



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* also 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 | a. good |
| 16. sunt | b. sky, heaven |
| 17. bonus | c. are |
| 18. caelum | d. in |
| 19. in | e. angel |
| 20. est | 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 | a. angry |
| 16. iratus | b. sky, heaven |
| 17. non | c. is |
| 18. laetus | d. happy |
| 19. et | e. not |
| 20. est | 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 | a. war (can also mean: beautiful) |
| 21. angeli | b. sky, heaven |
| 22. bellum | c. angels |
| 23. caelum | d. sing |
| 24. cantant | e. angel |
| 25. cum | 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> | a. empty |
| 21. <i>bestiae</i> | b. new |
| 22. <i>terra</i> | c. beast |
| 23. <i>vacua</i> | d. beasts |
| 24. <i>ubi?</i> | e. earth |
| 25. <i>novus</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 | a. now |
| 12. iam | b. night |
| 13. terra | c. day |
| 14. nox | d. water |
| 15. dies | e. earth |
| 16. lux | f. light |
| 17. ubi? | g. dark |
| 18. sub | h. below, under |
| 19. oppidum | i. town |
| 20. obscura | 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 | a. the end |
| 21. piscis | b. tree, wood |
| 22. finis | c. day |
| 23. dies | d. water |
| 24. mare | e. the sea |
| 25. aqua | 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.

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

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. English words that come from other languages are _____. A) derivatives
2. Which word does not come from *unus*? A) unite B) dual C) union D) unicorn
3. Which word does not come from *duo*? A) dual B) duel C) duo D) tricycle
4. Which word does not come from *tres*? A) tripod B) trio C) unified D) tricycle
5. Which word does not come from *quattuor*? A) dual B) quart C) quarter D) quadrant
6. Which word does not come from *octo*? A) octagon B) October C) octopus D) helicopter
7. Henry exchanged a dollar for *quarters*. How many coins did he receive? A) one B) two C) three D) four
8. In America, the colonies *united*. In other words, the colonies became A) one B) two C) three
9. *September* was once the _____ month. A) first B) second C) sixth D) seventh
10. *November* was once the _____ month. A) sixth B) seventh C) eighth D) ninth
11. *December* was once the _____ month. A) first B) second C) ninth D) tenth
12. *Birds of the sky...* A) aves caeli B) aves lunae C) aves terrae D) aves aquae
13. *People of the town...* A) populi oppidi B) populi oppido C) populi oppidorum D) aves oppidi
14. Aves *volant* in caelo. A) walk B) fly C) swim D) live
15. Aves *volant in caelo*. A) in the water B) on the land C) on the moon D) in the sky
16. Pisces *natant* in aqua. A) walk B) fly C) swim D) live
17. Pisces *natant in aqua*. A) in the water B) on the land C) on the moon D) in the sky
18. *Una femina* in via est. A) one man B) one woman C) one boy D) one girl
19. *Unus puer* in via est. A) one man B) one woman C) one boy D) one girl
20. *Una luna* in caelo est. A) one man B) one woman C) one moon D) one star
21. one moon = *luna* A) unus B) una C) unum
22. one sky = *caelum* A) unus B) una C) unum
23. Deus creat *duo magna luminaria*. A) one large light B) two large lights
24. Die sol est *lux terrae*. A) light of the earth B) light of the moon C) light of the town
25. What is the meaning of the word *quoque*? A) fifth B) five C) also
26. What is the meaning of the word *animal*? A) fish B) bird C) animal D) people

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. *Vir 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) ambulat B) pugnans 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 pulchritude.* 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) Her food

14. *Cibus feminae* in horto est. A) The food of the woman B) The woman'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) ambulat
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. 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 defendunt 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) see

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) viri 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 the 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 *intran*t. 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) truckers
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 casa*, 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
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 animalis 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 brevis
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. *Illam 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 ambulat*, 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. *Illam 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. *Haec 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 road 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. *Illam 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) *celeber* D) *celebrior*
22. That horse is *faster*. A) *celer* B) *celerior* C) *celeber* 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