants** C) herbal tea D) herbivores
18. *Herbae in horto* sunt. A) in the field B) in the world C) **in the garden** D) in the road
19. *Terra sub luna* est. A) on the moon B) near the moon C) **under the moon** D) over the moon
20. *Piscis sub aqua* *natat*. A) **swims** B) walks C) sees D) flies
21. *Piscis sub aqua* *natat*. A) in the water B) **under the water** C) on the water D) over the water
22. *Femina et vir sub luna* *ambulant*. A) on the moon B) **under the moon** C) over the moon
23. *Femina et vir sub luna* *ambulant*. A) The woman and the man stand... B) The woman and man see.... C) **The woman and man walk....**
24. *Die lux non de luna* *venit*. A) In the day, light comes from the moon. B) At night, light comes from the moon. C) **In the day, light does not come from the moon.**
25. *Cibus pro vita* *est*. A) for ever B) for you C) **for life** D) for the road

26. *Stellae in caelo sunt.* A) There is a star in the sky. B) The moon is in the sky.
C) The sun is in the sky. D) ***There are stars in the sky.***
27. *Puellae cum amicis sunt.* A) with girls B) with a friend C) ***with friends***
D) with coffee
28. *Vir portam custodit.* A) The man cleans the kitchen. B) ***The man guards the door.***
C) The custodian is at the door.
29. *Vir et femina non hortum intrant.* A) live in B) see C) ***enter*** D) exit
30. *Pueri ex loco ambulant.* A) out of time B) ***out of the place*** C) out of this world
31. Which name is in the *nominative* case? A) ***Quintus*** B) Quinti C) Quintum
D) Quinto
32. Which name is in the *genitive* case? A) Quintus B) ***Quinti*** C) Quintum
D) Quinto
33. Which name is in the *accusative* case? A) Quintus B) Quinti C) ***Quintum***
D) Quinto
34. Which name is in the *ablative* case? A) Quintus B) Quinti C) Quintum
D) ***Quinto***
35. Which name is in the *vocative* case? A) Quintus B) Quinti C) Quintum
D) ***Quinte***
36. The fish is *under water.* A) sub aquam B) ***sub aqua*** C) sub akwa D) in
aqua
37. Mom is *in the house.* A) prae casa B) sub casa C) e casa D) ***in casa***
38. He learned it *from a book.* A) sub libro B) ***ex libro*** C) in libro D) pro libro
39. *There is an animal below the tree.* A) ***animal est*** B) animal sunt C) animalia sunt
40. There is an animal *below the tree.* A) in ligno B) ***sub ligno*** C) e ligno
D) prae ligno
41. At night, *light comes from the stars.* A) ***lux venit*** B) lux audit C) lux est
D) lux sunt
42. At night, light comes *from the stars.* A) pro stellis B) in stellis C) ***de stellis***
D) a stella
43. *Water is for life.* A) Aqua prae vita est. B) Aqua in vita est. C) ***Aqua pro vita est.***
D) Aqua est vita.
44. The *man walks out of the house.* A) vir audit B) vir habet C) ***vir ambulat*** D) vir est
45. The man walks *out of the house.* A) a casa B) ***e casa*** C) sub casa D) in casa
46. The pilot *ejected* from the plane. A) climbed B) jumped C) ***ejected*** D) strolled
47. Lucy found a *portal* to Narnia. A) key B) window C) stairway D) ***door***
48. *Pectoral* muscles are located in the A) head B) ***chest*** C) legs D) toes
49. A *submarine* travels _____ the water. A) on B) over C) ***under***
D) through
50. The *exit* took him _____ the city. A) into B) ***out of*** C) around
D) through

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. A *pronoun* replaces a noun. A) **true** B) false
2. A *pronoun* replaces a verb. A) true B) **false**
3. There is only one kind of pronoun, the personal pronoun. A) true B) **false**
4. Interrogative pronouns introduce questions. A) **true** B) false
5. Prepositions are often used with the *ablative* case. A) **true** B) false
6. Give the translation of the pronoun. *Quis?* A) **who** B) what C) when D) where
7. Give the translation of the pronoun. *Quae?* A) **who** B) what C) when D) where
8. Give the translation of the pronoun. *Quid?* A) who B) **what** C) when D) where
9. Give the translation of the pronoun. *Cuius?* A) who B) **whose** C) how D) when
10. Give the translation of the pronoun. *Quorum?* A) who B) **whose** C) how D) when
11. Give the translation of the pronoun. *Quem?* A) who B) **whom** C) where D) whose
12. Give the translation of the pronoun. *A quo?* A) **from where** B) from what C) **from whom**
13. Which word is not a pronoun? A) quid B) **habeo** C) quem D) quo
14. Which word is not a pronoun? A) quid B) quis C) **hortus** D) quo
15. Which word is a pronoun? A) **quem** B) amo C) audio D) mensa
16. *Quis est?* A) Whose is it? B) **Who is it?** C) How is it? D) Where is it?
17. *Quid est?* A) Whose is it? B) Who is it? C) How is it? D) **What is it?**
18. *Quae in casa est?* A) Where is the house? B) What is in the house? C) **Who is in the house?**
19. *Quid in casa est?* A) Where is the house? B) **What is in the house?** C) Who is in the house?
20. *Cuius casa est?* A) Where is the house? B) What is in the house? C) **Whose house is it?**
21. *Quem audit?* A) Who is listening? B) **Whom does he hear?** C) Whom does he call?
22. *A quo venit aqua?* A) Who brings water? B) **From where does the water come?**
23. *Quis puer est?* A) **Who is the boy?** B) Who is the girl? C) Who is the man?
24. *Quae puella est?* A) Who is the boy? B) **Who is the girl?** C) Who is the man?
25. *Qui ambulant in horto?* A) Who is walking in the field? B) **Who is walking in the garden?**
26. *Qui duos filios habent?* A) Who has a son? B) **Who has two sons?** C) Who has three sons?
27. *Duo filii in agris laborant.* A) two men B) two boys C) two women D) **two sons**
28. *Duo filii in agris laborant.* A) in the field B) **in the fields** C) in the water D) on the moon

29. Duo filii in agris *laborant*. A) **work** B) walk C) swim D) fight
30. *Pastor in agro est*. A) The pastor is in the church. B) **The shepherd is in the field.**
31. *Pastor ex agro ambulat*. A) out of time B) out of the place C) **out of the field**
32. *Who is this man?* A) **Quis** B) Quae C) Quid D) Quem
33. *Who is she?* A) Quis B) **Quae** C) Quid D) Quem
34. *What is that?* A) Quis B) Quae C) **Quid** D) Quem
35. *Whose book is on the table?* A) Quis B) Quae C) Quid D) **Cuius**
36. *Whose book is on the table?* A) ager B) mensa C) lignum D) **liber**
37. *Whose book is on the table?* A) in agro B) **in mensa** C) in ligno D) in libro
38. *Whose gift is in the house?* A) **donum** B) filius C) mensa D) aqua
39. *The farmer works in the field.* A) ager B) **agricola** C) lupus D) silva
40. *The farmer works in the field.* A) **laborat** B) amat C) clamat D) natat
41. *The shepherd hears a wolf.* A) agricola B) **pastor** C) vir D) filius
42. *The shepherd hears a wolf.* A) audiunt B) **audit** C) vident D) videt
43. *The shepherd hears a wolf.* A) lupus B) puerum C) puer D) **lupum**
44. *Puer et puella clamant.* A) sing B) stare C) **shout** D) strum
45. *The men defend the town.* A) **oppidum** B) oppido C) puellas D) viros
46. *Agriculture is the study of* A) animals B) water C) **fields** D) ships
47. A *custodian*, now another name for a janitor, was probably a _____ in old times. A) farmer B) soldier C) sailor D) **guard**
48. *Filial* duty is the duty of _____ to parents. A) sailors B) moms C) **sons**
49. The *quotient*, the answer to a division problem, tells _____ a number is divisible. A) where B) how C) **how many times** D) if
50. An *imperative* sentence is used to give _____. A) money B) **commands** C) feedback D) happiness

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. A *pronoun* is a noun. A) true B) **false**
2. A *pronoun* replaces a noun. A) **true** B) false
3. Relative and interrogative pronouns are similar. A) **true** B) false
4. Interrogative pronouns introduce questions. A) **true** B) false
5. The relative pronoun refers back to the antecedent. A) **true** B) false
6. A dependent clause makes complete sense on its own. A) true B) **false**
7. A relative pronoun usually starts the relative clause. A) **true** B) false
8. Pater _____ est in caelo.... A) **qui** B) quae C) quid D) squid
9. Julia _____ est in casa.... A) qui B) **quae** C) quid D) squabble
10. Vir _____ in aqua est, laetus est. A) **qui** B) quae C) quid D) quem
11. Puella _____ in aqua est, laeta est. A) qui B) **quae** C) quid D) quem
12. Animal _____ in aqua est, laetum non est. A) qui B) quae C) **quod**
D) quem
13. Animal in _____ puer est, equus est. A) qui B) quae C) quod D) **quo**
14. Animal _____ ex silva venit lupus est. A) qui B) quae C) **quod** D) quo
15. Pastor _____ in agro laborat, amicus meus est. A) **qui** B) quae C) quod
D) quo
16. *Lupus quem agricola audit in silva est.* A) the sheep B) the dog C) **the wolf**
D) the bear
17. *Lupus quem agricola audit in silva est.* A) who B) **whom** C) which D) that
18. *Lupus quem agricola audit in silva est.* A) in the water B) in the house C) **in
the forest**
19. *Silva in qua pueri ambulant magna est.* A) **in which** B) in what C) in it D)
in them
20. *Silva in qua pueri ambulant magna est.* A) **the boys walk** B) the boys live
C) the boys fly
21. *Silva in qua pueri ambulant magna est.* A) the forest is small B) **the forest is
large**
22. *Casa in qua puella est casa mea est.* A) in which the boys are B) **in which the girl is**
23. *Casa in qua puella est casa mea est.* A) the house is your house B) **the house is
my house**
24. *Vir qui ambulat in agro pastor est.* A) **the man who walks** B) the man who is
C) Who is the man?
25. *Vir qui ambulat in agro pastor est.* A) in the water B) in the garden C) **in the field**
26. *Vir qui ambulat in agro pastor est.* A) the man is a farmer B) the man is tired
C) **the man is a shepherd**

27. *Viri defendiunt* oppidum. A) the man defends B) ***the men defend*** C) the men defeat
28. In casa est *unus vir qui audit*. A) one boy who sees B) ***one man who listens*** C) one man knows
29. Viri in _____ sunt. A) oppidum B) oppidis C) ***oppido*** D) oppida
30. Lupus in _____ est. A) ager B) agrum C) agri D) ***agro***
31. Femina in _____ laborat. A) hortus B) ***horto*** C) horti D) hortum
32. There are *four women* in the family. A) tres feminae B) ***quattuor feminae*** C) quinque feminae D) octo feminae
33. *There are* four women in the family. A) est B) estne? C) ***sunt*** D) suntne?
34. There are four women *in the family*. A) ***in familia*** B) in casa C) in aqua D) in terra
35. The family *enters* the house. A) ambulat B) ***intrat*** C) exit D) est
36. The family enters *the garden*. A) Horton B) horti C) ***hortum*** D) horticulture
37. There is no food in *the garden*. A) hortus B) horti C) hortum D) ***horto***
38. The *ship* is in the water. A) navy B) ***navis*** C) naval D) knave
39. The ship is *in the water*. A) in terra B) in casa C) ***in aqua*** D) in silva
40. Mom *puts* water on the table. A) ***ponit*** B) audit C) vocat D) amat
41. Mom puts *water* on the table. A) aqua B) aquae C) ***aquam*** D) aquarium
42. Mom puts *water on the table*. A) in aqua B) ***in mensa*** C) in libro D) in horto
43. *There are* many animals in the field. A) est B) estne? C) ***sunt*** D) suntne?
44. There are *many animals* in the field. A) mini animals B) ***multa animalia*** C) animalia parva D) animalia magna
45. There are many animals *in the field*. A) ***in agro*** B) in ager C) in agrum D) in town
46. The town was *inundated*. A) burned B) built C) ***flooded*** D) deserted
47. He joined the *navy* to learn how to repair A) houses B) ***ships*** C) floors D) planes
48. She won a gold medal in the *equestrian* games. A) pig B) bird C) ***horse*** D) gardening
49. He used an *alias* to rob banks. A) a gun B) a computer C) ***another name*** D) a banana
50. The *dictionary* not only defines words, but also tells us how to _____ them. A) hear B) like C) ***say*** D) taste

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. All prepositions are followed by *ablative* nouns. A) true B) **false**
2. Many prepositions are followed by *accusative* nouns. A) **true** B) false
3. Vir ambulat ad A) **oppidum** B) oppidi C) oppido D) oppida
4. Equus ambulat ad A) aqua B) aquae C) **aquam** D) aquo
5. Femina ambulat ad A) hortus B) horti C) **hortum** D) horto
6. Pueri ante _____ sunt. A) silva B) **silvam** C) silvae
7. Puellae ante _____ sunt. A) **oppidum** B) oppidi C) oppido D) oppida
8. Pueri circa _____ sunt. A) mensa B) mensae C) **mensam** D) mensis
9. Puellae circa _____ ambulant. A) **oppidum** B) oppidi C) oppido D) oppida
10. Viri contra _____ pugnant. A) inimicus B) inimici C) **inimicos** D) inimicis
11. Femina in _____ intrat. A) hortus B) horti C) **hortum** D) horto
12. Hortus inter _____ est. A) fluvius B) fluvii C) fluvium D) **fluvios**
13. Viri per _____ ambulant. A) silva B) silvae C) **silvam** D) silver
14. Avis trans _____ volat. A) oceanus B) oceani C) oceano D) **oceanum**
15. Piscis trans _____ natat. A) fluvius B) fluvii C) **fluvium** D) fluid
16. Nocte luna super _____ est. A) terrae B) **terram** C) terri D) terrible
17. Mater prope _____ est. A) filius B) **filios** C) filis D) file
18. Mensa post _____ est. A) **ostium** B) osti C) ostia D) ostrich
19. Agricola per _____ ambulat. A) silva B) silvae C) silvum D) **silvam**
20. Avis trans _____ volat. A) fluvius B) furious C) **fluvium** D) fluvii
21. Avis _____ volat laeta est. A) qui B) **quae** C) quid D) quidditch
22. Julia _____ est in horto vocat amicam. A) qui B) **quae** C) quid D) quack
23. Vir _____ in oppido est, non laetus est. A) **qui** B) quae C) quid D) quem
24. Puella _____ in aqua est, laeta est. A) qui B) **quae** C) quid D) quem
25. Animal _____ in aqua est, laetum non est. A) qui B) quae C) **quod** D) quem
26. The man walks *to the table*. A) in mensa B) post mensam C) **ad mensam** D) pro mensa
27. The bird flies *to the water*. A) in aqua B) post aquam C) **ad aquam** D) pro aqua
28. The bird flies *above the water*. A) in aqua B) sub aquam C) **supra aquam** D) prope aquam
29. The *men fight* against their enemies. A) vir pugnat B) vir ambulat C) viri natant D) **virii pugnant**
30. The men fight *against* their *enemies*. A) supra inimicos B) ad inimicos C) **contra inimicos**

31. The *boys walk* into the forest. A) puer ambulat B) ***pueri ambulat*** C) pueros natat
32. The boys walk *into the forest*. A) ***in silvam*** B) in silvas C) in agro D) in agris
33. The house is *between the rivers*. A) in fluviis B) in fluvio C) ***inter fluvios*** D) inter state
34. The *girls walk* through the forest. A) ***puellae ambulat*** B) pueri ambulat C) puella natat
35. The girls walk *through the forest*. A) per fluvium B) ***per silvam*** C) per agrum D) per terram
36. cum A) ***aqua*** B) aquae C) aquam
37. sine A) ***aqua*** B) aquae C) aquam
38. ad A) aqua B) aquae C) ***aquam***
39. ex A) ***aqua*** B) aquae C) aquam
40. post A) aqua B) aquae C) ***aquam***
41. per A) aqua B) aquae C) ***aquam***
42. prope A) aqua B) aquae C) ***aquam***
43. trans A) aqua B) aquae C) ***aquam***
44. sub A) ***aqua*** B) aquae C) aquam
45. ante A) aqua B) aquae C) ***aquam***
46. They are celebrating their first *anniversary*. They have been married A) ***one year*** B) one month C) one week D) one decade
47. We have been *expecting* you. A) watching B) missing C) ***waiting for*** D) avoiding
48. The owl is a *nocturnal* creature. A) hungry B) angry C) ***nighttime*** D) large
49. She completed a solo, *transatlantic* flight. A) around the Atlantic B) ***across the Atlantic***
50. *International* trade is trade _____ the nations. A) by B) around C) in D) ***between***

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. The English word *active* comes from the Latin word *ago*. A) **true** B) false
2. The English word *passive* comes from the Latin word *patior*. A) **true** B) false
3. In an *active* sentence, the subject *receives* the action. A) true B) **false**
4. In a *passive* sentence, the subject *receives* the action. A) **true** B) false
5. Mark visited Mexico. A) **active** B) passive
6. Mexico was visited by Mark. A) active B) **passive**
7. Mark filled the car with gas. A) **active** B) passive
8. The car was filled with gas by Mark. A) active B) **passive**
9. The trees were cut down by the firefighters. A) active B) **passive**
10. Mom is being called by the teacher. A) active B) **passive**
11. Vocatur. A) he calls B) they call C) **he is being called** D) they are being called
12. Vocantur. A) he calls B) they call C) he is being called D) **they are being called**
13. Vocat. A) **he calls** B) they call C) he is being called D) they are being called
14. Vocant. A) he calls B) **they call** C) he is being called D) they are being called
15. Amat. A) he loves B) they love C) **he is being loved** D) they are being loved
16. Amantur. A) he loves B) they love C) he is being loved D) **they are being loved**
17. Amat. A) **he loves** B) they love C) he is being loved D) they are being loved
18. Amant. A) he loves B) **they love** C) he is being loved D) they are being loved
19. Audit. A) **he hears** B) they hear C) he is being heard D) they are being heard
20. Audiunt. A) he hears B) **they hear** C) he is being heard D) they are being heard
21. Auditor. A) he hears B) they hear C) **he is being heard** D) they are being heard
22. Audiuntur. A) he hears B) they hear C) he is being heard D) **they are being heard**
23. He praises. A) **laudat** B) laudant C) laudatur D) laudantur
24. They praise. A) laudat B) **laudant** C) laudatur D) laudantur
25. He is being praised. A) laudat B) laudant C) **laudatur** D) laudantur
26. They are being praised. A) laudat B) laudant C) laudatur D) **laudantur**
27. She sees. A) **videt** B) vident C) videtur D) videntur
28. They see. A) videt B) **vident** C) videtur D) videntur
29. She is being seen. A) videt B) vident C) **videtur** D) videntur
30. They are being seen. A) videt B) vident C) videtur D) **videntur**
31. Window A) **fenestra** B) exit C) avis D) herba
32. To praise A) amare B) **laudare** C) monere D) videre
33. Cloud, storm A) **nimbus** B) via C) luna D) amicus

34. *Sign, seal* A) nimbus B) via C) columba D) **signum**
35. *Family* A) fenestra B) **familia** C) columba D) signum
36. *To shut, close* A) monere B) videre C) **claudere** D) vivere
37. *What?* A) qui? B) quem? C) **quid?** D) quack!
38. *Campus* A) camp B) camper C) **plain** D) farmer
39. *Vestimentum* A) gate B) fear C) **clothes** D) snake
40. *Vita* A) gate B) **life** C) friend D) all
41. *Femina et vir ambulat.* A) I walk B) you walk C) he walks D) **they walk**
42. *Vir navigat.* A) **The man sails.** B) The men sail.
43. *Femina ambulat.* A) I walk B) you walk C) **she walks** D) they walk
44. *Cibus feminae in horto est.* A) **The food of the woman** B) **The woman's food**
C) Her food
45. *Cibus viri in horto est.* A) **The food of the man** B) **The man's food** C) Her food
46. Mom *replenished* the kitchen. A) cleaned B) closed C) **refilled** D) painted
47. The sailors used flags to give the *signal*. A) **sign** B) food C) alert
D) agreement
48. *Cumulonimbus* is the scientific name for a A) pig B) tree C) **cloud** D) fish
49. The book was *replete* with mistakes. A) devoid B) **filled** C) free D) written
50. The *interstate* system has roads _____ the states. A) by B) around
C) in D) **between**

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. The *indirect object* gets to keep the *direct object*. A) **true** B) false
2. The *indirect object* in Latin is in the *dative* case. A) **true** B) false
3. English *indirect objects* often follow the prepositions *to*, or *for*. A) **true** B) false
4. In the sentence, "I gave mom water.", *water* is the *indirect object* A) true B) **false**
5. In the sentence, "I gave mom water.", *mom* is the *indirect object* A) **true** B) false
6. Find the *indirect object*. Mark gave dad money. A) Mark B) **dad** C) money
7. Find the *indirect object*. Andrea gave me water. A) Andrea B) **me** C) water
8. Find the *indirect object*. She gave food to us. A) She B) food C) **us**
9. Find the *indirect object*. She told a story to the kids. A) She B) story C) **kids**
10. Find the *indirect object*. He writes books for children. A) He B) books C) **children**
11. *Viri aquam puero dant.* A) the man gives B) the man sees C) **the men give**
D) they give
12. *Viri aquam puero dant.* A) to the man B) **to the boy** C) to the girl D) to the women
13. *Vir pabulum equo dat.* A) **the man gives** B) the man sees C) the men give
D) they give
14. *Pastor aquam equis dat.* A) to the horse B) **to the horses** C) to the sheep
D) to the animals
15. *Aqua pueris a femina datur.* A) she gives water B) they give water C) **water is being given**
16. *Aqua pueris a femina datur.* A) to the boy B) **to the boys** C) to the girl
D) to the girls
17. *Aqua pueris a femina datur.* A) to the woman B) **by the woman** C) for the woman
18. *Mater narrat fabulam filio.* A) **to the son** B) to the boy C) to the girl D) to the daughter
19. *Mater narrat fabulam filiae.* A) to the son B) to the boy C) to the girl D) **to the daughter**
20. *Fabula filio et filiae narratur.* A) she tells B) they tell C) **it is being told**
21. Mom tells stories *to the girls*. A) puella B) puellam C) **puellis** D) puellas
22. Mom tells stories *to the boys*. A) puer B) puerum C) pueros D) **pueris**
23. The farmer gives *the horse* water. A) equus B) **equo** C) equum D) equestrian
24. The farmer gives *the man* water. A) vir B) viri C) virum D) **viro**
25. The man gives *the woman* a book. A) femina B) **feminae** C) feminam D) feminine
26. The men gives *the women* books. A) femina B) feminae C) feminam D) **feminis**
27. The clouds give *the land* water. A) terra B) **terrae** C) terram D) terris
28. The river gives *the town* water. A) oppidum B) oppidi C) **oppido** D) oppidorum

29. The rivers give *the towns* water. A) oppidum B) oppidi C) oppido D) **oppidis**
30. *To whom* did he give the money? A) cui B) cuius C) **cui** D) quem
31. *Story* A) arcus B) **fabula** C) lingua D) herba
32. *Language* A) **lingua** B) linguist C) fabula D) olim
33. *To inhabit* A) amare B) **habitare** C) expectare D) videre
34. *Building* A) nimbus B) **aedificium** C) via D) signum
35. *Full* A) fenestra B) familia C) **plenus** D) fabula
36. *Across* A) sub B) ultra C) inter D) **trans**
37. *Time* A) super B) **tempus** C) ramum D) olivia
38. *After* A) pro B) prae C) propter D) **post**
39. *Before* A) **ante** B) post C) trans D) inter
40. *Long* A) nox B) hortus C) amicus D) **longus**
41. *Animalia in terra* sunt. A) **on earth** B) on the moon C) on the sun D) in the field
42. *Terra sub luna* est. A) on the moon B) near the moon C) **under the moon** D) over the moon
43. *Die lux non de luna* venit. A) In the day, light comes from the moon. B) At night, light comes from the moon. C) **In the day, light does not come from the moon.**
44. *Puellae cum amicis* sunt. A) with girls B) with a friend C) **with friends** D) with coffee
45. *Vir et femina non hortum intrant.* A) live in B) see C) **enter** D) exit
46. Mom *donated* our car. A) cleaned B) crashed C) **gave** D) painted
47. I like listening to the old *fables*. A) people B) men C) cassettes D) **stories**
48. A *linguist* studies A) animals B) **languages** C) clouds D) plants
49. Someone who is *trilingual* speaks A) one language B) two languages C) **three languages** D) French
50. The island *inhabitants* are familiar with the sea. A) **dwellers** B) bakers C) delivery men D) firefighters

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. A *pronoun* is a word that *replaces* a noun. A) **true** B) false
2. The word *you* is a *personal* pronoun. A) **true** B) false
3. We use *third person personal* pronouns, like *they* to talk about others. A) **true** B) false
4. Latin has no personal pronouns. A) true B) **false**
5. In the sentence, "I gave mom water.", *I* is a *personal pronoun*. A) **true** B) false
6. Find the *personal pronoun*. I will give Amy the money. A) **I** B) Amy C) money
7. Find the *personal pronoun*. We saw whales in Maine. A) **We** B) whales C) Maine
8. Find the *personal pronoun*. You heard what mom said. A) **You** B) what C) mom
9. Find the *personal pronoun*. I can't believe Alex stole my turtle. A) **I** B) Alex C) turtle
10. Find the *personal pronoun*. Mom saw us on T.V. A) Mom B) **us** C) T.V.
11. *Fabulae mihi a femina narrantur*. A) a story B) **stories** C) a fable D) fables
12. *Fabulae mihi a femina narrantur*. A) to you B) **to me** C) to us D) to them
13. *Fabulae mihi a femina narrantur*. A) by the man B) by the girl C) **by the woman**
14. *Fabulae mihi a femina narrantur*. A) tells B) he tells C) **are told** D) mmm... I'm telling!
15. *Veni mecum*. A) She is coming with me. B) He is coming with me. C) **Come with me.**
16. *Pater me audit*. A) Dad sees me. B) Dad loves me. C) Dad calls me. D) **Dad hears me.**
17. *Aqua tibi a femina datur*. A) to the woman B) **by the woman** C) for the woman
18. *Aqua tibi a femina datur*. A) to me B) **to you** C) to us D) to them
19. *Aqua tibi a femina datur*. A) He gives water. B) She gives water. C) **Water is given**
20. *Mater nobis fabulas narrat*. A) to me B) to you C) **to us** D) to everyone
21. Mom tells stories *to us*. A) nos B) nostrum C) **nobis** D) mihi
22. Mom tells stories *to you (plural)*. A) vos B) vestrum C) **vobis** D) ego
23. The farmer gives *me* water. A) ego B) mei C) **mihi** D) me
24. The farmer gives *you* water. A) tu B) tui C) **tibi** D) te
25. *I* gave her a book. A) **ego** B) mei C) mihi D) me
26. *We* gave her a book. A) **nos** B) nostrum C) nobis D) mihi
27. *You* gave her a book. A) **tu** B) tui C) tibi D) te
28. We saw *you* downtown. A) tu B) tui C) tibi D) **te**
29. Why do you keep calling *me*? A) ego B) mei C) mihi D) **me**
30. I want to go *with you*. A) mecum B) **tecum** C) nobiscum
31. *Donkey* A) arcus B) **asinus** C) equus D) herba
32. Ox A) **bos** B) equus C) asinus D) vir
33. *King* A) vir B) femina C) **rex** D) pastor

34. *Tent* A) nimbus B) aedificium C) casa D) **tabernaculum**
35. *Camel* A) lupus B) **camelus** C) asinus D) ovis
36. *Name* A) **nomen** B) nimbus C) munus D) nincompoop
37. *Sign* A) super B) **signum** C) ramum D) sub
38. *Cloud* A) **nimbus** B) num C) donum D) duo
39. *Against* A) ante B) post C) trans D) **contra**
40. *Dove* A) **columba** B) camelus C) canis D) campus
41. *Lupus quem agricola audit in silva est.* A) the sheep B) the dog C) **the wolf**
D) the bear
42. *Lupus quem agricola audit in silva est.* A) who B) **whom** C) which D) that
43. *Lupus quem agricola audit in silva est.* A) in the water B) in the house
C) **in the forest**
44. *Silva in qua pueri ambulant magna est.* A) **in which** B) in what C) in it
D) in them
45. *Silva in qua pueri ambulant magna est.* A) **the boys walk** B) the boys live
C) the boys fly
46. *Bovine* is a fancy word for A) sheep B) melons C) clay D) **cow**
47. Tyrannosaurus *Rex* has been labeled the _____ of the dinosaurs.
A) babysitter B) uncle C) **king** D) weirdest
48. When you are *satisfied*, you have had _____. A) **enough** B) too much
C) too little D) nutella
49. Someone who is *multilingual* speaks A) one language B) two languages
C) three languages D) **many languages**
50. After the storm, the island was *inhabitable*. A) bigger B) smaller
C) **unlivable** D) filled with coconuts

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. A *pronoun* is a word that *replaces* a noun. A) **true** B) false
2. The word *he* is a *personal* pronoun. A) **true** B) false
3. We use *third person personal* pronouns, like *they* to talk about others. A) **true** B) false
4. In the sentence, "He gave mom water.", *he* is a *personal pronoun*. A) **true** B) false
5. Find the *personal pronoun*. He will give Amy the money. A) **He** B) Amy C) money
6. Find the *personal pronoun*. They saw a moose in Maine. A) **They** B) moose C) Maine
7. Find the *personal pronoun*. She heard what dad said. A) **She** B) what C) dad
8. Find the *personal pronoun*. It isn't fair that my turtle was stolen. A) **It** B) fair C) turtle
9. Find the *personal pronoun*. Mom gave him lunch. A) Mom B) **him** C) lunch
10. Find the *personal pronoun*. Mom raced them down the water slide. A) Mom B) **them** C) slide
11. *Is* audit. A) **he** B) she C) it D) they
12. *Ea* audit. A) he B) **she** C) it D) they
13. *Id* audit. A) he B) she C) **it** D) they
14. *Ei* audiunt. A) he B) she C) it D) **they**
15. *Mater eius* vocat. A) he B) **his** C) him
16. *Mater eum* vocat. A) he B) his C) **him**
17. *Fabulae ei* a femina narrantur. A) to me B) to you C) to us D) **to him**
18. *Fabulae eis* a femina narrantur. A) to me B) to you C) to us D) **to them**
19. *Mater eum* videt. A) he B) his C) **him**
20. *Mater eam* videt. A) she B) to her C) **her**
21. Mom tells stories *to us*. A) nos B) nostrum C) **nobis** D) mihi
22. Mom tells stories *to you (plural)*. A) vos B) vestrum C) **vobis** D) ego
23. Mom tells stories *to him*. A) is B) eius C) **ei** D) eum
24. Mom tells stories *to her*. A) ea B) eius C) **ei** D) eam
25. Mom tells stories *to them*. A) ei B) eorum C) **eis** D) eos
26. *He* gave her a book. A) **is** B) ea C) id D) ei
27. *She* gave him a book. A) is B) **ea** C) id D) ei
28. We saw *them* yesterday. A) eum B) eam C) id D) **eos**
29. We found *his* bike. A) is B) **eius** C) ei D) eum
30. We found *her* kayak. A) ea B) **eius** C) ei D) eam
31. *Captive* A) capit B) **captivus** C) bos D) herba
32. *Book* A) **liber** B) filius C) femina D) vir
33. *To move* A) amare B) expectare C) **movere** D) clamare

34. *Soon* A) **mox** B) nox C) ibi D) post
35. *However* A) **autem** B) olim C) libero D) satis
36. *Name* A) **nomen** B) nimbus C) munus D) nimis
37. *To conquer* A) contra B) **vincere** C) aedificiare D) ambulare
38. *Cloud* A) **nimbus** B) num C) donum D) duo
39. *Against* A) ante B) post C) trans D) **contra**
40. *To attack* A) pugnare B) vincere C) **oppugnare** D) laudare
41. *Duo filii in agris laborant.* A) **work** B) walk C) swim D) fight
42. *Duo filii in agris laborant.* A) in the field B) **in the fields** C) in the water
D) on the moon
43. *Duo filii in agris laborant.* A) two men B) two boys C) two women
D) **two sons**
44. *Qui duos filios habent?* A) Who has a son? B) **Who has two sons?** C) Who has
three sons?
45. *Qui ambulat in horto?* A) Who is walking in the field? B) **Who is walking in the
garden?**
46. Which word does not come from the Latin word *captivus*? A) captive
B) captivity C) **captain** D) captivate
47. Which word does not come from the Latin word *habito*? A) inhabitant
B) habitation C) habitable D) **The Hobbit**
48. Which word does not come from the Latin word *audio*? A) audience
B) audible C) inaudible D) **attitude**
49. Which word does not come from the Latin word *contra*? A) contrary
B) contradict C) **count** D) contrast
50. Which word does not come from the Latin word *longus*? A) long B) prolong
C) longevity D) **belong**

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. *Demonstratives* are only *pronouns*, never *adjectives*. A) true B) **false**
2. *Demonstratives* are used to “point things out”. A) **true** B) false
3. When *demonstratives* are connected to a *noun*, they are adjectives. A) **true** B) false
4. *Demonstratives* are never used to point out something close to us. A) true B) **false**
5. Find the *demonstrative*. He will not give Amy this book. A) He B) Amy
C) **this** D) book
6. Find the *demonstrative*. They saw this moose in Maine. A) They B) **this** C)
moose
7. Find the *demonstrative*. I don’t like these movies. A) I B) **these** C) movies
8. Find the *demonstrative*. It isn’t fair that this turtle was stolen. A) It B) fair
C) **this** D) turtle
9. Find the *demonstrative*. Mom gave them these lunches. A) Mom B) him
C) **these** D) lunches
10. Find the *demonstrative*. Mom raced down this water slide. A) Mom B) them
C) **this** D) slide
11. *Hic puer* A) **this boy** B) the boy C) these boys D) boys
12. *Haec puella* A) **this girl** B) the girl C) these girls D) girls
13. *Hoc malum* A) **this apple** B) the apple C) these apples D) apples
14. *Hi pueri* A) this boy B) the boy C) **these boys** D) boys
15. *Hae puellae* A) this girl B) the girl C) **these girls** D) girls
16. *Haec mala* A) this apple B) the apple C) **these apples** D) apples
17. *Haec puella amat hunc puerum.* A) **this boy** B) the boy C) these boys D) boys
18. *Hoc equus in fluvio est.* A) the horse B) **this horse** C) these horses D) horses
19. *Hi equi in fluvio sunt.* A) the horse B) this horse C) **these horses** D) horses
20. *Mater hoc videt.* A) him B) her C) it D) **this**
21. Mom tells *these stories* to us. A) *hos fabulos* B) ***has fabulas*** C) *hae fabulae*
D) *his fabulis*
22. Mom told *this story* to him. A) *hoc fabulum* B) *chunc fabulum* C) ***hanc fabulam***
23. I have never heard reviews of *this book*. A) *hic liber* B) ***huius libri*** C) *huic libro*
D) *hunc librum*
24. I have never heard reviews of *these books*. A) *hi libri* B) ***horum librorum***
C) *his libris* D) *hos libros*
25. He gave her *this book*. A) *hic liber* B) *huius libri* C) *huic libro* D) ***hunc librum***
26. He gave her *these books*. A) *hi libri* B) *horum librorum* C) *his libris* D) ***hos libros***
27. We saw *these stars* before. A) *hae stellae* B) *harum stellarum* C) *his stellis*
D) ***has stellas***

28. We saw *this star* before. A) haec stella B) huius stellae C) huic stellae D) **hanc stellam**
29. We saw *this* yesterday. A) hoc B) huius C) huic D) **hunc**
30. We found *this* horse. A) hoc B) huius C) huic D) **hunc**
31. Believe A) **credere** B) credence C) clearwater D) revival
32. To lead A) donum B) **ducere** C) donut D) periculum
33. To make A) amare B) expectare C) **facere** D) clamare
34. Flower A) **flos** B) floss C) your D) teeth
35. Treaty A) **foedus** B) fumble C) foris D) fluvius
36. Outside A) **foris** B) forest C) flos D) facere
37. To count A) **numerare** B) vincere C) amare D) ambulare
38. Apple A) nimbus B) num C) **malum** D) duo
39. Children A) liber B) libero C) **liberi** D) liberty
40. To move A) pugnare B) **movere** C) credere D) laudare
41. *Viri defendiunt oppidum.* A) the man defends B) **the men defend** C) the men defeat
42. *Vir qui ambulat in agro pastor est.* A) the man is a farmer B) the man is tired
C) **the man is a shepherd**
43. *Vir qui ambulat in agro pastor est.* A) in the water B) in the garden C) **in the field**
44. *Vir qui ambulat in agro pastor est.* A) **the man who walks** B) the man who is
C) Who is the man?
45. *Casa in quo puella est casa mea est.* A) the house is your house B) **the house is my house**
46. Which word does not come from the Latin word *credere*? A) credit
B) credible C) incredible D) **creep**
47. Which word does not come from the Latin word *ducere*? A) induce
B) produce C) **dual** D) reduce
48. Which word does not come from the Latin word *flos*? A) florist B) floral
C) Florida D) **floor**
49. Which word does not come from the Latin word *numerare*? A) numeral
B) numerous C) enumerate D) **numb**
50. Which word comes from the Latin word *merces*? A) mermaid B) **mercedes**
C) merry D) christmas

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. *Demonstratives* are only *adjectives*, never *pronouns*. A) true B) **false**
2. *Demonstratives* are never used to “point things out”. A) true B) **false**
3. When *demonstratives* stand alone in a sentence, they are pronouns. A) **true** B) false
4. *Demonstratives* can be used to point out something some distance away. A) **true**
B) false
5. Find the *demonstrative*. He will not give Amy that book. A) He B) Amy
C) **that** D) book
6. Find the *demonstrative*. They saw that moose in Maine. A) They B) **that**
C) moose
7. Find the *demonstrative*. I don't like those movies. A) I B) **those** C) movies
8. Find the *demonstrative*. That turtle was stolen! A) **that** B) turtle C) stolen
9. Find the *demonstrative*. The boys ate those lunches. A) boys B) **those** C) lunches
10. Find the *demonstrative*. Mom raced down that water slide. A) Mom B) them
C) **that** D) slide
11. *Ille puer* A) this boy B) these boys C) **that boy** D) those boys
12. *Illa puella* A) this girl B) these girls C) **that girl** D) those girls
13. *Illud malum* A) this apple B) these apples C) **that apple** D) those apples
14. *Illi pueri* A) this boy B) these boys C) that boy D) **those boys**
15. *Illae puellae* A) this girl B) these girls C) that girl D) **those girls**
16. *Illa mala* A) this apple B) these apples C) that apple D) **those apples**
17. *Haec puella amat illum puerum.* A) this boy B) these boys C) **that boy**
D) those boys
18. *Ille equus in fluvio est.* A) this horse B) **that horse** C) these horses D) those
horses
19. *Illi equi in fluvio sunt.* A) this horse B) that horse C) these horses D) **those**
horses
20. *Mater illud videt.* A) him B) her C) it D) this E) **that**
21. Mom tells *those stories* to us. A) illi fabuli B) illae fabulae C) **illas fabulas**
D) illis fabulis
22. Mom told *that story* to him. A) illa fabulum B) **illam fabulam** C) illud fabulud
23. I have never heard reviews of *that book*. A) hic liber B) huius libri C) illi liber
D) **illius libri**
24. I have never heard reviews of *those books*. A) hi libri B) horum librorum
C) illi libri D) **illorum librorum**
25. He gave her *that book*. A) ille liber B) illius libri C) illic libro D) **illum librum**
26. He gave her *those books*. A) illi libri B) illorum librorum C) illis libris D) **illos**
libros

27. We saw *those stars* last night. A) illae stellae B) illarum stellarum C) illis stellis
D) **illas stellas**
28. We saw *that star* last night. A) illa stella B) illius stellae C) illic stellae D) **illam stellam**
29. We saw *that* yesterday. A) **illud** B) illius C) illic D) illo
30. We found *that* horse. A) ille B) illius C) illic D) **illum**
31. *Difficult* A) facere B) **difficilis** C) deinde D) donum
32. *To leave* A) donum B) ducere C) dat D) **discedere**
33. *To eat* A) **edere** B) edit C) aedificium D) yum
34. *Word* A) silva B) **verbum** C) vox D) vivere
35. *Wife* A) **uxor** B) puella C) familia D) Italia
36. *To stay* A) ridere B) surgere C) **manere** D) mecum
37. *To stand up* A) numerare B) **surgere** C) vocare D) ambulare
38. *With me* A) **mecum** B) tecum C) nobiscum D) vobiscum
39. *Captive* A) vir B) femina C) **captivus** D) capture
40. *Ship* A) filius B) filia C) fructus D) **navis**
41. Vir et femina non hortum *intran*t. A) live in B) see C) **enter** D) exit
42. Puellae *cum amicis* sunt. A) with girls B) with a friend C) **with friends**
D) with coffee
43. Terra *sub luna* est. A) on the moon B) near the moon C) **under the moon**
D) over the moon
44. Mater narrat fabulam *filio*. A) **to the son** B) to the boy C) to the girl D) to
the daughter
45. *Aqua pueris a femina datur*. A) she gives water B) they give water C) **water is
being given**
46. Tara announced that the kitten was *adorable*. A) fat B) small C) **loveable**
D) missing
47. Unfortunately, the stain was *permanent*. A) temporary B) easy to clean
C) **here to stay** D) large
48. Which word does not come from the Latin word *ridere*? A) ridicule B) **ride**
C) ridiculous D) derisive
49. Which word does not come from the Latin word *surgere*? A) surge
B) resurge C) insurgent D) **sargent**
50. Which word does not come from the Latin word *verbum*? A) verb B) verbal
C) **vermin** D) verbose

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. *Interrogative* pronouns only *give commands*. A) true B) **false**
2. *Relative* pronouns introduce *relative clauses*. A) **true** B) false
3. “Who” can be a *relative* or an *interrogative* pronoun. A) **true** B) false
4. *Relative* or *interrogative* pronouns look nothing like each other. A) true B) **false**
5. *Relative* pronouns introduce clauses, not questions. A) **true** B) false
6. Find the *relative pronoun*. We saw moose who lived in Maine. A) We B) moose
C) **who**
7. Find the *relative pronoun*. I don’t like movies in which the main actor is a yellow sponge. A) I B) actor C) **which**
8. Find the *relative pronoun*. The turtle that was stolen was named Harry. A) turtle
B) **that** C) Harry
9. Find the *relative pronoun*. My brothers, who ate lunch earlier, are outside.
A) brothers B) **who** C) lunch
10. Find the *relative pronoun*. The wolf that dad saw was in the field. A) wolf
B) **that** C) dad
11. 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
12. 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
13. 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
14. 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
15. 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
16. Illa mala, *quae sunt in horto*, mala mea sunt. A) which are on the table B) which
are in the kitchen C) **which are in the garden** D) which are on the garden
17. *Haec puella* quae amat illum puerum Julia est. A) **this girl** B) these girls C)
that girl D) those girls
18. *Haec puella quae amat illum puerum* Julia est. A) who loves this boy B) who
loves these boys C) **who loves that boy** D) who loves those boys
19. *Illi equi* qui in fluvio sunt magni equi sunt. A) this horse B) that horse C) **these horses**
D) those horses
20. Illi equi *qui in fluvio sunt* magni equi sunt. A) which are in the field B) which are
in the forest C) **which are in the river** D) which are in the house
21. That boy, *who* is calling, is my son. A) **qui** B) quae C) quod
22. That girl, *who* is calling, is my daughter. A) qui B) **quae** C) quod

23. That animal, *which* is in the field, is my pet. A) qui B) quae C) **quod**
24. Those books, *which* I have never read, are large. A) **qui** B) quae C) quod
25. Those stars, *which* are bright tonight, seem large. A) qui B) **quae** C) quod
26. The animals *that* you see running are horses. A) qui B) quae C) **quod**
27. The boy *whom* you saw yesterday is my son. A) **quem** B) quam C) quod
28. The girl *whom* you saw yesterday is my friend. A) quem B) **quam** C) quod
29. The man, *whose* horses are lost, is angry. A) qui B) **cuius** C) cui D) quem
30. The road *on which* we walk is a long road. A) qui B) cuius C) cui D) **in qua**
31. *Tomorrow* A) **cras** B) camelus C) credere D) cream
32. *Fire* A) edere B) edit C) **ignis** D) habere
33. *Greet* A) silva B) sulphur C) **salutare** D) delere
34. *To have* A) **habere** B) facere C) familia D) amare
35. *To send* A) ridere B) surgere C) manere D) **mittere**
36. *Good* A) **bonus** B) malus C) malum D) mittere
37. *With me* A) **mecum** B) tecum C) nobiscum D) vobiscum
38. *Enemy* A) amicus B) amica C) **inimicus** D) captivus
39. *Sign* A) **signum** B) signal C) super D) supra
40. *Amant.* A) he loves B) **they love** C) he is being loved D) they are being loved
41. *Audit.* A) **he hears** B) they hear C) he is being heard D) they are being heard
42. *Audiunt.* A) he hears B) **they hear** C) he is being heard D) they are being heard
43. *Auditur.* A) he hears B) they hear C) **he is being heard** D) they are being heard
44. *Audiuntur.* A) he hears B) they hear C) he is being heard D) **they are being heard**
45. In a letter the *salutation* is the A) conclusion B) **greeting** C) body D) stamp
46. He gave an *approximate* time for his arrival. A) definite B) **near** C) clear
47. She accidentally *deleted* the email. A) **erased** B) copied C) sent
48. Do it now! Don't *procrastinate*! A) hurry B) **put it off until tomorrow** C) rush
49. Unfortunately, the extra fuel was *ignited*. A) spilled B) stolen C) **burned** D) lost
50. The English word *remit*, meaning *to send back*, comes from the Latin word A) **mittere** B) ambulare C) vocare D) ridere

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. *Possessive* pronouns are always the subject of the sentence. A) true B) **false**
2. *Possessive* pronouns are also called possessive adjectives. A) **true** B) false
3. *Possessive* pronouns use adjective endings. A) **true** B) false
4. Like adjectives, possessive pronouns will agree with the noun in A) gender B) number C) case D) **all of the above**
5. The pronoun *meus* is A) **masculine** B) feminine C) neuter D) all of the above
6. Give the *nominative* feminine singular of *my*. A) meus B) **mea** C) meum D) tua
7. Give the *genitive* feminine singular of *my*. A) mea B) **meae** C) meam D) meis
8. Give the dative feminine singular of *my*. A) mea B) **meae** C) meam D) meis
9. Give the ablative plural of *my*. A) mea B) meae C) meam D) **meis**
10. Give the dative plural of *my*. A) mea B) meae C) meam D) **meis**
11. *Mater mea* A) **my mom** B) your mom C) his mom D) her mom
12. *Pater meus* A) **my dad** B) your dad C) his dad D) her dad
13. *Oppidum tuum* A) my town B) **your town** C) his town D) her town
14. *Amicus meus* A) **my friend** B) your friend C) his friend D) her friend
15. *Amicus noster* A) my friend B) your friend C) his friend D) **our friend**
16. *Amicus vester* A) my friend B) **your friend** C) his friend D) our friend
17. *Pater vester amico meo aquam et cibum dat.* A) my father B) **your father** C) her father
18. *Pater vester amico meo aquam et cibum dat.* A) my friend B) of my friend C) **to my friend**
19. *Mater tua audit amicam meam.* A) my mother B) **your mother** C) his mother
20. *Mater tua audit amicam meam.* A) sees B) knows C) **hears** D) sends
21. *Mater tua audit amicam meam.* A) **my friend** B) of my friend C) to my friend
22. *Puella quae in tua horto est mea amica est.* A) who is in the garden B) **who is in your garden**
23. *In oppido tuo multae casae sunt.* A) In my town B) In our town C) **In your town**
24. *In oppidis meis multae casae sunt.* A) In my town B) In our town C) **In my towns**
25. *Dominus tuus meo amico aquam dat.* A) my master B) **your master** C) our master
26. *Dominus tuus meo amico aquam dat.* A) **to my friend** B) of my friend C) with my friend
27. *Dominus tuus meo amico aquam dat.* A) he sees B) he hears C) he comes D) **he gives**
28. *Dominus meis amicis aquam dat.* A) to my friend B) of my friend C) **to my friends**

29. Pastor et oves *prope aquam* sunt. A) in the water B) ***near the water***
C) under the water
30. 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
31. *For a long time* A) donum B) dat C) ***diu*** D) dandelion
32. *Sword* A) glad B) gladiator C) ***gladius*** D) glee
33. *To order* A) ambulare B) ridere C) ***imperare*** D) delere
34. *To test* A) habere B) facere C) ***temptare*** D) quizare
35. *Your* A) meus B) ***tuus*** C) fuus D) ball
36. *To provide* A) ***providere*** B) videre C) temptare D) bizzare
37. *With you* A) mecum B) ***tecum*** C) nobiscum D) vobiscum
38. *Fire* A) ***ignis*** B) ignition C) surgere D) habere
39. *Outside* A) ***foris*** B) my C) favorite D) word
40. *Aqua pueris a femina datur.* A) she gives water B) they give water C) ***water is being given***
41. *Aqua pueris a femina datur.* A) to the boy B) ***to the boys*** C) to the girl D) to the girls
42. *Aqua pueris a femina datur.* A) to the woman B) ***by the woman*** C) for the woman
43. *Mater narrat fabulam filio.* A) ***to the son*** B) to the boy C) to the girl D) to the daughter
44. *Mater narrat fabulam filiae.* A) to the son B) to the boy C) to the girl D) ***to the daughter***
45. The students had learned to use Roman *numerals* before they spotted the hamster. *Numeral* comes from the word A) gladius B) ***numerus*** C) sulphur D) oppidum
46. I am a little tired of my friends *imperious* attitude. *Imperious*, a fancy word for “bossy” is from the Latin word A) gladius B) grandis C) ***impero***
D) numerus
47. After a *convivial* Christmas evening, the kids went to bed full of joy. *Convivial*, meaning “festive”, comes from the Latin word: A) gladius B) grandis C) diu D) ***convivium***
48. Holly gave into her *temptations*, and ate all of the nutella. *Temptation* comes from the Latin word: A) gladius B) grandis C) ***temptare*** D) tuum
49. I have never visited *Grand Central Station* in New York City. *Grand* comes from the Latin word: A) gladius B) ***grandis*** C) temptare D) tuum
50. The *gladiator* carried a _____. A) fork B) ***sword*** C) flower D) spear

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. In the nominative case, third declension nouns always end in -us A) true B) **false**
2. The gender of a third declension noun is easy to identify. A) true B) **false**
3. To find the root of a third declension noun drop the _____ ending
A) nominative B) **genitive** C) dative D) accusative
4. Adjectives must agree with the noun in A) gender B) number C) case
D) **all of the above**
5. The noun *rex* is masculine, therefore, the adjective must be A) **masculine**
B) feminine C) neuter D) all of the above
6. Give the genitive of *pater*. A) *pater* B) **patris** C) *patri* D) *patrem*
7. Give the genitive of *mater*. A) *mater* B) **matris** C) *matri* D) *matrem*
8. Give the genitive of *corpus*. A) *corpus* B) **corporis** C) *corpori* D) *corpore*
9. Give the root of the word *lux* A) *lux* B) **luc** C) *lucis* D) *deluxe*
10. *Mater bona* A) **the good mother** B) the good brother C) the good father
11. *Mater mala* A) good mother B) good brother C) good father D) **bad mother**
12. *Nomen malum* A) the good name B) **the bad name** C) the good man
13. *Pastor bonus* A) **the good shepherd** B) the bad shepherd C) the good sheep
14. *Avis irata* A) a good bird B) big bird C) **angry bird** D) small bird
15. *A bad leader* A) *dux bonus* B) **dux malus** C) *dux magnus* D) *dux hazardus*
16. *A great fish* A) *piscis longus* B) *piscis malus* C) **piscis magnus** D) *piscis iratus*
17. *The bright sun* A) **sol clarus** B) *sol magnus* C) *sol parvus* D) *sol iratus*
18. *Good work* A) *magnum opus* B) **bonum opus** C) *longum opus* D) *parvum opus*
19. *Dark night* A) *nox clara* B) *nox longa* C) **nox obscura**
20. *Long ship* A) **navis longa** B) *navis magna* C) *navis parva* D) *illa navis*
21. *Pater animalibus* *aquam et cibum* dat. A) the animals B) of the animals
C) **to the animals**
22. Abraham *arietem* videt. A) a horse B) a fish C) **a ram** D) a bison
23. *Mater audit animalia*. A) Mom hears the girls. B) **Mom hears the animals.**
C) Dad hears the animals.
24. *Filiae matrem amant*. A) The girls love mom. B) The boys love mom.
C) **The daughters love mom.** D) The sons love mom.
25. *Pater matrem meam audit*. A) Dad sees my mom. B) Dad hears your mom.
C) Dad hears his mom. D) **Dad hears my mom.**
26. *Mater mea non eum* videt. A) **My mother** B) Your mother C) His mother
27. *Mater mea non eum* videt. A) her B) **him** C) us D) them
28. *Oves in campo cum pastore* sunt. A) **with the shepherd** B) with the
shepherds C) with the pastor

29. Ovis in campo *cum pastoribus* sunt. A) with the shepherd B) ***with the shepherds*** C) with the pastor
30. Oves in campo cum pastore sunt. A) ***in the field*** B) in camp C) with campers
31. Mountain A) terra B) lignum C) ***mons*** D) flos
32. To know A) edere B) ***scire*** C) tollere D) habere
33. Crown A) ***corona*** B) corn C) coronation D) cornu
34. To have A) ***habere*** B) facere C) familia D) amare
35. To send A) ridere B) surgere C) manere D) ***mittere***
36. Hand A) bonus B) malus C) malum D) ***manus***
37. Ram A) amicus B) amica C) altar D) ***aries***
38. Altar A) amicus B) amica C) ***altar*** D) aries
39. Light A) ***lux*** B) nox C) box D) fox
40. Leader A) lux B) nox C) ***dux*** D) quis?
41. Lupus quem agricola audit in silva est. A) the sheep B) the dog C) ***the wolf*** D) the bear
42. Lupus quem agricola audit in silva est. A) who B) ***whom*** C) which D) that
43. Lupus quem agricola audit *in silva* est. A) in the water B) in the house C) ***in the forest***
44. Silva in qua pueri ambulant magna est. A) ***in which*** B) in what C) in it D) in them
45. Silva in qua *pueri ambulant* magna est. A) ***the boys walk*** B) the boys live C) the boys fly
46. We did not attend the *coronation* of the new queen. A) election B) birthday C) party D) ***crowning***
47. *Manufacturing* is a word that once meant, "made by _____". A) machine B) slaves C) ***hand*** D) magic
48. The constellation *Aries* forms a _____ in the night sky. A) horse B) ***ram*** C) turkey D) platypus
49. In the United States, *Montana* is a mountainous region. *Montana* is from the Latin word A) altar B) corona C) manus D) ***mons***
50. Nebuchadnezzar *extolled* the King of heaven. To *extol* is to lift in praise and honor. *Extol* comes from the Latin word: A) altar B) corona C) scire D) ***tollere***

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. *Infinitive* is the name of the base form of a verb. A) **true** B) false
2. Infinitives are always preceded by the preposition *for*. A) true B) **false**
3. Passive infinitives are preceded by the words *to be* A) **true** B) false
4. Latin infinitives always end with the letters - *fe*. A) true B) **false**
5. In Latin, verbs are divided into four groups called conjugations. A) **true** B) false
6. *To love* A) **amare** B) amari C) cantare D) cantari
7. *To be loved* A) amare B) **amari** C) cantare D) cantari
8. *To sing* A) amare B) amari C) **cantare** D) cantari
9. *To be sung* A) amare B) amari C) cantare D) **cantari**
10. *To call* A) **vocare** B) vocari C) audire D) audiri
11. *Necesse est dormire*. A) It is good to sleep. B) It is bad to sleep.
C) **It is necessary to sleep.**
12. *Mater vult dormire*. A) Mom should sleep. B) Mom can't sleep. C) **Mom wants to sleep.**
13. *Ea non potest audire*. A) She can hear. B) **She can't hear.** C) He can't hear.
14. *Ea non potest audiri*. A) She can be heard. B) **She can't be heard.** C) He can't be heard.
15. *Is non potest audire*. A) She can hear. B) She can't hear. C) **He can't hear.**
16. *Is debet vocare*. A) She can't call. B) He can't call. C) **He should call.**
17. *Is non venire vult*. A) She doesn't come. B) He doesn't come. C) **He doesn't want to come.**
18. *Hi viri non possunt venire*. A) the man B) this man C) **these men**
D) those men
19. *Hi viri non possunt venire*. A) will not come B) **can not come** C) do not want to come
20. *Illi pueri non possunt natare*. A) will not swim B) **can't swim** C) do not want to swim
21. My dad *does not want to be called*. A) non vult audire B) non vult audiri
C) **non vult vocari**
22. *It is bad to be seen* in that town. A) malum est videre B) malum est audire
C) **malum est videri**
23. It is bad to be seen *in that town*. A) in illud oppidud B) **in illo oppido**
C) in illa casa
24. *This ship cannot be sailed*. A) Hic navy B) in hoc navibus C) **haec navis**
D) Down. Set. Haec!
25. This ship *cannot be sailed*. A) non potest navigare B) **non potest navigari**
26. *Those boys do not want to be taught*. A) **illi pueri** B) illae puellae C) illud animal

27. Those boys *do not want to be taught*. A) non cupit docere B) ***non cupiunt doceri***
28. *My mother cannot see you*. A) ***mater mea*** B) frater mea C) pater mea D) pater
29. *My mother cannot see you*. A) non potest venire B) non potest audire
C) ***non potest videre***
30. *My mother cannot see you*. A) me B) ***te*** C) vos D) nos
31. *Mountain* A) lupus B) ***mons*** C) donum D) munus
32. *Cave* A) scire B) ***spelunca*** C) tunica D) ager
33. *Woman* A) puella B) mater C) ***mulier*** D) vir
34. *Maybe* A) ***fortasse*** B) tunica C) agricola D) porta
35. *To bring back* A) ridere B) ***referre*** C) manere D) mittere
36. *Hand* A) ***manus*** B) malus C) bonus D) munus
37. *Crown* A) mulier B) amica C) aries D) ***corona***
38. *Dog* A) lupus B) bos C) ***canis*** D) aries
39. *River* A) aqua B) ***fluvius*** C) mons D) lux
40. *Gift* A) ***donum*** B) hortus C) silva D) annus
41. *Mater eius vocat*. A) he B) ***his*** C) him
42. *Mater eum vocat*. A) he B) his C) ***him***
43. *Fabulae ei a femina narrantur*. A) to me B) to you C) to us D) ***to him***
44. *Fabulae eis a femina narrantur*. A) to me B) to you C) to us D) ***to them***
45. *Mater eum videt*. A) he B) his C) ***him***
46. During college, he was a member of a *spelunking* club. A) speaking B) biking
C) ***caving*** D) knitting
47. The National *Speleological* Society is dedicated to the preservation of A) big words B) chocolate C) ***caves*** D) kangaroos
48. Due to his age, grandpa received a *senior* discount. A) youth B) student
C) bonus D) ***old age***
49. Milk must be refrigerated since it is *perishable*. A) liquid B) heavy C) white
D) ***short - lived***
50. A ancient *manuscript* is a document written by A) scribes B) ***hand***
C) pencil D) monks

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. *Possum* is always used alone in sentences. A) true B) **false**
2. The word *possum* means *I am able, or I can.* A) **true** B) false
3. The word *possum* often joins an *infinitive* to complete its meaning. A) **true** B) false
4. In a negative command, the spelling of the *infinitive* does not change. A) **true** B) false
5. To give a negative singular command, place *noli* before the infinitive. A) **true**
B) false
6. *To praise* A) **laudare** B) laudari C) noli laudare D) nolite laudare
7. *To be praised* A) laudare B) **laudari** C) noli laudare D) nolite laudare
8. *Don't praise* (singular). A) laudare B) laudari C) **noli laudare** D) nolite laudare
9. *Don't praise* (plural). A) laudare B) laudari C) noli laudare D) **nolite laudare**
10. *Don't call* (singular). A) vocare B) vocari C) **noli vocare** D) nolite vocare
11. *Pugna!* A) **Fight!** B) Everyone, fight! C) Don't fight! D) Everyone, don't fight!
12. *Pugnate!* A) Fight! B) **Everyone, fight!** C) Don't fight! D) Everyone, don't fight!
13. *Noli pugnare!* A) Fight! B) Everyone, fight! C) **Don't fight!** D) Everyone, don't fight!
14. *Nolite pugnare!* A) Fight! B) Everyone, fight! C) Don't fight!
D) **Everyone, don't fight!**
15. *Move!* A) **Move!** B) Everyone, move! C) Don't move! D) Everyone, don't move!
16. *Movete!* A) Move! B) **Everyone, move!** C) Don't move! D) Everyone, don't move!
17. *Noli movere!* A) Move! B) Everyone, move! C) **Don't move!** D) Everyone, don't move!
18. *Nolite movere!* A) Move! B) Everyone, move! C) Don't move! D) **Everyone, don't move!**
19. *Noli timere!* A) Be afraid! B) Everyone, be afraid! C) **Don't be afraid!**
D) Everyone, don't be afraid!
20. *Nolite audire!* A) Listen! B) Everyone, listen! C) Don't listen!
D) **Everyone, don't listen!**
21. *Call me.* A) Me audi. B) **Voca me.** C) Noli me vocare. D) Noli me audire.
22. *Don't call me.* A) Me audi. B) Voca me. C) **Noli me vocare.** D) Noli me audire.
23. *I can't come.* A) Non potest venire. B) **Non possum venire.** C) Noli venire!
D) Nolite venire.
24. *He can't come.* A) **Non potest venire.** B) Non possum venire. C) Noli
venire! D) Nolite venire.
25. *Do not listen to this boy.* A) Audi! B) Audite! C) **Noli audire!** D) Inaudible!
26. Do not listen to *this boy.* A) haec puella B) **hunc puerum** C) hunc virum
27. This boy *does not want to be taught.* A) **non cupit doceri** B) non cupiunt doceri
28. *My mom* cannot hear her. A) mater meus B) **mater mea** C) frater mea
D) pater meus

29. My brother *cannot hear* her. A) **non potest audire** B) non potest venire
C) non potest cantare
30. My brother cannot see *her*. A) eum B) **eam** C) id D) vos
31. *To find* A) audire B) venire C) **invenire** D) vocare
32. *With us* A) mecum B) tecum C) **nobiscum** D) nobis
33. *Woman* A) puella B) mater C) **mulier** D) vir
34. *Perhaps* A) **fortasse** B) tunica C) agricola D) porta
35. *To drink* A) clamare B) audire C) **bibere** D) credere
36. *Water pot* A) aqua B) fluvius C) **hydria** D) hydra
37. *Crown* A) camelus B) amica C) aries D) **corona**
38. *Slave* A) puer B) vir C) **servus** D) captivus
39. *To pray* A) **orare** B) ambulare C) ridere D) bibere
40. *Below* A) post B) **sub** C) supra D) antequam
41. *Haec mala* A) this apple B) the apple C) **these apples** D) apples
42. *Haec puella amat hunc puerum.* A) **this boy** B) the boy C) these boys D) boys
43. *Hic equus in fluvio est.* A) the horse B) **this horse** C) these horses D) horses
44. *Hi equi in fluvio sunt.* A) the horse B) this horse C) **these horses** D) horses
45. *Mater hoc videt.* A) him B) her C) it D) **this**
46. Robert Fulton *invented* the steamboat. A) saw B) liked C) rode D) **created**
47. General Washington had personal *servants* with him at Valley Forge. A) friends
B) tailors C) horses D) **slaves**
48. A *beverage* is a liquid you can A) like B) see C) **drink** D) spill
49. Babies wear *bibs* to protect themselves from spills when they are A) driving
B) flying C) sailing D) **drinking**
50. The Thirteenth Amendment ended forced *servitude* in America. A) fighting
B) **slavery** C) driving D) the civil war

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. *3rd declension neuter* nouns are wildly different than regular *3rd declension* nouns. A) true B) **false**
2. *3rd declension i - stem* plural nouns end in *-ium* in the Genitive case. A) **true** B) false
3. The word *animal* is a *3rd declension neuter* noun. A) **true** B) false
4. *3rd declension adjectives* decline exactly like *3rd declension i - stem* nouns. A) **true** B) false
5. All *3rd declension adjectives* have 3 forms in the *nominative*. A) true B) **false**
6. *Puella felix* A) happy boy B) **happy girl** C) happy town D) happy home
7. *Puer felix* A) **happy boy** B) happy girl C) happy town D) happy home
8. *Oppidum felix* A) happy boy B) happy girl C) **happy town** D) happy home
9. *Equus celer* A) **swift horse** B) swift woman C) swift animal
10. *Femina celeris* A) swift horse B) **swift woman** C) swift animal
11. *Animal celere* A) swift horse B) swift woman C) **swift animal**
12. *Vir brevis* A) **a short man** B) a short woman C) a short animal D) a short cake
13. *Femina brevis* A) a short man B) **a short woman** C) a short animal D) a short cake
14. *Animal brevis* A) a short man B) a short woman C) **a short animal** D) a short cake
15. *Vir audax* A) **a bold man** B) a bold woman C) a bold animal D) bold gold
16. *Femina audax* A) a bold man B) **a bold woman** C) a bold animal D) to boldly go...
17. *Animal audax* A) a bold man B) a bold woman C) **a bold animal**
18. *Animalis audacis* A) a bold animal B) **of a bold animal** C) with a bold animal
19. *Cum animali audaci* A) a bold animal B) of a bold animal C) **with a bold animal**
20. *Cum animalibus audacibus* A) bold animals B) of bold animals C) **with bold animals**
21. *This short horse* is mine. A) **Hic equus brevis** B) Haec equus brevis C) Hoc equus breve
22. *That brave boy* lives here. A) **Ille puer audax** B) Illa puer audax C) Illud puer audacia
23. *That wild animal* attacked us. A) Ille animal ferox B) Illa animal ferox C) **Illud animal ferocia**
24. *He is called* by his happy friend. A) Vocatur B) **Is vocatur** C) Amatur D) Is amatur
25. He is called *by his happy friend*. A) a amico B) a amico eius C) **a eius amico felicis**
26. *That man* is not a wise man. A) **Ille vir** B) Illius viri C) Hic vir D) Huius vir
27. *That man* is not a *wise man*. A) **vir sapiens** B) femina sapiens C) puer sapiens D) puella sapiens

28. We live *in an old town*. A) in oppido magno B) in oppido parvo
C) ***in oppido veteri***
29. We caught a *wild animal*. A) animal magnum B) ***animal ferox*** C) animal laetum
30. We caught *wild animals*. A) animalia magna B) ***animalia ferocia***
C) animalia laeta
31. *Sharp* A) ***acer, acris*** B) senex C) omnis, omne D) gravis, grave
32. *Silver* A) aurum B) ***argentum*** C) acer D) audax
33. *Bold* A) ***audax*** B) agricola C) aries D) adorat
34. *Short* A) gravis B) fortis C) ***brevis*** D) navis
35. *Happy* A) fluvius B) ***felix*** C) laetus D) flos
36. *Strong* A) gravis B) ***fortis*** C) brevis D) navis
37. *Now* A) ***nunc*** B) diu C) antequam D) post
38. *Wise* A) servus B) surgere C) ***sapiens*** D) satis
39. *Old* A) ***vetus*** B) prope C) autem D) fabula
40. *Fountain* A) ***fons*** B) mons C) sol D) luna
41. *Illa 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. Fearful of *grave* consequences, the students returned to class. A) happy
B) ***serious*** C) new D) delightful
47. The country of *Argentina* was named from the _____ discovered there.
A) people B) gold C) ***silver*** D) yogurt
48. The lion is a *ferocious* animal. A) big B) ***wild*** C) friendly D) tricky
49. A friend of mine gets a little too excited when he spots a *celebrity*. A) bird
B) postcard C) poet D) ***famous person***
50. The soldiers *fortified* their position. A) left B) like C) ***strengthened***
D) decorated

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. The largest collection of Latin nouns are the *4th declension* nouns. A) true B) **false**
2. Most *4th declension* nouns are masculine. A) **true** B) false
3. The word *domus* does not follow all *4th declension* rules. A) **true** B) false
4. *Fourth declension* nouns are easily confused with *2nd declension* nouns. A) **true** B) false
5. Latin is too hard and you should just quit. A) true B) **false**
6. *Portus oppidi* A) the port is open B) **the port of the town** C) the port of the towns
7. *Portus oppidorum* A) the port is open B) the port of the town C) **the port of the towns**
8. *In portu* A) the port B) to the port C) **in the port** D) portable
9. *Cornua longa* A) short horns B) new horns C) **long horns** D) car horns
10. *Exercitus magnus* A) big exercises B) **big army** C) big arm D) big armies
11. *Exercitus magni* A) big exercises B) big army C) big arm D) **big armies**
12. *In domo* A) on the dome B) **in the house** C) in the houses D) of the house
13. *Dux exercitus* A) the light of the army B) the men of the army C) **the leader of the army**
14. *Duces exercituum* A) lights of the armies B) men of the armies C) **leaders of the armies**
15. *Circum lacum* A) across the lake B) through the lake C) **around the lake**
16. *Arcus longus* A) the short bow B) **long bow** C) bow tie D) rain bow
17. *Cantus longus* A) the short song B) **long song** C) love song D) beautiful song
18. *Cantus longi* A) the long song B) **of the long song** C) in the long song
19. *In cantu longo* A) the long song B) of the long song C) **in the long song**
20. *In cantu longibus* A) the long songs B) of the long songs C) **in the long songs**
21. *This song* is long. A) **Hic cantus** B) Haec cantus C) Hoc cantus
22. *These songs* are long. A) **Hi cantus** B) Hae cantus C) Illi cantus D) Illae cantus
23. I am tired of the singer of *this song*. A) hic cantus B) **huius cantus** C) huic cantui D) hunc cantum
24. I like *this song*. A) hic cantus B) huius cantus C) huic cantui D) **hunc cantum**
25. What are the words *in this song*? A) hic cantus B) huius cantus C) huic cantui D) hunc cantum E) **in hoc cantu**
26. *Those bows* are long. A) **Illi arcus** B) Illorum arcuum C) Illis arcibus D) Illos arcus
27. I know the maker of *those bows*. A) Illi arcus B) **Illorum arcuum** C) Illis arcibus D) Illos arcus
28. I like *those bows*. A) Illi arcus B) Illorum arcuum C) Illis arcibus D) **Illos arcus**

29. What kind of string is *on those bows*? A) Illi arcus B) Illorum arcuum C) ***in illis arcibus*** D) Illos arcus
30. *The gates* of the town are small. A) ***Portus*** B) Portui C) Portum D) Portu
31. *Other* A) acer B) ***alius*** C) omnis, omne D) arcus
32. *With you* A) mecum B) ***tecum*** C) vobiscum D) nobiscum
33. *Bow* A) audax B) agricola C) ***arcus*** D) aries
34. *Port* A) port B) ***portus*** C) portable D) important
35. *Song* A) ***cantus*** B) canteen C) cantare D) candle
36. *Hand* A) ***manus*** B) metus C) man D) monstrare
37. *House* A) ***domus*** B) hortus C) castle D) fructus
38. *Lacus* A) long B) happy C) wolf D) ***lake***
39. *Wave* A) ***fluctus*** B) fructus C) surf's D) up!
40. *Fruit* A) flucus B) ***fructus*** C) fons D) finis
41. 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
42. Illa mala, *quae sunt in domo*, mala mea sunt. A) which are on the table B) which are in the kitchen C) ***which are in the house*** D) which are on the house
43. *Haec puella* quae amat illum puerum Julia est. A) ***this girl*** B) these girls
C) that girl D) those girls
44. *Haec puella quae amat illum puerum* Julia est. A) who loves this boy B) who loves these boys C) ***who loves that boy*** D) who loves those boys
45. *Illi equi* qui in fluvio sunt magni equi sunt. A) this horse B) that horse C) ***those horses*** D) these horses
46. During the season of *Advent* we celebrate the _____ of Christ.
A) resurrection B) ***arrival*** C) teachings D) work
47. In *archery* class, Lydia learned to use the _____. A) saw B) duck call
C) ***bow*** D) French horn
48. The lion is a not a *domesticated* animal. A) big B) wild C) friendly
D) ***house***
49. During the *Gemini* missions, America sent _____ men into space. A) ***two***
B) three C) police D) retired
50. Radio waves *fluctuate* like _____. A) a boss B) ***waves*** C) crazy D) rocks

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. In Latin and in English, there are 3 levels of comparison. A) **true** B) false
2. *Comparative* adjectives *compare* one word with another. A) **true** B) false
3. Latin forms the *comparative* by adding *-issimus* to the word. A) true B) **false**
4. Latin forms the *comparative* by adding *-ior*, or *-ius* to the word. A) **true** B) false
5. The word *quam* in Latin is similar to the word *than* in English. A) **true** B) false
6. *Hic vir fortior est quam ille vir.* A) This man is better than that man. B) **This man is stronger than that man.** C) This man is taller than that woman.
7. *Luna non clarior est quam sol.* A) **The moon is not brighter than the sun.** B) The stars are not brighter than that sun. C) The sun is not brighter than the night light.
8. *Montes altiores sunt quam agros.* A) The valleys are higher than the mountains. B) **The mountains are higher than the fields.** C) The mountain is higher than the road.
9. *Illa via longior est.* A) This road is long. B) **That road is longer.** C) These roads are long.
10. *Haec via brevior est.* A) This road is short. B) **This road is shorter.** C) These roads are short.
11. *Hae viae breviores sunt.* A) This road is short. B) **These roads are shorter.**
12. *Hic mons altus est.* A) This mountain is short. B) **This mountain is high.** C) This roads is high.
13. *Ille mons altior est.* A) That mountain is short. B) That mountain is high. C) **That mountain is higher.**
14. *Lux clara est.* A) **The light is bright.** B) This light is brighter. C) These lights are brighter.
15. *Haec lux clarior est.* A) The light is bright. B) **This light is brighter.** C) That light is brighter.
16. *Illa lux clarior est.* A) The light is bright. B) This light is brighter. C) **That light is brighter.**
17. *Hic cantus longus est.* A) The song is long. B) **This song is long.** C) That song is long.
18. *Hi cantus longi sunt.* A) The song is long. B) This song is long. C) **These songs are long.**
19. *Illi cantus longiores sunt.* A) These songs are longer. B) **Those songs are longer.**
20. *Canis meus brevior est quam canis tuus.* A) faster B) uglier C) **shorter** D) hairier
21. This horse is *fast*. A) **celer** B) celerior C) ceber D) celebrior
22. That horse is *faster*. A) celer B) **celerior** C) ceber D) celebrior
23. This road is *long*. A) **longus** B) longa C) longior D) longest

24. That road is *longer*. A) longus B) longa C) **longior** D) longest
25. The light is *bright*. A) **clara** B) clarior C) claire D) clarence
26. That light is *brighter*. A) clara B) **clarior** C) claire D) clarence
27. This man is *strong*. A) fort B) **fortis** C) fortior D) fortified
28. That man is *stronger*. A) fort B) fortis C) **fortior** D) fortified
29. The gates of the town are *high*. A) **alti** B) altior C) altitude D) altiores
30. The gates of that town are *higher*. A) alti B) altior C) altitude D) **altiores**
31. Eye A) vita B) caput C) manus D) **oculus**
32. With me A) **mecum** B) tecum C) vobiscum D) nobiscum
33. When A) quod B) qui C) quis D) **quando**
34. To pick up A) sed B) sum C) **sumere** D) septem
35. To think A) **cogitare** B) cantare C) credere D) monstrare
36. Donkey A) equus B) lupus C) **asinus** D) ovis
37. Bold A) **audax** B) audacia C) audacity D) audible
38. Silver A) aurum B) **argentum** C) silva D) hortus
39. Word A) **verbum** B) verba C) verb D) Vermont
40. Tomorrow A) quando B) **cras** C) heri D) finis
41. Mater tua audit *amicam meam*. A) **my friend** B) of my friend C) to my friend
42. Puella quae in tua casa est mea amica est. A) who is in the house B) **who is in your house**
43. In oppido tuo multae casae sunt. A) In my town B) In our town C) **In your town**
44. In oppidis meis multae casae sunt. A) In my town B) In our town C) **In my towns**
45. Dominus tuus meo amico aquam dat. A) my master B) **your master** C) our master
46. Karl *accelerated* when he saw the finish line. A) slowed down B) **sped up** C) stopped
47. Dad *decelerated* when he saw the driveway. A) **slowed down** B) sped up C) stopped
48. *Binoculars* increase the power of the human A) hand B) **eye** C) heard D) mind
49. After a quick break, class *resumed*. A) ended B) **picked up again** C) started
50. Not all plants are *edible*. A) green B) **eatable** C) poisonous D) harmful